

over the road leading from Utah to its larger towns.

After viewing Snake river valley let our traveler come back to Pocatello and take the main branch of the Oregon Short Line railroad westward, visiting Boise, Nampa, Payette and Wiaer. This region is the home of stone fruits, and here the prune reaches its highest perfection in size, flavor and prolific yield. Peaches, apples, pears and apricots will return an immense recompense to the orchardist who will cultivate them. In fact, every fruit known to a temperate climate grows in luxuriant abundance, is a reasonably sure crop, and in size and flavor is unsurpassed.

Then let the student tourist go westward beyond the Oregon line, where he will enter the region of vast timber areas and rich gold placers and ledges. Probably no part of the American continent today is more prosperous or promising than portions of eastern Oregon. Here the laborer finds employment, the farmer a market, the capitalist fine opportunities for investment and the miner the desires of his heart.

By this time the investigating visitor has passed over an extended region of vast possibilities. He has covered great areas of enormous natural wealth. He has neither the courage nor the acumen to predict to what limits the developments destined to take place in this portion of the American continent may yet attain. He is awed by what his reason tells him must be its future, should the natural course of events continue unbroken.

FOR EDUCATORS AND PUPILS.

School and Fireside is the title of an illustrated volume, the author of which is Dr. Karl G. Maeser, general superintendent of L. D. S. Church schools. It is a record of the normal instructions given by him at the Brigham Young Academy at Provo during a period of fifteen years, from 1876 to 1891. It is an interesting work, not only to the large number of students who have had the benefit, directly or indirectly, of the faithful labor of Dr. Maeser, but to all who have the education of the youth of Zion at heart.

The volume opens up with a brief review of the history of education, ancient and modern. The next division is devoted to the aims of education in regard to the objects to be obtained and the material to be worked upon. The author points out that true education aims at giving the student an efficient equipment for membership in the human family; for citizenship; for the various occupations, for family life and for the Church. It must, consequently, comprise the development of the physical man, his mental capacities and his spiritual aspirations. The doctor next has a word to say to the persons whom education affects—parents, school authorities, teachers and children, and a thoughtful study of this part of his masterly volume can be earnestly recommended.

Another part of School and Fireside is devoted to organizations. It treats of the private tutor system and the public school system. Under the latter caption is found a paper by George Q. Coray on the University of Utah; another on the Agricultural College of Utah, followed by paragraphs on the district schools and high schools, and a section on denominational teaching for pupils of high school grade. Our Church school system is the subject of a special chapter, and this is followed by another on co-ordinate associations. The first is devoted to the Brigham Young academy; Brigham Young college; Latter-day Saints' college, and special organiza-

tions. The latter contains valuable information on Primary organizations, Sunday schools and Mutual Improvement associations. In the closing sections of the volume the author discusses technique, school management, discipline, modes and methods of instruction and studies, and then concludes his masterly work with a few pathetic words to his students and fellow-teachers.

The volume throughout is full of deep thought expressed in forcible language and with originality. One of its great merits is its unbroken unity, a quality often lacking in modern publications. Every precious group of intellectual gems is found in its place, and the classification is that of a master. The work will be a valued memento of the author, to thousands in whose hearts he lives envied by love and respect, but it is more than that; it is a little treasure house of knowledge on all the subjects mentioned and it will on that account be of great value to the whole people, and that for a long time to come. Utahns cannot afford not to study this contribution to the home literature.

TO PROVIDE NURSES.

It is doubtful whether the people of this city properly appreciate the nature and purpose of a meeting of women that was held last Saturday in the Fourteenth ward assembly hall, looking to the organization of a class of the sex to receive instruction in nursing; but the movement is so important, and so thoroughly practical and sensible in its philanthropy, that it ought to receive the most cordial moral support of the public together with such pecuniary aid as may be necessary.

The movement is under the auspices of the Stake board of the Relief Society, and the suggestion is made that the class be formed by choosing four members from each ward in the Stake, the candidates to be from eighteen to forty years of age. There will be no entrance examination, and the "News" understands that no tuition fee will be charged. The object seems to be to spread among the women who are willing to receive it, useful knowledge concerning the nursing of the sick, without money and without price, that life may be saved and suffering relieved, particularly among the poor.

Dr. Margaret Roberts has kindly volunteered to act as instructor of the class. It will be the aim to impart to it a knowledge of simple household practice rather than advanced scientific instruction, and to make its members nurses rather than physicians or surgeons. The lecture hall of the Latter-day Saints' business college has been tendered to and will be used by the class. The method of instruction will be by lectures, three of which will be given each week to the class, besides one public lecture for the benefit of young mothers. The lecture course will cover from six to eight months.

On Saturday next, the 21st inst., the members and Stake board of the Relief society, with Dr. Roberts, in attendance, will meet in the lecture room in the Templeton building for the purpose of further perfecting plans for the class, and there is every reason to believe that the project will be carried to complete fruition. The "News" sincerely hopes that this will be the result. Cases of sickness are constantly happening, especially among the poor, in which there exists an urgent demand for the aid of nurses. Not infrequently the suffering and pecuniary loss are greatly augmented because of this lack, and many lives would be saved were it properly supplied.

This movement looking to the crea-

tion of a supply of trained nurses in all the wards of this Stake is a most beneficent one, and again the "News" heartily wishes it the fullest measure of success.

MEDICAL PRACTICE IN TURKEY.

An English weekly presents the following picture of ignorance and superstition in Turkey:

"It is not generally known that medical science has made no progress whatever in Turkey, and that the poorer classes of that country have no skill at all in the treatment of disease. The popular belief among these people is that disease is God's will, and to attempt to cure disease would be to interfere with the divine judgment. Missionaries have frequently found people, ill from small-pox, entirely neglected, in order that the divine will should have its own way. The so-called cures that are practised show an equally unenlightened spirit. When, for example, a baby is suffering from croup, the following prescription is considered infallible: A hen's egg is obtained and seven round holes are made in the shell. The contents are poured into a bowl and the perforated shell is dipped into some water and lifted quickly over the basin so that the water will stream into the basin. This operation is repeated thirty-nine times. The contents of the basin may be used for washing the little sufferer. The few doctors who have administered to the natives have been received as if they were gods. Whenever travelers go into the interior of Turkey they are appealed to as if every one of them were a doctor. The average Turk or Armenian seems to believe that any man wearing a European hat is competent to treat all bodily ailments."

NOTICE.

General conference of the Young Men's and Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Associations.

The general conference of the Young Men's and Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement associations of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be held in Salt Lake City on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, May 29th, 30th and 31st, 1898.

General public meetings will be held in the Tabernacle on Sunday, May 29th, at 10 a. m. and 2 and 7:30 p. m., and business meetings will be held on the succeeding two days, for the young men in the assembly room of the Latter-day Saints' business college, Templeton building, and for the young ladies in the Fourteenth ward assembly rooms.

All officers and members of the associations are earnestly requested to be present. A cordial invitation is also extended to all.

A rate of one fare for the round trip has been made by all the railroads. See advertisements for particulars and dates of sale.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,

General Superintendent Y. M. M. I. A.
THOMAS HULL,

Secretary Y. M. M. I. A.

ELMINA S. TAYLOR,

President Y. L. M. I. A.

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