

ceed. We find some that invest in certain enterprises that pay well, and we think that any enterprise which is started will do as well. This, we can certainly say, will not be the case. There are always some enterprises that are really needed and may pay their projectors, but in the common run of business great returns cannot be expected. So let us stay on solid ground, and not venture too far out. The love of money is very marked in the world. The question is not, how much good will such an enterprise do? but will it pay? Now, even in business that should not always be the predominant motive. Many enterprises that have been started in our midst, and that have done a great deal of good, have not paid great dividends to the shareholders. Our Provo Woolen factory has been a great blessing to the State; yet the owners have not realized great benefit from the investment. When it was first built, money was scarce in the state, and we used to turn our produce there and make exchange for woollen goods. Then we valued the institution perhaps more than we do now. I am glad to see that that institution is getting on a paying basis. We could mention several others that have been projected by our leaders that have not brought great financial returns to the owners. The question, how much good can we do with our means? should be before the question, how can we double our means? The Lord says, seek not for riches, but for wisdom. Let that be our seeking." "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and His righteousness, and all other things shall be added unto you," is the promise. He that hath eternal life is rich, indeed, says the Lord. Let us seek for eternal life, and while we live here make our lives as useful as possible, and do what we can for the upbuilding of the kingdom of God upon the earth. God bless you all. Amen.

ELDER GEORGE REYNOLDS.

Need of manual training in schools—Incidental reference to athletics—New methods of teaching in Sunday Schools.

It was with more than ordinary interest and pleasure, my brethren and sisters, that I listened to the remarks of President Smith yesterday morning,

perhaps for the reason that I felt for some time the great necessity of instructions being given on many of the points on which he touched. One thing particularly impressed me, and that was the necessity of more encouragement being given to the teaching of manual training in our schools. I well remember when President Brigham Young established our Church schools, how strong was his wish that these things should be encouraged and this department taught in the institutions of which he then laid the foundation; and I have always regretted that more attention has not been given to this department in these schools. We all know what a very practical man President Young was; how essential he felt it was that we as a people should be self-sustaining. In his day our territory was full of the best of mechanics, who had gathered from various portions of the earth. It was well known that in no part of the United States were there better handicraftsmen, and artisans than in Utah. The work done in those times still stands as a monument of how well they could accomplish their purposes. But today, unfortunately, it is not altogether so. Our rising generation, born in the midst of these valleys, apparently does not turn naturally in this direction. Although we have increased in numbers, we have not developed in these conditions; in fact, we are not so well off as we were a quarter of a century ago or more. One remedy for this evil is that those who direct the feelings and thoughts of this people should impress upon the youth the necessity of learning trades, by which the community can be built up, and not so many turn in the direction of what are called the learned professions. We cannot have a prosperous community if it is overweighted and top-heavy with so many inclined in one direction, and the arts and industries which lie at the foundation of all progressive and successful communities are neglected or trifled with. Therefore, feeling the necessity of our people being impressed with these truths, I was exceedingly pleased to hear our President talk as he did yesterday morning. I will acknowledge that I have felt that some of our institutions of learning paid more

attention to athletics—to basketball and such games—and thought more of the credit they received by overcoming their competitors in that line, than they did of training the young men placed in their care in those things that will make them most useful. Of course, we are told that athletics are necessary. I admit that. But the argument appears to me to be essentially weak when applied to ball games and games of a like description, when we recollect that those engaged in them are the strongest, the healthiest and the best developed students in the institution, and that those who are not so well developed, and who need the training to strengthen them, if any do, are the ones that stand around, applaud, clap their hands and yell themselves hoarse when their representatives play a good game, or secure a victory. I believe, my brethren and sisters, that in developing the muscles and the vitality of our people a little change from athletics to manual training will be a great advantage to this community.

As a number of the presidents of stakes have reported their stakes, I wish to say a few words with regard to our Sunday schools, as I am one of the assistants to President Joseph F. Smith in the general superintendency. I wish to report that as a general thing the schools are progressing satisfactorily. During the past year we have made a marked change in our methods and in the conduct of our schools by introducing a uniform plan of study in all the schools, so that any pupil going from one school to another can continue in the new school the same series of lessons that he studied in the school which he has just left. There has been a complaint that in our Sunday schools some of the children have received a one-sided education, having studied but from one or two of our sacred books during the whole time they have been in school. Some have been confined to the Bible, others to the Book of Mormon, others to Church history, others to the Articles of Faith. This has not been intentional, but it has been for the want of a detailed, progressive outline of study. This the General Board has endeavored to obviate by the "Outlines" which have

lately been published. At this time any child who continues in the Sunday school through the entire course will have had every phase of religious history and doctrine desirable to be learned presented to him by the time he has passed through the various departments. He will commence with the kindergarten, where he will be taught in the story form; then up through the primary, the intermediates and the theological, until he will become acquainted with the history of the Church, with the doctrines of the Gospel, with the Bible, the Book of Mormon, the Doctrine and Covenants, the Pearl of Great Price, and their contents. While no book, sacred though it be, is made the especial object of study, that which is taught in all the departments is intended to increase the faith of the child in the Gospel of the Son of God and in love for Him. When the pupil has passed through all the departments he will go out with a well-rounded understanding of the dealings of the Lord with His people in this and in past dispensations. This has been our object in preparing the "Outlines;" and though occasionally we hear a word of fault found that we are adhering too closely to the mere historical record, yet I wish to say, as one of the representatives of the Sunday schools, that that is not our intention. Our intention is, first, and before all other things, to implant in the hearts of the children a love for God and for His holy cause, a reverence for all sacred things, and to develop within them a testimony of the truth of the great work of the latter days. I would exhort the teachers in this great cause to remember that all other considerations are secondary. While we give the historical portion a prominent place, yet that is simply intended to lead the mind and feelings of the child in the direction of the great truths that God has revealed, and we desire to make all teaching subservient to this end and intent.

I cannot this morning give you any figures with regard to the increase of our schools, or of our attendance, because we have lacked some of the statistical reports. And this teaches us a lesson of how dependent the whole people are upon individual effort. If the lack of one report causes the whole

report of the Church or of the schools to be incomplete, inaccurate and unreliable, it shows how necessary it is that those who have the clerical work of the Church to do, whether in the wards and stakes or in the auxiliary organizations, should be correct and prompt; for statistics of any kind, if not exact and truthful, are worse than worthless, because they are misleading, and they give wrong ideas regarding existing conditions and what is being done. But I find—as I have much to do with these things in my daily duties—that the reports which are sent in, both by the school officers and the stake officers, often come in a most undesirable condition. We receive reports occasionally that are unsigned, undated, and unnamed, and we have to guess whence they come from the little information that is recorded. Think of a report without any signature, without any date, without any name, and you can see how difficult it is to make up general reports. Then they are occasionally sent in just a day or two before the general report is required, when they ought to be in at least a month before, and two months would be better, so that they could be properly tabulated, examined, and the results understood.

Altogether, as far as the Sunday schools are concerned, we feel that we have great cause for encouragement, and with succeeding years they are doing more and more good in the establishment of righteousness and in the confirming of the faith of God's people. God bless you. Amen.

ELDER R. G. MILLER.

(President of Emery Stake.)

While sitting here I was reminded of what President J. Golden Kimball said at one of our conferences. He said: "You brethren around here want to look out; lightning is going to strike, and you can't tell just where." I feel like it had struck this morning. In standing before this vast congregation I feel very weak; but I trust I may be able to speak for a few minutes and report the Emery Stake, over which I have been called to preside. It pleases me very much to hear the brethren tell

of their stakes. It is a testimony to me that we are being blessed in the Emery Stake of Zion; for a similar report to those given might be made of the Emery stake. It lies about southeast from here, and east of the Sanpete stake. It is comprised of two counties—Carbon and Emery—and is about 70 miles east and west and 90 miles north and south. We have 13 wards, and they are scattered over this large area of country. We have some disadvantages compared with other stakes. As a consequence, we are probably not making the progress that we should. But the people generally are trying to do their duty and to serve God, though there is considerable room for improvement. We have all the modern conveniences of civilized (?) society; we have saloons, and organizations of most every kind. I am, however, happy to say that very few of our people have joined the organizations outside of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The saloons, with perhaps two exceptions, are run by people not of our faith; and in a short time we hope to be able to say that no one runs a saloon in our stake who claims to be a member of the Church. If the Bishops will do their duty, there will be no saloons run by our people.

There are great resources in our part of the country, and only about one corner of it has yet been touched. From the name of one of our counties—Carbon—you will see that we have coal there. The statistics of the state show that we have more coal in that region than there is in any other part of the west. We hope that this will be developed, and that the world may be supplied from the abundance of coal to be found there. There is coal all along the north boundary of our stake, and on the west also. It is full of coal, and we hope the day is not far distant when it will be produced and marketed. We have a fine agricultural district also. There is a movement now on foot whereby many thousands of acres will be brought under cultivation; and we invite the Saints who are looking for homes to cast their eyes on Emery stake. The people of Juab and Sanpete counties have had a movement on foot for some time to store