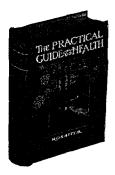


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Review and Herald

- - Washington, D. C.

THE REVIEW AND HERALD

"Here is the Patience of the Saints: Here are they that keep the Commandments of God, and the Faith of jesus." Rev. 14:12

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REVIEW AND HERALD

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General Articles

"Whatsoever things are *true*, whatsoever things are *honest*, whatsoever things are *just*, whatsoever things are *pure*, whatsoever things are *lovely*, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things." Phil. 4:8.

The Bible

- EVA M. DAVIS
- TAKE the "sword of the Spirit" to check every dart
- That is hurled by the enemy's power,— A light on life's pathway to cheer the faint heart
- When storm clouds threateningly lower;
- A rock in the tempest of doubt and of fear,

A shade in a drear, weary land,

A solace to wipe every sorrowful tear, And a staff in a trembling hand.

O, the Bible's a treasure of wealth all untold!

A reflection of heavenly love! A story of grace that will never grow

- old As we dwell in the bright realms above!
- Mt. Vernon, Wash.

The Second Coming of Christ

M. E, STEWARD

THE second advent of our Saviour is an event the most transcendently glorious and blissful to the child of God; at the same time it will be full of horror and dark despair to the ungodly.

Will Christ come personally? John 14:3; Acts 1:11.

This subject may be appropriately considered under three divisions: --

1. For what purpose will Christ come? — Our Saviour will come to save his people. Heb. 9:28. He will come to destroy the wicked. 2 Thess. 1:7-9.

2. How will he come? Three texts describe the manner of his coming: (a)"Behold, he cometh with clouds; and every eye shall see him." Rev. 1:7. (b) "The Lord himself shall descend from heaven with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump of God." I Thess. 4:16. (c) "The Son of man shall come in his glory, and all the holy angels with him." Matt. 25:31. The long, loud blast of the trump of God, reverberating through the world, will herald the approach of the King of kings, while the voice of the Coming One will "shake not the earth only, but also heaven," as he calls his sleeping saints from their graves. Then a triumphant shout from all created intelligences, such as earth never heard before, will proclaim eternal victory over death and sin and sorrow.

3. When will Christ come? Three unimpeachable witnesses testify on this point: (a) Nature; (b) the condition of mankind, as predicted in the Bible; (c)the succession of empires and events, also foretold in "the sure word of prophecy."

(a) Nature has three grand divisions, - the sky, the land, and the water. In accordance with Christ's predictions in Matt. 24:29, signs of his coming have been seen in the three heavenly bodies, the sun, the moon, and the stars. The sun and the moon were supernaturally darkened May 19, 1780, at the very time specified in Mark 13:24. The stars fell Nov. 13, 1833. The testimony of the land began with the "great earthquake" of Lisbon in 1755, in which ninety thousand persons perished. The land continues its warnings in cyclones, and in earthquakes unprecedentedly frequent, severe, and wide-spread; while fearful judgments and horrible disasters of various kinds seek to arrest the mad rush of the nations. Nature testifies by the water (Luke 21:25), while floods and tidal waves rush over the land, joining the voices of sky and land to arouse the world to the fact that universal destruction is coming.

(b) Three prominent characteristics in the condition of mankind answer precisely to those that are foretold for the last days: (1) "Evil men and seducers ... wax worse and worse" (2 Tim. 3: I-5, I3); (2) rich men are heaping "treasure together for the last days" (James 5:3); (3) many "run to and fro," and knowledge is increased. Dan. I2: 4. Multitudes run in this fast age. They run in three directions,— in the sciences, discovering new truths and inventions; through the earth, in cars and on ships, carrying the truth with them, so that knowledge is increased; through the Bible, from beginning to end, collecting all the texts on a subject, and thus increasing, a knowledge of Scriptural truth.

(c) The prophecies, which foretell the succession of empires and events in earth's history, prove that Christ's com-ing is near. There are three special series,- in Daniel; in the Revelation; and in our Lord's great prophecy, recorded in three of the Gospels, Matthew, Mark, and Luke. There are three series of events recorded in the first part of Revelation,- the seven churches, the seven seals, and the seven trumpets,all of which continue to the second coming of Christ. Farther on in the Revelation are three great beasts,- the great red dragon, the leopard beast, and the two-horned beast; these together span the gospel age. Revelation 12, 13. Then come the three angel's messages, ending with the appearance of the Saviour on the white cloud.

When will our Lord come again? — In the mouth of many witnesses, we know that he is "near, even at the door."

Sanitarium, Cal.

The Golden Rule

MINNIE HALE MORRISON

"THEREFORE all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets," is the rule given by Jesus Christ himself, for people to follow in their dealings with one another. This makes it a simple and easy matter to decide what is right in any case. We need not go to men to find out our duty, but simply ask ourselves the question, How would I like to be treated?

Have you ever stopped to think what a pleasant place this world would be if this important command was obeyed? There would then be no unkind words nor criticisms; our motives would not be misjudged, nor our deeds misrepresented; for every one would guard another's reputation as jealously as his own.

There would be no stealing, lying, nor cheating. Lost articles would be advertised, and the owner carefully sought, instead of their being thoughtlessly or selfishly appropriated to one's own use. Property would be safe; for there would be no trespassing. Fields of grain would not be trampled by a neighbor's cattle, nor choice flower beds ruined by his chickens.

There would be no watered stock, no diluted milk. Every measure would be pressed down and running over, and love and peace and good-will would be seen and felt on every hand. O, would not this be a happier world if this blessed golden rule were put into practise! Then would we indeed have a little foretaste here of heaven.



"Where's Mother?"

BURSTING in from school or play, This is what the children say, Trooping, crowding, big and small, On the threshold, in the hall, Joining in the constant cry, Ever as the days go by, "Where's mother?"

From the weary bed of pain This same question comes again; From the boy with sparkling eyes, Bearing home his earliest prize; From the bronzed and bearded son, Labors past and honors won, Where's mother?

Burdened with a lonely task, One day we may vainly ask For the comfort of her face, For the rest of her embrace; Let us love her while we may; Well for us that we can say, "Where's mother?"

Mother with untiring hands At the post of duty stands, Patient, seeking not her own, Anxious for the good alone Of the children as they cry, Ever as the days go by, "Where's mother?"

- Selected.

Causes and Cure of Colds

FRANKLIN RICHARDS, M. D.

A COLD is really a congestion which later becomes an inflammation affecting some portion of the lining of the upper air-passages. As these passages are lined with mucous membrane, fulness of blood produces an increased flow of mucus from the affected membrane. In the case of an ordinary cold this inflammation, with its accompanying discharge of mucus, lasts but a week or two, and is called an acute catarrhal inflammation. or acute catarrh. Should the inflammation persist for months or years, however, the condition is described as chronic catarrh. Frequently recurring colds, especially if neglected, are likely to result in chronic catarrh.

This brings us to discussion of the common causes of colds. These are best divided into predisposing and exciting By predisposing causes are causes. meant those which lower the health and weaken the body, so rendering one subject to colds. The ways in which the resistance of the body may be lowered are so many that it is impossible to mention them all, and only the most common can be commented on even briefly. Indoor living, overclothing, and failure must be kept in an active and healthy to keep the blood pure and the skin active by means of exercise, water drink- cleansing, cool tonic baths, and friction. ing, breathing, bathing, and rubbing, are Chills should be avoided by the taking among the most common predisposing of regular exercise and the wearing of

causes of catarrh and colds. Indeed, only one class of causes is more common; namely, those relating to diet. Overeating, especially of flesh and other poison-producing foods, and the too free use of commercial sugar, or sweets prepared from it, such as jellies, jams, and preserves, also the excessive use of butter and other fats, and of pastry or other mixtures into which these enter quite largely,- these and other dietetic errors are by far the most wide-spread and common causes which predispose one to colds. On the other hand, an impoverished diet as surely renders one liable to colds. Other predisposing causes which may be mentioned are the use of alcohol, tobacco, tea, coffee, cocoa, meat extracts, and other substances more or less toxic in nature. Adenoids and postnasal growths are also a common cause of colds, especially in children.

Once the way has been prepared for colds by these predisposing causes, very trivial things may suffice to set one sneezing. Thus the immediate exciting cause of a cold may be coldness of the feet, a draft, chill, or wetting. Such temperature changes cause congestive colds, which are due solely to circulatory disturbances. Far more frequently, however, the exciting cause of a cold is infection of the nose and throat with germs of one kind or another; and as there are many different kinds of germs, colds caused by them vary widely in their severity, symptoms, and duration.

Contagious Colds

The usual symptoms of a cold are sneezing, watering of the eyes, and nasal obstruction; and, if the throat is affected, cough, soreness or slight pain on swallowing, hoarseness, and even loss of voice. The constitutional symptoms may be slight or very severe, depending on the kind of germ one has caught. In severe infections the rapidly multiplying germs in the nose and throat may produce poisons which make the sufferer very ill with fever, headache, pain in the back and limbs, etc. Such severe symptoms usually denote what is called an influenza cold. Such a cold is infectious; and unless the person suffering from it is isolated, the other members of the family generally contract the disease, and fall ill one after another.

Preventive Measures

From what has already been stated, it will be seen that the avoidance of colds consists in regulating the diet and caring for the general health. The skin condition by means of exercise, warm

suitable clothing. Pure air should be breathed both day and night, and plain, easily-digested food should be taken in moderation.

Rational Treatment

The rational treatment of a cold consists of both local and general measures. The general measures aim at the restoration of circulatory equilibrium, and consist of such hydropathic treatments as the hot leg-bath, the hot immersion bath, the hot-blanket pack, the Turkish bath, Russian bath, vapor-bath, electric-light bath, etc. Such baths are most useful in the very early stages of a cold. The hot leg-bath is best suited for home use. It should be preceded by a cleansing enema, and accompanied by free water drinking, and carried to the stage of free perspiration, the head being kept cool by means of the cooling compress. Following the bath a quick cold friction serves to fix the blood in the skin, so relieving the internal congestion, or "cold." In bed between blankets is the best place to maintain skin activity and warmth, and so prolong the good effects of the bath. Indeed, a simple way to cure a cold consists of keeping warm in bed for two nights and a day, little or no food being eaten, but water and fruit being taken freely instead. This plan may prevent bronchitis or other serious complications of colds in the case of children.

Local Treatment

Before passing to the local treatment of the nose and throat required in the case of infectious colds, mention must be made of a quick and easy method of equalizing circulation at the beginning of an ordinary simple congestive cold, such as is often caused by sitting until chilled in a cold room. This quicklyapplied remedy is exercise, with deep nasal breathing. Brisk walking and running are suitable forms of outdoor exercise.

Local treatment of the nose and throat consists in cleansing and soothing these parts. The cleansing may be accomplished with salt and water, the water being boiled after salt has been added in the proportion of a level teaspoonful to the pint. To this solution may be added a few drops of cinnamon or peppermint water or a little mild disinfectant fluid. Use in an atomizer, or draw through the nose into the throat, permitting the fluid to flow out through the mouth. After cleansing, the irritated parts should be soothed with a protective coating of vaselin. Liquid vaselin or albolene may be sprayed freely into the nose and throat with an atomizer. The albolene may be medicated with a little oil of cinnamon, peppermint, eucalyptus, thymol, camphor gum, etc. Small quantities of such substances should be added, or the oily mixture will irritate instead of soothe. Medicated steam, prepared by dropping the above and similar volatile substances into boiling water, if inhaled for ten or fifteen minutes every few hours, tends to check the growth of germs in the nose and throat, and soothes the inflamed lining of these parts.

Wahroonga, New South Wales.



West German Union Conference GUY DAIL

THREE years ago, when the German Union Conference met, it brought delegates from Russia, as well as Germany, Austria-Hungary, and other parts. Since that time the growth of our work has led to the dividing up of the territory then represented in the German Union; yet even now the West German Union Conference represents a population of over sixty millions, with a membership of five thousand.

From the beginning to the close of the summer conference at Friedensau, there was a deep spiritual interest on the part of the thousand campers. The courage of all was strengthened by the influence of the Spirit of God in the meetings, and by reports from the workers. The brethren were glad to greet Brother B. Ohme and family, from East Africa, whose report of work in the Pare Mission territory was most interesting. On the closing Sabbath afternoon a company of recruits for Africa were commended to God in a service that deeply touched all hearts. In addition to Brother and Sister Ohme, who will return from furlough, there were Brethren F. Winter and O. Wallath, who have been taking a course in the Colonial Institute at Hamburg: Sisters Johanna Mertke and Anna Liedtke, nurses; Sister H. Walz, a Bible worker recently. of Vienna, Austria,---all to go to German East Africa,--- and Brother Emery Lorntz, of Christiania, Norway, who is to join our missionaries in the Abyssinian Mission. Without exception, these have all been students at the Friedensau school. We hope that the company for East Africa may sail in October.

The business of the conference was completed in seven sessions. The report of the president, J. H. Schilling, showed an increase of about four thousand dollars in the tithe, while 1,058 new members had been received.

It was reported that in Mecklenburg, where earnest prayers have been offered to God to open the way for our brethren to meet quietly together without fear of molestation from the civil authorities, partial liberty has now been granted us. One of the officials told our brethren that we really ought to thank God for the championship accorded our work by the grand duke himself, who entered the arena in our behalf against his own clergy.' There are still other lands in the union where we are much hampered, but every inch of success gives us courage to hope for still greater things at the hand of God, if we only continue steadfast in prayer, and grow in faith.

The generosity of the people was appealed to in behalf of the material fund

for "Ministry of Healing," which had a deficit. Over a thousand dollars was raised in cash and pledges. Thus far we have disposed of 10,608 copies of the work, 453 copies of which have gone to North America. We realize that there is a great blessing in distributing this book, and are glad that the special German relief edition for America is just off the press, and the Danish and Swedish editions are well under way.

The institutions in Friedensau had a good report. The sanitarium is full of patients, the school has about two hundred students, and the old people's home contains twenty-seven inmates.

The output of the Hamburg Publishing House during the twelve months ending July 1, 1910, was 62,500,000 pages, or about five million more pages than for the preceding year. There is within the territory of the Hamburg Publishing House, with its two branches, at Riga and at Constantinople, a population of three hundred twenty millions to be supplied with literature.

Elder J. H. Schilling was re-elected president of the West German Union; R. Rall, secretary; and N. Schlatterer, treasurer. By an amendment to the constitution, the vice-presidency was discontinued.

All who attended this good meeting return to their homes to take up anew, and more vigorously than ever, the duties which God has placed upon us by the truths he has committed to his church for these days. There are still hundreds of square miles in our territory where there never has been a Seventh-day Adventist, and where our name is unknown. Friedensau.

Amoy, China

B. L. ANDERSON

WE praise the Lord for his mercy and love manifested toward us in delivering us out of a great affliction. Our lives, we believe, have been spared in answer to prayer and by the Lord's special protection. It is needless to go into the details of an experience that is past, especially when that experience makes one's blood run cold. Mrs. Anderson's was the first case of smallpox I had ever seen, and I hope it may be the last.

It is very easy to become infected with smallpox in these parts, as the Chinese take no precaution against the spread of the disease; and as a result thousands die of this malady every year. An especially large number have died of the black pox the past winter and spring.

Mrs. Anderson evidently became infected over in the Amoy girls' school, where, unknown to us, inmates of the chapel and school visited very freely at the home of a neighboring family where world except the human soul."

the disease had claimed a victim. Of course she may have taken it going to and from the school. This could very easily be done, as the Chinese often go into the streets before the scabs are all off the face and body. She is now quite strong again, and we hope she will get through the summer without further trouble.

It seems a pity that we can not have a doctor for this part of China, where there are such opportunities for service. In such critical times as this a doctor could lend a hand, and we would be saved the embarrassment of calling in a physician from another mission, prejudiced against our work.

The doctor who cared for Mrs. Anderson is now dead of the plague. He was a classmate of Drs. W. H. Riley and D. H. Kress. While not believing as we do, he has aided our work in defending us against misrepresentations. He has always been very friendly toward us personally, and also kindly disposed toward our mission. In his death we feel that we have lost a good Christian physician, and a friend and helper in time of need.

The plague is now raging in these parts, and is taking away a host of people. Just the other day a teacher in one of the Amoy schools told me that within ten days seven persons had died of the plague in one firm. Some of the schools have been suspended. Many foreigners are being inoculated for the plague, but we are still in doubt about the matter, as some inoculations prove fatal. We have just discovered that in going to the Amoy girls' school we have been passing through a plague-infected part of the city.

The girls' school in Amoy has been doing splendidly this year. The teaching is having its effect upon the girls, and the gospel influence is also entering their homes. Many of the parents seem willing to hear, and often come to the chapel meetings. The attendance is good, thirty-six being enrolled, and the prospects for the future are bright.

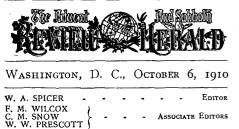
The boys' school on the Kulangsu side has also been doing good work. A1though the number in attendance has not been larger, yet we have all the boys we are able to accommodate with the present facilities. We have been obliged to turn away some who have applied for admission. This ought not to be. While the school is primarily for our own people, yet at the same time provision should be made for others desiring to attend.

We are still waiting for means to develop the proposition out in the To-Kong district. I am still of the opinion that we must have a chapel and school out there that we can call our own. In China schools and chapels are counterparts, and of the two I firmly believe that the schools are of the greater importance in mission work.

Kulangsu.

"THERE is nothing of value in this





All communications relating to the Editorial department, and all manuscripts submitted for publication, should be addressed to Editorial Department, Review and Herald, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C., and not to any individual.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

Editorial

The Roman Catholic International Eucharistic Congress

THE Eucharistic Congress at Montreal opened on the evening of September 6, with the reading of the Pope's letter to Vincenzo Cardinal Vannutelli, appointing him papal legate to represent the Pope at the congress.

Following the address of Archbishop Paul Bruchesi, the organizer of the congress, four telegrams were read, two of them being messages from the cardinal legate to the Pope and the king of England, and the other two their replies to him. The telegram to the king thanked him for altering the coronation oath, and assured him of Catholic loyalty, while that to the Pope assured him that those in attendance at this congress laid their persons, labors, and intentions at the feet of "the vicar of Christ," "the restorer of all things in Christ." The legate further declared that this Eucharistic Congress demonstrated "for the first time the union of the world, ancient and modern, on religious ground with the Eucharist and the Papacy."

Expressions heard throughout the congress showed it to be the hope and the undying purpose of the Papacy that through the glorification of the dogma of the Eucharist, or Mass, the whole world shall be brought to the feet of the Pope. This was distinctly set forth in the letter of the Pope, appointing the cardinal as his representative at this congress. He said :---

By this public manifestation the eucharistic bread, unhampered by space and division, will bind together the land which the seas divide, stimulate distant nations to proclaim and vindicate the glory of God the Saviour, and to honor with due loyalty and submission the center of Christian unity, to wit, Christ's vicar on earth.

Through the influence of that sacrament, the Pope sees, in the future, the whole world honoring him - the center of Christian unity --- "with due loyalty and submission,"- a world bowing at the feet of one man, who is to them "God on earth;" but who is, as the Bible declares, sitting in the place of God, and setting himself forth as God. night, when he withdrew from the gov-

structions, the legate made that theme the key-note of his opening address, from which we quote: -

Europe extends her hand to America, and this continent, in her sublime fervor, unites with the Old World to exalt together the greatest of the sacraments, under the supreme direction and with the encouragement of the supreme pastor of the church. . . . Then the universal pastor, taking under his charge these new and immense spiritual domains, will show to an astonished universe the Old and the New World realizing before the human race the universality of the church foreshadowed by our Saviour and his apostles. . . . It [the present congress] unites for the first time the Old and the New World in solemn praise of the Eucharist.

In this eucharistic demonstration the Church of Rome sees a foreshadowing of the time when all the world will flock to her standard, acknowledge her supremacy, bow at her feet, worship at her altars, and loyally submit to her

crowding the corridors of the hotel to catch a glimpse of him, or to receive at his hands the papal blessing.

It was the intention of those having the congress in charge that, when the day of the procession arrived, the 65th Canadian Regiment should march as a guard of honor to the papal legate while he bore the "sacred Host;" and there was much discussion in the press of Montreal over the matter, in view of the fact that the federal authorities had warned the commander of the regiment that it would be unlawful for the regiment to march as a guard of honor for any personage save a member of the royal family. Rome considers her representatives as ranking any member of any royal family, and therefore entitled to the most distinguished escort that can be procured. She desired the escort, and therefore, when the day of the procession arrived, the military escort was



PAPAL LEGATE GIVING THE PAPAL BLESSING TO THE TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND SCHOOLCHILDREN WHO MARCHED IN PROCESSION AND KNELT BEFORE HIM

mandates; and wherever she has the there, one of the most conspicuous ad power and the numbers which she was able to marshal in the province of Quebec she will see all that. The magnificent reception given to the cardinal legate and the dignitaries of the Church of Rome by the provincial government, is a sufficient guaranty of such homage. The government's reception to the legate was given on the evening of September 7, in the great dining-room of the Windsor Hotel, and the list of invited guests included the highest dignitaries in both church and state. He had breakfasted with the premier of Quebec at noon; dined with the mayor of Montreal in the evening; sat for an hour while thousands knelt before him, one by one, to receive his benediction; and near mid-With that idea in his letter of in- erument's reception, thousands were still

juncts of the eucharistic demonstration. This was another evidence of the fact that what Rome wants she gets, if she has the power, without regard to legality or illegality. That she wants it, is law enough.

Vigorous protests were made against this unprecedented act; but all were unavailing, as were also the protests against the course of the government in giving the papal legate such a reception as is accorded only to ambassadors of the highest rank. In the Montreal Witness of September 3, a Protestant states the matter in these words : ---

It is with much surprise that I note the silence on the part of the press at the attitude adopted by the Dominion government authorities. The secretary government authorities. of state in his official capacity is dele-

gated to meet the papal legate on his arrival, thus giving the visit of this dignitary an import of a national character, which goes far beyond the needs of the The papal legate is not an accase. credited ambassador from a temporal power, visiting the court of a friendly country in an official capacity, but is simply a dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church, acting in his ecclesiastical capacity. . . . Why should the Dominion of Canada, through its government, give to this church dignitary a position which is not borne out by his status as an ambassador?

That question was never answered, nor was another answered which asked why a military escort should be given the papal legate, when the government would not give a similar escort to Prince Louis of Battenberg, a member of the royal household.

As further evidence that the government was actually exhausting its storehouse of honors to pander to the papal appetite for pageantry and applause, we note the fact that the papal flag flew at the masthead of the government steamer which brought the papal legate from Quebec to Montreal, and the big gun in Dominion Square boomed out a welcome when the government steamer entered the harbor. There was nothing more that could have been done to honor the Pope and his legate, unless the government had actually turned the province over to the Pope in fee simple. And this was done in symbol when the premier of the province of Quebec knelt at He said: the feet of the papal legate, and kissed his ring, the symbol of his authority. In that act the state bowed its knee and its head to the Pope in token of submission and obedience. That is what Rome expects one day to see done by every ruler in the world. Then will she truly fulfil the specification of the divine Word --- "that great city, which reigneth over the kings of the earth."

One of the most striking declarations made at this congress was contained in the statement of the papal purpose concerning the American continent. Said Cardinal Vannutelli, in his opening address:

A great event was revealed at the end of the fifteenth century, which Providence reserved to itself to accomplish in modern times. The day upon which He permitted the discovery of America, God said to his church, as he had said to his divine Son: "I will give thee as a heritage all the nations of the earth; I will give thee the innumerable populations of these immense regions, and they will be added to those thou already possessest. ... Scarcely two centuries and a half [since the establishment of Catholicism in Canada] before Catholic North America will see all these flourishing dioceses attached to the ancient hierarchy of the churches of the Old World.'

Then it was that he declared the universal pastor would show to the aston-

church in the world, and that the one whose visible head occupies the palace of the Vatican. When that church has won North America, she will consider her conquest of the world assured, if not practically complete. With America hers, she will possess "the balance of power;" and with that in her hands, she expects to be able to whip the world into line, and do all that lies in her heart to do.

A slight glimpse at the manner by which she expects to accomplish this was given by Father Terrence J. Shealey, S. J., of New York, in an address on "Retreats for Laymen," in which he said : -

America is to be the battle-ground of the future, and Catholic laymen must do the fighting. The church can not arm them too early, so that they will be inspired to victory for the kingdom of Christ.

This declaration brings to mind another made at this same congress by Sir Lormer Gouin, the premier of Quebec: -

When the church teaches, we believe; when she commands, we obey; when she is attacked, we defend her.

And this adds significance to the declaration of Bishop Bruneault, of Nicolet, when speaking to an afternoon audience of women concerning the great company of workmen that was to meet in the Church of Notre Dame in the evening.

This evening the roof of this vast church will resound with the acclamations of an army of valiant soldiers, your brothers, your sons, your husbands, ready to shed their blood for the defense of their religion and their country.

When the shedding of blood is mentioned in connection with the propagation of a religion, it brings to mind the declaration of Cardinal Manning, of England, to the effect that he would plunge all Europe in blood if by so doing he could restore the temporal power of the Pope.

But the purpose of the Papacy for the subjugation of the world does not center on America alone. She has a more general purpose, which covers all the English-speaking countries of the world. Said Archbishop Bourne, of Westminster, England: --

God has allowed the English tongue to be widely spread over the civilized world, and it has acquired an influence which is ever growing. Until the Eng-lish language, English habits of thought, English literature,—in a word, the entire English mentality,brought – are into the service of the Catholic Church, the saving work of the church is impeded and hampered. Each Englishspeaking nation can help in this great work,- England, Ireland, Scotland, the mighty United States of America, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and ished universe that there was but one the British possessions in India. But the

Dominion of Canada can at the present moment, owing to her long and deeply rooted Catholic traditions, render the greatest service of them all, and become a source of ever-increasing and unfailing strength to the universal church.

He stated that Pope Leo XIII had laid upon the order of the fathers of St. Sulpice the duty of continual prayer "that Great Britain might be brought back to the Catholic Church." He recommended that the Holy See be petitioned to make this burden of prayer still more universal in its scope, "so that prayer might be offered asking that all the English-speaking races be brought to unity of faith and devotion to the Apostolic See."

For more speedily accomplishing the object which Rome has in view, she is definitely planning a general revival throughout the entire ranks of Romanism, calling every layman into service.

It is interesting in this connection to note the Catholic Church's estimate of Protestantism, as brought out at this congress. Said Bishop A. Thompson, of Nova Scotia, in the Windsor Hall meeting on the afternoon of September 7:-

The day appears to be not far distant when the religious systems that have departed from the ancient teaching will have become a thing of the past.

The work of the Higher Critic and the result of it among Protestant denominations, have given Rome good reason to conclude that Protestantism is disintegrating, and is no longer a formidable foe. She sees a foreglimmering of her conquest of the world in the movement toward Rome now going on in the Church of England. There was frequent reference to this at this congress.

Monsignor Bourne, archbishop of Angus, France, prophesied that the church would again come into her rights in France. He declared that the "persecutions" of the church there had done more for Catholic France "than had been accomplished during a century of cowardice and inaction."

In the assistance of Protestants and their contributions toward the expenses of the Eucharistic Congress, Mgr. Paul Bruchesi saw an indication of the restoration of the world to the dominion of the Papacy. Speaking of this assistance, he asked : ---

Is this the awakening foretold by many? Is it a step toward doctrinal unity? Are the old-time days returning? This is God's secret.

The same idea of the Pope's universal sovereignty was made plain in the Pope's letter to the legate, in the legate's telegram to the Pope, in the Quebec premier's address before the legate, and in the sermon of Archbishop John J. Glennon, of St. Louis, Mo., who declared that in the thousands bowing at Catholic altars at that congress he saw reason to

hope that the church was coming into her own again.

What is indicated by this oft-repeated phrase, "the church's own," may be judged from the place occupied by the Pope's envoy wherever he appeared in public at this congress. At every one of these public functions, the legate sat upon a throne, exalted above every other person present, even the representatives of the government,--- a tangible illustration of the Pope's claim to sovereignty over all the kings and peoples of this world. She is the ultimate authority. "When she commands, we obey," said the Quebec premier; and "when she teaches, we believe." Said Bishop Mc-Donald, of Victoria, British Columbia: "I know that God has revealed it [the dogma of the Eucharist] because the church teaches it.'

The closing demonstration of the congress was the great procession of Sunday, September 11, which started at 1:20 P. M., and was not ended when darkness closed down over the marching hosts. The procession included religious orders and Catholic societies from all over the Dominion and the United States, and many individuals from far-distant lands. Practically every nation in the world was represented. The streets over which the procession passed were a moving mass of color, uniforms, banners, bands, badges, glittering swords and polished muskets, ecclesiastical robes of purple, scarlet, white, black, and brown. The cynosure of the whole parade was the papal legate, walking under a canopy of cloth of gold, and bearing in his hands the monstrance containing the consecrated wafer, which was supposed to be the very body of the Lord Jesus Christ.

Before the legate walked a number of flower boys dressed in blue and crimson silk, scattering roses in his path. At either side of the legate's canopy walked the guard of honor, the regiment which could not legally march on this occasion. Behind the legate walked the cardinals in gorgeous robes of crimson silk, whose lustrous folds were held back by priests on either side. As the legate and his attendant left the street to pass up to the repository, where he was to close the congress by the celebration of Mass. he walked over a perfect carpet of roses. From the time that his party left the starting-point of the procession, the chimes of many belfries continued to peal out in honor of "the sacred Host," which he was bearing, and the exploding bombs in Fletcher's Field added their noise to the jubilation. The thousands of acolytes and altar boys in scarlet and white, and the three thousand priests in black and white, marching in under the glare of the electric lights, made a picture that will long remain with those who witnessed it.

The mighty host fell upon their knees at the elevation of "the Host" in the hands of the legate, and the congress was finished. What did it all signify? — A mighty movement on the part of the Papacy to bring to itself again the homage of the world. Every such demonstration means a great uplift to the Roman cause in whatever place it is held. It stands for the revival of Catholicism, and it indicates that the time is drawing near when the culminating conflict of the ages will break upon the world. C. M. S.

Note and Comment

The Book

THE following facts bear witness to the wonderful distribution of the Scriptures in these last days: "Bible societies of eight different nations reported the publishing last year of 11,378,854 Bibles. More copies of the Bible were sold last year than of any other hundred books of the world combined."

School Gardening

THE school gardens of Washington, D. C., have been unusually successful the past summer. Not only have they been of value as an educational factor, but a large quantity of vegetables has been raised. We find the following report published in the *Star* of September 4: --

After laboring hard during the summer months with spade and hoe in the school gardens, hundreds of boys and girls of the city are now reaping the last of the fruits of their work. During the past week many loads of tomatoes, string-beans, Lima beans, lettuce, and other vegetables, have been carried away from the gardens. All those who have worked in the gardens have enjoyed the labor performed, and at the same time have gained much practical knowledge of truck gardening.

Nothing is better calculated to prepare students for after-life than a practical education in gardening. It is a step to be commended in educational work.

С. Е. Н.

A Profitless Christ

Not to be outdone by recent spectacular demonstrations of Protestantism, Rome has just conducted a eucharistic congress in Montreal, in which "outward show" held a prominent place. Rome is determined to crush Protestantism, and nothing will be left undone by her to accomplish this task. The chief purposes of the congress, according to the Washington *Times*—

were the reading and discussion of papers in explanation of the central dogma of the Roman Catholic Church,— the real presence in the holy eucharist, for the information of non-Catholics, and as a means of promoting among Ro-

man Catholics a more intense devotion to the mass and to the blessed sacrament. The church takes this way of proclaiming to the world its unswerving belief in the central mystery of the Roman faith, — that Jesus Christ ever offers himself as a sacrifice on the altars of the Roman Catholic churches, and unceasingly dwells in its tabernacles. The sacrifice of the mass — the real presence — are the facts the congress proclaims.

The heathen had "gods many, and lords many," but Rome's belief of the real presence in the eucharist, places a Christ in every Roman church, and a lifeless Christ at that. Should we admit that the flesh and blood of Christ are present, and that Romanists partake of both, nothing will be gained; for Jesus said that "the flesh profiteth nothing." A profitless business means bankruptcy; a profitless Christ means spiritual ruin. Romanists are being starved to death by this doctrine on which they place so much stress. How much better if they would turn to the Word of the Christ, and find in it "spirit and life."

J. N. Q.

The Baseball Craze—Its Meaning

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THE most indifferent can not fail to note the enthusiasm — may I not truthfully say craze? — which is everywhere manifested over baseball. Never in the history of the sport have such crowds attended the National League and the American League games as those present this summer. The minor leagues also have been well supported. Is this a healthy sign? or is it a sign of national degeneracy? This is a vital question; and in the current number of the Outlook, Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton has this to say: —

The personal interest in athletics has been largely superseded by an interest in spectacular games, which unfortunately tend to divide the nation into two groups,—the few overworked champions in the arena, and the great crowd, content to do nothing but to sit on the benches, and look on, while indulging their tastes for tobacco and alcohol. It is this last that is turning so many thoughtful ones against baseball, football, etc. This, it will be seen, is a reproduction of the condition that ended in the fall of Rome. In the days of growth, every man was a soldier; in the end, a few great gladiators were in the arena, to be watched and applauded by the millions who personally knew nothing at all of fighting or heroism. Degeneracy is the word.

There can be no very serious objection to a game of baseball, when it is played solely for the exercise thus obtained; but when interest is maintained not because of the health-giving benefits which may be derived from it, but solely because of the strife for supremacy, then baseball is purely an evil. Such a spirit is altogether foreign to our Lord and Master. J. N. Q.



Life Sketch of Elder I. D. Van Horn

In the midst of the camp-meeting held in Battle Creek, Mich., word came to us that our dear brother and fellow worker, Elder I. D. Van Horn, had passed away. Arrangements were made for the funeral services to be held in the Tabernacle. This gave a large number of his old friends who were at the camp-meeting an opportunity to be present, and to express to Sister Van Horn, and to the sons and other relatives, their great regard for him who had fallen, and their sympathy for those who were called to mourn. The services were conducted by the writer, who was assisted by a number of our late brother's former fellow laborers. The body was laid to rest in the cemetery at Kalamazoo, Mich.

The many friends of Elder Van Horn will be interested in the following sketch of his life, which was given at the funeral service : —

Isaac Doren Van Horn was born in Cato, Cayuga Co., N. Y., March 28, 1834. With his parents he moved to Michigan in September, 1844, and settled in Blackman Township, Jackson County, where he first heard of the soon coming of our Lord. Here and in Jackson, and in Albion College, his youth and schooldays were spent.

When teaching school twenty miles north of his home in the winter of 1859, he attended a series of meetings held in a schoolhouse by Elder Joseph Bates. After hearing two discourses, he decided to keep the Sabbath. Concerning him Elder Bates said in the REVIEW of May 26, 1859, when he with nine others was baptized: "One of the number is girding up his loins, and lighting his lamp, and shaping his course to reach a station with the watchmen on the walls of Zion,— to join them in sounding the alarm in God's holy mountain,— to all the inhabitants of the land, and close up the final warning with the loud cry of the third angel's message."

In the fall of 1863 Brother Van Horn began ministerial labor. In the spring of 1864, at a general meeting held in a tent on the site where the Battle Creek Tabernacle now stands, he was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry. Elder J. N. Andrews gave the charge, and Elder James White offered the prayer. After this he was sent into Gratiot County, Michigan, to labor in company with Elder R. J. Lawrence. D. M. Canright joined them as tentmaster; and as a result of the effort one hundred persons accepted the truth that season.

In the following year another series of tent-meetings was held, in Tuscola County, where more than one hundred accepted the truth.

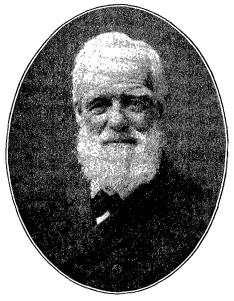
In April, 1865, he was united in marriage to Miss Adelia P. Patten. To this union were born three sons, Burt I. and Newman C., who still survive, and Charles Wesley, who is numbered with the blessed dead.

In December, 1873, Elder Van Horn

was requested to make the Pacific Coast his field of labor. He remained in the West eight years, laboring in California, Oregon, and Washington. The blessing of God attended his ministry during this time, and two conferences of three hundred members each were organized.

For four years after his return from the West, he engaged with Elder George I. Butler in from twelve to fifteen campmeetings in the summer season, and spent the winters laboring with churches in different places in Michigan. In 1889 he was chosen president of the Michigan Conference, which position he held for three years.

In 1893 he was assigned to General



ELDER I. D. VAN HORN

Conference District No. 1, and labored and traveled extensively through eastern Canada and the Atlantic Coast States. His records show that from 1895 to 1898 his labors were bestowed upon forty or more places in Ohio and Indiana.

After closing his labors in Indiana in 1898, he was mostly engaged in church work in Battle Creek, with board meetings of the various institutions and missions, and in committee work, at the same time visiting the churches in Michigan in different places as opportunity afforded.

An attack of pneumonia in the winter of 1903 seemed to lessen his physical strength, but his usual courage and good cheer were manifest in his constant employment. In 1905, as age was coming on, he thought a portion of his time might profitably be spent in the country, and accordingly made the trial, but gave it up the following year.

His health continued to fail, and he could not engage in public labor. Two discourses — one on "The Two Babylons," given in the Tabernacle at Battle Creek, April 13, 1907, and the other on "The Comforter," given in Kalamazoo on May 19 following — were his last.

A few weeks later, one warm morning, as he was returning from a few hours' garden work, he was overcome by the heat, and fell prostrate on the lawn near his own door. This sad accident occurred on the seventeenth day of June, 1907. The prompt action of a physician, with assistance of friends, revived him when it seemed as if death had forever sealed his lips. The most careful attention was given him, and to the joy of his family and friends his physical strength soon returned; but the grief that seized them when they saw that their dear one was mentally unbalanced from sunstroke can not be described.

As he needed care that it was impossible for his family to give, he was for a time placed in the Michigan State asylum at Kalamazoo. On Oct. 17, 1908, he was taken to our sanitarium at Otter Lake, Lapeer Co., Mich., by the manager, Brother M. N. Dawson. To see him tenderly cared for by Christian friends, who loved him for what he had been and for what he had done, was a comfort to his family and friends in their deep sorrow. Here he lingered for a little more than twenty months.

On Monday, Aug. 22, 1910, at the age of 76 years, 4 months, and 24 days, the shadow of death came over him, and the kind hands that had ministered to his needs robed him for his final rest. We are met here to pay this last tribute of respect, and lay him away till the morning of the resurrection ushers in eternal day.

All who had the privilege of a close acquaintance with our departed brother will ever remember two very prominent characteristics of his life,- his earnest devotion to the cause of his Master, and his tenderness and sympathy for his fellow men. In his extensive travels and labors in this cause he deeply impressed all who came under his influence with these priceless attainments. His faith in the certainty of the triumph of the cause to which he gave his life never seemed to waver; and of him it may most truly be said, "Blessed are the dead most truly be said, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do A. G. DANIELLS. follow them."

South Carolina Camp-Meeting

THIS meeting was held in Columbia, September 6-11, and was the first campmeeting ever held for the colored people of this State. Elder Sydney Scott, with a corps of helpers, has been carrying forward an aggressive campaign in this city for several months. The Negro department of the State planned to make the camp-meeting a general gathering of the colored believers from the various churches and companies in the conference, and then bind off the effort of the summer. But instead, it was found that the camp-meeting was the beginning of a great interest, as hundreds came out each evening from the city, and gave marked attention to the message presented.

There were eleven family tents pitched on the ground, and occupied by about thirty-five campers, representing the churches at Spartanburg, Sumter, Florence, Greenville, Johnston, Charleston, and the believers at Batesburg, Wedgefield, Mullin, Ridgeway, and Summerville. In addition to the workers who were conducting the city effort, there were present Elder T. H. Jeys, president of the conference, Elder M. C. Strachan, field secretary of the Southeastern Union Negro Mission, Brother A. L. Manous, the State missionary agent, and the writer.

The early morning hour was occupied in general instruction and praise meetings; and the nine-o'clock hour was spent in discussing plans for future work. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted: —

"I. We, the Negro believers of the third angel's message in the South Carolina Mission, in camp-meeting assembled, do hereby express our thanks to our Heavenly Father for his tender watchcare over us.

"2. Resolved, That we indorse the recent action of the General Conference, union conference, and local conference; in the establishment of the Negro Mission Department; and we pledge our loyal support to our local conference and mission department in the carrying forward of the great work of the gospel among the colored people. "3. That we recognize the importance

"3. That we recognize the importance of careful and thorough organization among us; that we give our support to our regularly organized work; that we discountenance irregular and independent efforts; and that we encourage our people everywhere to pull in regular lines.

"4. That we recognize the voice of God in the call for homes for our missionaries; and that we indorse the plan for the raising of the \$300,000 Fund.

"5. That we recognize the ten-cent-aweek plan, and endeavor to carry into effect its provisions.

effect its provisions. "6. That we pledge ourselves to renewed diligence and faithfulness in paying tithes.

ing tithes. "7. That we encourage our young people everywhere to speedily prepare themselves for active service in this cause, and that we direct them to our denominational training-school at Huntsville, Ala."

The five-o'clock hour was occupied by Brother Manous in presenting the book work, the needs of the field in this particular, and the blessings received by those who engage in scattering the printed page. 'At II A. M., also at 3 and at 8:15 p. M., preaching services were held. Elder T. H. Jeys carried a daily study on organization and church authority. On Friday evening the plan and purpose for raising the \$300,000 Fund were presented, and in response \$285 was pledged in a few minutes.

The Sabbath-school was one of interest. Seventy-six were enrolled, and it being the first camp-meeting Sabbathschool for the colored people ever held in the conference, all endeavored to set the pace for contributions. The collection amounted to \$7.60, thus indicating that these believers wished to pass the copper and nickel age, and live in the silver time of the message.

Several gave their hearts to God for the first time, and all earnestly sought him for a deeper consecration and preparation for the work before them. Sunday evening twenty persons were baptized by Elder M. C. Strachan. The Lord blessed in this service.

On Sunday at eleven o'clock Elder Jeys, Elder Strachan, and the writer filled the three leading pulpits of the city churches (colored), and spoke the truth to several hundred people. The camp-meeting closed Sunday night with a strong and stirring sermon by Elder Sydney Scott on the Sabbath truth. Standing room at the big forty-by-sixtyfoot tent was at a premium. It was estimated that between five hundred and six hundred persons gathered that night to hear the discussion of the Sabbath question.

The effort will continue indefinitely, and we confidently expect to see as a result a strong church organized in the capital city of South Carolina. May God give wisdom and help to the faithful workers in this department of our work. CHAS. THOMPSON.

East Michigan Conference

THE East Michigan camp-meeting was held in Jackson, August 11-21. The attendance of our own people was good during the latter part of the meeting, and the evening and Sunday services were well attended by the citizens of Jackson. The sessions were wholly devoted to spiritual and educational matters, conference business being attended to at another time.

The first Sunday afternoon a temperance rally was held, at which an exmayor of Jackson spoke briefly, together with a number of our own people. We believe this effort contributed in no small degree to the cause of true temperance, while at the same time it placed us squarely on the right side of one of the noblest of moral reforms. This position we are always glad to take when the movement is in no way linked with Sunday legislation, which makes it impossible for us to ally ourselves with it without compromise of principle.

It was gratifying to note the careful and earnest attention given to the different departments of the work now being systematically carried on. This is as it should be, if we wish to see the work well balanced, and our workers and people awake to every phase of this great message of truth. Special effort was put forth by those in charge of the tract and book work to make the display attractive, and the large sales gave evidence that the effort was not in vain. Surely no denomination can present to the public a more attractive and interesting set of books than we, and the soul-saving element in this literature is the chief matter of interest. This has all come about in God's providence, that a speedy work might be accomplished in heralding the truth of a soon-coming Saviour to all the world.

Another strong feature of this meeting was the success attending the efforts to secure good newspaper reports of the sermons and addresses. It is a great satisfaction to know that thousands who were not present at the services were nevertheless made acquainted with the proceedings, and became acquainted with the principles set forth in our meetings. We would urge that special attention be given to this matter when laying plans for our camp-meetings for the coming year.

Besides the regular conference laborers, there were present Elders A. G. Daniells, E. W. Farnsworth, A. Moon, and C. McReynolds, Dr. A. Allen John, Brethren J. B. Blosser and J. W. Mace, and the writer.

The people returned to their homes in the best of courage.

K. C. RUSSELL.

Christian Liberty

Reports, Notes, and Comments Pertaining to the Current History of the Rights of Conscience

Conducted by the Religious Liberty Bureau

K. C. RUSSELL		-		-	•	-	Secretary
C. M. Snow	-		-		Corres	onding	Secretary

Refurbishing the Inquisition

One of our brethren in Ontario, Canada, received the following letter from the secretary of the Ontario Lord's Day Alliance. This threat-breathing missive is thoroughly self-explanatory: — "Dear Mr. ——: Information has

come to this office that you are accustomed to follow your weekly employment on the Lord's day. This is contrary to the Lord's Day Act, Section 5, which prohibits such work, and leaves you liable, under Section 13, to a penalty on conviction of from \$1 to \$40, and costs. It is also stated that you have people playing ball in your garden on the Lord's day. This is a violation of C. S. U. C., cap. 104, Section 3, and leaves those who engage in such playing liable to similar penalty-Section 7 of same act. If one enjoys the protection of the law of the land, he ought to be willing to keep the law. To permit such violation of the law to go unchecked, would be to en-courage lawlessness. Will you by re-turn mail explain why you do such things on the Lord's day, and thus violate the law? Will you let me know whether such violation will henceforth cease permanently, or continue? If it ceases permanently, the matter will be dropped; but if it continues, the matter must be handed over to the attorney-general, that the law may take its course. Under another cover, by this mail, I send you copies of these laws, that you may be duly informed of the position that you occupy."

Religious Liberty Notes

At an international aviation contest in Brigue, Switzerland, a few days ago, the city authorities interfered with the aviation program at the point where the birdmen proposed to start on their flight from Brigue to Milan, Italy, on Sunday. The aviators were determined to defy the authorities, but the committee decided to disqualify any aviators making the start on the "holy" day.

Since Father Vaughan's attack on Protestantism at the late eucharistic congress, calling it soulless, much is being said on both sides about "soullessness." The closing sentence of the following editorial in the Toronto World is doubtless a facetious allusion to that matter; for Toronto is decidedly a Prot-estant city: "There is something symbolically consistent in the action of the secretary of the Dominion [Lord's Day] Alliance forbidding a meeting of the brotherhood of St. Andrew in a theater on Sunday. Mayor Guerin, of Montreal, said the by-law was never intended to apply to religious meetings; but the Al-liance, which depends on the letter of the law and not on the spirit for its aim in life, evidently had a different opinion. It may be true, after all, that the religion of some Protestants has no soul."

F. F. BLISS.

The Missionary and Publishing Work

Notes, Plans, Reports, Statistics and Other Information Regarding Missionary Endeavor and the Circulation of Gospel Literature.

Conducted by the Missionary and Publishing Department of the General Conference.

E. R. PALMER N. Z. TOWN -A. J. S. BOURDEAU - Secretary Assistant Secretary Missionary Secretary

Suggestive Program for Fourth Sabbath Home Missionary Service

(To be held Oct. 22, 1910)

OPENING SONG —" Is Your Lamp Burn-ing?" "Hymns and Tunes," No. 1244; "Christ in Song," No. 481 (old edition, No. 404).

Scripture Lesson - Isaiah 61.

Prayer. Song — "Ask Not to Be Excused," "Hymns and Tunes," No. 1243; "Christ in Song," No. 513 (old edi-

tion, No. 422). First Reading—"An Appeal to Our

Lay Members." Second Reading —" Home Missionary Work."

Music; or text symposium by Missionary

Volunteers and children. Third Reading —" How to Regain the First Love."

Monthly report of Missionary Volun-

teers. Prayer for officers of church missionary society.

Collection for home missionary work.

Explanation of reporting system by leader and missionary secretary.

Announcement of plans for weekly mis-

Amountement of plane sionary meeting. Closing Song—"Blow the Trumpet," "Hymns and Tunes," No. 1245; "Christ in Song," No. 683 (old edition, No. 600).

Benediction.

To the Elder or Missionary Leader (Not to be read publicly)

Before organizing the church tract and missionary society, let the leader show by means of circles on the blackboard, or on a large sheet of paper, the relation existing between our various missionary organizations. See outline on page 3 of Home Missionary Leaflet, No. 3, entitled "Home Tract and Missionary Work."

Plan of Organization

The following recommendations by the General Conference Committee outline very clearly the steps to be taken in organizing the church tract and missionary society: ----Membership.-- That the membership of the

church missionary society include ----

(a) All church-members.(b) Missionary Volunteers.

(c) Church-school children.

Church Missionary Committee.— That the work of the church be under the direction of a missionary committee, made up as follows:

(a) Elder or leader.

(b) Assistant leader, who shall be the leader of the Missionary Volunteer society. (c) Missionary secretary, formerly known as

the librarian.

(d) Assistant missionary secretary, who shall be the secretary of the Missionary Volunteer society.

(e) Sabbath-school superintendent.

(f) Church-school teacher, or leader of the junior society of Missionary Volunteers. Officers.— That the officers of the church

missionary society consist of ---

(a) The elder or leader

(b) The missionary secretary (librarian)¹. (c) The assistant missionary secretary.

A brief outline of the duties of the church missionary secretary, a facsimile of the individual missionary report Blank, together with suggestions regarding the making out of re-ports, the holding of weekly and monthly missionary meetings, etc., will be found in Home Missionary Leaflet, No. 3.

Missionary Volunteers

Let the Missionary Volunteers and the children take an active part in the program: (1) By rendering a monthly report of work done; (2) by contributing special music if desired; (3) by reading missionary texts, each selection to be written out on a slip of paper, and numbered. Let those who are to read be sta-tioned in various parts of the audience, and rise as their numbers are called. Ten suggestive texts: 2 Cor. 6:1; Isa. 32:20; John 20:21; Matt. 21:28; Isa. 60:1; 2 Cor. 5:14; Eccl. 11:1; 1 Cor. 3:9; Mark 13:34; Isa. 6:8. If preferred, brief selections from Vol-6:8. ume IX of the Testimonies may be substituted for some of the texts. Let the selections be rehearsed in advance, and read clearly and distinctly.

Report Blank

Near the close of the service, let the leader call the attention of the members to the individual missionary report blank, together with them to take up as many of the suggested lines of work as possible. It is not expected that every member will report something done in each of the lines indicated. The blank is prepared to meet the wants of all classes of workers. Let the church missionary secretary 'pass a blank to each member, to be filled out and returned at the time decided upon by the church missionary committee.

Weekly Missionary Meeting

Before dismissing, definite announcement should be made of plans for the weekly missionary meeting. A. J. S. B.

An Appeal to Our Lay Members (First reading)

The proclamation of the third angel's message to all the world is indeed a great task. It is therefore fitting that we should take an inventory of our working forces.

Every consecrated Seventh-day Ad-ventist is needed in the ranks. In the In the United States we have 517 ordained ministers and 246 licensed preachers, a total ministerial force of 763. If the responsibility of carrying the message to the 84,435,805 inhabitants of the United States were to be thrown upon these few workers, it would mean that each minister would be responsible for FIO,-663 souls. If, on the other hand, our 65,122 lay members in the United States undertake the work, each one will assume responsibility for only 1,296 individuals.

These statistics clearly indicate that the duty of every loyal lay member is to come to the assistance of the gospel ministry in giving publicity to the message. They also emphasize the following recent appeals from the spirit of prophecy: --

My brethren and sisters, take an active part in the work of soul-saving. This work will give life and vigor to the mental and spiritual powers. . . . By personal labor reach those around you. Become acquainted with them.

"Preaching will not do the work that needs to be done. Angels of God attend you to the dwellings of those you visit. This work can not be done by proxy.

¹ The church missionary secretary acts as treasurer of the fourth-Sabbath offerings, and of all other literature or church missionary society funds.

Money lent or given will not accomplish it. Sermons will not do it. "By visiting the people, talking, pray-

ing, sympathizing with them, you will win hearts. This is the highest missionary work that you can do. To do it you will need resolute, persevering faith, unwearying patience, and a deep love for souls.

"Find access to the people in whose neighborhood you live. As you tell them of the truth, use words of Christlike sympathy. Remember that the Lord Jesus is the Master worker. He waters the seed sown. He puts into your minds words that will reach hearts."—"*Tes-timonies for the Church,*" Vol. IX, page 41.

Warning the Cities

For years the spirit of prophecy has urged that we put forth extraordinary efforts to warn the many millions inhabiting the great cities of the world. Accompanying the call for immediate and decisive action in behalf of the cities, there also came the word that "if every church-member were a living missionary, the gospel would speedily be proclaimed in all countries, to all peoples, nations, and tongues." And also that "if Seventh-day Adventists will now arouse, and do the work assigned them, the truth will be presented to our neglected cities in clear, distinct lines, and in the power of the Spirit."-Id., page 32.

God calls for many self-supporting missionaries to enter the cities and villages, and prepare the way for our ministers to present the truth. In many places the faithful colporteurs, tract workers, and magazine agents are sowing the seeds of truth by means of the printed page. But what has been accomplished is but a drop in the bucket, when compared to what must be done before the end of probation. Notice the following encouraging statement made to those who earnestly take up home missionary work : ----

"A thousand doors of usefulness are open before us. We lament the scanty resources at present available, while various and urgent demands are pressing us for means and men. Were we thor-oughly in earnest, even now we could multiply the resources a hundredfold. Selfishness and self-indulgence bar the way."— Id., page 38.

I appeal to all our lay members to assist in organizing the tract and missionary societies in their respective churches, by enlisting for life in the great army of home missionaries. How literally true it is that "a thousand doors of usefulness are open before us "! Those who can not preach from the pulpit, can become able ministers of the truth by distributing tracts to the homes of the people, visiting neighbors and friends, doing Christian Help work, holding cottage Bible readings, writing missionary letters, giving lessons on healthful cookery and dress, mailing tracts and papers, selling our magazines and "Ministry of Healing," distributing the Harvest Ingathering number of the REVIEW, and in many other ways.

A Bountiful Harvest

The president of one of our largest conferences reports that as the direct result of the house-to-house distribution of tract packages, and the sale of magazines during the past few months, calls have been received for many more laborers, Bible workers, and meetings, than can possibly be supplied. This is

but one example showing the bountiful harvest that is sure to follow earnest efforts put forth in home tract and God's chosen people will always be in the minority in this world. To effec-tually fight the battles of the Lord, they must be united, organized, and trained.

But in these worthy efforts, let us ever remember that the victory will be obtained "not by an army, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of hosts." Zech. 4:6, margin.

A. G. DANIELLS.

Home Missionary Work (Second reading)

God expects personal service from every one to whom he has entrusted a knowledge of the truth for this time. Not all can go as missionaries to foreign lands, but all can be home missionaries in their families and neighborhoods.

There are many ways in which churchmembers may give the message to those around them. One of the most successful is by living helpful, unselfish, Chris-Those who are fighting the tian lives. battle of life at great odds may be refreshed and strengthened by little attentions which cost nothing.

My brother, my sister, what are you doing for Christ? Are you seeking to be a blessing to others? Are your lips uttering words of kindness, sympathy, and love? Are you putting forth earnest efforts to win others to the Saviour?

It is a mystery that there are not hundreds at work where now there is but one. The heavenly universe is aston-ished at the apathy, the coldness, the listlessness, of those who profess to be sons and daughters of God. For years the work has been kept before us, but many have been asleep.

Our Lesson Book

Christ's work is to be our example. Constantly he went about doing good. In the temple and the synagogues, in the streets of the cities, in the marketplace and the workshop, by the seaside and among the hills, he preached the gospel and healed the sick. His life was one of unselfish service, and it is to be our lesson book.

Human beings have no right to think that there is a limit to the efforts that they are to make in the work of soulsaving. Did Christ ever become weary in his work? Did he ever draw back from sacrifice and hardship? Church-members are to put forth the continuous, persevering efforts that he put forth.

Comparatively little missionary work is done; and what is the result? — The truths that Christ gave are not taught. Many of God's people are not growing in grace. Many are in an unpleasant, complaining frame of mind. Those who are not helping others to see the importance of the truth for this time, must feel dissatisfied with themselves. Satan takes advantage of this feature in their experience, and leads them to criticize and find fault.

A Place for Every One

The Lord has a place for every one in his great plan. Talents that are not needed are not bestowed. Suppose that the talent is small. God has a place for it, and that one talent, if faithfully used, will do the very work God designs that

it should do. The talents of the humble cottager are needed in the house-tohouse labor, and can accomplish more in this work than brilliant gifts.

The Lord is calling upon his people to ke up different lines of work. Those take up different lines of work. in the highways and byways of life are to hear the gospel message. Church-members are to do evangelistic work in the homes of their neighbors who have not yet received full evidence of the truth for this time.

The presentation of the truth, in love and simplicity from house to house, is in harmony with the instruction that Christ gave his disciples when he sent them out on their first missionary tour. By songs of praise, by humble, heartfelt prayers, many will be reached. The divine Worker will be present to send conviction to hearts.

Different Lines of Service

By lending or selling books, by dis-tributing papers, and by holding Bible readings, our lay members could do much in their own neighborhoods. Filled with love for souls, they could proclaim the message with such power that many would be converted.

Allow no opportunity to pass unim-proved. Visit the sick and suffering,

How to Regain the First Love The Three Stens Necessaru (Third reading)

A Christian's missionary activity is measured by the amount of the "first love" he has retained in his heart. In the second chapter of Revelation, we find God's wonderful prescription, whereby we may, yea, must, regain the blessed heart experience known as the "first love." Speaking to the remnant church, Jesus outlines briefly its history,

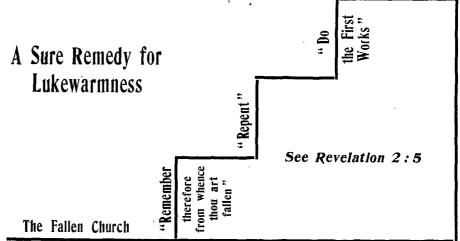
trials, and fatal malady: — "I know thy works, and thy labor, and thy patience, and how thou canst not bear them which are evil: and thou hast tried them which say they are apostles, and are not, and hast found them liars; and hast borne, and hast patience, and for my name's sake hast labored, and hast not fainted. Nevertheless I have somewhat against thee, because thou hast left thy first love." Rev. 2: 1-4.

Method of Regaining the First Love

In verse five the Master points out how lukewarm church-members may be restored to the exalted position they oc-cupied at the time of their conversion. The three necessary steps are thus described:-

(At this point let the reader hang up

Church of the "First Love"



and show a kindly interest in them. If a previously prepared outline of the possible do something to make them more "three steps," or represent them by the comfortable. Through this means you can reach their hearts, and speak a word for Christ.

There is a wide field of service for women as well as for men. The efficient cook, the seamstress, the nurse — the help of all is needed. Let the members of poor households be taught how to cook, how to make and mend their own clothing, how to nurse the sick, how to care properly for the home. Even the children should be taught to do some little errand of love and mercy for those less fortunate than themselves.

Other lines of usefulness will open before those who are willing to do the duty nearest them. It is not learned, eloquent speakers that are needed now, but humble, Christlike men and women.

Work disinterestedly, lovingly, pa-tiently, for all with whom you are brought into contact. Show no impatience. Utter not one unkind word. Let the love of Christ be in your hearts, the law of kindness on your lips.

In the work of scattering our publications, we can speak of a Saviour's love from a warm and throbbing heart.

MRS. E. G. WHITE.

use of books or other suitable objects at hand.)

First Step: "REMEMBER therefore from whence thou art fallen."

Second Step: "REPENT."

Third Step: "Do THE FIRST WORKS; or else I will come unto thee quickly, and will remove thy candlestick out of his place, except thou repent."

How logical the order of these three steps! The reason so many Christians fail to regain their "first love" is because they fail to follow God's explicit directions.

Many succeed in taking the first and second steps, but fail to take the third. In almost every prayer-meeting the burden of the testimonies borne shows that many indeed do "REMEMBER" whence they are fallen. Through the enlightenment of the Holy Spirit they realize their fallen condition. Still others "RE-PENT" publicly of their lukewarmness and cold-heartedness. Having taken these first two steps, however, many hesitate or lack the courage to "Do THE FIRST WORKS," and thus take the third and final step, which will land them on

October 6, 1910

the elevated plane of the "first love." (At this point, let the leader call upon several members to relate briefly some of their "first works,"—their missionary efforts for friends and others at the time of their conversion. If properly handled, this will become one of the most interesting parts of the service. It will be difficult, in fact, to limit the speeches to the proper length.)

All Three Steps Necessary

Shall we not, as Christians, take all the steps necessary to regain our "first love," in the order given? Let us resolve that, by God's grace, we will no longer be content to take the first step, or the first two steps, and then slip back to the "fallen" plane, from which we have so earnestly prayed to be delivered.

It will take courage and faith in God to step out and actually do some of the "first works." Did we then visit our unsaved relatives? Let us do so now. Did we write missionary letters to our friends, telling them of our new experience, and beseeching them to "taste and see that the Lord is good"? Let us write similar letters now. Were we then moved to confess Jesus in the public assembly? Let us do so again. As we advance step by step in the

As we advance step by step in the performance of the simplest missionary duties, God will give us strength and wisdom to accomplish greater tasks for him. A. J. S. BOURDEAU.

Current Mention

— The annual "tank fight"— an institution of Purdue University, La Fayette, Ind.— took place on the evening of September 24. As a result, one young man is dead, and 20 others are more or less seriously injured.

--- Not a day passes that the papers do not record an increasing number killed and wounded in automobile accidents. Recently seven persons met their death in this way in one day, among them a prominent surgeon of Cleveland, Ohio, with his wife and two young children.

— During the recent target practise of the Atlantic Ocean battle-ship fleet, the gunners demonstrated their ability to hit a ship at a distance of six miles, or soon after it made its appearance on the horizon. Targets that looked "like pin points on the horizon" were easily hit at a distance of 10,000 yards.

— Two Englishmen were recently arrested as spies on Borkum, the western extremity of the German Friesian Islands. This is taken as an indication that the kaiser is fortifying this bit of land, six miles long and two wide, as a military base. It is said that, thus fortified, it will become as strategic a point to Helgoland—"the Gibraltar of the North Sea"—as is Malta to Gibraltar.

- Disobedience of orders and "speeding" caused a serious collision on an interurban railway near Tipton, Ind., September 24, and cost the lives of six persons, the serious injury of six others, and severe hurts to several more. This is the second accident of the kind to occur in Indiana in three days. On September 21 two cars running at a high rate of speed collided on a curve, near Fort Wayne, resulting in the death of 41 persons and the injury of 20 others.

- Practically all the cadets at West Point have been under arrest the past week for administering what is known as "silence" to an instructor. This is a grave offense in military discipline, and is the first case that has occurred at West Point for ten years.

— It is said that the new station of the Pennsylvania Railroad just opened in New York City is the largest building ever constructed at one time in the history of the world. It covers an area of twenty-eight acres, of which eight acres are taken up by the building itself, the rest being allotted to the railroad yards.

- The beginning of the new school year brings even more than the usual number of reports of injuries to students by the foolish practises accompanying the initiation of members into school societies. Ten students of a Pennsylvania high school had their faces disfigured for life on joining a debating society. We are thankful our own schools are pervaded by a different spirit.

— Ten indictments were recently found against ten of the most prominent meat packers in the country, including J. Ogden Armour, L. F. Swift, and others. The indictments charge "conspiracy," "monopoly," and "combination in restraint of trade." Satisfaction is widely expressed that these indictments are found against individuals instead of against corporations, as is the usual course.

— In spite of the utmost vigilance the Asiatic cholera continues to spread. Cases are reported from Rome, Naples, and other points in Italy. A hundred thousand persons of the better classes, left Naples during the last week in September. In Budapest the scourge is increasing. Since the beginning of the plague, which has raged continuously in Russia for three years, more than 78,ooo persons have died from the disease.

-- The "Harvest Queen," an oldfashioned sailing - ship, bound from Windsor, Canada, to Buenos Aires, became disabled, and drifted out of her course. When 1,000 miles south of the Azores, and on the edge of the Sargasso Sea, her distress signals were read by an Italian steamer, and immediately a wireless call for help was sent out. The "Koenigen Luise" received the signal at two o'clock in the morning of September 24, and made all haste to go to the rescue of the sinking ship, arriving in time to save the lives of all on board.

— Under the auspices of the Philadelphia County Sunday-School Association, more than 50,000 children, pupils of the Sunday-schools of Philadelphia, with their teachers and pastors, marched through the streets of that city on September 24. According to the committee having the matter in charge, this march, and the service following it, were "for the exaltation of Christ before the unchurched world; the exaltation of Christian character in the individual by courageous assertion of religious principles before one's neighbors; and to show the fraternity of feeling between the evangelical churches of the city." Thus are fostered in the minds of these children the idea of "church federation" and a tendency to supplement outward parade for a work of inward grace.

-It is said that Collector Loeb, of New York, in one year has collected over two and a quarter million dollars from would-be smugglers in the way of fines and duty payments.

— September 19 Captain Klaus Larsen made a successful trip in his motor boat from the foot of the cataract of Niagara through the Whirlpool Rapids — a distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. He was badly battered, but announced his intention of making the trip again.

 \rightarrow The regard for relics of the Pope has led to the undoing of one of his personal attendants. It was found that every time the Pope's hair was cut, the attendant gathered the locks, and was making a profitable business of selling them among the faithful.

— The Moabit district of Berlin was last week the scene of frequent riots between the strikers and their sympathizers and the police. September 28 the police commissioner issued the order, "Suppress disturbances without mercy." The instruction was obeyed literally, the police sabering right and left whenever a group gathered.

— A steamship on the Atlantic picked up a boat-load of men who had escaped from a burning freight steamer. These men reported another boat-load of sixteen men somewhere on the sea. The captain immediately sent out the news by wireless, and by means of the wireless a search was continued about the North Atlantic until one of the liners picked up the missing crew.



Camp-Meetings for 1910

PACIFIC UNION CONFERENCE California, Visalia (local), Sept. 29 to Oct. 9 Utah, Salt Lake City (conference only) Oct. 4-9 Arizona, Phœnix (conference only), Nov.

SOUTHEASTERN UNION CONFERENCE Florida, LeesburgOct. 13-24 Florida (colored), Sanford..Oct. 28 to Nov. 7

Maine Conference

THE forty-third annual session of the Maine Conference of Seventh-day Adventists will be held at the Reed meeting-house, Richmond, Maine, at 7 P. M., Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1916. Each church is entitled to one delegate for the organization, and one additional delegate for each ten members.

O. MONTGOMERY, President.

Publications Wanted

Mrs. J. B. Nichols, lock box 320, Inman, Kan, desires a continuous supply of late copies of our papers for missionary work.

J. Gregory, National City, Cal., would like copies of Signs, Instructor, Watchman, and all our magazines, for distribution from house to house.

Mrs. Kate Taylor, 6503 Cedar Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, desires copies of our papers suitable for missionary work, and for public reading-rack in a railroad station.

Mrs. Eleanor A. Himebaugh, 15 Clinton Ave., Fredonia, N. Y., desires late copies. of the Signs, Youth's Instructor, Life and Health, Bible Training School, and Watchman, also tracts on health and temperance, and leaflets suitable for use in reading-racks.

Change of Address

THE address of Elder W. H. Thurston is now Grand Rapids, Wis.

Elder A. O. Burrill's address is 411 Alford St., Lexington, Ky. This is also the future address of the Kentucky Tract Society.

Maine Conference Association

THE first annual meeting of the Maine Conference Association of Seventh-day Adventists will be held in the Reed meeting-house, Richmond, Maine, at 9 A. M. Friday, Nov. 4, 1910, for the purpose of electing a board of trustees, and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting. Each duly elected delegate to the Maine Conference is a member of this association, and will have the right to vote, and participate in all its deliberations.

O. MONTGOMERY, President; W. O. Howe, Secretary.

Nurses' Training Class

THE Wabash Valley Sanitarium Missionary Training-School for Nurses offers exceptional opportunities at this time for training in a course lasting from two to three years. The fall class started October 1, but applications from a limited number in addition to those already accepted will receive consideration. The special summer course, beginning May 1, and lasting four months, has been a great help to those who have been qualified in other lines of missionary work, but who wished a limited amount of training in this direction before going to foreign fields. Address all communications to the Wabash Valley Sanitarium, La Fayette, Ind.

The New Class for the Boulder-Colorado Sanitarium Training-School

A NEW class will start in the Boulder-Colorado Sanitarium Training-School for Missionary Nurses, Jan. 1, 1911. As we start but one class a year in this school, and as many in different parts of the country have written desiring to enroll in our class, we shall be glad to have all who are interested We wish to start a class of write at once. about twenty-five, and only those are desired who are well and strong physically, and who are thoroughly consecrated Seventh-day Ad-ventist young men and women. We especially desire those who wish to fit themselves for foreign missionary work. Write at once for our announcement giving particulars of the school. Address the Boulder-Colorado the school. Address the Sanitarium, Boulder, Colo.

Zeichen der Zeit Fourth Quarter, 1910, Now Ready

For the benefit of our tract societies and our English-speaking canvassers and magazine workers, we herewith present a brief description of our ex Zeichen der Zeit. excellent German magazine,

The thought of autumn and harvest-time is suggested by the beautiful three-color illustrations on the first and second pages of the cover, with promises of God's faithfulness in giving us the seasons, the grain, and all the blessings of life. The contents are as follows: -

The Most Beautiful Song (poetry)

The Harvest of the Earth All the Scriptures (illustrated)

Daily Bible Study (illustrated)

The Sanctuary in Heaven (illustrated)

The 2300 Days of Dan. 8:14 (illustrated)

The Day of the Lord (illustrated)

The Millennium (illustrated)

The Spread of the Gospel and the End (illustrated)

Chili, South America (illustrated)

The Shelf Behind the Door (poetry)

From the Watch-Tower: The Modern Peace Movement (illustrated) - Is Universal Peace Hand? (illustrated) - Something About at Cold Storage - The New Gigantic Money

Trust — Opinions of Military Men. *The Home:* A touching story of how God providentially interposed in behalf of a poor widow and her child.

The price of this magazine is 10 cents a

copy; 5-40 copies, 5 cents a copy; 50 or more copies, 4 cents a copy.

Order of your tract society, or of the International Publishing Association, College View, Neb.

The Reading Course

Now, right now, is the time to send for the new book to be used in the Sabbath-school Teacher's Reading Course the coming winter. It is entitled, "The Sunday School Teacher," and was, written by Prof. H. M. Hamill, of Nashville, Tenn., a well-known Sunday-school worker. The November Worker will contain the first outline of study on this book. The study of "Testimonies on Sabbath-School study of Work" wi will be continued until the book is completed.

Here are some of the chapter headings, "The Heart of the Lesson;" "Class Prob-lems;" "How to Question;" "Class Prob-lems;" "How to Question;" "How to Re-view;" "Teaching Little Children;" "Teach-ing Big Boys and Girls;" "Teaching Young Men and Women;" "Teaching Adult Schol-"The Teacher's Week-Day Work." ars:

No teacher who desires to grow, who wishes to improve the quality of his work, can afford to miss these studies. All who have been following the Reading Course studies during the past year will surely provide them-selves with this new book, and we are hoping that those who have not yet begun the Reading Course work will consider this an opportune time to do so. Remember this calls only for home study. Remember, too, that we can not hope to keep up the interest in our class work unless we are continually adding to our store of knowledge on how to teach. The wide-awake teacher is constantly seeking to improve. Here is an opportunity within the reach of every one. We hope none will pass it by.

What You Will Need

"Testimonies on Sabbath-School Work," by Mrs. E. G. White. Price, in cloth, 25 cents; in leather, 35 cents.

The Sunday School Teacher," by H. M. amill. Price, 50 cents. The Sabbath School Worker. Price, Hamill.

cents single subscription; 30 cents apiece for two or more copies to one address.

Order through your tract society, or from the Review and Herald Publishing Associa-tion, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.

MRS. L. FLORA PLUMMER.

Business Notices

THIS department is conducted especially for the accommodation of the Seventh-day Adventist readers of this paper.

Conditions

Any person unknown to the managers of this paper must send with his advertisement satisfactory written recommendation. Such recommendation should come from one of our ministers, or from the elder of a Seventh-day Adventist church. It is not enough to refer to some individual by name. Secure his recommendation in writing, and send it.

We open no accounts for advertising, and cash must accompany each order. A charge of one dollar will be made for each insertion of forty words or less. Each additional word, initial, or group of figures in excess of forty, will cost three cents. No discount for several insertions.

WANTED.--- To rent a farm near a church-school. Would like one furnished. Will buy one if cheap enough. Give location and price in first letter. Address E. Cole, Gaines, Mich.

WANTED .- At the North Yakima Sanitavian TED. — At the North Yakima Sanita-rium, North Yakima, Wash., a good cook, woman preferred. Also girl to do chamber work and to iron. Address M. H. Rossiter, North Yakima, Wash.

JUST PUBLISHED .- An interesting Bible Study of 100 beautiful pictures containing many interesting questions and answers on Bible people and places. Packed in handsome box. Price, post-paid, 80 cents. Indispensable to parents and teachers. An excellent Birthday or Holiday gift. Substitutes games. Ad-dress Lemos Brothers, Oakland, Cal.

WANTED .- By an Adventist family, a Seventh-day Adventist girl for general house-work; steady place and good pay; experience required. Address Mrs. Peter Svenson, 936 Wells St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED .--- Capable Sabbath-keeping woman for general housework and plain sewing. Also hustling man or boy to work on farm. Permanent work for the right ones. State age, experience, etc. Hygienic living. J. S. Comins, R. F. D. 6, Battle Creek, Mich.

CALIFORNIA DRIED FRUIT .-- Excellent quality this year. Early varieties ready to ship now. Advantage of car-load freight rates to many points. Let us send you our Circular R right away. Address St. Helena Home Fruit Co., Sanitarium, Napa Co., Cal.

FOR SALE .-- Sanitarium Cooking Oil, pure and healthful; no odor, keeps indefinitely; 5-gallon can, \$4.15; 10-gallon can, \$8.25; 1/2 bbl. (30 gallons), 74 cents a gallon; 1 hhl (50 gallons), 73 cents a gallon. Address San-itarium Cooking Oil Co., Louisville, Ky.

HYGIENIC VEGETABLE COOKING OIL - 5 gallons, \$4.25; 8 1-gallon cans, \$7.50; 2 5-gallon cans, \$8.50; 1/2 bbl. (about 30 gallons), 75 cents a gallon. Nothing better. By freight from Louisville, Ky., or Chattanooga, Tenn. Address Dr. O. C. Godsmark, Chattanooga, Tenn.

BIBLE MOTTOES .--- Size 12 x 16. 1,000,000 beauties. We expect to sell 500,000 this year. English, German, Danish, Swedish, and Spanish in stock. Price: 100, \$5; 200, \$9. Express prepaid. "Father" and "Mother" lead. Send stamp to Hampton Art Co., Hampton, Iowa.

FOR SALE .- New, inspiring Scripture postcards. Beautifully embossed. Lead every-thing in the market. 200 assorted, post-paid, 90c per 100. Send for sample (5 for 10c). Don't delay to order, but write at once. Ad-dress the Waterbury Specialty Co., Brandon, Wis.

For SALE .-- All in good condition : Wagner X-ray; Allison's examination table, late de-sign; large Globe Nebulizer; reclining electriclight cabinet; and surgical instruments. Good reasons for selling. For further particulars and terms, address Lock Box 14, Van Wert. Iowa.

MALTSUGAR FREE.--- "We were especially pleased with the Maltsugar sent, which is the best thing of the kind I ever saw." (From (From New York.) Our offer to include extra foods to fully pay freight on \$10 shipments, and give six pounds Maltsugar free, east of Colorado, until September 20, is hereby extended to October 25. Cooking Oil and 45-pound cans Nut Butter can not apply on this offer. Half freight and three pounds with \$5 shipments. This offer is the most liberal we have ever made, and will positively be withdrawn October 25. Do not miss it. The factory is very busy, having sold more foods in August than during any previous month. We supplied foods for thirty-six camp-meetings this year, as compared with twenty-five last year. There are no better foods made than we are making, and they don't taste like money, either — you can afford to live on them. Order direct or through your tract society. Address the Nashville Sanitarium Food Factory, Nashville, Tenn.

Young Men and Women Wanted

TWENTY young men and women, with good health, good education, and sterling Christian character, who desire a training to work for humanity in its most urgent phase, are wanted to join the medical missionary training class at the New England Sanitarium, Melrose, Mass., which formed Oct. 1, 1910.

Who will give themselves to this work, and begin training at once? We have a strong faculty of teachers. We

have raised the standard high, and are determined, with the help of God, to keep it high. We want helpers who will assist in this. Ten or twelve have already been accepted, but we need twenty more, as the calls demand that this shall be the largest and best-trained class that Melrose has ever had. Write at once to the superintendent, W. E. Bliss, M. D., New England Sanitarium, Melrose, Mass.

THE STATISTICAL REPORT FOR 1909

H. E. Rogers, Statistical Secretary

THE statistical report for 1909 is presented herewith, under three tables: Table No. I presents information regarding all the conferences and missions throughout the world, arranged by departments of conference work, and grouped under union conference organizations.

Table No. 2 presents statistics of our various educational institutions, publishing houses, and sanitariums.

Table No. 3 presents a summary showing the leading features of our statistical reports from the time the General Conference was organized in 1863 to the present time.

Summary No. 1

The following summary (No. I) shows the total contributions from all

sources, as indicated in Table No. 1 under the following heads: Tithes, offerings to foreign missions, offerings to home missions, contributions for local church work, for the Sabbath-school, church-school, and Missionary Volun-teer work. Column 2 gives the total amount of these contributions for 1908, and column 3 the total amount for 1909. The net gain for the latter year is stated in column 4, while column 5 states the per cent of gain. In column 6 is indicated the per cent of total contributions for 1909 for each union as related to the group of unions of which it is a part, while in column 7 is stated the per cent that each union total forms of the grand total. These two columns will indicate the relative importance of each

union and group in the matter of these funds, and show the exact proportion each union has raised during the year, both as related to the group of which each union is a part, and as related to the grand total.

In column 8 is shown the number of Sabbath-keepers by unions, groups, and grand total. Column 9 shows the percentage that each union membership is as related to the total of its group, and column 10 gives the percentage that each union membership is as related to the grand total. Column 11 indicates the contributions per capita according to the membership of each union and group. This shows the comparative efficiency of each member in the matter of finances, and will be useful for comparison.

Total Contributions From All Sources.—Summary No. 1

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I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Union	1908	1909	Net Gain	Per Cent of Gain		Per Cent of Grand Total 1909	Sabbath- keepers	Per Cent of Group	Per Cent of Grand Total	Total Con- tributions per Capita
General Conference	\$ 9,800.00	\$ 28,265.18	\$18,465.18	188.30	1.88	1.42				
Atlantic	118,897.48	124,596.31	5,698.83	4.80	8.55	6.28	5,532	8.49	5.48	\$22.52
Central	226,196.18	233,145.33	6,949.15	3.07	15.88	11.75	10,148	15.58	10.05	22.97
Columbia	134,330.60	143,169.09	8,838.49	6.57	9.75	7.21	6,787	10.42	6.73	21.00
Lake	219,956.23	238,937.00	18,980.77	8.62	16.26	12.04	12,941	19.88	12.82	18.46
Northern	164,258.98	165,126.63	867.65	.53	11.25	8.33	6,423	9.86	6.36	25.71
North Pacific	139,694.51	155,963.66	16,269.15	11.65	10.63	7.86	6,359	9.76	6.30	24.53
Pacific	182,669.14	215,877.97	33,208.83	18.17	14.7Ĭ	10.88	8,132	12.49	8.ŏ 6	26.55
Southeastern	30,453.74	35,371.82	4,918.08	16.17	2.41	1.78	2,082	3.20	2.06	16.99
Southern	28,994.49	39,754.79	10,760.30	37.11	2.71	2.00	1,756	2.70	1.74	22.64
Southwestern	70,501.53	87,726.06	17,224.53	24.40	5.97	4.42	4,962	7.62	4.92	17.68
United States Totals	1,325,752.88	1,467,933.84	142,140.96	10.73	100.00	73.97	65,122	100.00	64.52	22.54
Canadian	14,913.69	15,327.92	414.23	2.77	30.18	.77	994	44.83	.98	15.42
Western Canadian	23,217.62	35,463.35	12,245.73	52.74	Ğ9.82	1.78	1,220	55.17	1.21	29.07
Canadian Totals	38,131.31	50,791.27	12,659.96	33.17	100.00	2.55	2,214	100.00	2.19	22.97
Australasian	88,234.22	106,295.70	18,061.48	20.43	100.00	5.35	4,446	10 0. 00	4.40	23.91
British	35,440.58	38,319.55	2,878.97	8.10	14.06	1.94	1,811	9.23	1.80	21.16
German	140,596.30	164,888.29	24,291.99	17.22	60.48	8.32	9,774	49.8ž	9.69	16.87
Latin	14,030.23	16,689.01	2,658.78	18.95	6.12	.84	1,035	5.27	1.03	16.12
Levant	1,474.92	1,524.45	49.53	3.33	.56	.07	249	1.23	.23	6.12
Russian	15,122.06	19,161.83	4,039.77	26.72	7.03	.97	3,668	18.70	3.64	5.22
Scandinavian	31,891.94	31,221.03	a670.91	a2.12	11.45	1.57	3,028	15.44	3.00	10.31
African Missions	1,969.70	822.88	a1,146.82	a58.23	.30	.04	б1	.31	.06	13.49
Totals for Europe	240,525.73	272,627.04	32,101.31	13.36	100.00	13.75	19, 626	100.00	19.45	13.89
South African	20,823.44	22,582.33	1,758.89	10.84	25.9 8		1,127	11.84	1.12	20.04
South American	25.594.12	31,502.28	5,908.1 6	12.31	36.24	1.59	2,627	27.59	2.61	11.99
West Indian	18,702.66	16,765.79	a1,936.87	a10.35	19.30	.84	4,223	44.37	4.17	3.97
Asiatic Division	9,209.03	11,448.88	2,239.85	11.43	13.18	.58	1,012	10.63	1.02	11.31
Miscellaneous	3,675.68	4,610.02	934.34	12.54	5.30	.23	534	5·5Ž	.52	8.63
Totals '	78,004.93	86,909.30	8,904.37	11.13	100.00	4 .38	9,523	100.00	9.44	9.13
Grand Totals	,770,649.07	1,984,557.15	213,908.08	11.21	•••	100.00	100,931	• • • •	100.00	19.66
Per Cent of Gain in Me	embers	•••••		• • 3•45	a D	ecrease	,			

Summary No. 2

Summary No. 2 presents the value of church buildings and church-schools (primary schools) and their equipment for the years 1908 and 1909, the net gain and per cent of gain for each union, the per cent of each union total as related to the grand total, and also as related to the total of its group. In addition, it gives the number of Sabbath-keepers, and the valuation of these churches and schools and their equipment per capita. The variations in this valuation for different groups will be apparent at once. For instance, in the United States the valuation is \$23,66 per capita; Canada, \$22.68; Australasia, \$18.14; Europe,

\$4.40; miscellaneous unions, \$8.17. The valuation of the entire field, \$18.19, indicates those groups that fall below, as well as those that rise above, the average amount.

Columns 6 and 7, in which are shown the percentages of each union as related to its group and to the grand total, respectively, when compared with columns 9 and 10, in which are shown the percentages of membership of each union as related to its group and to the grand total, enable one readily to note the differences in these relations. For instance, if the value of church property were evenly divided according to membership in each union, the percentages in columns 6 and 9 would correspond; cases are very marked.in the Pacific Union, wh of valuation of church 7.81% of the United Sta is membership is only is centages of the grand valuation of church proand for membership 8.0 cating the relation it so variations may be obseunions, as well as in the re-

and there would be a similar correspondence between the percentages in columns 7 and 10, in which are shown the percentages of each union as related to the entire field. The differences in some cases are very marked. This is the case in the Pacific Union, whose percentage valuation of church property \mathbf{of} is 17.81% of the United States total, while its membership is only 12.49%. Its percentages of the grand totals are, for valuation of church property, 14.96%, and for membership 8.06%, thus indicating the relation it sustains to the grand totals in these two items. These variations may be observed in other unions, as well as in the relations of dif-

Value of Churches and Primary Schools.— Summary No. 2

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1.1
Union	1908	1909	Net Gain	Per Cent of Gain	Per Cent of Group To- tals 1909	f Per Cent o Grand To tals 1909		Per Cent of Group	Per Cent of Grand Total	Valua- tion per Capita
Atlantic	\$74,270.00	\$105,844.91	\$31,574.91	42.46	6.86	5.76	5,532	8.49	5.48	\$19.13
Central	240,613.00	242,563.00	1,950.00	.81	15.74	13.21	10,148	15.58	10.05	24.00
Columbia	151,065.00	152,200.00	1,135.00	.76	9.88	8.29	6,787	10.42	6.73	22.42
Lake	340,500.00	353,155.00	12,655.00	3.69	22.92	19.24	12,941	19.88	12.82	27.37
Northern	147,910.00	134,750.00	<i>a</i> 13,160.00	a8.90	8.74	7.34	6,423	9.86	6.36	20.98
North Pacific	107,800.50	127,475.50	19,675.00	18.25	8.27	6.94	6,359	9.76	6.30	20.05
Pacific	258,775.00	274,530.00	15,755.00	6.0Š	17.81	14.96	8,132	12.49	8.06	33.76
Southeastern	38,900.00	35,410.00	a3,490.00	a8.96	2.30	1.92	2,082	3.20	2.06	17.01
Southern	24,400.00	37,250.00	12,850.00	52.69	2.42	2.02	1,756	2.70	1.74	22.81
Southwestern	53,020.00	77,963.00	24,943.00	47.04	5.06	4.25	4,962	7.62	4.92	15.71
United States Totals	1,437,253.50	1,541,141.41	103,887.91	7.23	100.00	83.93	65,122	100.00	64.52	23.66
•	1077 00 0	5017 1 I=		75		\$3.95	•),		° -	-3.00
Canada	22,450.00	22,550.00	100.00	.44	44.90	1.23	994	44.83	.98	22.66
Western Canadian	8,300.00	27,675.00	19,375.00	232.96	55.10	1.50	1,220	55.17	1.21	22.68
Canadian Totals	30,750.00	50,225.00	19,475.00	63.32	100.00	2.73	2,214	100,00	2.10	22.68
-	0 // 0	0,0	21470	0.0		75				
Australasian	59,440.24	80,671 <i>.2</i> 9	21,231.05	35.69	10 0.0 0	4.40	4,446	100.00	4.40	18.14
British	9,496.50	10,825.00	1,328.50	13.99	12.52	.60	1,811	9.23	1.80	5.98
German	14,000.00	14,000.00			16.21	.76	9,774	49.82	9.69	1.43
Latin	15,000.00	14,000.00	a1,000.00	a6.68	16.21	.76	1,035	5.27	1.03	13.52
Levant		• • • •					240	1.23	.23	
Russian		2,000.00	2,000.00	• • •	2.31	.II	3,668	18.70	3.64	.54
Scandinavian	20,610.64	39,544.01	18,933.37	91.87	45.76	2.15	3,028	15.44	3.00	13.06
African Missions		6,039.00	6,039.00	· · · .	6.99	.33	бі	.31	. .06	99.00
European Totals	59,107.14	86,408.01	27,300.87	46.20	100.00	4.71	19,626	100.00	19.45	4.40
-			1.0 /	•	,	• • -			- / 10	
South African	34,063.38	33,091.65	a971.73	a2.88	42.52	1.81	1,127	11.84	1.12	* 29.36
South American	4,500.00	5, 300. 00	800.00	17.77	6.81	.28	2,627	27.59	2.61	2.02
West Indian	2 8,249.0 0	27,830.61	a418.39	a1.48	35.75	1.51	4,423	44.37	4.17	6.59
Asiatic Division	2,452.52	3,335.00	882.48	35.97	4.29	.ĭ8	1,012	10.63	1.02	3.29
Miscellaneous	6,483.07	8,275.00	1,791.93	27.60	10.63	·45	534	5.57	.52	r5.50
Totals	75,747.97	77,832.26	2,084.29	2.74	100.00	4.23	9,523	100.00	9.44	8.17
Grand Totals	1,662,298.85	•1,836,277.97	173,979.12	10.47		100.00			100.00	18.10
a Decrease	0		100010							

a Decrease

b Of this amount, \$1,691,959.13 is the valuation of the 1,246 church buildings, while the remainder, \$144,318.84, is the valuation of the buildings and equipment of the 579 church-schools.

Summary No. 3

Summary No. 3 indicates the percentages of population, communicants, and contributions of all the union conferences, both as related to each group of unions and to the grand totals. This will be convenient for purposes of con-This parison, not alone with the various unions and groups, but also in determining the percentages of any union or group with respect to the items mentioned. A study of the percentage of the union conferences as related to the group of unions of which it forms a part (as shown in columns 2, 4, and 6) indicates some interesting comparisons. This shows, for instance, that the Co-lumbia Union Conference, has 23.02% of the population of the United States; the believers in that conference form 10.42% of the total believers in the United States; and the contributions raised by those believers during 1909 were but 9.76% of the total contributions raised in the United States during that year. Consequently they failed to raise as much in the way of funds as they should have done.

Again: take the Pacific Union Conference, the population of which is 2.94% of the population of the United States. The membership forms 12.49% of the membership of the United States; and the contributions they raised during 1909 were 14.71%. This shows that they raised more than their pro rata. Hence, it will be observed that a union which raises in contributions a per cent greater than that of communicants, is raising more than its pro rata share of funds. Likewise, a union conference whose per-

Percentages of Population, Communicants, and Contributions.— Summary No. 3

	0	ummury .	NO. J			
		age of Popu- ation		age of Com- licants	Perce Contr	ntage of ibutions
Union	Group	Grand Total	Group	Grand Total	Group	Grand Total
I	2 '	3	4	5	6	7
General Conference	• • •	• • • •		• • • •	1.88	1.42
Atlantic	16.84	.89	8.49	5.48	8.55	6.28
Central	8.08	.43	15.58	10.05	15.88	11.75
Columbia	23.02	1.22	10.42	6.73	9.75	7.21
Lake	14.01	.75	19.88	12.82	16.26	12.04
Northern	6.35	.34	9.86	6.36	11.25	8.33
North Pacific	2.66	.14	9.76	6.30	10.63	7.86
Pacific	2.94 '	.16	12.49	8.06	14.71	10.88
Southeastern	8.44	.45	3.20	2.06	2.41	1.78
Southern	9.59	.51	2.70	1.74	2.71	2.00
Southwestern	8.07	.43	7.62	4.92	5.97	4.42
United States Totals. 1	00.00	5.32	100.00	64.52	100.00	73.97
Canadian	77.95	.34	44.83	.98	30.18	•77
West Canadian	22.05	.10	55.17	1.21	69.82	1.78
Canadian Totals	00.00	.44	100.00	2.19	100.00	2.55
Australasia		3.31	100.00	4.40	100.00	5.35
British	8.51	2.84	9.23	1.80	14.06	1.04
	25.96	8.66	49.82	9.69	60.48	8.32
	20.80	6.94	5.27	1.03	6.12	.84
Levant	9.96	3.33	1.23	.23	.56	.07
	28.56	9.51	18.70	3.64	7.03	.97
Scandinavia	2.62	.88	15.44	3.00	11.45	1.57
African Missions	3.59	1.19	.31	.06	.30	.04
European Totals 1	00.00	33.35	100.00	19.45	100.00	13.75
South Africa	.82	.48	11.84	1.12	25.98	1.14
South America	4.59	2.73	27.59	2.61	36.24	1.59
West Indies	1.34	.77	44.37	4.17	19.30	.84
Asiatic Division	86.29	49.54	10.63	1.02	13.18	.58
Miscellaneous Missions.	6.96	4.06	5.57	.52	5.30	.23
TotalsI	00.00	57.58	100.00	9.44	100.00	4.3 ⁸
Grand Totals	•••••	100.0 0	• • • •	100.00	••••	100.00

centage of population is greater than the percentage of communicants, stands in need of additional labor being put forth to equalize these relations. This is true of the following union conferences in the United States: Atlantic, Columbia, Southeastern, Southern, and Southwestern. In the following conferences the percentage of membership stands higher than that of population: Central, Lake, Northern, North Pacific, and Pacific.

A study of the union conferences as related to the grand totals, as shown in columns 3, 5, and 7, shows the same results as indicated above, only the comparisons are made with the grand totals instead of with the union totals.

Summary No. 4

In Summary No. 4 the ratio of communicants to population, the ratio of workers to population, and the ratio of workers to communicants are shown for each union and group.

In column 2 is indicated the relative proportion of believers to population in the field. A comparison of these ratios for groups will serve to show what proportion of believers are located in each grand division. For instance, in the United States there are 1,296 persons for each Seventh-day Adventist; in Canada, 3,144; in Australasia, 11,831; in Europe, 26,959. The average for the world is 15,836.

In column 3 the ratio of workers to the population will be useful in indicating how the workers are distributed according to the needs of the field.

Column 4 gives the number of workers according to the membership, and of course shows to what extent the believers in each field are engaged in active service in the way indicated. The ratio is one evangelistic laborer for every 24 Sabbath-keepers.

Sabbath-School Department

During 1909 the 2,469 Sabbath-schools (membership 60,487) in the United States gave as total contributions the sum of \$86,708.19, a per capita of \$1.43, of which amount there was contributed to missions the sum of \$81,225.41, or 93-.65% of the total contributions.

.65% of the total contributions. The 1,498 Sabbath-schools outside the United States (membership 36,186) contributed a total of \$33,974.61, a per capita of 94 cents, of which amount there was contributed to missions (that is, not retained by the local schools) \$32,988.47, or 97.08% of the total contributions.

The grand total Sabbath-school contributions during 1909 for the 3,967 schools (membership 96,673), were \$120,682.80 (a per capita for the entire membership of \$1.25), of which \$114,-213.88 was contributed to missions (94.64%), leaving the balance, \$6,468.92 (5.36%), as the expenses of the local Sabbath-schools throughout the world. Since 1887 the total contributions have been \$1,141.906.43, of which \$796,692.70 (69.77%) was devoted to missions, and the remainder, \$345,213.73 (30.23%) retained for local use.

Educational Department

The Educational Department for 1909 shows a list of 579 church or primary schools, teaching principally the first eight grades, while the colleges, academies, and intermediate schools, as shown by Table No. 2, section I, include studies to grade 16. These 579 church-schools employ 668 teachers, and had an enrolment of 11,835 pupils. Their equipment is valued at \$144,318.84. The annual expenditure in maintaining these schools

Table	of I	Ratios.— Su	mm	arı	1 No. 4			
		of S. D. A. Population			o of Workers Population			Work- D. A.
1		2			3		4	
Atlantic I	to	2,569	1	to	64,621	1	t to	25
Central I	to	672	1	to		1	t to	
Columbia I	to	2,865	1	to		1		•
Lake I	to	914	1	to		3	t to	
Northern I	to	834	1	to		1	to	
North Pacific 1	to	353	1	to		I	to	27
Pacific 1	to	305	1	to		I		•
Southeastern 1	to	3,424	r	to		I		•
Southern I	to	4,610	1	to	52,227	ī		
Southwestern I	to	1,374	I	to	28,046	Ť		~~
United States Totals 1	to	1,296	, I		37,147	· Î		
			-	•••	57,5-47	-	10	29
Canadian ı	to	5,460	1	to	117,973	·τ	to	22
West Canadian 1	to	1,258	1		24,357	Ĺ I		
Canadian Totals I	to	3,144	ī	to	63,865	I		-
		3)-1 T	-	.0	03,003	1	10	20
Australasia 1	to	11,831	I	to	199,236	I	to	17
British 1	to	24,857	1	to	368,979	I	to	15
German I	to	14,054	I	to	258,200	ī	to	18
Latin I	to	107,282	ī	to	1,803,883	ī	to	17
Levant I	to	211,743	I	to	2,027,841	r	to	- 9
Russia 1	to	41,189	I	to	1,820,282	Ĩ	to	44
Scandinavian 1	to	4,577	I	to	98,284	ī	to	44 21
African Missions I	to	311,816	ī	to	951,040	I	to	3
European Totals I	to	26,959	ĩ	tõ	545,925	ī	to	20 20
r			-		545,945	1	10	20
South Africa I	to	6,724	I	to	128,785	I	to	19
South America I	to	16,448	I	to	396,436	ĩ	to	24
West Indies 1	to	2,908	I	to	134,921	ĩ	to	46
Asiatic Division 1	to	788,508	I	to	4,113,249	I	to	40 5
Miscellaneous Missions 1	to	120,202	I	to	1,783,000	I	to	5 15
Totals I	to	97,180	ĩ	to	1,829,119	ī	to	19
Que 1 M- 4-1-			-			1	10	19
Grand Totals I	to	15,836	I	to	389,460	I	to	24
Evangelistic laborers 4,104.	Inc	luding 3,611	inst	itut	ional laborers	I	to	13
								v

was \$104,702.14, an average amount for each teacher employed, of \$141.77. This again is hardly a correct statement, for the reason that many of these teachers are supported otherwise, and their salaries are not included in this list, as may be inferred from the amounts specified throughout the report, and the further reason that some secretaries are careless in endeavoring to secure and report the real facts in all instances. As the figures stand, however, they show an average wage of something over \$20 per month for all the teachers employed. The gain in enrolment over that of the preceding year is 12.85%. Including the enrol-ment of 6,535 in 83 colleges and academies, the total enrolment of all educational institutions for 1909 was 18,370.

Missionary Volunteer Department

The Missionary Volunteer Department now has 576 societies, an increase of 5.86% for 1909, and a membership of 10,858, an increase of 7.00% for the year. The total contributions for 1909 were \$18,636.60, a per capita of \$1.72 for the membership reported. Of this amount, \$10,432.07 (55.98%) was for foreign missions, \$5,218.82 (28.00%) for home missions, and \$2,985.71 (16.02%) for local society work. The gain in total contributions for the year was 14.45%.

Census Report for the United States

The United States Bureau of the Census has just issued (August, 1910) Part I of the Report on Religious Bodies for 1906. The report is without doubt the most complete and comprehensive of its kind ever issued by this government. A few items of a general character regarding the Seventh-day Adventist denomination are inserted here for the benefit of the reader.

The census report shows that in 1906

there were 1,889 churches in the United States, with a membership of 62,211. Of this number 1,740 churches reported the date of their organization. By this it is shown that —

÷			Churches Organized	
Prior	to 1849	there v	vere 3	.20
"	1859		Ğ	.30
""	1869	"	73	4.20
"	1879	"	155	8.90
**	1889	"	314	18.00
"	1899	""	481	27.60
"	1906	"	708	40.70

Of the 1,889 churches, 1,620 (membership 54,968) conducted services in English only; 187 (membership 6,089) conducted services in foreign languages alone or in addition to English; 82 (membership 1,154) did not report as to language.

Of the 187 churches (membership 6,089), 118 (membership 3,672) conducted services in foreign languages alone; the remainder (69 — membership 2,417) conducted services in foreign languages in addition to English.

The report shows that in the United States there were 981 church buildings owned by Seventh-day Adventists; 968 of these reported as to seating capacity, indicating a total of 169,740, and a valuation of \$1,454,087,- an average valuation of \$1,452; 121 of these buildings (12.12% in number) reported an indebtness of \$77,984 (5.36% of valuation). This item of indebtedness on church buildings is not called for in our present reports, and is of interest as showing how nearly free they are of incumbrance. It is probable that about this same condition exists in respect to church property in other countries. The census report further shows that

(Continued on page 28)

Statistical Report of Seventh-day Adventist Conferences and Missions

					C	hurc	h an	d Cor	nference V	Vork									
, I	2	3	4	5 _	6	7	8	9	10	ΪΪ	12	. ` I3	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
NAME OF CONFERENCE OR MISSION	Organized (a)	Population	Number of Churches	Membership	Number of Companies ^O	Membership	Number of Isolated Sabbath-Keepers	Total Sabbath-Keep- ers	Total Tithe Receipts	Tithe per Capita (b)	Number of Church Buildings	Estimated Value	Approximate Seating Capacity	Ordained Ministers	Licensed Ministers	Licensed Missionaries	Book and Periodical Canvassers	Total Laborers (c)	Retail Value of Book and Periodical Sales
Atlantic Union Conference Central New Eng. Conf., Greater New York Conf Maine Conference New York Conference North. New Eng. Conf. South. New Eng. Conf. Western New York Conf.	1903 1902 1867 1906 1862 1903		36 23 21 37 16 19 32	1,165 916 417 788 422 503 732	5 1 20 1 3	26 10 100 7 17	56 6 149 90 54 24 50	$1,247 \\932 \\566 \\978 \\483 \\544 \\782$	295 23 18,682 47 18,897 43 5,974 82 9,127 13 4,248 13 8,604 83 8,877 49	20 27 10 55 9 33 8 79 15 82	21 8 5	23,000 00 7,800 00 14,934 91 14,800 00 8,000 00 5,200 00 28,000 00	500 1,500 1,825 1,000 560	2 10 5 7 5 4 5	8 3 4 	2 24 15 5 8 4 6 7	35 10 3 10 13 3 6	6 74 38 16 29 22 13 22	$\begin{array}{c} 11,271 \ 43\\ 4,267 \ 25\\ 3,973 \ 01\\ 6,391 \ 65\\ 2,766 \ 00\\ 2,733 \ 39\\ 3,788 \ 67\end{array}$
Totals for 1909 Totals for 1908 Gain for 1909		14,216,791 14,130,044 	184 186	4,943 4,975	30 33	160 211	348	5,532 5,534	74,707 53 72,515 54 2,191 99	13 50 13 14 36	54	101,234 91 69,300 00 81,934 91	8,345 7,785 560	43 40		71 52 19	80 85	220 215 5	35,191 40 47,433 05
Central Union Conference Colorado Conference Kansas Conference Nobraska Conference North Missouri Conf Southern Missouri Conf Western Colorado Conf Wyoming Conference Totals for 1900 Totals for 1908	1908 1875 1878 1908 1908	500,000 1,707,491 1,036,090 1,209,365 1,897,300 268,320 200,000 6,818,566 6,792,874	87 53 17 29 16 20	1,964 2,643 2,141 595 780 364 425 8,912 8,912 8,621	- 3 31 22 2 6 4 68 60	36 408 199 11 42 26 722 566	40 149 203 37 27 35 23 514	2,040 3,200 2,543 643 849 425 448 10,148 10,036	189 01 25,825 56 38,521 71 35,081 65 8,581 61 9,415 65 5,690 95 7,101 90 130,408 04 130,067 23	12 66 12 04 13 79 13 34 11 09 13 39 15 85 12 85	22 56 36 8 21 6 5 154	49,200 00 58,338 00 54,100 00 14,500 00 17,175 00 2,900 00 221,813 00 216,413 00	3,000	$ \begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 16 \\ 11 \\ 16 \\ 6 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 6 \\ \overline{77} \end{array} $	5 7 9 7 4 6 4 1 43	14 10 25 16 5 6 5 3 84 100	9 20 25 10 20 5 8 97	46 42 65 67 25 36 17 18 316 324	7,325 85 9,325 00 20,132 78 4,953 60 11,311 80 4,385 59 4,700 00 62,184 62 60,710 81
Gain for 1909 Columbia Union Conf Dist. of Columbia Conf. Eastern Pa. Conf Ohio Conference New Jersey Conference Virginia Conference	1907 1899 1909 1903 1863 1902	25,692 1,419,586 566,181 4,500,000 4,500,200 2,500,200 2,000,000 3,000,000	14 8 29 78 20	291 566 672 1,081 2,036 610 435 809	8 4 6 3	156 24 50 12	3 76 43 150 15 20 1	112 569 748 1,148 2,236 625 455 822	340 81 163 21 6,483 49 11,251 04 14,709 13 29,572 13 11,199 79 4,791 29 9,619 19	11 40 16 74 12 81 13 22 17 94 10 53 11 70	12 34 3 12 14	4,900 00 2,400 00 23,200 00 39,150 00 40,000 00 2,350 00 7,200 00 28,450 00	2,215 5,000 650 3,150	5 8	1 1 2 4 7 2 8 1	2 4 18 13 11 7	6 12 22 5 7 13	4 15 8 36 54 23 25 24	1,423 81 9,776 42 1,000 00 10,681 34 24,060 33 9,719 24 3,573 55 8,769 86
West Virginia Conf Totals for 1909 Totals for 1908 Gain for 1909	1887	958,800 19,444,767 17,929,066 1,515,701		150 6,359 6,376		9 95 194	25 333 430	184 6,787 7,000	2,427 55 90,221 82 87,638 75 2,583 07	13 19 13 29	4 88 79	2,000 00 144,750 00 143,600 00 1,150 00	800 14,865	4 55 54 1	1 22 22	53 59	10 75 113 	18 207 248	5,400 00 72,980 74 58,830 16 14,150 58
Lake Union Conference East Michigan Conf Indiana Conference Northern Illinois Conf North Michigan Conf West Michigan Conf	1902 1872 1902 1902 1902 1902	1,170,029 2,516,462 2,932,033 611,684 1,889,519 639,271 2,069,942	66 33 31 23 68	1,385 838 582 2,846	9 6 8 9	50 20 42 90	30 30 96 192	1,883 1,943 1,415 976 582 3,038 3,104	$\begin{array}{c} 213 \ 25 \\ 24 \ ,414 \ 22 \\ 19 \ ,135 \ 08 \\ 24 \ ,511 \ 15 \\ 8 \ ,366 \ 50 \\ 8 \ ,362 \ 03 \\ 32 \ ,338 \ 83 \\ 28 \ ,171 \ 49 \end{array}$	9 85 17 32 8 57 14 37 10 64	12 23 18 44	36,600 00 50,000 00 49,105 00 24,550 00 10,230 00 102,600 00 60,000 00	8,500 2,000 3,050 2,050 10,000	12 4 5 15	6 7 3 4 10	12	25 8 3	3 39 54 43 89 22 33 71	7,656 68 8,094 10 16,994 38 6,503 83 7,543 63 7,865 00 11,753 89
Totals for 1909 Totals for 1908 Gain for 1909		11,828,940 11,828,940	374 382	12,188 12,473	29	202 277	352	12,941 13,102	145,512 55 134,383 93 11,128 62	10 25	247	383,085 00 319,900 00 13,185 00	44,682	77 75 2	·	84 89	1.00 109	304 317	66,411 51 52,633 38 13,778 13
Northern Union Conf Iowa Conference Minnesota Conference North Dakota Conf South Dakota Conf	1863 1862 1902 1879	2,231,853 1,979,912 672,671 473,250	81 33 33	968 950	4 		100 182 130	2,543 1,600 1,200 1,080	24,131 02	16 83 14 10 22 34	45 8 20	7,500 00 24,000 00	5,285 900 2,025	18 8 6	5 5 6 4	10 6	20 38	6 47 84 44 54	8,468 00 12,296 81 9,078 35 11,769 24
Totals for 1909 Totals for 1908 Gain for 1909		5,357,686 5,357,680			4 4	50 50	545	6,525		15 30	132	118,450 00 130,800 00				55 48 7		235 235 	41,611 90 39,860 84 1,751 06
North Pacific Union Conf. Western Oregon Conf	1902 1902 1880 1898 1907	530,000 692,251 425,000 800,000 175,000 125,000	36 35 14 15	1,670 428	6 1		60 149	1,543 1,869 461 600	21,077 38 25,834 08 9,244 67 9,769 00	18 66 13 82 20 05 16 28	24 22 6 9		3,000 3,005 620	9 10 5) 5 5 5	10 11 8	30 15 13	56 28	16,664 26
Totals for 1909 Totals for 1908		2,247,251 1,944,580	143	5,911 5,724	30		339	6,396	85,632 52	13 39	81	91,100 50	10,424	47	18	43	106		47,011 07
Gain for 1909 Pacific Union Conference Arizona Conference Californir Conference Southern Cal. Conf Utah Conference	1901 1902 1873 1901		7 83 33	254 4,913 2,411	4 15	32	21 94	5,039 2,567	436 80 4,498 94 70,878 90 39,660 92	14 46 14 06 15 45	 56 29	4,800 00 175,230 00 54,500 00	600 11,900 4,650	8 4 27 19	4 10 9 6	12	2 68 12	5 12 132	2,200 00 43,972 84 17,020 30
Totals for 1909 Totals for 1908		2, 482,000 2,620,000				178 181	108	7,729				240,530 00 220,775 00					82 58	198 184	
Gain for 1909			. 11	338			. 68	403	14,332 29	97	13	19,755 00	2,180				24	14	2,129 82
Cumberland Conference	1900 1893 1901 1901	796,933 434,168 2,323,638 2,100,000 1,474,738	5 22 5 7 5 18 5 11	495 266 276	232	30 85	75	600 301 350	8,135 79 4,582 98 2,164 40	$\begin{array}{c} 13 & 56 \\ 15 & 23 \\ 6 & 18 \end{array}$	17 4 10	14,100 00 6,200 00	2,500 850 630	4	4 3 2 2 4 2	6 4	5 12 10	22 18 20 18 20	2,920 90 5,821 05
Totals for 1909	-	7,129,466 7,129,466	60	1,779 1,632 147	27			1,923	17,834 90	9 27	47		6,280		2 12				

The letters (a) to (g) refer to accompanying foot-notes.

A DESCRIPTION OF A DESC

For the Year Ending Dec. 31, 1909—Table No. 1

		· · ·									909—		0. 1 	Mia		Volunte	an Dané	
1				1	1	-School 1		 	1		l Depar		1			I		
Amount of Tithe ap- propriated to Fields outside of Confer- ¹² ence	Total Offerings to Foreign Missions ₈ (except as noted un- der 28 and 36)	Total Contributions for Home Mission	Total Contributions for Local Church Work	Number of Sabbath- 5 Schools	Membership 92	Total Sabbath-School ² Contributions	Total Sabbath-School Offerings to Foreign ⁸ Missions	Number of Church- 6 Schools 6	Number of Teachers ⁶	Total Enrolment	Estimated Value of Buildings and Equip- ^w ment	Expense of Annual Expense Maintenance	Number of Young ₆ People's Societies ⁶	35 Membership	Contributions for For- ₅₀ eign Work	Contributions for Home. Mission Work	Contributions for Lo- _w cal Society Work [∞]	Total Contributions &
582 57	$\begin{array}{c} 3,546 & 29\\ 3,599 & 74\\ 710 & 32\\ 2,175 & 34\\ 1,164 & 93\\ 1,886 & 50\\ 2,348 & 46\end{array}$	2,757 10 1,086 28 168 99 750 00 125 76 1,016 11 557 76	$\begin{array}{c} 2,582 & 84 \\ 6,040 & 83 \\ 3,524 & 36 \\ 600 & 00 \\ 500 & 00 \\ 1,434 & 16 \\ 1,353 & 88 \end{array}$	37 24 20 48 21 20 30	1,320 836 331 739 357 464 676	1,968 42 1,542 48 449 55 972 63 610 18 683 02 1,209 53	$\begin{array}{c} 1,968 \ 42\\ 1,624 \ 47\\ 442 \ 28\\ 972 \ 63\\ 610 \ 18\\ 638 \ 36\\ 1,209 \ 58\end{array}$	-			700 00 625 00 500 00	$\begin{array}{c} 972 & 00 \\ 545 & 34 \\ 750 & 00 \\ 600 & 00 \\ 375 & 00 \\ 535 & 97 \\ 165 & 00 \end{array}$	4	92 66 36 90 7 78 95	21 25	20 00 18 00 2 50 47 35 19 02	121 99 27 90 8 21 24 28 20 38	234 12 143 23 44 27 39 25 2 50 73 61 43 03
582 57 1,700 00	15,431 58 14,163 02	6,462 00 8,480 56	16,036 07 13,319 08	200 201	4,723 4,401	7,435 81 6,571 38	7,465 87 6,294 33	1	5 15	237 185	4,610 00 4,970 00	3,172 31			173 96 329 86		202 76 161 59	580 01 675 59
2,308 71 4,258 50 7,840 31 11,362 46 500 00 	1,268 56 7,186 34 13,319 69 6,035 96 2,552 68 1,457 88 1,457 88 33,020 06 1,039 82	2,826 44 3,549 63 5,392 10 1,131 08 1,55 98 1,538 04 780 58 15,373 80 16,220 41	2,716 99 3,408 76 6,383 00 3,491 71 544 74 1,000 00 1,012 37 113 87 15,954 45 13,033 20 2,921 25	49 108 75 20 422 16 23 333 320 18	322 1,340 2,482 2,234 716 8577 473 413 8,515 8,407 108	864 43 3,074 57 4,316 72 980 05 1,007 35 650 21 540 67 13,837 09 11,528 67 2,308 42	1,171 54 2,759 70 4,056 60 3,000 60 928 11 860 27 604 34 529 17 12,738 79 10,195 28		$\begin{array}{c} 5 & 11 \\ 0 & 24 \\ 7 & 21 \\ 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 10 \\ 1 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 \\ \end{array}$	85 70 1,226 1,116	3,000 00 3,000 00 21,250 00	$5,000\ 00$ $880\ 43$ $1,800\ 00$ $1,100\ 00$ $1,500\ 00$ $19.182\ 93$	14 29 27 5 6 5 3 89 89 88	305 550 350 92 95 109 40 1,541 1,604	9 92 72 00 20 00 2,983 21	28 60 73 84 88 01	41 17 10 00 13 19 624 52 3 86 9 30 48 20 709 07 435 51 273 56	181 05 724 53 3,069 83 32 46 93 06 208 21 20 00 4,329 14 4,763 58
2,968 84 2,279 21 55 79	924 71 2,173 07 3,911 17 5,829 71 2,589 12 679 25 1,714 36 489 98	149 35 705 85 388 67 1,880 99 1,476 20 78 36 326 36 112 07	2,556 37 4,054 89 5,000 00 1,380 28 1,938 90 374 00		590 624 1,172 1,843 649 503 917 246	589 29 1,093 36 1,973 73 3,173 29 1,278 43 434 68 1,003 94 208 68	201 98			182 11 24	5,000 00 1,050 00 50 00 500 00	270 00 1,704 00 150 00 480 00	3 5 12 5 5 6	74 97	58 21 18 05 29 75 11 25 4 00	88 02 68 51 18 68 4 10 12 50	5 00 42 78 3 93 17 22 29 29 10 16 10 00	25 51 26 50
5,303 84 9,983 95	$ \begin{array}{r} 18,311 & 37 \\ 17,071 & 70 \\ \hline 1,239 & 67 \end{array} $	5,117 85 4,279 52 838 33	15,304 44 12,652 92 2,651 52	258 257 1	6,544 6,161 383	9,755 40 8,207 12 1,548 28	8,958 99 7,192 78 1,766 26	·[5 26 2 25 3 1	387 289 	7,450 00 7,465 00	3,878 88 3,801 47 77 41	40	652 625 27	455 61	295 80 132 90 162 90	118 38 90 61 27 77	579 33 679 12
3,907 76 275 70 5,911 74 2,817 14	8,310 72 4,175 10 3,788 92 1,261 65 1,556 23 5,531 37 7,876 35	5,165 93 104 13 545 89 421 70 2,692 47 3,601 94 4,061 47	7,800 00 896 74 3,438 25 866 40 675 00 5,046 73	24	$1,567 \\ 1,468 \\ 1,085 \\ 880 \\ 576 \\ 2,356 \\ 2,602$	2,244 86 1,616 03 1,693 78 859 94 764 91 2,700 21 2,656 95	1,998 92 1,476 11 1,091 04 590 31 749 41 2,510 38 2,432 59		$ \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 17 \\ 0 & 11 \\ 2 & 12 \\ 8 & 8 \\ 7 & 17 \end{bmatrix} $	98 242	960 00 2,600 00 500 00 1,600 00	1,25258 1,55100 1,50000 2,03279	12 5 8 7	172 101 184 202 400	8 07 18 11 53 40 5 25	25 10 62 58 8 53 136 44	18 75 21 45 4 94 7 09 7 05 90 74 5 35	73 18 257 84 38 11 87 78 68 98 232 43 28 17
12,912 34 12,268 27	32,500 34 26,044 63	16,593 53 14,241 89	18,723 12 14,981 81	447 453	10,534 10,642	12,536 68 11,521 42	10,848 7 10,234 82	100 110		$1,317 \\ 1,600$	20,070 00 20,600 00				303 98 275 78	$\begin{array}{c} 327 & 14 \\ 578 & 75 \end{array}$	$155 \ 37 \ 165 \ 64$	786 49 1,020 17
644 07	6,455 71	2,351 64	3,741 31			1,015 26	613 90	j						39	28 20			
3,933 15 4,531 33 1,691 28 8,131 14	7,594 82 7,557 74 6,494 64 3,770 26	3,752 24 1,402 34	721 74	$147 \\ 153 \\ 60 \\ 45$	2,743 2,118 1,297 1,050	3,503 94 2,962 67 1,594 50 1,809 80	3,593 17 2,776 58 1,574 50 1,796 91		16 9 9	115 100		2,500 00 2,000 00 2,000 00	6 3 6	110 100 150	318 27 125 00 222 07 70 00		79 84 34 10 20 00 20 00	588 34 182 10 282 57 150 00
18,286 90 23,169 81	25,417 46 23,172 51 2,244 95	14,622 76 16,311 68	1,850 60 7,021 62	405 395 	7,208 7,028 180	9,870 91 8,723 95 1,146 96	9,741 16 8,237 98 1,503 18	3	2 32 9 39	362 449		6,500 00 8,304 00			735 34 517 01 218 33	313 73 317 47	$ 153 94 \\ 47 94 \\ 106 00 $	$ \begin{array}{r} 1,203 & 01 \\ 882 & 42 \\ \hline 320 & 59 \end{array} $
1,000 00 495 80 3,072 26	8,097 29 5,555 92 3,990 24 1,626 30 1,242 16	3,194 64 2,243 11 1,532 19 228 96 1,095 20	3,743 64 2,243 11 1,550 65 342 33 500 00	31	1,879 1,485 1,769 441 546 4	3,079 84 2,317 44 2,633 36 842 49 969 10 19 90	2,946 61 2,317 44 2,633 36 842 45 963 34 19 90		3 8	206 141 221 100 27	2,650 00 3,000 00 7,025 00 10,000 00 500 00	4,000 00 4,480 00 4,000 00	20 15 1	440 380 50	439 27 30 00	67 81 15 00	43 11 55 28 202 03 5 00 54 48	225 33 465 43 709 11 50 00 234 59
4,568 06 16,681 57	20,511 91 17,731 07 2,780 84	8,294 10 10,546 04	8,379 73 4,753 20 3,626 53	218 231	6,124 6,222	9,862 13 9,698 63 	9 723 14 9,012 68 710 46	3 49		695 1,063		9,935 60	43	992	940 77 902 14 	383 79 429 69	359 90 65 62 	1,684_46 1,397_45
1,607 46 2,125 00	876 08 14,551 08 11,509 14 170 57	71 25 2,658 20 2,010 00 60 80	438 71 23,316 13 7,000 00 1,000 00		815 4,254 2,304 114	477 34 7,185 25 3,778 21 187 05 11,627 85	477 34 6,976 09 2,825 59 187 09		9 38 8 22	410		800 00 10,800 00 7,500 00	1 22 25 1	30 418 450 11	1,111 28	1,135 34 500 00 3 40	401 64 200 00	2,648 26 1,100 00 8 40
3,732 46 18,717 27	27,106 87 19,113 23	4,800 25 11,339 63	31 754 87 16,267 5 15 487 29	175 162 	6,987 6,698	9,876 62	8,333 42	4	3 56	1,180			47	937		1,423 85	601 64 348 96	3,756 66 3,349 71
2,875 63 250 00	7,993 64 1,780 38 1,175 47 1,006 58 419 48 270 75	328 60 250 00 103 00 541 13 134 11	15,487 32 171 29 800 00 369 42 57 42 125 00	13 20 81 17 16 19	289 613 669 334 270 269	1,751 23 650 66 921 82 472 81 219 28 232 70	$\begin{array}{c} 2,132 \ 61 \\ 582 \ 62 \\ 921 \ 82 \\ 456 \ 06 \\ 192 \ 44 \\ 173 \ 67 \end{array}$		9 10 3 3	136	100 00 900 00 500 00 225 00 10 00	400 00 700 00 800 00 400 00 300 00	5 5 4	75 48 67 58	49 77 21 80 17 50 2 82	214 89 4 43 10 50 19 63 2 75 2 30	252 68 16 04 8 75 17 93 8 08 1 35	406 95 70 24 41 05 55 06 13 65 3 65
3,125 63 3,125 63	4,652 66 3,478 98 1.173 68	1,356 84 1,559 26	1,523 13 2,670 52	103 99 	2,155 2,098 57	2,497 27 1,965 93 531 34	2,326 68 1,763 12 563 56	27	7 29	464 504	1,735 00 5,100 00	2,600 00 2,773 97	20 19 1		91 89 98 8£	39 61 13 09 26 52	52 15 58 24	183 65 170 18 13 47

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Statistical Report of Seventh-day Adventist Conferences and Missions

					С	'hurc	h ar	nd Co	nterence	Work			,						
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
NAME OF CONFERENCE OR MISSION		Population	Number of Churches	Membership	Number of Companies		Number of Isolated Sabbath-Keepers	4	Total Tithe Receipts	Tithe per Capita (b)	Number of Church Buildings	Estimated Value	Approximate Seating Capacity	Ordained Ministers	Licensed Ministers	Licensed Missionaries	Book and Periodical Canvassers	Total Laborers (c)	Retail Value of Book and Periodical Sales
Alabama Conference	1901 1901 1903	$1,086,102 \\1,604,959 \\730,821$		106 175 242			33 17 74	139 192 316	3,140 75 2,735 86 4,877 25	$22 59 \\ 14 25 \\ 15 43$	 4 3 4	2,850 00 3,500 00 1,600 00	550 350 500	6 3 3 3	32	7	<u>16</u> 7	16 24 13 14	$\begin{array}{r} 8,911 & 75 \\ 6,203 & 06 \\ 2,616 & 96 \end{array}$
Mississippi Conference Tennessee River Conf Southern Union Mission	$\begin{array}{c}1901\\1888\end{array}$	643,640 917,263 3,112,513	6 14 23	150 516	3 2 7	30 20 32	10	546	3,144 17 7,814 82 2,327 68	14 31	8	$\begin{array}{c} 1,500 & 00 \\ 12,000 & 00 \\ 14,000 & 00 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 600 \\ 1,500 \\ 1,600 \end{array}$	3 4 7	2	4 4 32		17 22 49	4,000 00 8,721 16
Totals for 1909 Totals for 1908 Gain for 1909		8,095,298 8,886,187	70 66 4	1,517 1,564	12 15	82 143		1,756 1,918	24,040 53 18,235 68 5,804 85	9 51	26	35,450 00 18,350 00 17,100 00	5,100 5,460	29 31			79	155 181	30,452 93 38,037 65
Southwestern Union Conf.	1902								601 06					4	1			5	
Arkansas Conference New Mexico Conference	1888 1909 1894 1878	$1,311,564 \\ 500,000 \\ 1,525,000 \\ 2,978,476 \\ 500,000 $	19 10 68 35 6	816 1,995 1,464	3 1 7 	41 24 13 58	96	1,57:	$\begin{array}{r} 4,492 \ 70 \\ 2,311 \ 59 \\ 27,844 \ 93 \\ 15,792 \ 00 \\ 2,088 \ 65 \end{array}$	6 21 13 23 10 05	16	6,475 00	1,405 400 4,458 8,320 1,200	7 3 13 12 3	$\begin{array}{c} 2\\ 11\\ 2\end{array}$	10 11 1	4 54 55 6	44 13 88 80 13	$\begin{array}{c} 10,702 \ 88 \\ 2,826 \ 13 \\ 18,284 \ 76 \\ 27,227 \ 45 \\ 3,237 \ 18 \end{array}$
Totals for 1909 Totals for 1908		6,815,040 6,560,040	136	4,353	12 24	136 238			53,130 93 46,639 72 6,491 21	9 50	57	73,363 00 50,820 00 22,543 00	10,783 8,835 1,948	42 39	19 25		131	243 224 19	62,278 40 45,975 39 16,303 01
Gain for 1909 Canadian Union Conf		255,000	2	159										1		1		3	10,102 13
Quebec Conference Ontario Conference Maritime Conference Newfoundland Mission	1880 1899 1902	2,088,463 2,182,942 930,341 225,000	6 23 9 1	414 233	2 3	10 28	47	461 290	$\begin{array}{r} 1,654 \ 00 \\ 5,524 \ 73 \\ 2,146 \ 30 \\ 472 \ 23 \end{array}$	11 98 7 40	,6 5	5,300 00	1,000 854 750 400	8 2 2 1	42	11	1	12 18 11 2	
Totals for 1909 Totals for 1908		5,426,746 5,191,699	39 39	848 851	5 5	88 31			9,797 26 10,009 65	9 86 10 32			3,004 2,954	9 9	10 9			46 38	10,102 13 13,237 84
Gain for 1909		235,047				7	20	24				100 00	150		1	8	2	8	
West. Canadian Un. Conf. British Columbia Conf Alberta Conference Manitoba Conference Saskatchewan Mission	1902 1906 1902	500,000 250,000 484,519 300,000	12	337	ī	8	87 205 20 40	220	5,019 56 8,424 42 3,615 01 3,878 30	$1554 \\ 1643$	3	21,875 00 4,500 00 800 00	500 475 175		3	8	3 10 6 9	15 25 10 13	1,635 63 5,501 37 4,954 85 4,997 92
Totals for 1909 Totals for 1908		1,534,519 1,460,000	36 84		1	8 21	302 320		20,937 29 15,005 01			27,175 00 7,800 00	1,150 810	13 17	74			63 83	17,089 77 19,421 58
Gain for 1909		74,519	2	92				61	5,932 28	4 21	2	19,375 00	340	~~~~~	3	****			
Australasian Union Conf New South Wales Conf. New Zealand Conference Queensland Conference South Australia Conf. Victoria-Tasmania Conf. West Australia Conf. Cook Islands Mission Friji Mission Friendly Islands Mission	1895 1889 1899 1899 1888 1902 1894 1894	$\begin{array}{r} 1,605,032\\ 928,578\\ 558,560\\ 407,179\\ 1,245,519\\ 277,329\\ 12,250\\ 125,000\\ 22,000\end{array}$	7 10 23 17 1 13	513 275 333 1,028 376 11 185	2 4 5 6 1 	17 43 6	102 38 14	330 390 1,034 376 11 285	8,490 96 16,759 81 8,781 12 134 01 565 08	$\begin{array}{c} 11 & 50 \\ 20 & 19 \\ 13 & 70 \\ 21 & 77 \\ 16 & 21 \\ 23 & 35 \\ 12 & 18 \\ 1 & 98 \end{array}$	13 4 5 11 5 1 6	2,678 50 4,329 43 20,492 96 3,311 34 487 00	1,894	3 2 1 7 3 1 1	3 1 2 3	3 4 10 10 6 	23 12 9 17 13	17 31 38 23 25 42 25 1 17 4	$\begin{array}{c} 17,718 \ 15\\ 14,723 \ 36\\ 8,809 \ 05\\ 8,614 \ 58\\ 13,604 \ 29\\ 9,241 \ 19\\ 29 \ 59\\ 1,099 \ 00\\ \end{array}$
Artendry Islands Mission	1906 1908 1895 1906 1890	32,000,000 350,000 700 9,000,000 150	ī 1 ī 1	24 	8 1 1	49 7		49 7 25 10 69 10	$\begin{array}{c} 136 52 \\ 216 21 \\ 98 54 \\ 255 71 \\ 351 41 \\ 246 60 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 2 & 79 \\ 30 & 88 \\ 3 & 94 \\ 2 & 55 \\ 5 & 09 \\ 2 & 46 \end{array}$	1 1 1	170 45 487 00 974 00	800 150 100		1 1 1	6	3	10 6 1 4 1 1	72 40 4 87 927 25 8 46
Society Islands Mission	1904	30,000 3,000,000 3,000,000		73 	ī 1	3 9 5	 8	73 42 5	556 29	$\begin{array}{c c} 7 & 39 \\ 13 & 24 \\ 17 & 23 \end{array}$	1	6,331 00 1,120 10	200	1		5	ī	7 9 2	87 82 3,640 28 57 87
Totals for 1909 Totals for 1908		52,602,297 48,851,122	117	3,857 3,750	37 47	267 368			63,710 11	14 18	64	58,928 89	9,284 8,000	28 28		89 72 17	78	264 224	78,638 18 79,889 28
Gain for 1909 British Union Conf		3,751,175		107					6,713 63 26 14		5	18,396 71 4,319 24	1,284 550	3				40 6	10,804 88
North England Conf	1902 1902 1908 1908	$\begin{array}{r} 16,722,072\\ 17,207,419\\ 8,108,990\\ 1,896,000\\ 4,363,351\\ 1,717,597\end{array}$	7	637 156 149	4 2 5 4	28 21 72 30	 6	106	9,009 36 10,854 77 1,474 39 2,970 71 1,823 61	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1	3,896 00 974 00	550 300 350	4 3 2 2	5 4 1 1 2	12 1 5 2	20 3 5	42 39 7 14 11 3	$\begin{array}{c} 29,041 \ 55 \\ 14,599 \ 43 \\ 7,136 \ 70 \\ 5,039 \ 17 \\ 3,146 \ 16 \\ 752 \ 46 \end{array}$
Totals for 1909 Totals for 1908		45,015,429 43,833,663		$1,658 \\ 1,529$	15 15			$1,811 \\ 1,674$				10,825 00 9,496 50						122 156	70,520 35 77,347 61
Gain for 1909		1,181,766	4	120		7	1	137	1,187 28		2	1,328 50	500		4	1			
German Union Conference German Union District East German Conference Hungarian Conference Hungarian Conference North German Conf Prussian Conference Rhenish Conference Saxon Conference Substan Conference Substan Conference South German Conf West German Conf Adriatic Mission	1905 1901 1901 1907 1909 1907 1903 1903 1908 1908 1907 1902 1898	$\begin{array}{c} 1,145,000\\ 8,191,244\\ 2,500,000\\ 18,048,106\\ 5,448,000\\ 5,162,498\\ 3,671,922\\ 6,436,437\\ 4,508,601\\ 6,929,248\\ 13,771,167\\ 7,250,000\\ 7,460,885\end{array}$	24 13 4 7 9 27 15 8 11 14 16	945 477 122 216 281 662 809 420 326 685 514	2 30 19 19 16 12 7 20 28 28 10 28	22 479 327 324 249 304 91 340 402 134 25	28 12 11 16 2 8 28 28 4	527 613 554 021 911 1,115 511 674 1,115 652 25	$\begin{array}{c} 14,940\ 93\\ 5,688\ 93\\ 2,876\ 76\\ 9,898\ 49\\ 9,336\ 53\\ 9,523\ 65\\ 13,130\ 69\\ 6,210\ 10\\ 7,473\ 30\\ 13,486\ 06\\ 13,486\ 06\\ 7,282\ 34\\ 191\ 57\\ \end{array}$	12 46 10 79 4 69 17 87 15 03 10 45 11 78 12 15 11 09 12 10 11 17 7 66				2 4 4 5 2	4 4 2 5 2 4 4	4 8 7 16 8 6 13 6	3 29 14 11 15 24 28 31 18 28 43 22	11 9 56 26 30 29 37 43 55 29 41 65 32 3	$\begin{array}{c} 57,426 \ 83\\ 247 \ 36\\ 10,256 \ 84\\ 5,609 \ 71\\ 968 \ 35\\ 3,809 \ 99\\ 6,142 \ 13\\ 7,077 \ 50\\ 9,752 \ 56\\ 5,787 \ 12\\ 5,123 \ 37\\ 16,097 \ 15\\ 9,534 \ 10\\ \end{array}$
Austrian Mission Balkan Mission Galician Mission Hol. & FlemBelg. Miss.		17,217,260 10,815,615 9,398,807 9,401,745	22	$ 141 \\ 27 $	6 5 1 7	111 16 19 92	4	161	1,301 79	8 08 10 69				3 1 1 4	2	6 3 5 4	2	15 9 6 36	6 61 133 54 5,878 64
Totals for 1909 Totals for 1908 Gain for 1909		137,362,435 136,011,078 1,351,357	165 140	6,452 5,566	201	3,173 2,955	149		115,197 74 92,711 60	11 78 10 88	3		800 800		30	118	295 249	532 450 82	143,871 80 149,863 09
Creatil LOR LOOD	- 1	- 1001 1001						- 1400			,			10	·		. 101		

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For the Year Ending Dec. 31, 1909 — Table No. 1 (Cont'd)

				,	Sabbai	h-School	Dept.	Ī	Educ	ation	al Depa	ertment	<u> </u>		ssionary	Volunt	eer Dep	ot.
Amount of Tithe ap- propriated to Fields, outside of Confer- ence	Total Offerings to Foreign Missions (except as noted un- ^N der 28 and 36)	Total Contributions for Home Mission& Work	Total Contributions for Local Church & Work	Number of Sabbath- ⁸ Schools	Membership	Total Sabbath-School & Contributions	Total Sabbath-School Offerings to Foreign® Missions	Number of Church- ⁸ Schools	Number of Teachers 6	Total Enrolment ¹⁵	Estimated Value of Buildings and Equip- ⁸ ment	Expense of Annual c Maintenance	Number of Young ⁶	Membership 52	Contributions for For-w eign Work	Contributions for Home _w Mission Work	Contributions for Lo- cal Society Work &	Total Contributions 66
	475 4 646 3 1,081 9 286 2 1,295 2 76 0 3,861 2 2,332 9 1,528 3	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	83 34 250 00 278 00 1,103 84			435 50 242 66 463 90 251 08 495 96 133 00 2,022 10 1,884 75 137 35	435 54 216 22 351 56 211 2 431 18 113 00 1,758 78 1,566 22 192 44	3 30	2 29 (5 29) 29 (19 5 19	20 16 85 1,200 1,354	900 00 150 00	275 00 660 00 5,612 10	2	21 54 176	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 9 71 5 23 53 9 02 3 35 27 		0 24 75 5 96 54 5 29 55 8 142 00
2,814 76 700 00 3,014 76 4,948 30	914 14 172 48 6,114 56 1,848 00 57 65 9,106 85	685 05 242 31 3,086 70 555 538 00 556 538 00 557 53 5,027 59 5,641 17	$\begin{array}{r} 273 & 77 \\ 1,276 & 40 \\ 2,837 & 50 \end{array}$	24 16		494 47 411 16 3,710 71 2,069 00 129 75 6,815 09 5,246 04 1,569 05	494 47 345 46 3,710 71 2,069 00 129 75 6,749 39 5,041 22 1,708 17	$7 \cdot 8 \\ 5 \cdot 5 \\ 22 \\ 13 \\ 5 \cdot 4 \\$	8 6 23 17 6 60 48	137	650 00 250 00 1,000 00 2,400 00 300 00 4,600 00 2,200 00 2,400 00	900 00 180 00 3,477 00 3,163 00 987 00	12	25 60 300 165 47 597 810	70 67 15 27 20 95 05	10 00 25 64 33 10	20 97 15 01	21 67 107 80 88 42 230 89 128 67
	358 95 1,068 40 515 33 197 19 2,139 87 1,259 43 880 44	104 75	475 00 386 73 188 49 	15 26 12 3 56 54 2	155 415 239 54 863 971	180 77 503 85 295 19 71 46 1,051 27 1,013 26 38 01	180 77 503 85 239 30 45 59 969 51 817 95 151 56		ī	20 35 55 55		180 180 00 200 00	2 2 11	19 19 117		308 27		5 25
474 34	936 29 2,463 11 616 54 1,403 21 5,419 15 2,277 74 3,141 41	6,545 62 2,690 46 3,855 16	19 90 119 70 139 60 344 71	18 21 11 7 57 58	327 568 298 113 1,306 1,233 73	423 99 895 96 808 69 423 73 2,047 37 1,804 25 243 12	395 41 895 96 288 86 423 73 2,003 96 1,667 60 336 36	3 3 9 9	3 3 9 9	18 57 35 20 130 101 29	500 00 500 00 500 00	260 00 260 00 1,013 00	4 1 5 9	65 30 95 108	20 85 38 80	54 92 54 92 54 92 39 75 15 17	3 55 35 00 	35 00 114 32 82 45 31 87
379 86 	$\begin{array}{c} 1,939 \ 83\\ 1,084 \ 00\\ 463 \ 00\\ 1,233 \ 22\\ 676 \ 63\\ 18 \ 99\\ 125 \ 95\end{array}$	937 20 1,108 80 2,617 75 7 30 6 90 14 61	977 02 743 55 237 29 518 74 2,513 91 980 53 15 83 	35 26 9 20 46 25 1 28 2 3 1 1	$1,263 \\ 725 \\ 222 \\ 399 \\ 1,346 \\ 552 \\ 30 \\ 319 \\ 46 \\ 173 \\ 3 \\ 41 \\ 34$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,774 \ 63\\ 1,408 \ 88\\ 448 \ 42\\ 868 \ 32\\ 2,085 \ 17\\ 1,345 \ 34\\ 225 \ 73\\ 222 \ 69\\ 66 \ 88\\ 54 \ 95\\ 40 \ 22\\ 41 \ 52\\ 18 \ 72\\ \end{array}$	1 4 8 3 2 1	8 8 3 1	18 59 38 23 69 40	2,191 50 82 79	253 24		27	260 66		27 57 94 76 1 20 163 06 16 05	501 35 239 49 1,000 46 320 62
2,319 01 1,519 44 799 57	20 86 4 21 34 83 61 7,230 52 6,667 49 563 03	1 95 14 20 14 00 9,067 21 3,606 51 5,460 70	1 93 1 95 2 72 176 13 6,213 43 4,244 40 1,969 03	2 1 9 1 1 207 209	120 10 120 72 5 5,480 5,283 197	18 72 15 97 48 62 71 26 115 64 15 42 8,792 86 8,136 49 656 37	11 97 33 64 71 26 115 64 15 42 8,649 40 7,240 85 1,408 55	20 23	21 28	358 381	3,345 69 511 35 2,834 34	1,029 76 618 49 411 27	21	12 20 1,567 1,000 567	2,807 96 1,761 19 1,046 77	4 26 390 76 420 33	2 43 23 64 339 46 36 76	12 90 23 64
292 20 292 20 3,075 05	85 79 723 94 1,880 19 161 31 379 88 218 06 6 09 3,405 26 2,199 57 1,205 69	33 97 879 98 801 77 98 86 282 46 499 67 2,596 72 4,349 14	1,436 14 1,846 11 423 20 243 63 241 50 4,190 58 2,214 38 1,976 25	83 25 10 11 8 1 88 81 7 7	680 792 168 264 83 12 1,999 2,015	595 55 701 45 139 24 209 49 138 04 4 50 1,788 27 1,562 81 225 46	692 41 138 72 205 62 137 94 4 50 1,719 44 1,357 86						11 10	8 	17 55	8 13	2 04 53 81 8 95 64 80 18 67 46 13	2 04 61 94 8 95 72 93 36 22 36 71
3,230 07 1,705 26 728 35 1,494 22 1,441 25 1,458 09 1,626 53 558 91 1,229 52 1,574 82 1,136 18	2,782 25 1,161 24 1,392 68 893 18 177 98 876 28 708 48 708 48 708 44 799 15 1,226 14 902 45 882 04 1,373 46 937 29 23 58 147 57 149 86	635 24 813 37 587 06 619 98 1,670 01 979 60 1,110 35 2,161 88 1,254 29 1,021 15		3 40 16 35 24 27 40 27 15 31 39 26 2 9 8	612 612 1,047 481 611 583 879 726 1,151 383 728 1,061 467 29 132 118	949 90 910 05 489 19 284 23 550 60 908 46 897 50 617 94 1,010 74 1,010 74 1,010 77 10 13 166 71 139 24	910 05 489 19 284 23 552 01 550 60 908 46 897 50 624 50 617 94 1,010 74 603 77 10 13 156 71 139 24							40	5 30	9 76		15 06
16,238 70 18,643 06	112 42 381 18 14,919 67 10,894 60	73 15 295 79 - 25,079 84 - 29,666 81 -		2 8 352 309 43	56 233 8,747 7,880 867	55 70 212 16 8,972 83 7,299 59 1,673 24	212 16 8,972 83 7,299 59		······································						201 75		43 90 7 60 36 80	718 21 23 70 694 51

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Statistical Report of Seventh-day Adventist Conferences and Missions

						Chur	ch ai	nd Co	onference	Worl	 k								
I	2	3	4	5	6 20	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
NAME OF CONFERENCE OR MISSION	Organized (a)	Population	Number of Churches	Membershlp	Number of Companies	Membership	0 9 1	Total Sabbath-Keep- ers	Total Tithe Receipts	Tithe per Capita	Number of Church Buildings	Estimated Value	Approximate Seating Capacity	Ordalned Ministers	Licensed Ministers	Licensed Missionaries	Book and Perlodical Canvassers	Total Laborers (c)	Retail Value of Book and Periodical Sales
Latin Union Conference French Conference Roman-Swiss Conference Algerian Mission French-Belgian Mission Italian Mission Portuguese Mission Spanish Mission Totals for 1909 Totals for 1909 Gain for 1909	1907 1884 	$16,391,486\\1,025,2560\\7,060,745\\3,663,085\\22,860,785\\33,909,776\\5,423,132\\19,702,585\\110,036,846\\109,591,619\\445,227$	9 14 2 1 2 1 2 2 8 24 24 4	166 562 56 29 863 771 92	10 1 1 2 2 2 16 16	9 13 24 51 172		241 562 9 50 56 56 42 24 51 1,035 963 72	1,932 09 6,548 51 154 84 805 70 1,158 26 171 86 252 43 316 99 10,895 68 9,210 97 1,684 71	$ \begin{array}{c} 11 \ 65 \\ 17 \ 20 \\ 7 \ 31 \\ 20 \ 59 \\ 4 \ 09 \\ 10 \ 52 \\ 6 \ 22 \\ \end{array} $	2	14,000 00 14,000 00 14,000 00 15,000 00		1 3 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 3 14 13	2 4 1 1 1 3 	6 1 3 3 3 3 	1 1 1 1 6 11 8 3	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 12 \\ 13 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 3 \\ 11 \\ 61 \\ 41 \\ 20 \\ \end{array} $	5,944 73 1,451 89 136 56 238 77 30 46 814 60 8,616 95 6,658 55 1,958 40
Gain for 1009 Egyptian Mission Greeian Mission Persian & Arabian Miss. Syrian Mission Turkish Mission Totals for 1908 Gain for 1900		446,227 15,803,383 2,631,952 10,450,000 2,790,400 21,548,166 52,723,891 50,938,752 1,785,109	4 1 2 11 14 8 6	52 11 18 179 208 156 52		38 41		12 11 8 217 249 265	207 91 28 50 336 34 638 38 1,211 13 1,223 79	18 90 9 50 18 68 2 94 4 86						1 	 1 3 	20 4 	1,303 40 12 00 96 08 108 03 108 06
Russian Union Conference Baltic Conference South Russian Conf Central Asian Mission East Russian Mission Little Russian Mission Middle Russian Mission Siberian Mission West Russian Mission Totals for 1909 Gain for 1909	1907 1901 1908 	6,419,300 12,247,050 11,642,650 11,118,000 12,055,000 17,001,500 50,849,000 22,787,000 151,083,400 148,442,100 2,641,300	10 31 22 7 15 1 1 8 15 111 40 71		5 11 1 1 17 74	210		755 855 587 53 388 502 41 176 311 3,668 3,077 591	$\begin{array}{c} & 5,136 \ 40 \\ 2,928 \ 22 \\ 2,452 \ 72 \\ 229 \ 19 \\ 1,549 \ 53 \\ 1,367 \ 15 \\ 661 \ 99 \\ 872 \ 14 \\ 860 \ 43 \\ \hline 15,617 \ 83 \\ 11,430 \ 82 \\ \hline 4,187 \ 01 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \ 42 \\ 4 \ 18 \\ 5 \ 46 \\ 3 \ 99 \\ 2 \ 72 \\ 16 \ 15 \\ 2 \ 11 \\ 2 \ 76 \\ 4 \ 26 \\ 3 \ 72 \\ \end{array} $		2,000 00		1 2 3 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 6 14 	1	2 2 3 5 2 3 3 3 3 23	1 4 1 26 34	4 24 11 10 2 11 6 5 3 7 7 83 81 2	5,677 24 947 85 1,542 41 208 87 1,480 87 4,82 66 107 87 337 02 749 90 11,493 20 5,233 91 6,259 29
Scandinavian Union Conf. Danish Conference Norwegian Conference Swedish Conference Finnish Mission Iceland & Greenland Miss. Northland Mission	1880 1887 1882	2,605,268 2,052,221 5,337,055 2,925,300 93,000 845,315	21 21 34 5 1 4	127		21	69 17 30			9 51 9 22 5 78 11 77 81	22	17,027 02 21,110 80 1,366 19	500 500 450	1 4 5 2 2	1 2 1 3	2	26 20 29 19	2 38 31 38 26 3 3	24,059 04 20,247 29 25,482 76 7,794 73 115 99
Totals for 1909 Totals for 1908 Gain for 1909	-	13,858,159 13,147,001 711,158	86 81 5	2,691		21 33		3,028 2,839 189	24,730 30 22,870 01 1,860 29	8 06		39,504 01 20,570 64 18,933 37				5 18 7 12 - 6	96	141 141	77,699 81 68,909 86 8,789 95
African Missions Abyssinian Mission British E. African Miss. German E. African Miss Totals for 1909 Gain for 1909	-	8,279,551 4,038,250 6,703,000 19,020,801 19,021.250	1 1 2 4 8 1	8 43 61 23				10 8 43 61 23 	$ \begin{array}{r} 171 75 \\ 321 18 \\ 627 54 \\ 359 60 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 3 & 13 & 47 \\ 21 & 47 \\ 3 & 7 & 47 \\ 4 & 10 & 22 \\ 15 & 63 \\ 4 &$	1 7 18 8 19 3	5,039 00	1,200	42		1 8 4 4 7 8		5 5 10 20 15 5	
South African Union Conf Gape Colony Conf Natal-Transvaal Conf Malamulo Mission (Nyasaland) Barotseland Mission (Rhodesia) Solusi Mission Mkupuvula Station Maranatha Mission Basutoland Mission North Basutoland Miss.	- 1892 - 1902 - 1902 - 1905 - 1894 - 1901 - 1906 - 1899 1909	2,794,849 2,658,107 850,705 <u>360,000</u> 		132 90 28 87 56 				200 28 87 2 56 10 8 2 2 2	5,026 9 192 8 84 2 322 7 148 2 124 3 227 4 205 4 50 0	4 13 7. 2 25 7 1 9 5 3 7 6 3 7 5 74 1: 7 2 2 7 13 1: 0 25 0	7 4 6 1 1 1 1 2 2 4 8 8	243 50 	590 200 	3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			3 4 	2 4 1 2	4,217 16
Totals for 1909 Totals for 1908 Gain for 1909 South Amer. Union Conf. Argentine Conference Bolivia Mission	- 1906 1901 	6,500,000 2,300,000		679 255 3 471) 3 1	5 39 9 88 		5 902 1 220 1 47	2 11,896 4 5 3,418 2 1 6,488 7 4 63 7	8 13 1 5 4 1 13 8 0 15 9			1,955		3 	3 3(6 3) 		4	8,899 35 12,860 00 13 50
Ohlivia Mission		3,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 17,356,000 4,559,550 1,400,000 3,400,000 1,200,000		23: 23: 23: 33: 34: 53: 34: 54: 54: 54: 54: 54: 54: 54: 54: 54: 5				34 1 0 0 25 6 119 - 470 - 100	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 6 7 2 i4 27 2 6 1 i8 5 0 6 1 i8 5 0 10 2 i0 10 2 8 5 i0 27 8 5 5 i0 27 8 5 5	1 5 2 2 2 38 	500 00	0 150 400		1	1 2	B 6 1 7 7 6 2 3 3 4 3 4 3	15 2 3 16 10 5 8	3,017 27 237 49 2,100 00 2,000 71 278 99 2,000 06
Totals for 1909 Totals for 1908 Gain for 1909		43,211,550 41,964,550 1,247,000	0 6	1 2,21	0 2	33 29 28 27 5 2		0 2,56	1 20,000 0	00 78		4,000 00	1,800		i; 1		6 20	85	15,101 84

For the Year Ending Dec. 31, 1909 — Table No. 1 (Cont'd)

Amount of 1000000000000000000000000000000000000	eer Dept.	ept.	t.	
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1.972 gl gl 000 00 1, 169 20 10 5 00 50 1 160 00 50 1	Contributions for Lo- cal Society Work &	Contribution		Total Contributions
1,222 67 1,223 67 1,223 67 1,223 67 1,223 67 1,223 67 1,10 210 7 223 0 1,223 0 1,233 67 1,233 67 1,233 67 1,11 1,15 41 1,12 20 1,12 <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>19</td></td<>				19
225 90 382 70 395 20 6 54 117 61 122 30		2		21
46 3 16 2 11 15 41 15 41 16 41 16 43 88 91 78 100 00 74 00 75 00 75 00 74			2	21
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<u>523 36 429 05 964 24 1,134 69 50 1,274 865 30 825 53 20 49 722 655 18 5,447 09 5 91 64 51</u>				
	22 08			22 86
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	7 95			7
940 28 1,983 61 2,994 26 301 04 149 3,067 2,623 72 2,623 72 9 5 149 700 00 4 156	7 95	7	7	7

	,	·			C	hurc	h an	d Cor	nference	Work									
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	IO	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
NAME OF CONFERENCE OR MISSION	Organized (a)	Population	Number of Churches	Membership	Number of Companies ⁰	Membership	a	Total Sabbath-Keep- ers	Total Tithe Receipts	Tithe per Capita (b)	Number of Church Buildings	Estimated Value	Approximate Seating capacity	Ordained Ministers	Llcensed Ministers	Licensed Missionaries	Book and Periodical Canvassers	Total Laborers (c)	Retail Value of Book and Periodical Sales
West Indian, Union Conf.		<u> </u>	2		~		<u>~ </u>		79 77		4	<u> </u>	™				<u> </u>		
British Gulana Central American Conf Cuban Mission East Oarlbbean Miss Jamalea Conference Porto Rican Mission South Oarlbbean Conf West Carlbbean Conf	1906 1908 1905 1909 1905 1903 1903 1908	$\begin{array}{c} 400,000\\ 3,530,242\\ 2,028,282\\ 900,000\\ 1,000,000\\ 1,000,000\\ 1,800,000\\ 650,000\\ 1,069,297\end{array}$	10 7 3 4 3 31 13 10	377 164 64 180 78 1,495 722 354	3 6 2 3 29 4 7	29 43 31 308 34 67	74 18 136 8 2 12	406 281 82 212 109 1,934 8 758 433	824 61 611 68 727 87 408 88 185 99 4,722 93 53 12 1,769 20 3,782 05	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	11 7 5 3 25 13 7	2,000 00 3,013 00 2,250 00 850 00 9,267 61 4,300 00 5,500 00	300 300 3,390 2,000	2 1 3 1 7 1 4	2 2 1 4 5	3 2 3 5 5 1 2 5 3	3	$12 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 3 \\ 20 \\ 1 \\ 15 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 12 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10$	1,210 00 300 52 2,649 28 128 65 700 44 6,366 44
Totals for 1909 Totals for 1908 Gain for 1909		12,277,821 11,591,862 685,959	81 76 5	3,434 2,786 648		539 1,014	250 293	4,223 4,093	$13,116 10 \\ 11,644 10 \\ 1,472 00$	2 84	71 68 	27,180 61 27,099 00 81 61		23 25	16 17	24 19 5	28 52	91 115	11,355 33 16,759 54
Asiatic Division Ohina Union Mission (e) India Miss, (inc. Ceylon) Burma Mission Japan Mission Korea Mission Totals for 1909	1909 1903 1895 1906 1897 1908	435,000,000 285,970,499 12,000,000 50,000,000 15,000,000 797,970,499	5 7 1 5 4 22	130 139 49 168 96 581				130 276 60 195 351	1,500 00 3,184 11 1,390 82 966 93 501 01 7,542 87	11 54 11 53 26 18 5 75 1 43	 2 10	565 00	120 600	2		32 41 4 12 7	30 1 13 13	79 52 8 34 21 194	$\begin{array}{c}1,000&00\\1,518&02\\375&00\\340&00\\30&00\\\hline\\3,263&02\end{array}$
Miscellaneous Mission Bermuda Mission British W. Africa Miss. – Hawali Mission Mexico Mission	1894	18,000 50,000,000 170,000 14,000,000	1 3 1 3	$37 \\ 182 \\ 25 \\ 9$	2 3 7	13 51 110		52 233 25 224	500 00	23 69	1	2,100 00 2,525 00 2,500 00 1,000 00	150	1 1	 1 4	2 7 1 8	3		1,000 00
Totals for 1909	1 1	64,188,000	8	343	12		17	534	3,099 90		5	8,125 00		4	б	18	9	36	7,605 00
							Ree	capit	ulation		. .						<u>_</u>		
Un. Confs. in United States General Conference (f)	1901 1902 1907 1901 1902 1906 1901 1908 1901	14,216,791 6,818,566 19,444,767 11,828,940 5,357,686 2,247,251 2,482,000 7,129,466 8,095,298 6,815,040	374 254 142 1 28 66 70	8,912 6,359 12,188 5,886	15 32 4 30 22 12 12	160 722 95 202 50 106 178 122 82 136	514 333 551 487 342 176 181 157	5,532 10,148 6,787 12,941 6,423 6,359 8,132 2,082 1,756 4,962	$\begin{array}{r} 3,893 \ 05\\74,707 \ 53\\130,408 \ 04\\90,221 \ 82\\145,512 \ 56\\105,661 \ 89\\92,707 \ 78\\117,731 \ 47\\22,558 \ 27\\24,040 \ 53\\53,130 \ 93\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	154 88 242 119 88 91 47 82		$\begin{array}{c} 24,728\\ 14,868\\ 42,750\\ 18,210\\ 11,470\\ 17,550\\ 6,330\\ 5,100\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	24 43 22 42 24 18 21 8 16	71 84 53 84 55 46 31 19 61	97 75 100 110 122 82 52 41	316 207 304 235 239 198 98 155	35,191 40 62,134 62 72,980 74 66,411 51 41,611 90 57,827 74 63,693 14 29,483 57 30,452 93 62,278 40
Totals for 1909 Totals for 1908		84,435,805 83,178,883	1,826 1,817	59,785 59,138	237 261	1,853 2,289	8,484 3,647	65,122 65,074	860,573 86 797,990 25			1,406,151 41 1,294,858 50	160,131 155,508	517 518				2,278 2,305	522,065 95 819,589 24
Gain for 1909		1,256,922	9	647				48	62,583 61	95	34	111,292 91	4,628	3					
Union Confs. in Canada Oanadian Union Conf W. Canadian Un. Conf.	1901	5,426,746 1,534,519	 39 36				108 302	994 1,220	9,797 26 20,937 29	9 86 17 16	19 13		3,004			18 15	9 28		10,102 13 17,089 77
Totals for 1909 Totals for 1908		6,961,265		1,758	6		410	2,214	30,734 55	13 88	32	49,725 00	4,154	22	17	33	37	109	27,191 90 32,659 42
Gain for 1909		309,566	2				2	85	5,719 89	2 18	2	19,475 00	\$90		4	4			
Australasian Union for 1909 Totals for 1908	·	48,851,122		3,750	47	267 368	322 374	4,446 4,492	70,428 74 63,710 11 6,713 69	14 18	64	58,928 89	8,00	28	22 23	72	78		78,638 16 79,889 28
Gain for 1909 European Union Confs. (General) British Union Conf Latin Union Conf Russian Union Mission Russian Union Conf Scandinavian Un. Conf. African Missions	1902 1901 1907 1907 1907	110.036.846	56 165 28	3.391	15 201 16 7 17 4	277	149	249	26,265 75 115,197 74 10,895 65 1,211 15 15,617 85	$ \begin{array}{c} 14 50 \\ 11 78 \\ 3 10 58 \\ 3 4 86 \\ 3 4 20 \\ 8 10 \end{array} $	8 3	10,825 00 14,000 00 14,000 00 2,000 00 39,504 01	1,75 80 40 15 1,45	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	6	126 19 29	60 295	4 122 532 61 26 83	70,520 35 143,871 80 8,616 95 108 03 11,493 20 77,699 81
Totals for 1909 Totals for 1908	-	529,100,961 520,985,493	348	15,524 12,260	292	3,83(4,869	223	19,626	162,885 30	936	3 19	59,067 14	3,70	2 116	70	198	472	906	312,310 14 308,013 02
Gain for 1909 Miscellaneous Union Confs South African Un. Conf. S. American Un. Conf. West Indian Un. Conf. Asiatic and Miscellaneous Mission Fields	1902 1906 1906	8,115,468 7,598,328 43,211,550 12,277,821 862,158,499	26 72 81	2, 28 7 3,434	5 33 54	299 539	3 42 9 2 50	1,127 2,627	15,314 7 22,891 7 13,116 10	3 13 6 0 8 7 0 3 1		31,898 56 5,300 00 27,180 61) 1,75) 92/ 8,76	5 16 0 21 0 28	8 10 16	30 30 31 24	10 10 37 28	59 109 91	
Totals for 1909 Totals for 1908	-	925,246,198 938,940,748	185	6,341	122	1,450 1,592	3 492 612	8,545	52,155 70	5 6 10) 111	71,445 2	14,05	5 90 5 93		178	141	466	52,367 87 46,830 28
Gain for 1909 Total for United States . All other Countries Grand Totals for 1909 -	-	84,435,805 1,513,910,721 1,598,846,526	865 2,691	59,785 28,717 88,502	237 427 664	1,853 5,596 7,449	1,496 4,980		860,573 86 857,669 60 1,218,24 3 46	$\begin{array}{c c} 13 & 21 \\ \hline 9 & 99 \\ \hline 3 & 12 & 07 \end{array}$	987 259 7 1,246	1,406,151 41 285,807 72 1,691,959 12	160,13 32,29 192,42	3 270 4 787	179	564	908 752	23 2,273 1,831 4,104	5,537 59 522,065 95 469,549 77 g 991,615 72
Grand Totals for 1908 Gain for 1909		1,579,586,695	154	5,357				3,352	116,846 99	78	69	177,409 33	7,397	8					1,286,981 24
Gain for 1909 Per Cent of Gain for	r) 1909	1.19	6,08	6.47				8.45	10.60	6.90	5,86) 1.03	***	8.85		2.44	

For the Year Ending Dec. 31, 1909 - Table No. 1 (Cont'd)

	For the Year Enaing Dec. 31, 1909 – Table No												1							
		1			Sabba	th-School	Dept.	E 	duco	ation	al Depar	tment		M	issionar	y Volun	teer De	pt		
Amount of Tithe appropriated to Fieldss outside of Conference	Total Offerings to For- eign Missions (excepts, as noted under 28 ⁸⁰ and 36)	Total Contributions for ⁸ Home Mission Work ⁶⁰	Total Contributions for s Local Church Work +	Number of Sabbath- Northe North Schools	Membership	Total Sabbath-School ⁸ Contributions	Total Sabbath-School Offerings to Foreign & Missions	Number of Church- & Schools	Number of Teachers	Total Enrolment	Estimated Value of Buildings and Equip-% ment	Expense of Annual w Maintenance	Number of Young E-People's Societies	Membership &	Contributions for For- w eign Work	Contributions for Home _o Mission Work	Contributions for Lo- $^{\omega}_{\infty}$ cal Society Work	Total Contributions &		
	70 94 110 00 55 61 66 07 445 66 7 8 439 40 1,195 56 904 71	5 		20 146	$ \begin{array}{r} 393 \\ 87 \\ 247 \\ 100 \\ 1,500 \\ 825 \\ 532 \\ 4.178 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 125 \ 54 \\ 60 \ 90 \\ 94 \ 89 \\ 12 \ 59 \\ 844 \ 11 \\ 3 \ 00 \\ 240 \ 33 \\ 296 \ 92 \end{array}$	94 89 12 59 604 32		3 4 2 1 1 1 10	80 13 20 40 263	650 00			164 131 465	62 20 7 30 145 50			62 20		
	290 87 50 00 40 96 187 29 101 25 502 98	150 00 732 80 148 88	20 00 96 57 97 50 422 87 	10 3 6 18 50	625 1,317 76 84	65 71 112 08 163 00 200 20 84 96 42 70 602 94 	148 42 110 78 124 67 200 20 74 37 32 16 542 18 89 62 60 00	1 10 12 23 1 1 1	1 10 4 18 32 32 1 2			334 50	2	68			4 36 11 04 	123 93 11 04 11 04 5 00		
	103 40 70 24	20 03	59 85 133 2 4	1 13	32 227	51 46 142 90	51 46 79 58	1	1	9	40 00	322 50								
······································	173 64	20 03	444 97	23	419	343 98	280 66	3	4	96	150 00	522 50	1	20	<u> </u>	5 00		5 00		
	 			.			Recap	oitu	lati	on	·									
582 57 26,330 83 5,303 84 12,912 34 18,286 90 4,568 06 3,732 46 3,125 63 	$\begin{array}{c} 32,600 \ 34\\ 25,417 \ 46\\ 20,511 \ 91\\ 27,106 \ 87\\ 4,652 \ 66\\ 3,861 \ 28\\ 9,106 \ 89\\ \hline 214,884 \ 51\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6,462 \\ 5,373 \\ 80 \\ 5,117 \\ 85 \\ 16,593 \\ 53 \\ 14,622 \\ 76 \\ 8,294 \\ 10 \\ 4,800 \\ 25 \\ 1,556 \\ 84 \\ 1,248 \\ 85 \\ 5,027 \\ 59 \end{array}$	16,036 07 15,954 45 15,804 44 18,723 12 1,850 60 8,879 73 31,754 87 1,523 13 1,103 84 4,707 67 115,837 92 89,311 51		8,515 6,544 10,534 7,208 6,124 6,987 2,155 2,787 4,910	447 86 7,435 81 13,837 09 9,755 40 12,536 68 9,870 91 9,862 13 11,627 85 2,497 27 2,022 10 6,815 09 86,708 19 75,224 51	447 86 7,465 87 12,738 79 8,958 99 10,848 77 9,741 16 9,723 14 10,466 03 2,326 68 1,758 73 6,749 39 81,225 41 67,871 87		$26 \\ 106 \\ 32 \\ 51 \\ 62 \\ 31 \\ 40 \\ 60 \\$	237 1,226 387 1,317 695 1,175 464 1,354 1,108 8,325 7,492	4,610 00 21,250 00 7,450 00 20,070 00 16,300 00 23,175 00 34,000 00 1,735 00 1,800 00 4,600 00 184,990 00 142,395 00	3,943 31 19,182 98 3,878 88 12,284 29 6,500 00 14,523 55 19,100 00 2,600 00 7,182 10 8,707 00 97,902 06 87,685 90	34 89 37 67 34 48 49 20 12 28 418 408	1,207 658 1,101 909 269 176 597	$165 15 \\ 303 98 \\ 735 34 \\ 940 77 \\ 1,516 28 \\ 91 89 \\ 174 44 \\ 95 05 \\ 165 16 \\ 165 16 \\ 165 16 \\ 174 \\ 174 \\ 175 16 \\ 187 16 $	$ 313 73 \\ 383 79 $	$ \begin{array}{r} 42 & 13 \\ 44 & 08 \\ 67 & 10 \end{array} $	580 01 4,329 14 579 33 786 49 1,203 01 1,684 46 3,756 66 183 65 296 09 230 89 13,629 73 13,629 73		
	44,018 11		26,026 41		2,104	11,483 68	13,353 54	17	24	833		10,216 16	10				1,006 13	200 58		
474 34	2,139 87 5,419 15 7,559 02 3,537 17 4,021 85	$ \begin{array}{r} 1,154 05 \\ 6,545 62 \\ 7,699 67 \\ 3,483 54 \\ 4,216 13 \end{array} $	1,000 22 139 60 1,139 82 1,641 04	57 113	863 1,306 2,169 2,204	1,051 27 2,047 37 3,098 64 2,817 51 281 13	969 51 2,003 96 2,973 47 2,485 55 487 92	2 9 11 12	2 9 11 11	55 130 185 156 29	500 00 500 00 500 00	180 00 260 00 440 00 1,213 00	2 5 7 20	19 95 114 225	5 25 20 85 26 10 62 09	54 92 54 92 348 02	38 55 38 55 14 28	5 25 114 32 119 57 424 39		
2,319 01 1,519 44	7,230 52 6,667 49	9,067 21 3,606 51	6,213 43 4,244 40		$5,480 \\ 5,283$	8,792 86 8,136 49	8,649 40 7,240 85	20 23	21 28	358 381	3,345 69 511 35	1,029 76 618 49	86 66			$390 \ 76 \\ 420 \ 33$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 339 & 46 \\ 36 & 76 \end{array}$	3,538 18 2,218 28		
799 57	563 03	5,460 70	1,969 03		197	656 37	1,408 55	• • • • • •			2,834 34	411 27	20	567	1,046 77		302 70	1,319 90		
292 20 16,238 70 	3,405 26 14,919 67 1,738 85 213 78 1,669 81 2,451 55 142 76 24,541 68	265 44	4,190 58 2,005 20 1,479 88 7,675 66	352 50 22 129 134 6	1,999 8,747 848 219 4,237 2,152 30 18,232	1,788 27 8,972 83 1,029 53 99 54 1,874 19 1,812 78 52 58 15,629 72	$\begin{array}{c} 1,719 \ 44\\ 8,972 \ 83\\ 987 \ 68\\ 99 \ 55\\ 1,874 \ 19\\ 1,805 \ 76\\ 52 \ 58\\ 15,512 \ 03\\ \end{array}$	4 10 14	5 16 21	89 700 789	40 00 1,000 00 1,040 00	350 00	111 6 7 10 34	132 340 119 246 837	201 75 48 65 	8 13 472 56 219 75 	64 80 43 90	72 93 718 21 219 75 131 08		
27,858 93	19,515 76 5,025 92		4,620 82		16,570 1,662	12,864 08 2,765 64	12,639 07 2,872 96	11 	9 12	755	40 00	1,770 00		605 	60 35 190 05	782 87	26 27 82 43	86 92		
940 28 940 28 940 28 523 36 416 92	367 44 1,983 61 1,195 58 676 62 4,223 25 2,796 88 1,426 37	$ \begin{array}{r} 3,169 41 \\ 2,994 26 \\ 68 08 \\ 1,051 71 \\ \overline{7,283 46} \\ 2,535 52 \\ \overline{4,747 94} \end{array} $	188 43 301 04 439 12 867 84 1,796 43 4,211 09	146 73	1,324 3,067 4,178 1,736 10,305 8,807 1,498	1,096 96 2,623 72 1,785 79 946 92 6,453 39 5,599 98 854 01	996 16 2,623 72 1,510 85 822 84 5,953 57 5,065 36 888 21		9 11 36 106	1,266 149 263 500 2,178 2,333	4,443 15		5 4 19 3 31 21 	57 156 465 88 766 573 193	22 04 145 50 167 54 9 20 158 34	5 00 5 00 81 24	7 95 15 62 11 04 34 61 33 34 1 27	22 04 7 95 161 12 16 04 207 15 123 78 83 37		
77,857 39	214,884 51	78,897 57	115,337 92	2,469	60,487 36 186	86,708 19	81,225 41	450			134,990 00		418 7 FO	7,574	7,180 07	3,985 27	2,464 39	13,629 73		
20,628 02 98,485 41		52,792 34 131,689 91			36,186 96.673	33,974 61 120,682 80		129 579		· · · · · ·	9,328 84 144,318 84				, ,	1,233 55 5,218 82				
136,082 26	55,143 58	139,653 50	104,028 86 28,134 40 27.05	142	91,230 5,443 5.95	104,620 77 16,062 03 15.35	95,280 90 18,932 98 19.81	535 44 8,22	43		47,749 05 1		539 37 6.86	10,148 710 7.00	962 69	5,244 23		~~~~~		

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Denominational Institutions — Table No. 2

Section 1—Educational Institutions (a)

I	2	3	4	5	6	En	rolment	T	'eachers	11	12	13	14	15	16
NATE			ន	ê	у (c)	7	8	9	IÓ	(q)	A S	utory les (e)	l ig ies (f)	tes (g)	a B
NAME	ADDRESS	Assets	Bulldings	Acres (]	Capacity	Men	Women	Men	Women	Grades	Library Volumes	Laborato) Facilities	Manual Training Facilities	Graduates	Enteri Work
Addington SchoolAdelphian Academy	Holly Michigan	27 650 10	 1 4	11 77	70 65	11 25	18 31	1 4		7-10 7-11	25 675	no yes	no yes		4 6 5
Alberta Industrial Academy Ames Industrial Academy Avondale Sch. for Ohr. Worker	_Magie, Idano	18,303 68	$\begin{array}{c} 3\\1\\20\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 160 \\ 20 \\ 1,110 \end{array} $	90 80 225	41 33 100	40 32 100	2 2 7	3 1 6	1-10 1- 9 7-13	$100 \\ 250$	no no yes	no no ycs	20	-50
Baker's Mt. Indus. School (i) - Battle Creek Indus. Academy -	Hickory, North Carolina Battle Greek, Michigan	250 00 6,000 00	1 1 1	1,110	40 200	18 50	18 80	i	5	7-10 1-11	300	no yes	no yes	5	ī
Beechwood Manual Train, Acad	Fairland, Indiana	13.120 53	4 5	13 296	60 50	27 37	45 49	38	5 4	$\hat{6} - \hat{10} \\ 7 - 10$	180 275	no no	yes yes	6 	11 6
Uedar Lake Academy	Bethel, Wisconsin Viola, Idaho Cedar Lake, Michigan	12,442,37	1 5	60 82	50 80	22 14	22 25	12	1 4	1-10 7-11	200	no no	no yes	$\overline{16}$	6
Central Cal. Inter. School	Armona, California	3,000 00	3 6	5 1,600	125 60	45 8	$\frac{43}{17}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	3 5	1-10 7-12		no no	no yes	3 2	8 2
Claremont Union College Clearwater Industrial School _	Kenilw'th, Cape Town, S. Af. Clearwater Lake, Wisconsin _ Palisades, Colorado Daylight, Tennessee	$ \begin{array}{r} 39,005 & 92 \\ 4,131 & 57 \end{array} $	5 2	21 70	$\frac{70}{12}$	35 5	35 6	$2 \\ 1$	3 1	$1.11 \\ 7-10$	950 20	no no	yes		2 6
Colorado Western Slope Acad. Cumberland Indus. School (i) .	_Palisades, Colorado _Daylight, Tennessee	$3,500 00 \\ 2,185 00$	1 5	$^{2}_{100}$	100 40	45 15	45 17	$\frac{2}{1}$	22	1-10 1-10	100	no no	no yes		2
Eastern Colorado Academy	Loveland, Colorado	8,700 00	5 2	$100 \\ 12$	50 80	$\frac{20}{35}$	24 40	2 3 3	2 1	$6-10 \\ 1-11$	80	no yes	yes yes	4	$\begin{array}{c} 7 \\ 1 \\ 22 \end{array}$
Elk Point Academy Emmanuel Missionary College	_Elk Point, S. Dak.	14,902 27 107.369 43	2 23	40 264	90 175	41 80	$\begin{array}{c} 43 \\ 64 \end{array}$	3 13	4 8	7-12 7-16	200 3,100	no yes	yes yes	10	22 60 2
Eufola Agr. and Mech. Acad. (i Fernando Academy	San Fernando, California	27.063 82	5 6	40 12	65 125	23 50	60	13 2 6	1 6	1-12 1-12	125 450	no yes	yes yes yes	13 2	4 2
Fireside Correspondence School	Ovalau, Fiji, Pacific Ocean	624 27	10 2	270 -40	60 100	22 75	18 63	24	2 5 3	7-12 8-16 1-10	150	no yes	no	10	$\overline{16}$
Forest Home Indus. Acad Fort Ogden Inter. School	Fort Ogden, Florida	10,843 34	2	45	100 50 60	45 23	46 19 20	1		1-10 1-10 7-10	150 4 150	no no	yes no		3
Fox River Academy Friedensau Industrial School	"Friedensau, Magdeb'g, Ger. "	70,216 48		43 200	200	19 105 11	20 95 9	$\hat{\hat{2}}$ 7 1	3 4	7-10 7-14 7-10	1,000 10	ycs no	yes no	40	40
Goldsberry Inter. School Gravel Ford Academy Guatemala English School	.Gravel Ford, Oregon	4,802 41	$\frac{2}{3}$	1.5 1.5	60 70 75	18	22 27	1 1 1	$\frac{1}{2}$	7-10 1-9	$25 \\ 100$	no no	no no		8
Hamby Intermediate School Hastings Inter, School	_Abilene, Texas	1,000 00	$\frac{1}{1}$	ĩ	75 75 75	23 23 15	34 41	2		1-10 1-10	-100 -50	no	no yes		1
Hazel Industrial Academy	Hazel, Kentucky	6,136 63 7,370 71	37	52 93	75 38 20	24 6	21 6	2	32	7-10 1-10	40	no no	no yes		
Hazel Industrial Academy Hillerest School Farm (1) Iowa Industrial Academy Keene Industrial Academy	Stuart, Iowa	29,236 99 58,682 65	6 11	100 115	90 350	46 1.62	44 163	37	 4 8	$7-12 \\ 1-14$	300 700	no yes	yes . yes	21	6 17
Korean Girls' School	Soonan, Korea	750 00	2	25 1	50 20	28	20	2 2 3 7 3 1		7-10 4-7		no no	yes no		4
Latin Union School Laurelwood Indus. Academy	Gland, Switzerland	9.867 37	$\overline{\frac{1}{2}}$	- 58	36 100	$\frac{13}{37}$	17 24	$\frac{3}{1}$	2 3 3 5	$9-12 \\ 7-10$	50 100	no no	no yes	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 10 \end{array}$	14 19 10
Loma Linda College (1)	Loma Linga, Calliornia		1 5	50	125	41 10	54 12 18	10 2	$\frac{5}{1}$	7-16 7-12		yes no	yes yes	8	6
Lornedale Academy Manson Industrial Academy Maplewood Academy Meadow Giade Indus. Acad.	_Pitt Meadows, Br. Columbia _Maple Plain, Minnesota	15,197 70 19,816 24	3 3	187 94	40 75 75	19 45	57	1	1 3 5	7-12 7-12	96 350	no yes	no yes	2	6 11
Mt. Ellis Academy	Bozeman, Montana	14.905 00	4 3	$\frac{20}{32}$	150 100	45 34	47 39	3 2 2 8 3	3 9	$1-11 \\ 1-11$	125 200	yes no	yes no	13 10	18 8
Mt. Vernon College	Mt. Vernon, Ohio	41.641.54	4 12	25 415	150 50	74 25	98 20	83	4	1-16 9-16	$1,479 \\ 300$	yes yes	yes yes	17 	12 28
Nashville Agr. & Nor. Insti. (1) New Hope School Northern Cal. Inter. School	_Naples, Texas _Chico, California *	550 00 1,200 00	2 1	2 4	60 60	26 20	18 20	1	1	1-9		no	no	5	14
Oakwood Manual Training Sch Otsego Academy	Otseeo Michigan	37 246 22	10 8	358 232	$100 \\ 125 \\ 25 \\ 25 \\ 25 \\ 25 \\ 25 \\ 25 \\ 2$	37 27	53 23	63	3	4-12	40 1.000	no yes	yes no yes	7	2
Pacific Union College Portage Plains Academy (k)	Portage la Prairie, Manitoba	7.412.13	ĩ	1,575	75 30	49	33	3 ī	4 	7-13 1-10 1- 9	1,000 50 8	yes no no	no no		10
Pua Training School Pukekura Training School Royal Intermediate School	Leamington, Waikato, N. Z.	31,981 69	2 5 2	37 170 4	50 100 60	42 33 17	12 33 20	3	4	1-10 1-11	150	no	yes	7	9 4
River Plate Academy Scandinavian Un. Miss. School	Diamante, Argentina, S. Am.	12,00000	31	140	200 58	79 15	45 26	3 2 6 2	3 2 2	1-12 9-12	150 50	no yes	yes no	7 5 4	20 18
Shenandoah Val. Train. Acad. Sheyenne River Academy	New Market, Virginia	8,897 99 29.072 53	1	42 400	50 70	8 58	10 18	12	33	1-10 5-12	50 225	no no	no no		7 16
Sioux Rapids Inter. School	Sioux Rapids, Iowa South Lancaster, Mass	1,000 00 74,020 19	24	42	35 300	15 168	9 150	1 8	1 8	7-10 7-14	1,500	no yes	no yes	28	7 24
Southern Training School Stanborough Park Miss. Colleg	Graysville, Tennessee eStanbor'gh P'k. Watf'd, Eng.	36,413 90 0,245 54	6 2	75 55	250 35	68 30	79 28	5 6	6 2	1-14 9-16	700	yes yes	yes yes	6 	24 22 23 8
Strode Industrial School	Oswego, Kansas Nyhyttan, Jarnboas, Sweder	9,881 55 1 16,675 42	· 4 3	25 600	150 50	72 16	69 19	8 2	2 1	$1-12 \\ 8-12$	200 150	yes no	yes no	- 10 5	8 17
Takoma School Taquary Training School *	Takoma Park, D. C. Taquary, South America	5,000 00 4,000 00	1 1	12	100 50	39 25	36 25	1 1	2	1-10 6-10	120	по по	yes yes		
Sloux Rapids Inter. School Southern Training School Stanborough Park Miss. Colleg Strode Industrial School Swedish Missionary School Takuma School Taquary Training School (i) Toluca Industrial School (i) Tunesassa Intermediate School Union College Vienna Intermediate School Waldarly School Walla College	Cleveland Mills, N. O	Refused to 6,857 00	report 3	203	25	22	14	1	1	7-10	25	no	yes		12
Union College Vienna Intermediate School	Uollege View, Nebraska	199,118 73 750 00	6 1	130	600 40	272 10	194 13	25 1	· 14	1-16 8-10	86	yes no	yes no	22	231
walderly School Walla Walla College	Dollege Place, Washington	6,785 00 92,773 48	56	390 60	22 400	$15 \\ 150$	7 125	28	3 7	7-10 8-16		no yes	yes yes	19	61
Walla Walla College Washing'n For. Miss. Seminar West African Training School West Indian Training School	Freet'n, Sierra Leone, W. Af.	97,480 78 2,885 22	5 2	14 25	100 60	55 30	31 25	8	1	1-10	800 25	yes no	yes yes		36 7 15
Western Normal Institute	Lodi, California	14,303 24 44,980 06	5 5 9	500 20	50 350	30 120	10 130	2 5	2 7	7-10 7-14	$12 \\ 100 \\ 75$	no yes	yes yes	14 2	15 7 10
Western Normal Institute Williamsdale Academy Wyoming Intermediate School	Hemingford, Nebraska	3,852 27	2 4	200 40	40 30	16 11	11 18	1 1	2 1	1-10 1-10	75	no no	no no		10
						3,343	3,192	256	248	_					
Totals for 1909 8 Totals for 1908 8	8\$1 8\$1 1	,699,075 25 ,625,670 56		1,452 8,604	$7,931 \\ 7,521$,535 ,521		504 476		23,031			360	1,015
				2,848	410		14		28					<u> </u>	

Section 2—Publishing Houses

t	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NAME	ADDRESS	Assets	Book Sales	Periodical Sales	Build- ings	Employ- ees	Period'ls Publ's'd	
Avondale Press	Cooranbong, N. S. W., Australia	\$ 12,979 56	\$ 6,802 50	\$ 4,287 50	1	24	7	10
	Sao Paulo, Brazil, South America		2,652 16 45,576 33	2,326 93 33,640 99	2	5	4	2
	Stanborough Park, Watford, EnglandBuenos Ayres, Argentina, South Amer	57,509 85 * 4,300 00	* 1,500 00	* 3,500 00	ì	2	2	1
		9,424 34	10,102 13	1,974 85	-	$\tilde{2}$	ĩ	ī
Chile Publishing House	Santiago, Chile, South America	4,786 31	3,017 27	756 70	2	2	1	1
Chinese S. D. A. Mission Press -	Shanghal, China	2,850 00	580 00	520 00	1	16	2	4
	Akersgaden 74, Christiania, Norway	84,540 54	34,943 61	8,110 05	2	12	2	8
	ss Berrien Springs, Michigan	7,009 17 1,050 00	2,760 00 199 00	350 00 900 00	1	10	1	9
		9,492 85	10,194 53	882 24	1	* 2	1	9
	Grindelberg 15a, Hamburg, Germany	73,152 48	104,500 00	60,811 00	6	57	13	22
India Publishing House	19 Banks Road, Lucknow, India	2,978 06	1,816 95	1,306 42	1	11	4	5
International Publishing Assn	College View, Nebraska	45,858 81	14,445 28	13,525 00	3	45	10	4
Japanese Publishing House *	Tokyo, Japan	500 00	150 00	350 00	1	5	1	1
	Seoul, Korea	327 75	20 00	2 440 00		4		1
Latin Union Publishing House	29 rue de la Synagogue, Geneva, Switz	7,210 43	2,940 95 96 03	5,676 00	1	Z	6	4
Movidan Bublishing House	Constantinople, Turkey	$1,17190 \\ 6,71395$	21 30	2,525 10	ĩ	2		0
movican Tabusuma unase	and action of the state of the	0,10 00	21 00	4,040 10	-	4		±

The letters (a) to (q) refer to accompanying foot-notes.

		Asse	Buil	Acre	Cap	Pat	Cha Woi	Phy	Nur	Oth Emj	Tot
Adelaide Sanitarium	Adelaide, South Australia	. \$ 9,504 41	2	2	11	50	A	1	. 3	1	5
Boulder Sanitarium	_243 South Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga Boulder, Colorado	13,790 20 143,489 59	1 15	90	15 100	$101 \\ 1,023$	\$ 500 00 10,249 17	, 1 , 4	3 46	3 45	95
Cape Sanitarium *	Boulder, Colorado 50 Park St., Calcutta, India Plumstead, Cape, South Africa Caterham, Surrey, England	2,220 94	$\frac{1}{2}$		(n) 24	320 150	2,000 00	ĩ	$\frac{2}{8}$	8 3	10 12
Caterham Sanitarium	Caterham, Surrey, England Christiania, Norway	24,607 37 3,421 69	2 1	24	40 (n)	400 320	600 00 391 00	1	13 8	7 3	21 11
Ohristehurch Sanitarium	.Christchurch, New Zealand	20,169 86	2	7	18	134	73 05		ĕ	5 8	11
Friedensau Sanitarium	Orlando, Florida	. 148,958 22	11 3	68 8	20 66	$150 \\ 298$	300 00	2	8	8	15 18 25
Frydenstrand Sanatorium	Frederikshavn, Denmark	21,629 07 61,187 79	1	8 5	50 50	289 400	2,004 19 630 00	$\frac{1}{2}$	10 22	14 29	53
Graysville Sanitarium	Glendale, California Graysville, Tennessee Nevada, Iowa	31,262 73 92,563 01	8 1	65 55	52 60	149 390	$\begin{array}{r} 419 \ 10 \\ 1,175 \ 00 \end{array}$	1 2	8 26	6 5	15 33
Kansas Sanitarium	-Wichita, Kansas	45,294 21	4	20	35	300	1,388 00	ĩ	20	3	24
Lake Geneva Sanitarium	.7 Cheapside, Kimberley, South Africa Gland, Switzerland	18,392 55	$\frac{2}{2}$	93	10 50	122 200	330 00	ĩ	$2 \\ 20$	2 17	4 38
Leicester Sanitarium	_82 Regent Road, Leicester, England	3,506 18 136,842 52	1 22	115	15 75	* 100 800	$487 00 \\ 1,500 00$	$\frac{1}{7}$	6 80	$^{2}_{80}$	9 167
Madison Sanitarium	Lora Linda, California	91,807 72 1.837 28	8	5	50 12	550 35	$617 11 \\ 1,000 00$	$\frac{2}{1}$	33 6	10	45 11
Nashville Sanitarium	Musconcie India	51,211 08	1	ĩõ	35	300	1,803 89	2	20	ā	28
Nashville Sanitarium	Pietermaritzburg, Natal, So. Africa	$6,000\ 00$ $1,761\ 19$	3 3 1 7 3 3 1 1		15 8	80 85	1,000 00	2 1	5 5	$\bar{2}$	7 8
Nebraska Sanitarium	Oollege View, Nebraska	101,689 40 20,000 00	3 1	$^{6}_{2,5}$	$100 \\ 30$	500 226	6,000 00 1,000 00	2 1	$\frac{24}{15}$	27 4	53 20
New England Sanitarium	Melrose, Massachusetts	130,513 84 58,848 92	7	41	80 30	1,003 300	2,340 69 2,500 00	3 1	38 14	25 9	66 24
Portland Sanitarium	"Portland, Oregon	75,858 55	3	2.5	50	510	1,000 00	2	37	9	48
ROCK CITY Sanitarium	-NASHVILLE, Tennessee	6.000.00	1	5	25 12	200 40	500 00 250 00	1 1	5 3	44	10 8
Rostrevor Hills Hydro	Rostrevor, Ireland Skodsborg, Denmark Sanitarium, near St. Helena, Oal.	7,980 63	2 5	130	$25 \\ 150$	100 781	2,466 04		$\frac{6}{45}$	$^{6}_{65}$	12 113
St. Helena Sanitarium	Sanitarium, near St. Helena, Oal	255,615 30 83,682 26	30	600 80	150	900 730	2,000 00 1,557 12	4	45 30	80 14	129 46
Tri-City Sanitarium	_1213 15th St., Moline, Illinois	48,899 99	7 2 7 2		30	300 `	. 734 84	2 2 2 2	16	4	22
Wabash Valley Sanitarium	La Fayette, Indiana College Place, Washington	51,318 44 26,755 61	7 2	$\frac{25}{2}$	35 35	250	2,000 00		$\frac{20}{12}$	10 3	32 17
Washington Sanitarium	College Place, Washington Takoma Park, D. C. nl & 2 Iowa Circle, Washington, D. C.	183,785 77 8,735 52	3 1	33	50 15	272 237	1,018 57	3 2	36 12	9 4	48 18
			177	1,511	1,688	13,095	\$ 49,834 77	67	723	548	1,338
Totals for 1908, 44		. 2,019,697 46	150	1,382	1,922	14,073	54,705 20	68	747	571	1,386
			27	129							
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		r Private Ma	-	t				_	_	_	
Adirondeel Seniferium (n)	New Bedford, Massachusetts Lake George, New York		1		15	150	538 50	1	5	3	9
Arizona Sanitarium Bellair Hydronathic (n)	_Phoenix, Arizona	25,000 00	3	60	20	176	960 00	2	3	3	8
Black River Valley Sanitarium	Watertown, New York	7,500 00 3,200 00	2	.5	10	65 360	700 00 400 00	1		1	25
British Guiana Sanitarium (p) -	Watertown, New York Boise, Idaho Kingston, British Gulana Chamberlain, South Dakota 58 Madison Ave., Detroit, Michigan Decetur Georgie	3,200 00							** ~		
Detroit Sanitarium	-58 Madison Ave., Detroit, Michigan	170,000 00 2,000 00	6 1	30 1	125 15	900 500	5,000 00 1,000 00	$3 \\ 1$	26 3	33 1	62 5
	Decatur, Georgia 2222 Chapel St., Berkeley, Cal		$\frac{4}{2}$	8	30 25	150 201	$\begin{array}{c} 300 & 00 \\ 1,250 & 00 \end{array}$	1	$1 \\ 6$	3 6	5 13
			9		25	120	114 80	1	2	8	11
Fayette Sanitarium	213 West Oak St., Chicago, Illinois 1941 Virginia Ave., Connorsville, Ind.	1,000 00	3		25	84			ŝ	3	6
Fort Worth Sanitarium	Fort Worth, Texas	3,500 00 3,000 00	1		$5\\6$	90 195	50 00 800 00	ĩ	23	3 1	5 5
Garden City Sanitarium	Fayetteville, Arkansas Fort Worth, Texas San Jose, California Orieff, Scotland Hunde, Luinale	100,000 00 3,409 00	4 1	10 1.5	50 20	$500 \\ 125$	$1,025 \ 00$ $243 \ 50$	2	5 2	6 3	13 5
Hinsdale Sanitarium	Hinsdale, Illinois St. Peter, Minnesota Kobe, Japan	155,000 00 18,000 00	10	16 300	100 15	1,000 372	$1,564 85 \\ 135 00$	3	24 3	37	64 5
Japanese Sanitarium	Kobe, Japan	17,500 00 2,000 00	1	.5	22 15	2,000	528 50	2	10	2 7	19 6
Lindsay Sanitarium	Logansport, Ind. Lindsay, Ontario 1223 Wolfe St., Little Rock, Arkansas	1,000 00	1	-4	12	208 68	$ 155 00 \\ 50 00 $		4 4	2 2	6
Long Beach Sanitarium	Long Beach, Camornia	75,000 00	$^{3}_{1}$	ī	35 50	600 500	1,404 30 880 65	$\frac{1}{2}$	16 14	6 16	23 32
Middletown Sanitarium	10 Benton Ave., Middletown, N. Y Montrose, Minnesota	15,000 00	3 2	$^{2}_{.5}$	25 7	85	500 00	1	8 3	7	16 7
Mt. Vernon Sanitarium	.Mt. Vernon, Ohio	15,000 00	2 3 3	4	20 50	129 500	100 00 4,000 00	1 2	12	3	16
Nauheim Sanitarlum	470 28th St., Oakland, Cal. 46 Forest Park Ave., Springfield, Mass.	3,000 00	1	.5	16	90	1,000 00	1	12 7	5 6	19 14
North Yakima Sanitarium	North Yakima, Washington Port Townsend, Wash	$36,000 00 \\ 49,861 72$	1 2 1 1 3	$6.5 \\ 18$	45 100	200 400	593 04	$\frac{1}{2}$	$^{8}_{12}$	$\frac{7}{12}$	16 26
Otter Lake Sanitarium	Otter Lake, Michigan San Diego, California 1223/2 Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah	$40,000 \ 00 \ 51,275 \ 28$	1	26 30	25 45	150 300	2,000 00 700 00	3 2	5 20	10 20	18 42
Salt Lake City Sanitarium	1221/2 Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah	2,500 00 10,000 00	1 1		5	224	384 05 300 00	$\tilde{2}$ 1	1 '	ī	3
South Bend Treatment Parlors	Santa Barbara, California 187 South Mich. St., South Bend, Ind.	2,000 00			15	100		$\frac{1}{2}$	2		4 2
Weatherford Sanitarium	213 Oak St., Chicago, Ill Weatherford, Oklahoma	4,000 00	ī		12	100	300 00	ĩ	ĩ	$\bar{2}$	
Totals for 1909, 38		\$1,000,010 25	75	522	991	10,642	\$ 26,977 19	43	230	223	496
Totals for 1908, 36		746,649 04	82	745	1,066	8,689	20,294 80	43	219	195	457
		253,361 21		** **	` 	1,953	6,682 39		11	28	39
Grand totals for all sani				0	0 000	00					
Grand totals for all sanit	tariums for 1909, 78 (q) tariums for 1908, 80	\$3,261,181 14 2,766,346 50	252 232	$2,033 \\ 2,127$	$2,679 \\ 2,988$	$23,787 \\ 22,762$	\$ 76,811 96 75,000 00	110 111	953 966	771 766	$\substack{1,834\\1,843}$
Grand totals for all sanit	tariums for 1909, 78 (q)	2,766,346 50			2,679 2,988	23,787 22,762 975					

Section 3-Sanitariums A. Under Conference Supervision

3

Assets

4

Buildings

5

Acres

Pacific Press Publishing AssnMountain View, California Review and Herald Publishing Assn. Takoma Park, Washington, D. C Signs of the Times Pub. AssnWarburton, Victoria, Australia South African Publishing House56 Roeland St., Cape Town, So. Africa . South Lancaster Printing CoSouth Lancaster, Massachusetts	274,736 94 111,505 98 13,765 06	262,153 48 148,983 63 56,328 86 3,369 45 3,675 00	$\begin{array}{c} 108,63595\\ 174,59700\\ 19,00480\\ 2,49769\\ 22,62300 \end{array}$	10 2 1 1	$100 \\ 95 \\ 58 \\ 2 \\ 14$	5 7 1 4
Southern Publishing Association	130,486 05 15,923 38 9,012 88	143,724 04 20,990 81 50 00 * 11,556 00	23,822 00 4,461 49 3,807 40 * 8,402 58	4 1 1	56 4 9 25	* 2 3 33
Totals for 1909 27\$ Totals for 1908 26	1,142,124 62 1,038,215 26	893,149 31	509,294 69	48 42	605 515	124 66
Gain for 1909 1 Total book and periodical sales for 1909	103,909 36	\$1,402,	444 00	. 6	90	

2

ADDRESS

2

ADDRESS

1

NAME

1,

NAME

Section 2-Publishing Houses (Cont'd)

3

Assets

4

Book Sales

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Capacity

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Patients Treated

8

Charity Work

9

Physicians

7 Employ-

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6

Build-

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5 Periodical

Sales

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Period'ls P'bl's'd

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Other Employees

10

Nurses

9

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71 1721

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- -

12

Total Employees

g'es

the Seventh-day Adventist denomination is operating 126 stations in 45 foreign countries. The denomination reporting the next highest number of countries is the Methodist Episcopal Church, operating in 28 countries, with 172 stations. The highest number of stations operated in foreign countries by any denomination reported, is the Protestant Episcopal Church, with 387 stations, in seven coun-tries. The next in point of stations is the Presbyterian Church, with 136 stations, in fifteen countries.

The per capita contributions for home and foreign missions by members of the Seventh-day Adventist Church in the United States for 1906 was \$6.88,— an average higher than that of any other of the 92 denominations reporting contributions for conducting evangelistic, educational, or philanthropic work at home and abroad. On this point the report

"The highest averages for distinctively mission work, both home and for-eign, are \$6.88 for the Seventh-day Adventists, \$5.30 for the United Presbyterian Church of North America, \$2.88 for the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, \$2.66 for the Congregationalists, \$2.50 for the Northern Baptist Convention, and \$2.22 for the Evangelical bodies."- Part I, p. 135.

The average per capita for all denom-inations reporting was \$1.08,-64 cents for home, and 44 cents for foreign, work per year per capita.

The total amount of contributions for home and foreign missions reported by all denominations for 1906 was \$21,506,-898, of which \$12,762,271 (50.30%) was for home missions, and \$8,744,627 (40.70%) was for foreign missions. There are 217 denominations in the United States, 111 conduct evangelistic,

educational, or philanthropic work out-side the United States, and 92 made a specific report as to contributions.

Of the 62,211 members of Seventh-day Adventist churches in the United States in 1906, 12,653 (20.33%) were in cities having in 1900 a population of 25,000 and over, distributed as follows:

25,000 to 50,000	2,804	4.50%
50,000 to 100,000	3,075	4.94%
100,000 to 300,000	3,919	6.30%
300,000 and over	2,855	4.59%

12,653 20.33%

The census returns for 1900 showed 31.10% of the population of the United States in cities; therefore our member-ship of 20.33% in cities is not in right relation to city population. The per cent of population in cities of the United States has ranged as follows: 1820, 4.90%; 1850, 12.50%; 1860, 16.10%; 1890, 29.10%; 1900, 31.10%.

Colored organizations (Negroes or persons of Negro descent) reported 29 churches, 562 communicants, 12 church buildings, valued at \$6,474, with a seating capacity of 1,248.

From the preceding it will be noted that the census report shows that the average amount contributed for foreign missions by all the members of the religious bodies in the United States for 1906 was forty-four cents. The total amount contributed to mission fields during 1909 by the 65,122 communicants of the Seventh-day Adventist denomina-tion was, as shown by the accompanying report, \$381,147.38, a per capita of \$5.85, an amount more than thirteen times greater than the average per capita of the members of all the other religious

Financial Summary for 1909 Tithe

Per Cent of Fund Named Per Cent of Grand Total From the United States \$860,573.86 70.64 From all other countries 357,669.60 29.36 61.39 \$1,218,243.46 Total Offerings From the United States:-Reported by conferences 214,884.51 Reported by Sabbath-schools 81,225.41 Reported by Miss. Vol. societies ... 7,180.07 303,289.99 79.18 From all other countries: ----Reported by conferences ,..... 43,554.47 32,988.47 Reported by Sabbath-schools Reported by Miss. Vol. societies ... 3,252.00 79,794.94 20.82 \$383,084.93 19.30 Total Special Funds Tithes appropriated by conferences in United States for evangelistic work in mission fields 77,857.39 Tithes in all other countries 20,628.02 98,485.41 Total "offerings" noted above..... 383,084.93 Total for mission fields in 1909..... 481,570.34 Total of similar funds in 1908 444,127.94 Increase for 1909 37,442.40 Home Missions Contributed for support of orphanages, religious liberty work, work for colored people, and various lines of mission work, where the funds are sent outside the church, but not to a foreign field: -From the United States: ---Reported by conferences 78,897.57 Reported by Miss. Vol. societies .. 3,985.27 82,882.84 60.54 From all other countries: ---Reported by conferences 52,792.34 Reported by Miss. Vol. societies ... 1,233.55 54,025.89 39.46 6.90 \$136,908,73 Total Local Church Work Contributed for local church work, such as distribution of literature, assisting needy poor, church expenses, maintenance of church-schools, and all other local missionary work or enterprises: From the United States: -Reported by conferences 115,337.92 Maintenance of church-schools ... 97,902.06 Maintenance of local Sabbath- ... schools 5,482.78 Reported by Miss. Vol. societies ... 2,464.39 221,187.15 89.80 From all other countries: ---16,825.34 6,800.08 Reported by Conferences Maintenance of church-schools ... Maintenance of local Sabbath- ... schools 086.14 Reported by Miss. Vol. societies ... 521.32 25,132.88 10.20 Total \$246.320.03 12.41

bodies in this country in 1906. And yet this, so far from being anything like an amount commensurate with the pressing demands of a needy harvest-field, is only a fraction over eleven cents per capita per week for the members in this land of plenty and prosperity — surely a paltry sum with which to accomplish the work among perishing millions who know not the gospel.

The previous census report, taken in 1890, showed a membership for the Seventh-day Adventist denomination of 28,-991, while the 1906 report gave 62,211, a gain of 114.56% for the sixteen years.

Of the 1906 reported membership (62,211), 94.70% were reported by sex (a total of 58,923) indicating male members 20,508 (34.80%), female members 38,415 (65.20%). The smallest percentage of males shown in the report is that for the Church of Christ, Scientist, 27.60%; the next higher percentage is for the Congregationalists, 34.10%, and that for the Seventh-day Adventists stands next. The average percentage of the entire membership of all denominations in the United States (reports of which indicate the sex of 29,616,971 members thereof, or 89.90% of the total membership — 32,936,445) stands thus: Male, 43.10%; female, 56.90%. The membership of all the religious

The membership of all the religious bodies in the United States for 1906 was 32,936,445. As related to the total estimated population for 1906 (84,246,252) the percentage was 30.10, while the nonchurch members constituted 60.90% of the estimated population. This membership was distributed as follows: Protestant bodies, 20,287,742 (24,10%); Roman Catholic, 12,079,142 (14,30%); all other bodies, 569,561 (.70%). For 1890 these figures stood thus: To-

For 1890 these figures stood thus: Total membership of the religious bodies in the United States, 20,597,954. As related to the total population for 1890 (62,947,-714), the percentage was 32.70, while the non-church members constituted 67.30%of the total population. This membership was distributed as follows: Protestant bodies, 22.30%; Roman Catholic, 9.90%; all other bodies, 60%. This indicates an increase in church-members during the sixteen years of 6.40%, and of course a corresponding decrease in the percentage of non-church-members. The per cent of gain in population during the sixteen years was 33.87%.

General Remarks

In order to form a correct idea as to the growth of the denomination, it is well to take a retrospective view as to membership, as well as institutions and related facilities, during the last three or four decades.

By reference to Table No. 3 it is shown that the membership of the denomination ten years ago (1899) was 64,003, thus indicating a gain during the past decade of 57.66%. Going back another ten years, to 1889, the membership stood 28,324, thus indicating a gain in that decade of 125.92%. The preceding decade, 1879 to 1889, indicated a gain from 14,141 to 28,324, or 100.28%. In the preceding decade there was a gain from 4,900 in 1869, to 14,141 in 1879, or 188.46%.

While the membership has thus increased, there has been steady progress in all other lines as well. For instance, in the organization of churches and conferences, the employment of evangelistic and institutional laborers, the raising of funds for all lines of work, and in the sale of literature containing an exposi-

Financial Summary for 1909 (Concluded) Grand Total

Per Cent of Fund Named Per Cent of Grand Total

Seventh-dayAdventistdenomina-
tion in 1909 for evangelistic work:From the United States\$1,467,933.8473.97From all other countries516,623.3126.03Total for 19091,770,649.071,770,649.07Net gain11.2111.21Another statement as to funds indicates that there was —

Per Cent Raised by churches, as tithes\$1,218,243.46 61.39 Raised by churches, as offerings (foreign, home, and local) Per Cent 522,292.15 26.32 Total by churches Contributed by Sabbath-schools ... \$1,740,535.61 87.71 120,682.80 6.08 For maintenance of church-schools 104,702.14 5.27 By Miss. Volunteer Department ... 18,636.60 .94 Total by departments 244,021.54 12.29 \$1,984,557.15 100.00 Grand Totals *Communicants* 64.52 Total Sabbath-keepers outside the United States 35,809 35.48 Total 100,931 100.00 Per cent of gain 3.45

tion of this truth, as well as other lines, there has been the same steady growth as that noted above.

Grand total of all funds raised by the

Until within the last decade this growth of membership has been largely in the United States, but in more recent years the gain outside the United States has been greater than that seen in this country. This is especially true as to membership, but not as to institutions. In this country the institutions have grown in numbers and assets at a much greater ratio than the membership.

Relation of the United States to All Other Countries

At the present time there is 64.52% of the membership in the United States, while outside the United States there is 35.48%. The total funds contributed by the membership in the United States constituted 73.97\%, and the remainder, 26.03%, was contributed by the membership outside the United States. The per capita of funds raised by the membership in the United States during 1909 was \$22.54, and for the membership outside the United States, \$14.43, the average being \$19.66. The per cent of gain in the membership in the United States during 1909 was 20.7%, while the growth of membership outside the United States during 1909 was 20.12%, or for the entire field 3.45%.

By reference to Summary No. 3 it will be seen that the population of the United States forms 5.32% of the total population of the world. In this territory there is 64.52% of the total membership. The distribution of membership is not, therefore, in right relation to population. If the membership were equally distributed throughout the world, it would require that of twelve members in the United States eleven should remove to some other country.

In the United States, whose population forms 5.32% of the total population, the membership (constituting 64.52% of the total membership) contributes 73.97%of all the funds. In other words, the efficiency of a member outside the United States compared with that of a member in the United States, is that while the former pays \$100 the latter pays \$156.

By reference to Summary No. 4 it will be observed that the ratio of Seventhday Adventists to population in the several unions in the United States varies considerably in the different groups. For instance, in the Pacific Coast States there is one member for every 329 of the population, in the Central States there is one member for every 807 of the population, in the Atlantic States there is one member for every 2,717 of the population, and in the Southern States there is one member for every 3,136of the population. The average for the United States is one member for every 1,296 of the population. The ratio of members to population outside the United States is 42,277,— both ratios related as I to 33; or, in proportion to population, one member outside the United States to 33 in the United States.

The relation of workers in the United States to the population is one evangelistic laborer for every 37,147 of the population, while outside the United States the relation is one laborer for every 826,822 of the population,—both ratios related as I to 22; or, in proportion to population, one evangelistic laborer outside the United States to 22 in the United States.

Laborers

Of laborers connected with the denomination there are as follows: Evangelistic laborers, 4,104, or one for every 24 members; institutional laborers: teachers in church-schools, 668; in colleges and academies, 504; connected with publishing houses, 605; in conference sanitariums, 1,338; other sanitariums, 496; or a total of 3,611 institutional laborers; or a grand total of 7,715 evangelistic and institutional laborers. Considering the entire membership, 100,931, this constitutes one active laborer for

Summary of Statistical Reports, 1863 to 1909 --- Table No. 3

·																
YEAR	Union Conferences	Local Conferences	Missions ²	Ministers	Licentiates	Licensed Mission- aries	Canvassers	Total Laborers ³	Churches	Membership	Sabbath-Keepers ⁴	Tithe	Per Capita	Offerings to Missions	Total Sab- bath-School Offerings	Book and Periodical Sales
18631		6		22	8				125	3,500		\$ 8,000 00	\$2 20			1\$3,000 00
18641		6	I	24	10			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	130	3,800		, 10,000 00	0.60			1 3,500 00
1865 ¹ 1866 ¹		2	I	25	10				· 140	4,000		12,000 00	3 00	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	¹ 4,000 00 ¹ 4,500 00
1866 ¹		7	I	27 28	10				150 160	4,250 4,320		18,661 39	3 53 4 32			1 5,000 00
r868		8	r	32	19				159	4,475		23,366 57	5 22			1 6,000 00
1869		8	2	33	24				167	4,900	•••••	18,952 77	3 87		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	¹ 6,500 00 ¹ 7,000 00
1870		0 11	3 2	37 35	35 48				. 179 185	5,440 4,550		21,822 46 23,066 42	4 0I 5 07		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 8,000 00
1867 1868 1869 1870 1871 1872		12	ĩ	41	47				205	4,936		25,956 42	5 28			1 8,500 00
Total, 10 years												176,826 03				56,000 00
																10,578 40
1873 1874		13 13	1 3	51 60	83 70	••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••••	239 300	5,875 7,000		30,687 49	5 22 4 43	1\$5,000 00		1 14,000 00
1875		13	2	69	76				339	8,022		32,618 62	4 00	17,00000		¹ 18,000 00
1876.		14	2	96	70			<i>.</i>	398	10,044		43,998 47	4 38	1 8,000 00		20,000 00
1877	• • • • • •	15 16	3 6	106 117	97 154				478 549	11,708 13,077		47,176 56 47,637 29	4 03 3 64	¹ 10,000 00 ¹ 12,000 00		¹ 25,000 00 ¹ 27,000 00
1877 1878 1879		20		144	154				599	14,141		51,714 38	3 65	1 15,000 00		31,780 66
1880		24	9 8	144	116	· · · ·	. <i>.</i>		640	15,570	<u>.</u> .	61,856 88	3 98	¹ 22,000 00		1 40,000 00
1881	•••••	24 26	76	148 167	126				640 660	16,916	•••••	74,185 55 84,261 36	4 39	¹ 26,000 00- ¹ 30,000 00		145,00000 147,00000
1882					134	•••••	<u></u>		660	17,169			4 91			
Total, 10 years	· · · · · ·				• • • • • •	•••••			••••			505,136 60	•••••	135,000 00	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	278,359 06
1883		26	3	165	135				680	17,436		96,418 62	5 53	1 34,000 00		1 55,000 00
1884	1	28	3	176	145	• • • • • • •			705	18,702		105,543 41	5 64	1 37,000 00		62,409 12
1885		28 28	3	186 213	151 166				741 798	20,547 23,111	<i></i>	122,641 69 146,936 78	5 97 6 31	¹ 38,000 00 ¹ 44,000 00		41,692 36 76,219 52
1004 1885 1886 1887 1888 1888 1889 1890 1890 1800		30	3 8	227	182				889	25,841		192,720 99	7 44	145.060 00	\$16,751 83	113,795 06
1888]	32	7	232	168]			901	26,112		163,129 23	6 20	49,468 36	18,485 77	250,000 00
1889.	 •••••	34 34	7	229 227	183 184			411	, 972 1,016	28,324 29,711		224,743 78 225,433 98	7 93	55,998 08 50,726 61	22,541 24 28,642 75	500,000 00 734,397 00
1891		34	8	230	164			396	1,066	31,665		258,037 27	8 11	60,611 20	29,435 05	819,749 00
1892		34	11	244	156			403	1,102	33.778		302,310 19	8 94	75,296 59	37,542 27	706,650 33
Total, 10 years.												1,837,915 94		490,100 84	153,398 91	3,359,912 39
1893		35	11	267	193			460	1,151	37,404		350,690 56	9 37	108,572 11	37,936 11	416,044 52
1804	1 1	35	12	301	214			515	1,225	42,763		321,517 06	7 51	108,429 10	39,562 42	310,434 55
1895	I	36	22	326	257			583	1,331	47,680		309,142 76	6 45	73.322 54	37.336 35	¹ 250,000 00 ¹ 250,000 00
1896 1897 1898	I	37 37	27 24	336 407	237 249			573 656	I,439 I,574	52,202 56,436		341,978 37 363,415 16	6 55 6 43	83,682 47 140,355 97	40,125 13 41,541 40	¹ 250,000 00
1898	2	39	27	446	260			706	1,654	59.447		432,158 08	7 26	70,170 45	40,301 87	1 200,000 oc
1899	2	44	41	490	331	543		т, 386	1,785	64,003		490,656 16	7 66	75,662 42	39,071 79	$1_{300,000}$ or $1_{250,000}$ or
1900 1901		45	42 41	510 553	337 340	571 611		1,500	1,892	66,547 69,356	75,767 78,188	510,258 97 578,628 13	6 73 7 40	95,615 24 1 100,000 00	46,794 40 43,819 67	¹ 300,000 00
1902		72	42	553	323	528	826	2,278	2,077	67,150	73,522	643,747 83	8 75	1 115,000 00	51,642 01	430,027 71
Total, 10 years.						1						4,342,193 08		970,810 30	418,131 15	2,956,506 58
1903	. 13	78	48	616	324	662	1,032	2,704	2,120	69,072	77.554	684,030 54	8 82	137,315 67	55,823 85	477.714 98
1904,		78 80	52 56 66	625 647	335	713	1,053	2,750	2,243	71,891	81,721	691,819 33 858,014 91	8 47	144,712 20	60,460 80 68,613 71	436,600 60
1905		86	66	693	339 408	719 948	1,068	2,797	2,340	77,443	87,311 91,531	998,275 82	10 91	169,335 11 193,005 86	75,068 55	824,027 6
1907	. 21	93	68	712	394	1,013	1,382	3.587	2,504	80,897	94,048	1,064,753 43	11 32	264,323 16	85,105 89	1,035,565 6
1908		101	66	779	427	1,017	1,681	4,007	2,537	83,145	97.579	1,101,396 47	11 29	308,045 68	104,620 77	1,286,981 2
1909,	21	104	72	787	425	1,107	1,660	4,104	2,691	88,502	100,931	1,218,243 46	12 07	383,084 93	120,682 80	1,402,444 0
Total, 7 years	.									[.	6,616,533 96		1,599,822 61	570,376 37	6,011,401 2
Grand Totals		1	I	۱	1							13,478,605 61	1	3,195,733 75	51,141,906 43	12,662,179 2
		1		•		•						• 0	/ m		c 11 1 11	• • •

every thirteen members. This certainly speaks well for the success of this message, when one person out of every thirteen connected with the movement is an active laborer in some phase of the work that has been developed. The net gain in laborers during 1909 was 249, or 3.30%.

Literature

The literature of the denomination is now issued in sixty-five languages, in the form of 336 books, 292 pamphlets, 1,108 tracts, and 124 periodicals. One copy of each would cost over \$500. During 1909, through the work of the 27 publishing houses and their branches, supplemented by the efforts of 1,660 evangelistic canvassers, there was sold literature to the value of \$1,402,444, or total sales, since 1863, of \$12,662,179.27. As much literature is sold in one year now as was sold during the first 27 years since the organization of this work in 1863.

Institutions

A statement as to institutional assets indicates that of the total investment in denominational institutions, churches, and all other kinds of assets connected with the denomination, there was invested, in 1909—

 From 1905 to 1909 there was an improvement in the relation of liabilities to assets of all the denominational institutions throughout the world, of 10.09%. This is a splendid achievement, and indicates that many of the institutions that were once burdened with indebtedness so that they were cramped in their development, or hindered in their efforts to advance the interests they represent, are now becoming free, to devote greater attention to the special phases of this work for which they stand, and so are now prepared to render greater efficiency in the future of this cause.

During the period from 1905 to 1909 there was a gain in the resources of denominational institutions of 103.36%; that is, the resources of institutions and church property are now just a little more than twice what they were in 1905. Hence it will be readily understood that during this period there has been unusual growth in the way of institutions and institutional valuations.

It may be of interest to know that during 1909 the educational institutions sustained a loss in the relation of their liabilities to assets of 3.62%; the publishing houses made a gain of 8.57%; and the sanitariums sustained a loss of 1.17% in their operations during the year. The relation of liabilities to assets of all denominational institutions just named were improved during 1909 by

1.02%. The relation of liabilities to assets of all the conference associations, tract societies, etc., sustained a loss during 1909 of 3.70%. The assets of the last-named, as previously stated, constitute 33.71%. This is sufficient to cause a very slight loss for the year considering the entire valuation. As just noted, however, this occurs, not with the institutions (since their relation was improved by 1.02\%), but with the conferences, associations, tract societies, cafés, etc.

In collecting material for this report it has been necessary to secure information regarding 8,198 organizations and institutions scattered over the entire world: All these are supposed accurately to represent the work at the time taken, yet inaccuracy may result from the frequent changes which have taken place in a rapidly growing work of this nature. While collecting some reports it has been necessary to renew and carry on correspondence with two or even three different officials because of these frequent changes in administrative affairs. In other cases the inaccuracy may result from carelessness or indifference in furnishing data, for which no apology is offered. To all who have in any way contributed in furnishing accurate reports, promptly rendered, the compiler wishes here to tender sincere appreciation for their effort.

Foot-Notes for Table No. 1

(a) SINCE mission fields are not organized in the way conferences are, the dates in Column 2 do not refer to the time of their organization, as in the case of conferences, but to the time when the field was entered or when information was first separately given in these reports. The dis-tinction between conferences and mission fields is indicated by the names assigned each in the list tinction between conferences and mission news indicated by the names assigned each in the list.

(b) The tithe per capita is based upon the total Sabbath-keepers, and not upon the membership of churches only.

(c) By total laborers in Column 19 is meant the total number employed in the conference or mis-sion field in evangelistic work, including not only the four classes named in the preceding columns, but all other persons not thus specified. The to-tals in Column 18 are not always, therefore, the totals of the four preceding columns, but are fre-quently greater.

(d) The Philippine and Singapore mission fields were transferred to the Asiatic division Jan. 1, 1910, where they will appear in future reports.

(c) A failure to receive returns from the Chinese mission field for 1909 (as was the case in 1908) makes necessary the compilation of this report on the basis of the one secured for 1907, with a few changes that are supposed to be correct. The 30 in Column 19 under China indicates native colporteurs and evangelists.
(f) Under General Conference are included those engaged in general labor as well as the amount of titles and offerings not accounted for elsewhere.

elsewhere. (g) The total hook and periodical sales for 1909 are more accurately given in Table 2, section 2, where the sales of the publishing houses them-selves are shown to be $\$_{1,402,444}$. It is not possible for the conferences to report the entire sales made by the publishing houses, since the houses deal directly with individuals in many cases. Therefore the report of the publishing houses themselves as to the amount of books and periodicals printed and sold by them should be considered as more accurate, and will be noted in the standing summary. Table 3, as the sales for is retained throughout the report, in order that the showing for the various conferences may be referred to by those desiring the information.

Foot-Notes for Table No. 2

Section 1

Section 1 (a) The system of educational work outlined by the Educational Department of the General Con-ference, in 1006, comprising sixteen grades, or years of study, is arranged as follows: Church-schools (information concerning which will be found listed under Columns 28 to 32 in Table No. 1), grades 1-8; intermediate schools, grades 7-10; academies, grades 9-12; colleges, grades 13-16.

(b) In compiling the returns, fractions of acres were not included, thus omitting institutions lo-cated on small plots, such as city lots. The figures therefore indicate quite accurately the possibili-ties of work in agricultural lines.

(c) The "capacity" of schools is the number of students that may be accommodated in classes, and does not refer to domitory or boarding ac-commodations provided.

(d) The grades taught by each school indi-cate the kind of work undertaken, as outlined in note (a), and of course shows whether the institution is doing intermediate, academic, or col-legiate work.

(e) In the column indicating laboratory facili-ties the word "No" occurs where the schools have none; the word "Yes" is used in connec-tion with schools having such facilities. These facilities cover lines of work in various schools as follows: Astronomy, chemistry, physics, histology, roology.

follows: Astronomy, chemistry, physics, histology, zoology. (f) Schools having facilities for manual train-ing are indicated by "Yes" in corresponding col-umn; those not having such facilities are listed with "No" opposite. These facilities range as follows: Carpentry, cooking, farming, dairying, nursing, printing, plumbing, horticulture, dress-making, tent-making, broom-making, brick-making, etc. etc.

(g) In the column indicating graduates will be found the number who have been graduated from each school the preceding year. The particular character of the work done entitling to such grad-uation is indicated by reference to Column 9, where the grades of work carried by each school are given.

(h) In Column 14 is shown the number of stu-dents (not graduates alone) entering some de-partment of denominational work during the pre-seding year. This includes such lines as ministry, Bible work, teaching, medical work, canvassing.

(i) Private school.

(j) Assets and acres included in statement for Loma Linda Sanitarium, which see under section 3.

(k) Not in operation during 1909.

Section 2

(1) Covering printing-offices of local conferences and schools.

(m) Denominational publications are now is-ied in sixty-five languages, as follows: --sued

sued in sixty-five languages, as follows: — Arabic, Armenian, Armeno-Turkish, Battak, Bengali, Bohemian, Bulgarian, Burmese, Canton-ese (China), Chasu (East Africa), Chitonga (Rhodesia), Danish-Norwegian, Dutch, English, Esthonian, Fijian, Finnish, French, German, Greek (modern), Greek-Turkish, Hawaiian, Hebrew, Hindi, Hungarian, Icelandic, Italian, Japanese, Java-Malay, Kafir (Xosa), Korean, Laplandish, Lettonian, Lithuanian, Malay (Singapore), Man-darin (China), Manganja (East Africa), Maori (New Zealand), Niue, Polish, Portuguese, Rara-tongan, Rumanian, Russian, Samoan, Santali, Ser-vian, Sesuto (South Africa), Slovakian, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Tagalog, Tabitian, Tamil, Tongan, Turkish, Turkish-Greek, Urdu (Roman), Vidu (Persian), Welsh, Wendic, Wen-li (China), Viddish, Zulu. Tongan, Turkish Urdu (Persian), Yiddish, Zulu.

Section 3

(n) The Christiania Health Home is conducted on treatment-room basis, accommodating 50 pa-tients with treatments daily, or 7,000 treatments cach year. Calcutta is similarly operated.

(o) Including assets of Scandinavian Philan-thropic Society.

(p) Refused to report after repeated requests.

(q) Several institutions are omitted from this list for 1909, because of their failure to furnish returns as requested, and it was difficult to deter-mine whether they are being operated or not. The compiler did not care to estimate in these cases, if the managers of the institutions could not, after repeated requests, report the necessary information. * Estimated.

Foot-Notes for Table No. 3

Estimated conservatively.
 By the term "mission" is meant a local field not yet organized into a conference, whether in the United States or elsewhere.

3. In the column showing total laborers are included all persons specified in preceding col-umns as well as all other evangelistic laborers not thus specified. The amount shown in this column is therefore frequently more than the total of the four preceding columns.

4. Beginning with 1900, the report shows the number of Sabbath-keepers, as well as the church-membership. The difference is made up of members of companies and isolated believers. From this date the tithe per capita is based on the Sabbath-keepers.

5. From 1887 to 1909 the amount given to mis-sions, and included in the preceding column, was \$796,692.70, leaving \$345,213.73 expended other-wise.

Statement Regarding Adventist Bodies

Statement Regarding Adventist Bodies THE accompanying table presents some interest-ing statistical information regarding the Adventist bodies in the United States, as shown by volume and the Census, regarding religious bodies, for the year 1906. This indicates the growth since its preceding report, for 1890, and as the figures speak for themselves, it is not necessary tacts set forth in the following presentation— decidedly brief though it be—are drawn from the census report, and are not stated here in any may for the purpose of drawing invidious com-prisons, but solely as a matter of information, tacts report, the bureau securing statistical returns is report, the bureau securing statistical returns that information might be put on the same original matter basis.

History and Doctrine

While all these bodies are classed in reports as Adventists, yet, so far as is known, there is no organic connection or affiliation between any of them. The oldest body is that known as the EVANGELICAL ADVENTISTS, the organization of which resulted from the advent movement of 1840-44. The believers in the advent doctrine met a Al-bany, N. Y., April, 1845, and formed a somewhat loose organization, which for ten years included

practically all the Adventist believers except those who, in 1846, began the observance of the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath, and were, in 1863, organized as Seventh-day Adventists. In 1852 there arose a discussion regarding the conscious state of the dead and the immortality of the soul. The party taking the negative side of these ques-tions also proclaimed that Christ would come in 1854, and in 1861 organized a denomination known as the ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH. The next branch to organize was the SEVENTH-DAY ADVENT strs, whose chief doctrines are, in a word, a belief in the near, visible, personal return of Christ— without setting a date for that event—and the observance of the seventh day of the week as the Sabath.

The CHURCH OF GOD (Adventist) was established by those who withdrew from the Seventh-day Ad-ventists in 1865 in opposition to the spirit of prophecy, also repudiating the view that the sanc-tuary to be cleansed at the end of the 2300 days (Dan. 8: 14) was the heavenly sanctuary. In 1905 a portion of this body separated yet again from the parent body. charging an exercise of arbitrary authority on the part of its General Conference, and organizing what are known as the CHURCHES OF GOD (ADVENTIST) UNATACHED CONCERGATIONS. These two bodies observe the seventh day of the week, while the remaining four branches observe the first day.

These two bodies observe the seventh day of the week, while the remaining four branches observe the first day. The discussion which arose over the theory that there is to be no resurrection of the wicked, gave rise to the organization of the LIFE AND ADVENT UNION in 1864. The representatives of a number of independent bodies holding Adventist views, yet refusing to be identified with other branches, met in 1888 and organized an association known as the CHURCHES of GOD IN CHRIST JESUS, a char-acteristic belief being that of the theory of an age to come.

Politu

The churches of the EVANGELICAL ADVENTISTS are congregational in polity, their annual confer-ences having "no ecclesiastical authority," and consequently "no general missionary enterprises" are carried forward.

The organization of the ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH is on the basis that the churches are con-gregational in polity, the national body having no ecclesiastical authority, "each church being abso-lutely independent in its own management." For-eign work is carried on at 12 stations in three countries, by 21 American workers, and 60 native helpers. They have three educational institutions, with an enrolment of 216.

with an enrolment of 216. In the SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST denomination, just as the members are united in a local church, so the local churches are united in a local confer-ence, and the local conferences are united in a union conference. 21 of these forming the General Conference. The general body acts only in an advisory way in organized fields, but has direct supervision of work in unorganized territory, mainly now in heathen lands. Work outside the United States is carried on in 45 countries, by 284 American workers, and 1,108 native helpers. In 1906 there were 492 schools of all grades, hav-ing an enrolment of 11,907; 64 sanitariums, with 1,526 trained employees and physicians; 22 publish-ing houses, issuing over 1,200 publications in 52 languages [now 65]; rog journals in 24 languages. Truly, it may be said that one of the reasons for the growth in this denomination is that "in union there is strength."

In polity the CHURCH OF GOD (ADVENTIST) is "essentially congregational, except that the Gen-eral Conference of churches is recognized as hav-ing a certain authority in matters referred to it." Publishes one paper, and has no organized mission-ary work, but there are "two general missionaries working in different States."

The CHURCHES OF GOD (ADVENTIST) UNAT-TACHED CONGREGATIONS withdrew from the body just named because of their rejection of the idea of a central representative body, and consequently rely wholly upon the efforts of the individual churches. There is sufficient co-operation, however, to permit the publication of a paper. No foreign work, and no educational work, so far as known.

The churches of the LIFE AND ADVENT UNION are distinctly congregational in polity, associations being merely for fellowship, and having "no ec-clesiastical authority." No foreign work is carried on, but about \$500 is raised annually for the sup-port of weaker churches in this country. One journal represents its interests.

The CHURCHES OF GOD IN CHRIST JESUS are also congregational in polity, the state and dis-trict conferences exercising "no authority over the individual churches." No foreign work is men-tioned. No schools have been established. Home mission work is conducted by "a number of evan-gelists, who are supported by voluntary contri-butions."

Statement Compiled from Report of Religious Bodies of the U.S. Census Bureau Regarding Adventist Bodies for 1906 (U.S. only)

	Year Or ganized	- Chur ches	- Mem bers		Lic. Min'rs	Ch. Bldgs	Seat. 5. Capac.	Value	In Chur- ches		nce 1890 Value	Decrea Chur- ches	se Since Mem- bers		Per Ct. P Gain in E A'mbs. N	Decr'se
Evangelical Adventists Advent Christian Church Seventh-day Adventists Church of God (Adventist) Churches of God (Adventist) Unat	1861 1863 1865		481 26,799 62,211 354	8 528 488 20	150 278 11	16 428 981 3	4,050 104,339 169,740 1,200	\$ 27,050 854,323 1,454,087 4,000	894	983 33,220	\$ 388,718 809,012 2,600	$ \begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 30 \\ \overline{19} \end{array} $	666 293	\$34,350	3.80 114.56	58,14 45.31
tached Congregations Life and Advent Union Churches of God in Christ Jesus	. 1905 . 1864	10 12 62	257 509 2,124	12 40 50	4 - 42	2 6 37	850 1,150 7,135	2,300 29,799 53,650		 	13,009 7,575	16 33	509 748			50.00 26.04
Totals		2,551	92,735	1,152	485	1,473	287,964	\$2,425,209	894	34,203	\$1,220,914	110	2,216	\$34.350	52.63	-



WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 6, 1910

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READ on page 14 what Mrs. L. Flora Plummer says about the Sabbath-school Teachers' Reading Course.

THE United States census reports place the membership of the Seventh-day Baptists at 8,381, a decrease of just a trifle over eight per cent in the last sixteen years.

THAT is an interesting program for the fourth-Sabbath home missionary service appearing in the Missionary and Publishing department this week. This will be a regular feature each month. It would be well for each church to have its work organized before October 22, so as to be ready to make full use of this program. The plan of organization of the church tract and missionary society is fully explained in the notes following the suggestive program found on page II.

WHILE eight pages are added this week, the regular departments are closely limited to give place to the annual statistical report. This report is a treasury of material for study, and must be an incentive to prayer and earnest effort in each conference and field. Notwithstanding the losses by death of faithful members, which we feel more and more with the passing years, and the naturally heavy loss by the dropping away of those who drift into the world, there was a net increase last year of 3,352 soul. Let us work and pray yet more earnestly to win a larger number to the faith, and at the same time labor more earnestly than ever to keep any from straying from the fold of truth.

A MEETING of the representatives of the publishing houses, for the special study of their common work, brought to Washington last week Brother H. H. Hall, of the Pacific Press, and Brother R. Hook, of the Southern Publishing Association. These brethren brought good words regarding the work in the fields they represent.

WE have received from brethren conducting meetings in New York City some copies of their announcement leaflets. Each topic is illustrated with a pen sketch by Brother C. Maybell, a few years ago one of the leading political cartoonists of the country, but now using his pencil to preach the message for this time. The brethren testify that the cartoons illustrating their topics have been a strong feature in gaining public attention, and they hope to devise some plan by which these sketches may be made available for use by workers elsewhere.

WE hope there was a liberal response last Sabbath to the appeals sent out by the North American Negro Department for a large offering for the work among the colored people of the South. If any overlooked this annual October offering, be sure to take it up next Sabbath. Elder A. J. Haysmer, secretary of the department, writes from Nashville:—

We are enlarging our force of workers, and doing all we can to speedily carry this message to the millions of colored people in this country who know it not. The results of the efforts put forth are very gratifying. About one hundred have already accepted the trut'v this season. The field is ripe. The calls are coming in much faster than we can fill them. Just now is the time to push this work.

Early Orders

THE early orders we are receiving for the Harvest Ingathering number of the REVIEW are a good indication. September 23, one week before the date set begin to mail the papers, orders had be received for over twenty-five thousand copies, from conferences which have begun the work early, and wish to make sure of having supplies well in hand before October 31. This is a good example for all to follo

W. T. KNOX.

One Way to Help

THE West Indian Union Conference has at Cristobal, Canal Zone, besides the headquarters for the conference, the Watchman Publishing Association. To properly provide for the needs of this work, a property has been secured, and a building suitable for offices and church purposes provided. This has been a great help to the work, and its benefits have now been enjoyed by the brethren for almost two years.

In securing this mission property, however, some debt has been incurred, upon which they are paying a heavy in-

terest. This they are anxious to stop; but in order to do so, it will be necessary to secure a loan of two thousand dollars. I shall be pleased to hear from any of our brethren in America who can accommodate them with a loan of this amount, or any part of it. The officers of the West Indian Union Conference will give their note drawing five-per-cent interest. W. T. KNOX.

Twenty Car-Loads of Publications

DURING the first eight months of this year, more than twenty car-loads of publications have been sent out from the Washington office of the Review and Herald Publishing Association. Of this a nount about three fifths were periodi als, and comprised more than two milon copies of the various periodicals a sued by this office.

A car-load of books, pamphlets, and tracts has been shipped each month during 1910. These eight car-loads have contained more than one hundred thousand copies of our books on present truth.

Two and one-half car-loads of publications on present truth sent out each month from one office alone! When we consider the wonderful development of this branch of the Lord's work in the comparatively few years since its beginning, we may well exclaim, "What hath God wrought!"

S. N. Curtiss.

Harvest Ingathering Campaign A Good Response

DURING the past few weeks we have received many very encouraging letters from our union and local conference presidents relative to their plans and arrangements for conducting the Harvest Ingathering campaign in their territories. We appreciate these letters very much.

We appreciate these letters very much. The leaders in our conferences seem to approve, without exception, of the plans that have been laid for local conference officers and laborers to direct the campaign, and the correspondence surely indicates that strong, intelligent plans are being worked up in each conference for pushing the work.

We feel a deep interest in this new plan, and greatly rejoice as we see the local conferences putting their shoulders beneath the load; for if the Harvest Ingathering work is conducted according to the present plan, it will mean a successful campaign, and the strengthening of our work both in the local conferences and in foreign fields.

And yet, while we rejoice and are full of courage, there is still a feeling of anxiety lest some may not realize how great the responsibility is which they have taken in this matter, and may fail to lay such broad plans and to put such energy into the work, as to bring the best possible results. We therefore best possible results. especially urge the officers and laborers in our conferences, and the officers of churches, to take a strong hand in directing this campaign, and in following up the work until it has achieved a splendid success. If the leaders both in the conferences and in the churches put their shoulders beneath the load, and lift with might and main, the people will respond faithfully and do a good work. May the Lord greatly bless both leaders and people in this good work.

A. G. DANIELLS.