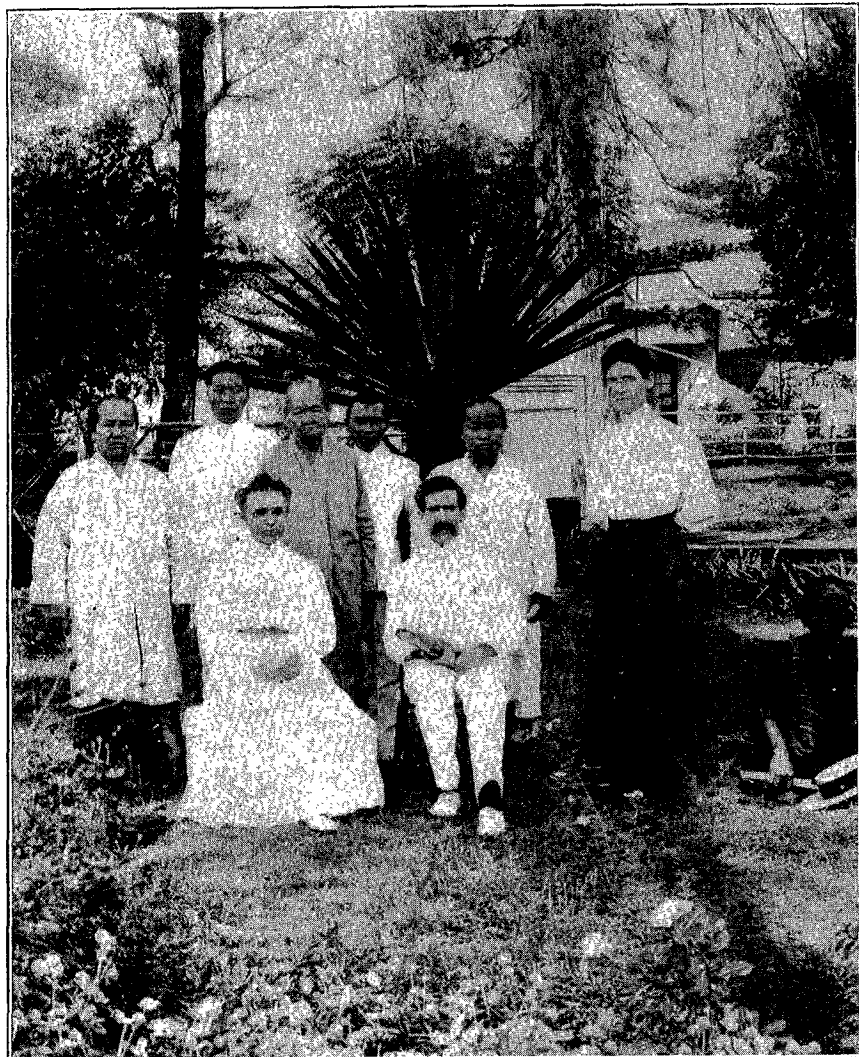


The Advent Sabbath Review and Herald

Vol. 88

Takoma Park Station, Washington, D. C., August 24, 1911

No. 34



GROUP OF WORKERS AND HELPERS IN SUMATRA

Bowling, Ia.



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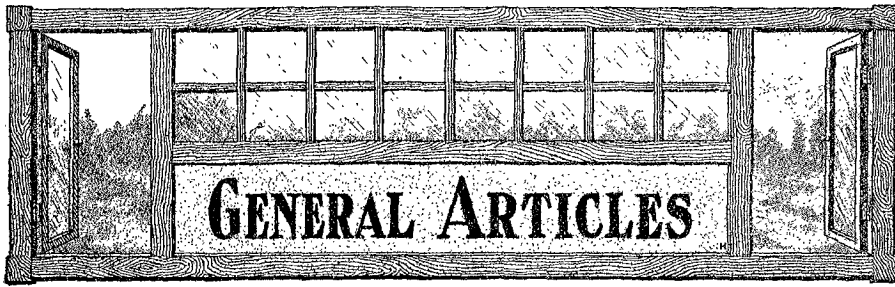
The Review and Herald

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

VOL. 88

TAKOMA PARK STATION, WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1911

No. 34



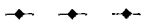
1 Cor. 13:12

WORTHIE HARRIS HOLDEN

SOME things I do not understand,
But this I know:
That trials are meted by His hand
Who loves me so;
That ever grace and mercy meet
Before his throne
To speed for grief a solace sweet
To those his own.

Some things as yet I darkly see,
Until the day
When in the bright eternity
Mists flee away;
But ever faith within the veil
May firmly grasp
The promises that never fail
For those who ask.

Some things, though bending low my
head,
I can not hear;
His Spirit whispers peace instead
Into mine ear,
And Christ in heaven will reveal,
When soon we greet,
The secrets he in love doth seal
Until we meet.



Apollos at Corinth

(Concluded)

MRS. E. G. WHITE

God's servants do not all possess the same gifts, but they are all his workmen. Each is to learn of the great Teacher, and is then to communicate what he has learned. God has given to each of his messengers an individual work. There is a diversity of gifts, but all the workers are to blend in harmony, controlled by the sanctifying influence of the Holy Spirit. As they make known the gospel of salvation, many will be convicted and converted by the power of God. The human instrumentality is hid with Christ in God, and Christ appears as the chiefest among ten thousand, the One altogether lovely.

"Now he that planteth and he that watereth are one: and every man shall receive his own reward according to his own labor. For we are laborers together with God: ye are God's hus-

bandry, ye are God's building." In this scripture the apostle compares the church to a cultivated field, in which the husbandmen labor, caring for the vines of the Lord's planting; and also to a building, which is to grow into a holy temple for the Lord. God is the master worker, and he has appointed to each man his work. All are to labor under his supervision, letting him work for and through his workmen. He gives them tact and skill, and if they heed his instruction, he crowns their efforts with success.

God's servants are to work together, blending in kindly, courteous order, "in honor preferring one another." There is to be no unkind criticism, no pulling to pieces of another's work; and there are to be no separate parties. Every man to whom the Lord has entrusted a message has his specific work. Each one has an individuality of his own, which he is not to sink in that of any other man; yet each is to work in harmony with his brethren. In their service, God's workers are to be essentially one. No one is to set himself up as a criterion, speaking disrespectfully of his fellow workers, or treating them as inferior. Under God, each is to do his appointed work, respected, loved, and encouraged by other laborers. Together they are to carry the work to completion.

These principles are dwelt upon at length in Paul's first letter to the Corinthian church. The apostle refers to "the ministers of Christ" as "stewards of the mysteries of God;" and of their work he declares: "It is required in stewards, that a man be found faithful. But with me it is a very small thing that I should be judged of you, or of man's judgment: yea, I judge not mine own self. For I know nothing by myself; yet am I not hereby justified: but he that judgeth me is the Lord. Therefore judge nothing before the time, until the Lord come, who both will bring to light the hidden things of darkness, and will make manifest the counsels of the hearts: and then shall every man have praise of God."

It is not given to any human being to judge between the different servants of

God. The Lord alone is the judge of man's work, and he will give to each his just reward.

The apostle, continuing, refers directly to the comparisons that had been made between his labors and those of Apollos: "These things, brethren, I have in a figure transferred to myself and to Apollos for your sakes; that ye might learn in us not to think of men above that which is written, that no one of you be puffed up for one against another. For who maketh thee to differ from another? and what hast thou that thou didst not receive? now if thou didst receive it, why dost thou glory, as if thou hadst not received it?"

Paul plainly set before the church the perils and the hardships that he and his associates had patiently endured in their service for Christ. "Even unto this present hour," he declared, "we both hunger, and thirst, and are naked, and are buffeted, and have no certain dwelling-place; and labor, working with our own hands: being reviled, we bless; being persecuted, we suffer it: being defamed, we entreat: we are made as the filth of the world, and are the off-scouring of all things unto this day. I write not these things to shame you, but as my beloved sons I warn you. For though ye have ten thousand instructors in Christ, yet have ye not many fathers: for in Christ Jesus I have begotten you through the gospel."

He who sends forth gospel workers as his ambassadors is dishonored when there is manifested among the hearers so strong an attachment to some favorite minister that there is an unwillingness to accept the labors of some other teacher. The Lord sends help to his people, not always as they may choose, but as they need; for men are shortsighted, and can not discern what is for their highest good. It is seldom that one minister has all the qualifications necessary to perfect a church in all the requirements of Christianity; therefore God often sends to them other ministers, each possessing some qualifications in which the others were deficient.

The church should gratefully accept these servants of Christ, even as they would accept the Master himself. They should seek to derive all the benefit possible from the instruction which each minister may give them from the Word of God. The truths that the servants of God bring are to be accepted and appreciated in the meekness of humility, but no minister is to be idolized.

Through the grace of Christ, God's ministers are made messengers of light and blessing. As by earnest, persever-

ing prayer they obtain the endowment of the Holy Spirit and go forth weighted with the burden of soul-saving, their hearts filled with zeal to extend the triumphs of the cross, they will see fruit of their labors. Resolutely refusing to display human wisdom or to exalt self, they will accomplish a work that will withstand the assaults of Satan. Many souls will be turned from darkness to light, and many churches will be established. Men will be converted, not to the human instrumentality, but to Christ. Self will be kept in the background; Jesus only, the Man of Calvary, will appear.

Those who are working for Christ to-day may reveal the same distinguishing excellences revealed by those who in the apostolic age proclaimed the gospel. God is just as ready to give power to his servants to-day as he was to give power to Paul and Apollos, to Silas and Timothy, to Peter, James, and John.

In the apostles' day there were some misguided souls who claimed to believe in Christ, yet refused to show respect to his ambassadors. They declared that they followed no human teacher, but were taught directly by Christ, without the aid of the ministers of the gospel. They were independent in spirit, and unwilling to submit to the voice of the church. Such men were in grave danger of being deceived.

God has placed in the church, as his appointed helpers, men of varied talents, that through the combined wisdom of many, the mind of the Spirit may be met. Men who move in accordance with their own strong traits of character, refusing to yoke up with others who have had a long experience in the work of God, will become blinded by self-confidence, unable to discern between the false and the true. It is not safe for such ones to be chosen as leaders in the church; for they would follow their own judgment and plans, regardless of the judgment of their brethren. It is easy for the enemy to work through those who, themselves needing counsel at every step, undertake the guardianship of souls in their own strength, without having learned the lowliness of Christ.

Impressions alone are not a safe guide to duty. The enemy often persuades men to believe that it is God who is guiding them, when in reality they are following only human impulse. But if we watch carefully, and take counsel with our brethren, we shall be given an understanding of the Lord's will; for the promise is, "The meek will he guide in judgment: and the meek will he teach his way."

In the early Christian church, there were some who refused to recognize either Paul or Apollos, but held that Peter was their leader. They affirmed that Peter had been most intimate with Christ when the Master was upon the earth, while Paul had been a persecutor of the believers. Their views and feelings were bound about by prejudice. They did not show the liberality, the generosity, the tenderness, which reveals that Christ is abiding in the heart.

There was danger that this party spirit would result in great evil to the Christian church; and Paul was instructed by the Lord to utter words of earnest admonition and solemn protest. Of those who were saying, "I am of Paul; and I of Apollos; and I of Cephas; and I of Christ," the apostle inquired, "Is Christ divided? was Paul crucified for you? or were ye baptized in the name of Paul?" "Let no man glory in men," he pleaded. "For all things are yours; whether Paul, or Apollos, or Cephas, or the world, or life, or death, or things present, or things to come; all are yours; and ye are Christ's; and Christ is God's."

Paul and Apollos were in perfect harmony. The latter was disappointed and grieved because of the dissension in the church at Corinth; he took no advantage of the preference shown to himself, nor did he encourage it, but hastily left the field of strife. When Paul afterward urged him to revisit Corinth, he declined, and did not again labor there until long afterward, when the church had reached a better spiritual state.



Many Voices — No. 2

Earlier and Later Movements

GEO. I. BUTLER

As stated in the previous article, ever since the Seventh-day Adventist denomination has had an existence, dissatisfied persons have been drawing off and separating from it. As the beloved John said of some in his time, "They went out from us, but they were not of us; for if they had been of us, they would no doubt have continued with us; but they went out, that they might be made manifest that they were not all of us." I John 2:19.

Another remarkable feature conspicuous all the way along has been the fact that all these disaffected ones have opposed the testimonies of the spirit of prophecy, which have been accepted by our people ever since this work began. In an early day in this message there arose a faction called the "Messenger Party" from the fact that they started a paper by the name of the *Messenger of Truth*. This party bitterly opposed the Testimonies because they condemned the tobacco habit. It made some stir for a brief period; then the paper ceased to be issued because of lack of patronage.

A few years later two prominent ministers who had begun to keep the Sabbath in Wisconsin started an opposition movement. They opposed the Testimonies, and advocated the age-to-come doctrine. Securing the old *Messenger* printing-press, they began printing a paper called the *Hope of Israel*, and antagonized Seventh-day Adventists for a short time, when they came to naught. The two leading ministers lost their influence, and not long after ceased their public labors. Thus the *Hope of Israel* proved to be a very delusive hope.

Another schism occurred in the State of Iowa some forty years ago. Many called it the "Iowa Rebellion." The president and the secretary of the Iowa

Conference, the only ministers of the conference, began an opposition against the Testimonies. At least two pamphlets were written against the Testimonies. They secured the old *Messenger* or *Hope of Israel* press, and with it started a paper called the *Christian Advocate*, in Marion, Iowa. For a year or so they stirred up quite a commotion. But it was only a brief period till both the ministers became Universalist preachers, and of course ceased to keep the Sabbath. The party began to dwindle down. The writer believes a small remnant still survives in the State of Missouri. The Iowa Conference, in a few years after this disturbing element left the ranks, had increased fivefold, becoming one of our strongest State conferences. After the Iowa difficulty, our work had quite a long period of peace and prosperity, attended with rapid growth.

About ten years ago, other disturbing "voices" began to be heard. Men very prominent in the denomination began to put forth doctrines relative to the Deity which were entirely foreign to the belief of our people, and contrary to the Holy Scriptures. These doctrines were published in books and periodicals, and the minds of some were unsettled by them. The servant of the Lord felt it to be her duty to speak out in no uncertain tones in reference to these disturbing elements, and it was evident that the large majority of our people still maintained their faith in the Testimonies. We all greatly regretted that the disaffected brethren should persist in clinging to their new doctrines, and that we therefore must part company. The progress of the work was very little affected thereby.

More recently another voice is being heard. It claims to be new light upon the sanctuary question. It is held and is being taught that when our Saviour ascended to heaven, he became our great High Priest after the order of Melchisedec, and began his ministration in the most holy place, instead of in the first apartment, of the heavenly sanctuary, and so has been ministering in the second apartment for more than eighteen hundred years. It is also claimed that the Son of God had ministered in the holy place, or first apartment, from the fall of man till he came to this earth to die for man. It is not the purpose of the writer at this time to enter upon a review of the many erroneous claims and consequent wrong conclusions which are involved in this position. It would require altogether more space than could be allotted to take up this whole subject. The writer wishes simply to show that these new doctrines squarely conflict with the teaching of the Scriptures and with the positions always held by Seventh-day Adventists on the sanctuary question. "Unto two thousand and three hundred days; then shall the sanctuary be cleansed." This period began in 457 B. C., and consequently ended in 1844 A. D. The cleansing of the sanctuary in type and antitype was a work of judgment; in the type it consisted in the removal

of sins that had been conveyed into the sanctuary; in the antitype it is the work of the great judgment day. The first angel's message announces, "The hour of his [God's] judgment is come." Here is where God has appointed the commencement of the great judgment period.

This new view is really the same doctrine that the old Marion party taught over thirty years ago. Let not true believers be alarmed. Our positions are all sound, and that so-called new light is simply one of the many voices foretold by the servant of God.

One more word. Disbelief in the Testimonies inevitably follows this voice as well as the others. We read that Pilate and Herod, after great alienation, became friends when Jesus was about to be crucified. Their influence was united on that memorable occasion. So these voices, although each is different from the others, are all agreed on one point: all are against the prophetic gift in this denomination.

Bowling Green, Fla.



A Lesson From the Past

I. SANBORN

As it is now the time of our camp-meeting, I thought a little of my experience in camp-meeting life might help to encourage some to exercise more faith when discouraging circumstances overtake them.

At the time of the first camp-meeting held at Portage, Wis., Elder O. A. Olsen was president of the conference. The meeting had been extensively advertised, with the promise that Elder and Mrs. James White would be there. The meeting opened on Wednesday; when Friday came, neither Elder nor Mrs. White had arrived. The committee sent a despatch to Battle Creek to learn if they were coming. Word was received that a call from the East had come for them to go there, and they were praying to know which way to go. The committee waited until 3 P. M., then sent another despatch, to which a positive No was received in reply.

I never saw my brethren so badly discouraged as they were at that time. We had Elder John Atkison with us, who had passed through the disappointment of 1844. I said to him, "What can we do to help our brethren?" He said, "We must pray for them." I replied, "Suppose we invite all the ministers to go with us out into the grove after meeting to-night, and have a council meeting and a prayer season together." That evening I said, "This, brethren, is a trial of our faith. Do you think that the success of this meeting depends upon the presence of Elder White and his wife, or upon the presence of the Lord Jesus Christ?" They all admitted that it depended upon the presence of the Lord. "Now do you all really believe that?" They affirmed that they did. "Well, then, if we all confess our sins, our unbelief, our doubts and fears, and ask the Lord to make this meeting a

grand success, do you believe he will do it?" "Yes," they said, "we do." Then we all prayed earnestly, confessing our sins, and asking the Lord to come into our hearts and help us all to work together in harmony and love. And on Sunday afternoon we had the largest crowd that I ever saw at any of our camp-meetings. About thirty were baptized at the close of the meeting.

It seems to me that the ministers at the camp-meeting should meet together for counsel, and pray for unity and power from the Lord, that all may work together harmoniously. I am sure that we have lost much by not following the counsel of the Lord Jesus Christ given to us by his Holy Spirit. Some come to the meeting who are heavily laden with sin; these should be sought out and helped. Many of our people do not keep the Sabbath as they should, and many criticize one another, and scold and find fault with one another in their homes and in the church. Some fail to have their work done until two or three hours after the Sabbath has begun. Many talk about worldly affairs on the Sabbath. Some read the daily papers, but have no time to read and study the Bible and the Testimonies. All these things must be put away and forgiveness obtained before they can be happy or be of any help in the church.

O brethren and sisters, there must be a radical change before the latter rain will come upon us! I humbly pray that we may all begin now to put away sin.

St. Thomas, Ontario.



Tracings of the Prophetic Gift — No. 16

Its Corrupt Use by the Papacy

J. O. CORLISS

AFTER reading Cardinal Newman's definition of a prophet, and his claim that the Roman Church stands before the world as God's prophetic mouthpiece, it is easy to understand on what ground the head of that church claims the infallible right to rule all men in civil as well as in religious matters. If he really is Christ's vicegerent on earth, holding the place of Christ among men, why should he not in turn give power to his priests to receive confessions from penitents, to grant dispensations, and to forgive sins? Why should he not define men's duties, and multiply positive ordinances as it may please him?

From Cardinal Newman's reasoning, the papal church is not limited either in privilege or in resource. In fact, from his standpoint, the authority of that church is the authority of high Heaven, because being the prophet of God, it speaks and acts as God. Here are the cardinal's own words on this point:—

"We observe that the essence of the doctrine that there is 'one only Catholic and Apostolic Church' lies in this, that there is on earth a representative of our absent Lord, or a something divinely interposed between the soul and God, or a visible body with invisible privileges. All its subordinate character-

istics flow from this description. Does it impose a creed, or impose rites and ceremonies, or change ordinances, or remit and retain sins, or rebuke and punish, or accept offerings, or send out ministers, or invest its ministers with authority, or accept of reverence and devotion in their persons? All this is because it is Christ's visible presence. It stands for Christ. Can it convey the power of the Spirit? Does grace attend its acts? Can it touch, or bathe, or seal, or lay on hands? Can it use material things for spiritual purposes? Are its temples holy? All this comes of its being (so far) what Christ was on earth. Is it a ruler, prophet, priest, intercessor, teacher? Has it titles such as these in its measure as being the representative and instrument of the Almighty, who is unseen? Does it claim a palace and a throne, an altar and a doctor's chair, the gold, frankincense, and myrrh of the rich and wise, a universal empire, and a never-ending succession? All this is so because it is what Christ is. All the offices, names, honors, and powers which it claims depend upon the determination of the simple question, 'Has Christ, or has he not, left a representative behind him?' Now, if he has, all is easy and intelligible. This is what churchmen maintain. They welcome the news, and they recognize in the church's acts but the fulfilment of the high trust committed to her. But let us suppose for a moment the other side of the alternative to be true; suppose Christ has left no representative behind him. Well, then, here is an association which professes to take his place without warrant. It comes forward instead of Christ and for him; it speaks for him; it develops his words, it suspends his appointments, it grants dispensations in matters of positive duty: it professes to minister grace; it absolves from sin; and all this of its own authority. Is it not forthwith according to the very force of the word Antichrist? He who speaks for Christ must either be his true ambassador or Antichrist; and nothing but Antichrist can he be if appointed ambassador there is none. Let his acts be the same in both cases, according as he has authority or not, so is he most holy or most guilty. It is not the acts that make the difference, it is the authority for those acts. The very same acts are Christ's or Antichrist's according to the doer; they are Antichrist's if Christ does them not. There is no medium between a vice-Christ and Antichrist."—*Essays Critical and Historical*, Ed. 1907, by Longmans, Green & Co., Vol. II, pages 170-172.

This, of course, places every other phase of religious thought outside the pale of divine favor. Let it not be thought that Cardinal Newman's theory has now been outlived by the Roman Church, of whom it is said that she never changes. In the September, 1910, number of *Current Literature* is a quotation from Robert Hugh Benson, son of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, in which occurs this statement regarding the Roman Catholic Church: "Religious truth can nowhere be found outside of the in-

fallible authority to whose charge it has been committed."

This shows that the present attitude of the Roman Church is just what was advocated by Cardinal Newman in 1840—prophetic authority, which invests the head of that church with power not only to speak to men in the place of God, but also to reverse any of the requirements of Jehovah, as it may appear desirable to him, and that without question on the part of any being concerned. This seems like strong language, yet it is already supported by the best of evidence.

But one reference to their own teaching need be advanced. That can be found in a late work entitled "Systematic Study of the Catholic Religion," by Charles Coppens, S. J., page 318, and is as follows:—

"We have seen that God in the old law had appointed the last day of the week, the Sabbath, to be especially consecrated to his honor. No power but God's could have dispensed with this obligation. We do not read that Christ did so; on the contrary, we know that he observed it himself. And yet we also know that the church abolished the obligation of keeping that day, and in its stead instituted the observance of the Lord's day, the first day of the week. This fact by itself shows that the church from the beginning claimed the fulness of power to have been committed to her, to legislate in God's name for the followers of Christ."

The prophets of old were called "men of God" because they taught only those things which God directed them to speak. But here is a church claiming to be clothed with the mantle of those prophets, yet boldly declaring that it has taught things directly contrary to the spoken word of God, and so has abolished a plain requirement which was "especially consecrated to his honor." This, upon that church's own assertion, can be nothing short of a direct blow at the honor of God.

This extract boasts that "no power but God's could have dispensed with this obligation." So one would think. But this brazen admission is that, while Christ did not attempt to do such a thing, this church, calling itself a Christian church and maintaining that its earthly head is the vicar of Christ, reigning here in his stead, has ruthlessly torn from God's law one requirement which was especially consecrated to the honor of God. It did that which Christ himself could not do and be loyal to Heaven, yet this church lays claim to being the specific and extraordinary voice of God to men.

In the foregoing excerpt from Cardinal Newman, he says, and truly so: "He who speaks for Christ must either be his true ambassador or Antichrist." But in this boastful claim by Mr. Coppens, whose book bears the imprimatur of S. Ludovici, with the date of Aug. 19, 1903, the Catholic Church, instead of having spoken for Christ in the matter of the fourth commandment, confesses to have spoken contrary to him, and to the honor of God. According to the proclaimed test of Cardinal Newman, to what class

ought the Catholic Church of to-day be assigned?

It may be said that the decision should be rendered according to the authority, and not be judged by the act. But of the authority for the acts, the cardinal says that "the very same acts are Christ's or Antichrist's according to the doer." Then follows the imperative statement, "They are Antichrist's if Christ does them not."

Now for the conclusion. Mr. Coppens concludes that Christ did not abolish the obligation of keeping the last, or seventh, day of the week, and adduces as positive evidence to that effect, that Christ himself observed that day. Yet Mr. Coppens says that the church did abolish such obligation, the thing that Christ did not do. From this confession it is plain that the change from the seventh to the first day of the week as a day of rest was not made by Christ, which places the brand of Antichrist upon the power responsible for the change.

This involves the honor of Jehovah's name, who set apart the Sabbath day. Does he care? Hear what he says about it: "If then I be a father, where is mine honor? . . . O priests, that despise my name." Mal. 1:6. Further on in his dissertation the Lord says: "The priest's lips should keep knowledge, and they should seek the law at his mouth." The direct charge is then made: "Ye have caused many to stumble at the law." Chapter 2:7-9. Putting this in conjunction with the statements of Cardinal Newman, and the confession of Mr. Coppens, it is not hard to make a satisfactory application of it to the ravishers of God's honor. Surely there must be some remedy for the situation. What is it? The answer must wait for another paper.

Mountain View, Cal.

Trials and Blessings

J. A. SWENEY

God permits trials to assail his people, that by constancy and obedience, they may be spiritually enriched, and their example be a source of strength to others. The very tests that try our faith most sorely, and make it seem that God has forsaken us, are to lead us closer to Christ.

God has always tried his people in the furnace of affliction. Jesus watches the tests. It is by severe, testing trials that God disciplines his servants. When he brings them into trial, he has a purpose to accomplish for their good. From every temptation and every trial he will bring them forth with firmer faith and a richer experience. Trials well borne will develop steadfastness of character and precious spiritual graces. When trials arise that seem unexplainable, we should not allow our peace to be spoiled. However unjustly we may be treated, we should never let passion arise.

The Lord permits trials in order that we may be cleansed from earthliness, from selfishness, from harsh, unchrist-like traits of character; and if patient under the test, we shall come forth re-

flecting the divine character. The danger is that in temptation and trial we shall become discouraged, and fail to persevere in prayer. Trials and obstacles are the Lord's chosen methods of discipline and his appointed conditions of success. The trials hardest to bear are those that come from our brethren, our own families, our friends; but even these may be borne with patience.

The Father's presence encircled Christ, and nothing befell him but that which infinite love permitted for the blessing of the world. Here was his source of comfort, and it is for us. He who is imbued with the spirit of Christ abides in Christ. Whatever comes to him is permitted by the Saviour, who surrounds him with his presence. Nothing can touch him except by the Lord's permission. All our sufferings and sorrows, all our temptations and trials, all our sadness and grief, all our persecutions and privations, in short, all things work together for our good.

Albuquerque, N. M.

The Kingdom of God

EUGENE LELAND

QUITE frequently, in giving expression to a thought, the speaker says exactly the reverse of what he should say. Not long since a person, in speaking of his Christian experience, made the remark that if he could only enter the kingdom of God in his experience, he would be satisfied.

Now, whether he understood it or not, that statement is exactly the reverse of what he should have said. Paul, in Rom. 14:17, says, "The kingdom of God is not meat and drink; but righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost." And our Saviour, in speaking of the kingdom of God, said, "Behold, the kingdom of God is *within you*." Luke 17:21. So, then, the speaker instead of saying that he would be satisfied if he could only get into the kingdom of God, should have said, If I can only get the kingdom of God *into me*, I shall be satisfied.

Paul's definition of the kingdom of God, as well as our Saviour's statement as to where we should look for it, indicates clearly that we should not consider it as merely a material place to be enjoyed by the physical senses at some future time, but rather as a spiritual condition to be enjoyed just now.

The kingdom of God is indeed a material place, the enjoyment of which ought to satisfy the desires of every true Christian; but before one can enter that material kingdom of God, it will be necessary for the kingdom of God as a spiritual condition to get into him.

Battle Creek, Mich.

◆ ◆ ◆
"AND as feeble babes that suffer,
Toss and cry, and will not rest,
Are the ones the tender mother
Holds the closest, loves the best;
So when we are weak and weary,
By our sins weighed down, distressed,
Then it is God's greatest patience
Holds us closest, loves us best."



WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 24, 1911

FRANCIS M. WILCOX Editor
 W. A. SPICER
 C. M. SNOW Associate Editors
 W. W. PRESCOTT

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.

Editorial

“LET every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but of God: the powers that be are ordained of God. Whosoever therefore resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God: and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation. For rulers are not a terror to good works, but to the evil. Wilt thou then not be afraid of the power? do that which is good, and thou shalt have praise of the same: for he is the minister of God to thee for good. But if thou do that which is evil, be afraid; for he beareth not the sword in vain: for he is the minister of God, a revenger to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil. Wherefore ye must needs be subject, not only for wrath, but also for conscience' sake. For for this cause pay ye tribute also: for they are God's ministers, attending continually upon this very thing. Render therefore to all their dues: tribute to whom tribute is due; custom to whom custom; fear to whom fear; honor to whom honor.”

Respect for Civil Authorities

GOVERNMENT has been ordained of God. Evil government is better than anarchy and mob-rule. The Scriptures of truth enjoin respect for civil rulers. Even under the corrupt heathen government of Rome, Christian believers were admonished to show their respect for civil authority. Romans 13. The apostle Paul on one occasion unwittingly rebuked the high priest, but apologized on becoming cognizant of the fact, quoting the scripture found in Ex. 22: 28: “Thou shalt not speak evil of the ruler of thy people.”

Not only the apostles, but the Lord himself, during his earthly work, showed this same respect for constituted authority. When about to enter Capernaum, he, with Peter, paid the tribute money demanded, even though this was unjustly required of him. This he did in order that he might not offend the authorities,

and so give occasion against the work he was seeking to do. Matt. 17: 24-27.

But this does not mean that Christ or the apostles compromised the truth, either in their teaching or by their example. On the contrary, while studiously observing the utmost courtesy and respect for the civil authorities, they taught principles showing the limitations of civil power, and that when civil authority overstepped its proper bounds and interfered with one's duty to his God, then the civil requirements should be disregarded. Matt. 22: 15-21.

This is strikingly illustrated by the answer of the apostle Peter as brought to view in Acts 5: 27-29. When required by the council to refrain from preaching the gospel, “Peter and the other apostles answered and said, We ought to obey God rather than men.” But though compelled by their consciences and the requirements of God to take this stand, it was taken with most deferential courtesy and bearing. This is the relationship which we should sustain toward the civil authorities.

We should be careful indeed that no unwise words of criticism escape our lips which can be turned to advantage against the work we represent, and which may be construed to class us as lawbreakers or as sympathizers with evil-doers.

In “Testimonies for the Church,” Vol. VI, pages 394, 395, there is found this excellent statement of the attitude which should be sustained toward the civil authorities:—

It is not our work to attack individuals or institutions. We should exercise great care lest we be understood as putting ourselves in opposition to the civil authorities. It is true that our warfare is aggressive, but our weapons are to be those found in a plain “Thus saith the Lord.” Our work is to prepare a people to stand in the great day of God. We should not be turned aside to lines that will encourage controversy, or arouse antagonism in those not of our faith.

We should not work in a manner that will mark us out as seeming to advocate treason. We should weed out from our writings and utterances every expression, that, taken by itself, could be so misrepresented as to make it appear antagonistic to law and order. Everything should be carefully considered, lest we place ourselves on record as encouraging disloyalty to our country and its laws. We are not required to defy authorities. There will come a time when, because of our advocacy of Bible truth, we shall be treated as traitors; but let not this time be hastened by unadvised movements that stir up animosity and strife.

The time will come when unguarded expressions of a denunciatory character, that have been carelessly spoken or written by our brethren, will be used by our enemies to condemn us. These will not be used merely to condemn those who made the statements, but will be charged upon the whole body of Adventists. . . .

Then let our workers be careful to speak guardedly at all times and under all circumstances. Let all beware lest by reckless expressions they bring on a time of trouble before the great crisis which is to try men's souls. . . .

In the name of the Lord we are to go forward, unfurling his banner, advocating his word. When the authorities command us not to do this work; when they forbid us to proclaim the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus, then it will be necessary for us to say, as did the apostles: “Whether it be right in the sight of God to harken unto you more than unto God, judge ye. For we can not but speak the things which we have seen and heard.” Acts 4: 19, 20.

The child of God will respect civil authority, not from fear, but for conscience' sake. Rom. 13: 5. The same spirit will lead him to pray for the civil rulers that they may be guided of God in their great responsibilities, in order that the work of the gospel shall not be hindered.

We are entering upon times which will try men's souls. The people of God will be brought into strait places; they will be brought before rulers and councils to answer for their faith. They need to hide in God, and to place themselves under the control of his Holy Spirit, that their words may be spoken always with grace and meekness. Let us watch carefully every word, and guard every action, that nothing that we shall say or do may reflect upon the holy truth we represent. Let us manifest unflinching courtesy to all men, and at the same time be firm as a rock to the blessed principles of truth. F. M. W.



The Biennial Council in Friedensau, Germany

Fifth and Last Report

A Great Field

THE Russian reports required three sessions of the council. H. J. Loeb sack told about work in that most difficult field of West Russia (the Polish and Bohemian and Jewish region). There are more Jews in that region than in any union conference field in the world. In 1910, 40 new members were received; but thus far in 1911, 35 have already been baptized.

O. Wildgrube spoke for the Middle Russian Mission, where there is one ordained minister for 50,000,000 people. In Moscow the state church missionaries are especially active against us, having issued six pamphlets to oppose our work. To their activity is due the arrest of our brother, who must stand trial on his return to Moscow. We have 100 members in this new field.

A Russian choir sang a portion of Luke 1 (verses 46-55); then the Siberian Union reported, G. Perk for the general field, and F. Ginter for the eastern part of European Russia, where he finds

it against the law to baptize any one under twenty-one years of age, or any one not released from the Orthodox Church. To secure this release is often very difficult for the people.

Elder H. K. Loeb sack, of Omsk, spoke for West Siberia, where there are 286 members. Four churches are now awaiting admission to the conference.

Elder J. Ebel, of the Turkestan Mission, had already described his field in one of the services. He returns from the council to far Tashkend. And Elder E. Gnaedjin had also told of the believers in Harbin, Manchuria, and of work and service along the Mongolian border.

Elder J. T. Boettcher remarked that in these vast Siberian fields we have brethren in this blessed hope who live one thousand miles from a railway. Thus the message is penetrating to "the uttermost parts of the earth."

Latin Union

The session devoted to this field was a cheering one. L. P. Tieche introduced the reports for this union, with its 100,000,000 inhabitants, mostly Catholic, where we have 1,060 members. H. H. Dexter spoke for French Switzerland, the cradle of our work in Europe, the smallest field of all, but still a base of supplies for the Latin work. F. Bond, of Spain, reported 23 new members in 1910; but thus far in 1911, 24 have already been received. The brethren were greatly cheered by the coming of Brother J. Brown, from Mexico, to push the book work in Spain. C. E. Rentfro reported 5 new members thus far this year in Portugal, and L. Zecchetto made a good report for Italy. The company at Genoa numbers 22; another company in Gravina, south central Italy, numbers 27.

T. Nussbaum spoke for south France, U. Augsburg for Algeria (where he had formerly worked), and J. Curdy for the north France field. Only eighteen months ago there was but one member in this newly-set-apart mission field—one among 20,000,000. Fifteen have now been baptized. P. Steiner, of Paris, closed the report with a message of love and fellowship from the French believers to the German brethren.

Committee Actions

Elder W. J. Fitzgerald, for the British representatives, stated that the British Union was not asking now for financial help to work out its mighty city problems, but they did ask that effort be made to secure five or ten young men of the class who secure scholarships by canvassing, who might be persuaded to finish their school work in England, and prepare for work in some part of the British empire. The council recommended,—

That the request regarding students from America for the Stanborough Park College be approved, and that the educational secretary be asked to take the responsibility of securing these students.

Further actions were taken, as follows:—

That A. G. Daniells be requested to attend the British ministerial institute to be held in England next winter.

That L. R. Conradi arrange to visit the Siberian and the East African missions before the next General Conference, and that the secretary of the European Division, G. Dail, accompany him to Africa.

That, after about eleven years' service, Elder L. V. Finster and his wife be granted a furlough from the Philippines, and that he be requested to plan his furlough so as to include attendance at the next General Conference as a delegate.

That the Egyptian Mission be constituted a mission field separate from the Syrian Mission, and that it be placed under the management of the Levant Union in connection with the European Division.

Asiatic Division

The fields of the Asiatic Division have been set before the council in addresses and with stereopticon views by Elder I. H. Evans. Elder J. Westrup has also briefly recounted experiences. It is a wonderful situation that opens before us in the Orient so rapidly that we are far behind the providences of God. The Sabbath-keepers spring up in China faster than they can be visited and instructed. The following recommendations were made by the council:—

That Manchuria be made a separate mission field, under the direction of the Asiatic Division of the General Conference.

That for the present, until the work in Manchuria becomes more fully developed, the Russian work in that field be continued under the direction of the European Division.

That the Publishing Department be asked to recommend at once a bookman for China.

That Elder G. A. Irwin and the officers of the Southern California Conference make the selection of an evangelist and his wife to go to China this autumn, this request being made on the suggestion that a brother offers the support of these workers in China.

That the officers of the General Conference find an evangelist for the Philippines, to enter the field this autumn.

Other calls from Japan, Korea, and China were agreed to as most urgent, but it was decided to wait until the autumn council before taking further action, owing to the insufficiency of the current income to keep up with the rapidly expanding work.

Departments

One session in the large tent was devoted to departmental reports. The report for the Educational Department was given by H. R. Salisbury; for the Publishing Department by E. R. Palmer; and for the North American Foreign Department by O. A. Olsen. These reports were intensely interesting. It was stated in the educational report that the German school at Friedensau has sent out 525 students, 250 of whom are

preachers or Bible workers. There are 6,500 students in our higher training-schools, just the number of Sabbath-keepers that we had in 1874, when our first missionary, J. N. Andrews, crossed the sea; and it was in that year that our first college was being established. In the same year the International Tract Society was organized, Elder Palmer told us, to be the parent agency in the international distribution of our publications. The story of the canvassing work, year by year, was vividly told with the aid of charts. To purchase to-day one copy of all of our literature would require \$500, representing a purchase of 1,860 publications, in 67 languages, with the imprint of 27 publishing-houses.

Elder O. A. Olsen showed how, through the providence of God, peoples of all nations have been gathering in America. He reviewed the history of the spread of the truth to other lands by means of those who have heard the message in the United States. He appealed to the brethren in Europe to cooperate in every way possible in the efforts now being made to evangelize the foreign peoples of America. During the council, the strengthening of the work of the Foreign Department in America received earnest consideration. In planning for the great and growing German work in the States, the council recommended,—

That the West German Union Conference be requested to release Elder J. H. Schilling, president of the West German Union, and that he be invited to take the superintendency of the German work in North America; also that the General Conference Committee in America be asked to make arrangements for the future work of Elder G. F. Haffner, who has been doing faithful work in the German department.

When this action was reported by Elder Daniells on Sabbath afternoon in the large tent, after a stirring missionary service, expressions of surprise and regret rose involuntarily from hundreds of lips; but very cheerfully, as the matter was explained, the congregation voted to acquiesce in this gift to the German work in America, though they felt that it was indeed a sacrifice. In the sessions of the West German Union Committee following the council, Elder J. G. Oblaender was selected to take the presidency of the West German Union. At the close of the council the following vote was passed:—

Voted, That the visiting members of the General Conference Committee Council, meeting in Friedensau July 4-16, 1911, extend to the East and the West German Union conferences and to the brethren and sisters of these unions, hearty thanks for the hospitality which they have freely bestowed upon delegates from other fields, and for the kind care and brotherly welcome which they have given us; that we assure these brethren and sisters that we shall ever treas-

ure the memory of these days of association together in Christian fellowship, and shall pray that God's richest blessing may abide with them until the Saviour comes.

Our space does not allow reporting the proceedings of the East German Union Conference, which occupied one of the morning hours during most of the time of the council. This union, under the presidency of Elder H. F. Schuberth, is vigorously pushing forward the work in the eastern part of Germany and in Hungary and the Balkans.

One meeting of the camp was devoted to the financial interests of the school and institutional enterprises at Friedensau. The congregation subscribed about \$11,000 to these enterprises, sufficient to practically set them free from all indebtedness, we understand.

The Last Sabbath

As the Lord richly blessed on the first Sabbath in the great congregation, so also his blessings were showered richly upon us the last Sabbath. The people came seeking God, and throughout the Sabbath hours the presence of the Spirit of God was felt in our hearts. In the morning service as those who knew that they had definite surrenders to make to God were invited to come forward to seek him for definite victory, so many responded that it was impossible to ask them forward. As they stood in the aisles and amid the congregation, their needs were spread before the Lord in prayer. The after-meeting, attended by upward of 500, who had come to receive definite help, was a season of blessing. All hearts rejoiced as heavy burdens were laid down, and the bands of sin were broken.

At the afternoon service, Elder Daniells presented the high calling and work of the gospel ministry, and following this 12 men were ordained to the ministry. These men represented work in 7 different languages. The following is the list of the 12 who enter the full work of the gospel ministry from this council meeting:—

- A. C. Enns (German-American), German East Africa.
- George Keough (English), Egypt.
- R. P. Paulini (Rumanian), Bucharest, Rumania.
- J. Schneider (Lettonian), Baltic Conference, Russia.
- C. Motzer (German), Bulgaria.
- A. Langholf (Russian-German), Rumania.
- B. Schmidt (German-Russian), South Russia.
- F. Koch (Russian-German), Caucasus, Russia.
- R. Lusky (teacher formerly), Germany.
- H. Langenberg, Germany.
- W. Schaefer, Saxon Conference, Germany.
- Guy Dail, European Division secretary.

Each of these brethren spoke a word

to the congregation, and then the following workers, under appointment to leave Germany, spoke each a few words, and were bidden Godspeed by the brethren:—

R. Stein, and his intended wife, Miss Eichler, under appointment to Victoria Nyanza, German East Africa.

E. Lorntz, of Norway, under appointment to the Abyssinian Mission.

P. Hennig, of Germany, called to the Clinton German Seminary (Missouri).

O. J. Olsen, under appointment to Iceland.

R. Kuempel, under appointment to Brazil.

J. H. Schilling, under appointment to North America, German work.

Thus closed the last Sabbath in the camp amid blessings fresh from heaven. The following Sunday, the public again visited the camp in large numbers, and the day was devoted to public preaching services; and again the children (this time of the Berlin churches) rendered a missionary program, and gathered a large offering for the missionary cause. The biennial council of 1911 has been a rich spiritual feast to all, and all are assured that it will mark a long step forward in the finishing of the work.

W. A. SPICER, *Secretary.*

Friedensau.

Note and Comment

Peace Among Nations

SPEAKING of the efforts of Mr. Carnegie and other peace advocates to bring about national disarmament, *America of August 5* makes the following sensible comments:—

While we admire the zeal of those behind the world's peace movement, we must recognize that universal peace is not among the feasible things the world's condition to-day allows us to hope for. We have not reached that stage of national development where, much as the thought may appeal to one, war is impossible or out of the question. Perhaps men may come so to love justice that the dream of a permanent court for the settlement of international disputes will be effectively realized—but it requires no deep study of the selfishness of nations to satisfy one's self that the happy day has not yet dawned.

Much point is being made by the peace advocates of the peace treaty which has recently been proposed between the United States and Great Britain; but Great Britain by no means proposes to maintain peace at a sacrifice of national prestige, nor does she anticipate cutting down her naval appropriation or equipment or abating her naval program one iota. Mr. Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, in a recent address at the Mansion House in London, said:—

I believe it essential in the highest interests, not merely of this country, but of the world, that Great Britain should

at all hazards maintain her place and prestige among the great powers. Her potent influence has been many times in the past, and may yet be in the future, invaluable for the cause of human liberty. It has more than once in the past redeemed Continental nations, who are sometimes too apt to forget that service, from overwhelming disaster and even from national extinction.

I would make great sacrifices to preserve peace. I conceive nothing that would justify the disturbance of international good will except questions of the gravest national moment; but if a situation were to be enforced upon us, in which peace could be preserved only by the surrender of the great and beneficent position that Great Britain has won by centuries of heroism and achievement—by allowing Great Britain to be treated, where her interests were vitally affected, as if she were of no account in the cabinet of nations—then I say, emphatically, that peace at that price would be a humiliation intolerable for a great country like ours to endure.

America truly adds that this "is not a message that will give much cheer to the enthusiast who looks for the speedy realization of universal peace in the world." That there might be universal peace every child of God might devoutly wish. But when the Scriptures of truth plainly declare that such conditions will not prevail, and that the nations of earth will move steadily forward in preparation for the battle of the last great day, and when the conditions before our very eyes indicate that they are doing this, and that the Scripture is meeting its fulfilment, why be deceived by the siren song of peace and security? Better indeed to open our eyes to the realization of whither we are drifting and the times in which we are living. Thus only can we be prepared for the events which are coming upon the earth.



The Power of the Ministry

Is the ministry losing its power? This is the question which the *United Presbyterian* of August 3 raises. It answers it as follows:—

If we may believe some writers, it is. They say the day of theology is past, and ministers must be content to take a lower plane. This may be true of some ministers, but not of the body. The man who comes before the people with a consciousness of a call from God, and who speaks as from God to the souls of men, has power, and makes for himself a place in the hearts of the people.

It is for every gospel worker to determine to which class he belongs. He who established the gospel ministry and sent it forth on its divine mission, said, "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." This is the divine power upon which the gospel laborer may take hold. The arsenal of heaven is his great storehouse. He himself is human, but he represents the infinite God, and with the call to divine service there will come divine power for every need.



The Women in New Guinea

MRS. EDITH M. CARR

As in most heathen lands, the women of New Guinea are despised and downtrodden. It is a common sight to see a man walking along empty-handed while his wife, or even his little daughter, carries the heavy load. One may often see a woman carrying a very heavy burden suspended from her head, on the top of which she places her two-year-old baby.

Last week two native women, who came from the village near by, were quite interested in the progress that is being made at Bisiatabu, and exclamations of appreciation were heard when they saw the way in which we had arranged our native house. After a while one of the women produced a huge, fat wood-bug which she had tied up in some leaves, and asked permission to roast it on the stove. I could not help showing my horror, and tried to convince her that it was a filthy thing to eat; but she thought I was altogether wrong, and very soon she was enjoying her dainty morsel as we would a piece of good cake. She also brought me two scrub-turkey eggs, but doubting their freshness, I asked if I might open them. The first tap showed that they were well developed, but these, too, were roasted and eaten in like manner.

On the Fly River, some two hundred miles west of Port Moresby, some of the villages consist of only one long house, which is divided into compartments like horse stalls, only with lower partitions, each family occupying one division.

In some of the mountain villages not far from Bisiatabu, there are only two houses in the village,—one for the men, the other for the women and children. The women, who do all the hard work and should have the comfortable home, live all together in a small house, which most people would call a pigsty, while the men have the better and larger house.

The mother of one of our boys, accompanied by her husband, came to visit her son, bringing as a present to him a large basket of food. She had walked sixteen miles, including a very steep hill which she climbed. She remained with her boy for two days, and then, not feeling well, started on her return journey. She expected soon to have another little one in their family, but the trip proving too much for her, she died on the road. A platform was erected on which they placed the corpse until the flesh should decay, or be eaten by the birds, when the bones would be taken to the village to be buried.

Think of these things, dear Christian

sisters, as you live in your comfortable homes, and when tempted to spend your money for that "which is not bread," decide that for His sake you will deny yourself to help your dark-skinned, downtrodden sisters in heathen lands.

Port Moresby.

Recognition

An Incident of Missionary Life

No man can be a pioneer missionary who does not have his convictions in regard to Christ and the gospel wrought out in his own life experience. The pioneer is dependent on his own resources; he stands alone. He must be not only a man with a message, but must embody that message in his own life and character. The pioneer missionary is, therefore, in a peculiar sense, the representative of Christ. Some years ago I was preaching in one of the hospitals in eastern Arabia, and spoke of the love of Christ,—its length and breadth and depth and height,—using the words of the apostle as the basis of my talk. I endeavored to present the subject simply, so that it could be understood by the uneducated people who had gathered in the waiting-room. At the close of the address, a Moslem, unprepossessing in appearance, who had evidently not been to the hospital before, stepped forward, and with Bedouin bluntness exclaimed, "I understand all you told us, because I have seen that sort of man myself."

In the conversation that followed, this Arab, who came from a city about five hundred miles distant, began to describe, in response to inquiries, a stranger who had come to his city and taken up his residence there. "Why," he said, "he was a strange man. When people did wrong to him, he did good to them. He looked after sick folks and prisoners, and everybody who was in trouble. He even treated Negro slave boys and sick Arabs kindly. He was always good to other people. Many of them never had such a friend as he was. He used to take long journeys in the broiling sun to help them. He seemed to think one man was as good as another. He was a friend to all kinds of people. He was just what you said."

To my surprise, this rude, uneducated man had recognized, in the description which I had given of the love of Christ, a Christian missionary, and greater was my surprise later to find that it was my brother, Peter J. Zwemer, who, in 1893, opened work in Muscat, and died in the Presbyterian Hospital, New York, in 1898. That Mohammedan had not only heard the word of the missionary, but he had seen it exemplified in the mission-

ary's life. What higher tribute could be paid to the daily life of one of God's servants than the fact that an ignorant Mohammedan, studying him day by day, recognized Christ?—S. M. Zwemer, in *Bombay Guardian*.

Riga, Russia

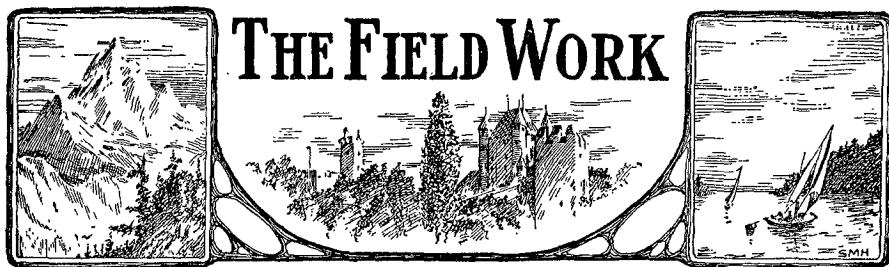
MRS. J. T. BOETTCHER

RECENTLY a high official was sent from St. Petersburg especially to get our 1911 year-book, and learn all about our work. The department for "sects" wishes to publish statistics of our work. The officials in St. Petersburg also wanted to know about the new union in Russia, and that man Perk. Brother Perk, so far, has not been able to get permission to work in Russia, but Mr. Boettcher thinks that this interview will help matters somewhat. The St. Petersburg official and Mr. Boettcher were together several hours, the former writing down what was said.

This evening Mr. Boettcher is away holding a Bible reading with a gentleman from Moscow who attended the meeting Sunday. We also learned to-day that one of the high dignitaries of the Lutheran Church has attended a number of our meetings, and is much interested.

Mr. Boettcher has just brought home a large and interesting work by Hedin, describing his trip in Central Asia and Persia; and when I read in this and other books of perilous journeys and adventures, I must say that surely the angel of the Lord accompanied us on our long journey through Siberia and Central Asia. No one ever molested us, or even disturbed us, although we took along no guards or firearms. From the north to the south we found hospitable homes open to us everywhere, regardless of race or religion. We never paid for a night's lodging anywhere. I did not see many beds in Siberia, and none in any of the inns at which we stopped in Central Asia. These inns, or stage-coach stations, were kept by Russians. Two or three rooms of the house were open to the travelers, and were, as a rule, surprisingly clean and comfortable. They were quite often carpeted, and contained a table, chairs, and some kind of couch. Sometimes there were blooming plants in the windows, and always holy pictures on the walls, as well as portraits of the czar and czarina. These rooms were as free and open to us as are the waiting-rooms in a depot, and I often wondered that the landlady did not object to the disorder our baggage and lunching made. Sometimes we waked the family out of sound sleep by our coming in the middle of the night, and I heard children cry. The woman of the house, however, got up and brought us the samovar full of boiling hot water, and the necessary cups and saucers.

From Harbin there is not much that I can write. As far as I know, none of our people have died of the plague, but they have passed through trying times, and some of them have become discouraged. They are begging earnestly for a worker to be sent to them again.



District of Columbia

ANACOSTIA.—This suburb of the national capital is on the Virginia side of the Potomac, and is accessible by trolley from the city. The population is about 3,500, and the town reminds one of the period of the civil war or earlier.

A company of five workers from Takoma recently visited this place, distributing religious liberty literature, conversing with the people, and learning their attitude toward the Sunday-closing movement which is now being agitated there.

As the place is within the District of Columbia, the people have no voice in its government. Like the city proper, its affairs are managed by the three District Commissioners appointed by Congress. This arrangement does not seem to please some of the people of Anacostia, especially the Sunday-law advocates; for the District Commissioners do not enforce the old 1801 blue-law, since Judge Maloney, in 1908, sitting in the District Court of Appeals, declared it obsolete.

Left without this enforcement, the Sunday-closing forces have been carrying on a campaign of moral suasion, securing signers to a petition for a general closing of all stores, and the release of all employees from Sunday labor. Not all the merchants are willing to sign the petition, one prominent druggist taking a decided stand against it. The idea of letting every man choose his own time of labor is repugnant to those at the head of the movement, and they would covet the paternal duty of regulating the time when free citizens should work and rest. It is hard to lead men to see that this would be an entering wedge for religious persecution.

About five hundred copies of *Liberty* and a greater number of tracts were given to the people. The leader of the movement received two of our brethren in a most kindly manner, and requested more of our literature, voluntarily subscribing for the *Protestant Magazine*, upon being told that we printed such a periodical.

The right of franchise may some day be granted the citizens of the District of Columbia, and now is the time to present to them the true principles of liberty as set forth in our excellent publications,
S. W. VAN TRUMP.

Work for Colored People in Winnsboro, S. C.

WEDNESDAY night, July 12, Elder M. C. Strachan preached the gospel in our tent, which was filled to its capacity. Since that first meeting, the attendance has steadily increased. Sister Mabell Mason, our mission-school teacher of Asheville, N. C., is our organist.

Many say the Lord has indeed sent us here. The mayor of the city has spoken favorably of the way in which our services are carried on. Because of his en-

dorsement, from ten to fifteen white persons visit our meetings every night. The colored ministers of the city are very friendly toward us. After the services, many remain to ask questions. There is nothing in all the earth like the last message of mercy, which is being proclaimed in all the world with power.

We have much for which to praise the Lord. He is good to us. The enemy is ever busy, but our hope is in God. The people are very kind and hospitable, though poor. They say the Bible is a new book to them. We expect good results from this effort. The Lord alone is to be exalted. His message is full of power.
J. F. CRICHLAW.

Santa Catharina (Brazil) Conference

THE sixth annual session of the Santa Catharina Conference was held at Tijucas, a small coast town of about twenty-five hundred inhabitants, April 12-15. Although somewhat out of reach of the majority of the brethren in this conference, Tijucas was selected because of an interest that had been created there by previous work.

The Santa Catharina Conference not having a president at the time, the writer took charge of the meeting. About fifty brethren were present. The evening services were attended by from three hundred to four hundred people, who gave the best of attention to the truths presented. Brother Adolfo Asthesiano, the native Bible worker; remained at Tijucas to follow up the interest, increased by the conference; and the writer hopes to return to spend several weeks. Already some have desired baptism.

Although not very large in numbers, the conference at Tijucas was a season of rich blessing; and as the nearness of the Lord's coming and the need of a preparation for this solemn event were presented to the brethren, sins were confessed and put away. We believe that as those who enjoyed these blessings return to their homes and communicate to others the good things received, the influence of the blessings the Lord bestowed at Tijucas will be far-reaching.

Not having any one in the conference who could be elected to the office of president, the conference starts out in its new conference year without either a president or a minister to look after the four hundred fifty members gathered in ten churches, and the interests which in a number of places demand attention. We hope, however, some one may soon come from abroad to take this responsibility, as we have no one in our union conference who is not now already overburdened with work, and it is consequently impossible for us to provide a man for this field from our union.

The secretary and the treasurer and the conference committee were elected, and all other business of the conference

was transacted, with perfect harmony and unity. Although the brethren for the present have no leader in their conference, no one offered a discouraging or complaining word, but all planned to do more than ever before to finish the work entrusted to us. And as the Santa Catharina brethren take up the work for the coming year, we can but say, Dear Lord, bless them, and help them ever to be of good courage.

F. W. SPIES.

Bolivia

COCHABAMBA.—The work is going forward in this country. The Lord is blessing me continually. I need one more worker for the book work. I would not be so alone then when people persecute me. The bishop and priests have condemned "Coming King." Whoever buys the book is committing a sin, because I am a heretic. A certain young man is especially doing great harm to my work. He ordered a book, but now he is waging war against me through the newspaper. The people meet me with these words: "You are a Protestant. Your books and papers are prohibited." Already I have lost many orders. Last month I took over one hundred orders, and have delivered about thirty-two. This caused a stir among the people. Some talk about burning and stoning me. The enemy is preparing his weapons of persecution because the truth, the banner of Christ, is set up here.

The Word of God gives light to some hearts. Several intelligent young men and a blacksmith and his family are interested in our literature. The seed is sown. The fight is going on. After darkness comes light; after the battle, victory. The blacksmith is studying the second coming of Christ. I am trying to help him to get nearer to God. Now, last but not least, a priest has bought a Bible of me. The Lord bless this man, and make him a true witness for gospel truth against its enemies here.

Often when clouds are thick around me, and it seems the Lord has forsaken me, and Satan is ready to lay his grip on me, in the barren mountains without a human companion, tired and hungry, I remember these words: "I know that my Redeemer liveth." The thought of all the souls yet to be warned gives me strength and new hope and courage to work for the Master.

Daily I meet severe opposition, but still I go from house to house, knocking at every door that every one may have a chance to receive the truth.

I am known in every part of this city, as I live here and am working the place the second time with our books. The great trouble is the bishop forbids the owners of houses to give me a home, so I must keep moving. I can stay only one month in a house. This makes it hard for me to find a suitable, clean room, but the Lord will surely help.

Brethren in the home land, pray for the laborers of Christ in foreign fields. I pray that the Lord may open the hearts of some to give more money to send more workers to the dark lands.

OTTO H. SCHULZ.

At the South Dakota camp-meeting forty-eight persons were baptized; forty-one of these were young people.

The Temperance Campaign in Maine

THE temperance issue in Maine should claim the attention of our people all over the world. It is not only the temperance cause in Maine that is at stake, but the world-wide cause of temperance. The eyes of the whole world are on the issue here. It was here that the prohibitory movement had its birth; and since Maine has held the prohibition platform for over fifty years, naturally the enemies of prohibition seek to find something in Maine to demonstrate its failure; and if it is demonstrated to be a failure by a repeal of Maine's constitutional prohibitory amendment, the influence will be felt all over the world.

Richmond Pierson Hobson, in a lecture of March 19, 1911, at Portland, Maine, said:—

"Alcohol is slowly and surely degenerating our citizens. In 1850 the average consumption of liquor per capita was four gallons; to-day it is twenty-five. We must destroy this destroyer or ourselves be destroyed. Westward the course of empire has taken its way until the last country is reached. *If America falls, the world is doomed.* The liquor forces of Canada, together with the liquor forces of Europe, have united with the liquor forces of America to make *Maine* the citadel of the world."

The fight will be a close one. The laxness in enforcing the prohibitory law, through the corruption of politics, has given the license movement vantage-ground, and hundreds have been moved from their position by a misrepresentation of facts.

The matter is being agitated in our Maine churches, and we feel sure all will help to the extent of their ability, but the utmost that the small company of believers in Maine will be able to do is far too small for the great issue before us.

In less than three weeks, this time of our greatest opportunity will be past. Something must be done, and done quickly. Shall we who know the truth, and who pose as the most temperate people in the world, let this opportunity go by? Often we are classed with the saloon element because we oppose Sunday laws, but in this straight temperance issue we should be in the forefront of the battle.

Friends of the cause of temperance everywhere, we appeal to you in this time of crisis in Maine, to come up "to the help of the Lord against the mighty." Fifty thousand copies of the *Instructor* are wanted to distribute in Maine before September 1. Let those who hear "the sound of a going in the tops of the mulberry-trees" pray for the work in Maine, and contribute to pay for the *Temperance Instructor* to distribute in that State. May the Lord lend the strength of his mighty arm to give the victory. Money should be sent to D. W. Reavis, Review and Herald, Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.

M. W. Howe,
Secretary Maine Tract Society.



JULY 1, fourteen persons were baptized in our new church in Toronto, Canada. At Hamilton, July 8, ten new members were received into the church, nine of whom were baptized by Elder M. J. Allen.

Gospel Workers' Department

Their divine calling, qualification, and preparation. Methods of labor, plans, etc.

Conducted by A. G. DANIELLS

The Gospel Ministry—No. 6

Holding an Audience

(A synopsis of Bible studies given at the Philadelphia ministerial institute.)

House-to-House Visitation

ONE of the greatest secrets of holding an audience is to visit as many of the members in their homes as possible. The minister who is active and faithful in house-to-house visitation will get a strong hold upon his audience, and keep it together. Such an important element of success in a minister's work should not be neglected. Many people are hungering and thirsting for the living water, and the minister who visits them and prays with them, will have great influence and power for good. In large cities, Bible workers must help the minister to do this work, but the minister himself must take part in it. Coming into contact with the people will help him to preach better.

Good Preaching

Good preaching is one of the best methods of holding an audience. This is next to house-to-house work in importance. A preacher should exert himself all through his ministry to rise above a tame, prosy manner. He should speak to the people so earnestly and forcibly that he will make them feel that he surely has a message from God. He must summon all his energies and throw them into his effort. His inherited tendencies that are not designed for public exhibition must be overcome, that he may do the best work possible for his Lord.

The minister should ever strive to improve. A man who can learn to read and speak well. There is no limit to the improvement he can make. He ought to do better work every year. But the fact is, many fail to keep on improving. They are very anxious about making a good start. They want their first sermons to be good, and so they make great preparation during the first year or two of their ministry. But when they find that they are able to present the truth fairly well, they cease to put forth their most earnest efforts, and after a few years it is plain to all that they are no stronger nor more efficient in their ministry than they were at the end of the first year or two.

Length of the Sermon

Be brief. If a minister will prepare his sermon as he should, and preach with the earnestness he should, he will be able to crowd into a forty-five-minute sermon all that an ordinary audience can appropriate. If a minister will limit the length of his sermon to forty-five minutes, he will have better success, it will be better for the audience, and they will get a better idea of what he is trying to teach, than if he talks an hour or longer. These truths are new to the people, and we should present only what they can get hold of clearly.

Importance of Earnest Preaching

Great victories may be won on our knees with God in our ministry. It is to be feared that many a tent effort has closed in humiliating defeat, that might have closed in glorious triumph, if the workers had gone apart by themselves, and there prayed earnestly to God to move the hearts of the people. The Lord not only sends us to warn souls, but to win them to him. If people attend the meetings eight or ten weeks, and listen attentively to the truth, why can not they be prevailed upon to obey? We believe that it is the Spirit of God that causes people to come to our humble tent-meetings night after night; and if it is, it must be that that same Spirit will work mightily with us to lead people to decide for the truth.

Leading People to Decide to Obey the Truth

It is not enough to lead people to decide. We must lead them to decide to obey. It makes no difference whether we have five or five hundred, we want to lead as many of them as possible to decide for the truth. We do not expect that everybody that hears us will obey. There are things working in the hearts and lives of people which prevent that; but we must expect that some of the seed will fall into good ground.

The first item, and one of the chief elements in this, is the earnestness of the preacher and the workers. Of course, we know it is the Spirit that leads them to obey; but we ourselves must be tremendously in earnest about this work, and preach God's truth as if we believed it with all our hearts.

The second item of importance is personal work, meeting the people where they are. Go out and visit with the men; get hold of certain business men in the town, who are coming to the tent, or whose families are coming. Do not hinder them in their work, but run in for a few minutes and have a personal talk with them. It will help them to be friendly, and they will encourage their families to go to the meetings, even though they themselves may not take their stand for the truth. If we will preach the truth with all our souls, those men will see that we are in earnest; and they like to see earnest preachers. They would rather hear a man preach the message with earnestness than have him give a moral essay. Earnestness will make up for many things that we do not have in our work. We may not have a finely carpeted church, a grand pipe-organ, and all that; but it is what people get from a sermon that makes the place desirable to them.

So in bringing people to a decision, a preacher must be earnest, he must do personal work, and pray. In order to bind off his work well, he must do thorough work, preaching the whole truth. He must not round the corners, bringing out only the pleasing features of the message. He must preach God's truth as it is, using wisdom in the order in which he presents his subjects. When people take their stand under such work, they are not likely to waver a little later on, when another preacher comes around and preaches something that they have not heard from the first preacher. The one who preaches the message first, should be so thorough, and give the message so fully, that when the people take their stand, they will do so with a fair understanding of the whole truth.

A. G. DANIELLS.

THE STATISTICAL REPORT FOR 1910

H. E. Rogers, *Statistical Secretary*

BEGINNING a little over sixty years ago, with only a handful of believers and but few laborers, with practically no facilities, and no institutions or organizations of any kind, this cause started on its career. To-day there stands developed a united, organized body of over one hundred thousand believers, supporting 4,346 evangelistic laborers, and contributing annually for evangelistic work over two million dollars; operating 188 colleges, publishing houses, and sanitariums, and 594 primary schools, with total denominational assets of over

ten million dollars, and employing 3,918 institutional laborers; selling annually over a million and a half dollars worth of denominational publications, issued in sixty-seven languages, in the form of 1,878 books, pamphlets, or tracts, and 126 periodicals,—these are some of the results for which every believer in this cause has reason to be profoundly grateful. The progress made during 1910, as well as a review of the work of former years, is exhibited in the following pages. The report this year is presented un-

der three tables, nine summaries, and four diagrams; the tables are arranged as follows: Table No. 1 gives the information regarding the conferences and missions throughout the world, as well as the Sabbath-school, Educational, and Missionary Volunteer departments; Table No. 2 gives the information with references to colleges, publishing houses, and sanitariums, and Table No. 3 presents a summary of the reports from the date of organization of the General Conference in 1863, to the present time, thus making possible annual comparisons.

Value of Churches and Primary Schools; Total Contributions; Communicants.—Summary No. 1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Union	Value of Church Buildings and Primary Schools	Per Cent of Group	Per Cent of Grand Total	Valuation per Capita	Contributions—All Sources	Per Cent of Group	Per Cent of Grand Total	Total Contributions per Capita	Sabbath-keepers	Per Cent of Group	Per Cent of Grand Total
Atlantic	\$ 118,150.00	7.41	6.23	\$21.63	\$ 156,497.58	9.66	7.04	\$28.66	5,461	8.54	5.22
Central	253,653.87	16.02	13.37	26.42	247,326.26	15.26	11.12	25.75	9,602	15.02	9.18
Columbia	162,940.00	10.22	8.59	24.10	155,572.21	9.60	7.00	23.01	6,760	10.58	6.47
Lake	308,770.10	19.39	16.28	26.57	248,099.31	15.31	11.15	21.35	11,620	18.18	11.11
Northern	153,450.00	9.63	8.09	23.39	177,612.81	10.96	7.99	27.08	6,559	10.26	6.27
North Pacific	150,523.75	9.44	7.94	22.61	173,448.85	10.70	7.80	26.05	6,657	10.41	6.37
Pacific	281,221.00	17.65	14.83	32.62	277,571.97	17.13	12.48	32.20	8,620	13.50	8.25
Southeastern	36,795.00	2.30	1.94	17.45	52,640.56	3.25	2.37	24.97	2,108	3.30	2.02
Southern	36,300.00	2.27	1.92	20.29	47,768.44	2.95	2.15	26.70	1,789	2.80	1.71
Southwestern	90,368.00	5.67	4.77	19.06	83,902.80	5.18	3.77	17.69	4,741	7.41	4.54
United States Totals	1,592,171.72	100.00	83.96	24.91	1,620,440.79	100.00	72.87	25.35	63,917	100.00	61.14
Canadian	25,100.00	43.41	1.32	24.34	18,300.46	31.69	.82	17.75	1,031	43.37	.99
Western Canadian	32,725.00	56.59	1.72	24.31	39,437.49	68.31	1.78	29.30	1,346	56.63	1.29
Canadian Totals	57,825.00	100.00	3.04	24.33	57,737.95	100.00	2.60	24.29	2,377	100.00	2.28
Australasian	77,879.15	100.00	4.10	16.94	127,322.90	100.00	5.72	27.69	4,597	100.00	4.40
British	8,279.00	10.04	.44	4.27	39,059.81	13.11	1.76	20.14	1,939	8.84	1.86
East German	6,000.00	7.28	.32	.99	88,610.72	29.75	3.99	14.74	6,012	27.39	5.75
Latin	14,000.00	16.98	.74	13.21	17,095.10	5.74	.77	16.13	1,060	4.83	1.02
Levant .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,067.56	.70	.09	6.42	322	1.47	.31
Russian	3,700.00	4.49	.19	.94	27,427.46	9.21	1.23	6.94	3,952	18.00	3.78
Scandinavian	42,473.21	51.51	2.24	13.50	37,763.95	12.68	1.70	12.01	3,145	14.33	3.00
West German	8,000.00	9.70	.42	1.47	84,757.53	28.45	3.81	15.64	5,418	24.68	5.18
E. African Missions .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,078.61	.36	.05	10.78	100	.46	.10
Totals for Europe	82,452.21	100.00	4.35	3.76	297,860.74	100.00	13.40	13.57	21,948	100.00	21.00
South African	26,151.90	30.24	1.37	23.93	38,649.94	32.09	1.74	35.36	1,093	9.36	1.05
South American	4,150.00	4.80	.22	2.82	24,455.32	20.31	1.10	16.60	1,473	12.61	1.41
Brazilian	8,678.38	10.04	.46	6.65	19,438.27	16.15	.87	10.41	1,867	15.98	1.79
West Indian	30,977.61	35.83	1.63	6.96	19,516.90	16.21	.88	4.38	4,453	38.10	4.26
Asiatic	7,471.00	8.64	.39	4.58	6,628.58	5.51	.30	4.07	1,630	13.94	1.56
India	500.00	.58	.03	.82	5,902.72	4.90	.26	9.45	593	5.05	.56
Miscellaneous	8,535.00	9.87	.45	14.78	5,813.41	4.83	.26	10.05	578	4.96	.55
Totals for Mis. Fields	86,463.89	100.00	4.55	7.40	120,405.14	100.00	5.41	10.30	11,687	100.00	11.18
Grand Totals for 1910	1,896,791.97	....	100.00	18.15	2,223,767.52	....	100.00	21.27	104,526	....	100.00
Grand Totals for 1909	1,836,277.97	....	....	18.19	1,984,557.15	....	....	19.66	109,931	....	....
Net Gain for 1910	60,514.00	....	....	....	239,210.37	....	....	4.61	3,595	....	....
Per Cent of Gain for 1910	3.30	....	....	....	12.05	....	....	....	3.56	....	....

Summary No. 1

Summary No. 1 presents, in column 2, by unions, the total value of church buildings and primary or church schools, now amounting to \$1,896,791.97. Of this amount, \$1,721,178.85 (90.74 per cent) is the valuation of the 1,256 church buildings (whose increase in valuation during 1910 was 1.72 per cent), while the remainder, \$175,613.12 (9.26 per cent), is the valuation of the buildings and equipment of the 594 church schools (whose increase in valuation during the year was 21.68 per cent). The net gain in value for both churches and schools was \$60,514, or 3.30 per cent. In column 3 is indicated the percentage of each union total as related to the total of each group of unions, while the next column gives the percentage which each union total forms of the grand total. The per

capita valuation is shown in column 5, the highest valuation being that for the Pacific Union, \$32.62, the average for the world being \$18.15.

In column 6 is stated the amount of all funds raised in each union. This includes tithes and offerings for all purposes, amounting to \$2,223,767.52. The next two columns show, respectively, the percentage of each union total as related to the total for the group and to the grand total. The total contributions per capita are stated in column 9, by which it may be seen that the South African Union takes the lead, by contributing during the year \$35.36 per capita. The average for the entire field is \$21.27 per capita, a gain of \$4.61 per capita during the year. The gain in funds during 1910 was \$239,210.37, or 12.05 per cent.

In column 10 is given the number of

Sabbath-keepers in each union, with the percentages of the group and of the grand total shown in columns 11 and 12. Thus it is shown that the largest number of Sabbath-keepers is in the Lake Union, constituting 18.18 per cent of the number in the United States, or 11.11 per cent of the grand total. In the United States there are 61.14 per cent of the grand total; in Canada, 2.28 per cent; Australasia, 4.40 per cent; Europe, 21.00 per cent; other fields, 11.18 per cent. The net gain in Sabbath-keepers in the entire field during 1910 was 3,595, or 3.56 per cent. A comparison of columns 4, 8, and 12 indicates the respective relation as to the value of churches, contributions, and communicants in each union and group. Note that in the United States these percentages are, respectively, 83.96, 72.87, and 61.14.

Summary No. 2

Population, Percentages, and Ratios.—Summary No. 2

In Summary No. 2 is stated, in column 2, the percentage which the population of each union conference sustains to the grand total population of all countries where work is being conducted by the denomination. In column 3 is shown the number of inhabitants in each union for each Seventh-day Adventist in that union. Note, for instance, that in the United States for each Seventh-day Adventist there are 1,439 persons; while outside the United States for each Seventh-day Adventist there are 32,810 persons; that is, if the population were divided into congregations, for each Seventh-day Adventist in the United States there would be a congregation numbering 1,439, while for those living outside the United States the congregation would number twenty-three times as large, or 32,810 persons (some countries numbering very much higher, as in India, 531,197). The ratio, then, between the communicants in the United States and those outside this country in relation to the population of each respective territory, is as 1 to 23. An equal distribution of communicants throughout the world according to population would assign to the United States only 2,779 Seventh-day Adventists.

The total laborers in the United States, 2,252, related to the population of the United States would give each a congregation of 40,868, while each of the 2,094 laborers outside the United States would have a congregation more than fifteen times as large, or 626,288 persons. The ratio, then, between the workers in the United States and those outside the United States in respect to population of each respective territory, is as 1 to 15. An equal distribution of the laborers throughout the world according to population, would assign to the United States only 288 laborers.

Column 4 gives the total number of evangelistic laborers by unions, while column 5 states the number of Seventh-day Adventists for each evangelistic worker in the respective union. This summary readily indicates such portions of the field as are poorly supplied with laborers, and something as to the relation of laborers to the communicants.

Summaries Nos. 3 to 7 are the result of much painstaking research, requiring the examination of thousands of pages of periodicals, year books, documents, and all other available means for securing the information desired. It is not claimed that the results are perfect; in fact, it is impossible to secure complete returns, for the reason that during the earlier years of this cause few statistical records or reports were filed or printed; and while much historical data may be found, and many historical sketches presented from time to time, yet the information is in many instances too indefinite, statistically, to do much more than use it as a basis for forming estimates. For the earlier years in all these summaries, therefore, the information given is in some instances estimated. To illustrate, while the assets of an institution could be secured for a certain year, for another year it would be impossible to obtain any data, but the next year the thread could be taken up again; for the intervening year it was necessary, therefore, to estimate. But it may safely be considered that for all practical purposes the information contained in these summaries is substantially correct. With the records available (and they are practically everything that has ever appeared), the results stated are perhaps

1 Union	2 Percentage of Grand Total Population	3 One S. D. A. to Population Stated Below	4 Evangelistic Workers	5 One Evangelistic Worker to No. of S. D. A. Stated Below
Atlantic	1.10	2,868	262	21
Central .....	.51	748	277	35
Columbia	1.41	2,970	221	31
Lake .....	.95	1,160	261	45
Northern .....	.38	823	203	32
North Pacific .....	.18	388	252	26
Pacific .....	.21	352	184	47
Southeastern .....	.55	3,721	132	16
Southern .....	.65	5,201	188	9
Southwestern .....	.52	1,572	205	23
United States Totals	6.46	1,439	2,252	28
Canadian .....	.38	5,264	43	24
Western Canadian .....	.11	1,177	68	19
Canadian Totals .....	.49	2,108	111	21
Australasian	2.89	8,949	254	18
British	3.16	23,216	231	8
East German	5.22	12,370	236	25
Latin	7.51	100,863	54	20
Levant	3.70	163,739	31	10
Russian	10.61	38,253	108	37
Scandinavian .....	.96	4,358	140	22
West German	4.75	12,488	271	20
East African Missions	1.34	190,208	24	4
European Totals	37.25	24,175	1,099	20
South African .....	.67	9,153	82	13
South American	1.46	14,121	86	17
Brazilian	1.44	10,988	37	50
West Indian .....	.78	2,515	95	47
Asiatic	21.86	191,952	200	80
India	22.11	531,197	84	7
Miscellaneous	4.59	112,917	46	12
Totals for Miscel. Fields ..	52.91	64,486	630	18
Grand Totals for 1910	100.00	13,627	4,346	24
Additional laborers in institutions (as shown in Table No. 2) ..	....	....	3,918	..
Grand Total Laborers .....	....	....	8,264	13

Publishing Department.—Summary No. 3

1 Year	2 No. Pub. Houses	3 Assets	4 Book and Periodical Sales	5 Employees	6 Periodicals	7 Language—All Publications
1850 ..	..	.....	.....	..	1	1
1852 ..	1	652.93	.....	5	2	1
1855 ..	1	4,000.00	2,000.00	7	2	1
1860 ..	1	10,034.80	3,000.00	17	2	1
1865 ..	1	38,712.53	4,000.00	20	2	1
1870 ..	1	64,471.14	7,000.00	30	3	1
1875 ..	3	158,648.38	18,000.00	71	8	2
1880 ..	4	338,565.93	40,000.00	128	10	7
1885 ..	6	400,033.79	141,692.36	232	21	9
1890 ..	7	959,260.95	734,397.00	412	24	12
1895 ..	11	1,345,133.83	250,000.00	585	40	23
1900 ..	13	1,400,000.00	250,000.00	600	96	39
1905 ..	20	850,000.00	a 548,067.03	400	89	46
1906 ..	22	866,261.96	824,027.69	425	92	52
1907 ..	23	978,894.14	1,035,565.62	466	96	54
1908 ..	26	1,038,215.26	1,286,981.24	515	109	57
1909 ..	27	1,142,124.62	1,402,444.00	605	124	65
1910 ..	28	1,176,092.39	1,560,510.58	610	126	67

a It was not until 1905 that the value of periodical sales began to be included in these reports. The investigation necessary to compile this summary shows that the amounts reported in Table No. 3, prior to 1905 are far short of what they should be, as they represent generally the value of subscription books, sold principally in the United States, and not the total book and periodical sales of all the publishing houses, as have been reported since 1905.

the best that could be presented. Some of the foot-notes in connection with summaries direct attention to certain discrepancies in earlier years.

The desirability of securing this information has been recognized for a number of years. As the reader looks down the expanding columns of figures representing the growth that has come to the various departments of this cause,

he can but the more forcibly realize that the providence of God has worked marvelous changes. This success has been realized in various departments of work, and in many countries of the world. Truly one is led to exclaim, "What hath God wrought!"

The summaries above referred to will now be taken up in detail, thus showing the growth of each department.

Summary No. 3

This is a summary of the Publishing Department. It was in July, 1849, at Middletown, Conn., that the first periodical literature appeared in behalf of this cause. This was the paper entitled *Present Truth*, the name of which was in 1850 changed to *Second Advent Review and Sabbath Herald*, which, with slight change of name, is continued at the present time. With this small beginning the work gradually grew until at the present time there are twenty-eight publishing houses, with assets of \$1,176,092.39; a net gain in assets during the year, of \$33,967.77, or 2.98 per cent. The summary shows that the book and periodical sales for 1910 were \$1,560,510.58, a gain of \$158,066.58 for the year, or 11.24 per cent. The total employees connected with the publishing houses now number 610. Publications of all kinds are now issued in sixty-seven languages in the form of 363 bound books, 315 pamphlets, 1200 tracts, and 126 periodicals, the total value of one copy of each kind of publication or annual subscription, being \$525. The per capita of book and periodical sales for 1910 was \$14.93.

1 Year	2 No. Sanitariums	3 Assets	4 Physicians	5 Total Employees
1866	1	24,800.60	2	14
1870	1	44,221.54	6	35
1875	1	70,189.22	7	125
1880	2	190,956.74	10	165
1885	2	310,808.81	13	225
1890	3	548,923.45	15	315
1895	7	800,786.99	33	477
1900	27	1,294,474.73	74	1,216
1905	55	1,600,000.00	80	1,300
1906	66	2,000,000.00	90	1,400
1907	64	2,344,283.65	95	1,596
1908	80	2,766,346.50	111	1,843
1909	78	3,261,181.14	110	1,834
1910	74	3,368,041.46	116	1,989

Summary No. 4

Summary No. 4 relates to Sanitarium work. It was on the 5th of September, 1866, that the first sanitarium operated by this denomination was formally opened for the reception of patients. This was the Battle Creek Sanitarium, which for many years continued to be the only institution among us. Gradu-

ally the number of institutions and their assets increased, as indicated in the summary. The physicians, nurses, and other employees have also increased in like manner. The assets of the seventy-four institutions now amount to \$3,368,041.46, a net gain for the year 1910 of \$106,860.32, or 3.28 per cent, while the gain in employees has been 15%, or 8.45 per cent.

Educational Department.—Summary No. 5

1 Year	2 No. Primary Schools	3 Teachers	4 Enrolment	5 Value	6 Annual Maintenance	7 No. Coll., Acad. & Inter. Schools	8 Teachers	9 Enrolment	10 Value
1872	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	3	90	500.00
1875	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	13	289	53,341.95
1880	1	1	15	100.00	150.00	1	20	490	52,040.70
1885	3	5	125	800.00	1,000.00	3	38	761	174,540.37
1890	9	15	350	2,000.00	3,000.00	7	56	979	220,082.28
1895	18	35	895	5,000.00	6,000.00	11	157	1,974	712,805.00
1900	220	250	5,000	50,000.00	40,000.00	25	199	2,357	800,000.00
1905	417	466	7,345	90,000.00	80,000.00	51	257	3,308	900,000.00
1906	434	498	7,784	100,000.00	85,000.00	55	358	3,697	918,489.93
1907	458	506	8,007	121,586.76	99,389.68	67	415	5,455	1,226,746.15
1908	535	625	10,487	147,749.05	101,371.55	83	476	6,521	1,625,670.56
1909	579	668	11,835	144,318.84	104,702.14	83	504	6,535	1,699,075.25
1910	594	758	13,357	175,613.12	122,243.78	86	561	7,169	1,940,193.15

Summary No. 5

This summary gives information regarding the educational work. The first denominational school was opened in Battle Creek, Mich., June 3, 1872, under the supervision of the General Conference Committee, with Prof. G. H. Bell in charge. This school developed into Battle Creek College, which was incorporated March 11, 1874. The summary also indicates that the first primary or church-school was opened in 1880. This was a school conducted in Oakland, Cal. The establishment of such schools, however, was not very general until about fifteen years later. The number of schools conducting work in the primary grades and those conducting work in advanced grades, with the number of teachers, and students enrolled, and the valuation of each class of school, are clearly indicated in the summary. From this it is shown that there are now a total of 680 denominational schools; 1,319 teachers, 42.46 per cent of whom are teaching in schools of advanced grades; 20,526 students enrolled, 34.93 per cent of whom are in schools of advanced grades. The total valuation of these schools is \$2,115,806.27, 91.69 per cent of which is the valuation of the eighty-six advanced schools. The net increase in valuation of all schools for the year is \$272,412.18, or 11.48 per cent. The enrolment constitutes 19.64 per cent of the total communicants.

Institutional Recapitulation

1 Institutions	2 Number	3 Assets	4 Per Cent of Grand Total	5 Employees	9 Per Cent of Grand Total
Publishing Houses	28	\$1,176,092.39	11.06	610	7.38
Sanitariums	74	3,368,041.46	31.67	1,989	24.06
Colleges, etc.	86	1,940,193.15	18.25	561	6.78
Primary Schools	594	175,613.12	1.65	758	9.19
Totals	782	6,659,940.12	62.63	3,918	47.41
Evangelistic Summary					
Church Buildings	1,256	1,721,178.85	16.19	....	....
Confes., Assns., Tr. Soc., etc.	...	2,252,147.74	21.18	4,346	52.59
Totals	...	3,973,326.59	37.37	4,346	52.59
Grand Totals	2,038	10,633,266.71	100.00	8,264	100.00
Per Capita	...	101.73	...	...	...

The above recapitulation gives the total investment by the denomination in institutions, church buildings, conferences, etc., now amounting to over ten and a half million dollars, or a per capita of \$101.73. A few interesting comparisons may be noted, as follows: The assets of the publishing houses constitutes 11.06 per cent of the total investment, while the employees form 7.38 per cent of the total laborers. The investment in sanitariums is 31.67 per cent of the total investment, and such employees are 24.06 per cent of the total. The investment in educational work is 19.90 per

cent, the employees forming 15.97 per cent. The investment in churches, conferences, tract societies, etc., is 37.37 per cent (as against 62.63 per cent invested in institutions), while the workers engaged in these lines form 52.59 per cent of the total laborers (as against 47.41 per cent of laborers in institutions). Institutions having an investment of 62.63 per cent of total assets, are operated by 47.41 per cent of total laborers; while conferences, etc., having 37.37 per cent of total assets are employing 52.59 per cent of total laborers engaged in service.

Summary No. 6

Sabbath-School Department.—Summary No. 6

Summary No. 6 pertains to the Sabbath-school Department. The year 1878 is selected as the starting point, for the reason that it was on March 4 of that year, during the third special session of the General Conference, that the General Sabbath-school department was organized. Sabbath-schools had been conducted for years prior to that time. The summary indicates, in columns 2 and 3, the number of schools and their membership. In column 4 is indicated the percentage which the Sabbath-school membership sustains to the church membership. The total contributions are listed in column 5, with the amount per capita for the various years in column 6. Donations to missions are shown in column 7, while in column 8 is indicated the percentage of total contributions which has been devoted to mission purposes for the various years. The average for all the years since 1886 (at which time a portion of the Sabbath-school funds were first devoted to mission purposes, so far as any records are obtainable) is 71.04 per cent. That is, during all these years, 71.04 per cent of the total contributions received has been passed on by the local Sabbath-schools to foreign missions. During the last three years the percentage has steadily mounted upward, so that for the year 1910 the amount devoted to mission purposes constituted 97.67 per cent of the total contributions. At the same time the amount given per capita has steadily increased, and to-day it is the highest in the history of our Sabbath-school work, now amounting annually to \$1.36 per member throughout the world. This amount is more than ten times greater than was the per capita when Sabbath-school contributions were first received. The Sabbath-school contributions now constitute 6.20 per cent of total contributions from all sources, and, being devoted almost entirely to foreign missions, form a considerable part of funds for such work. The net gain in total contributions for the year amounts to \$17,354.92, or 4.35 per cent. The net increase in donations to missions for the year has been \$20,616, or 18.04 per cent.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Year	No. Schools	Membership	Percentage of Total Communicants	Total Contributions	Per Capita	Donations to Missions	Per Cent of Total Contributions
1878	177	5,851	44.74	.....	..	.....	....
1879	402	11,896	84.14	\$ 1,584.12	\$.13	.....	....
1880 <i>e</i>	425	12,200	78.35	2,000.00	.16	.....	....
1881 <i>e</i>	450	12,600	74.48	2,500.00	.19	.....	....
1882 <i>e</i>	525	13,500	78.66	2,900.00	.21	.....	....
1883 <i>e</i>	575	14,700	84.30	3,500.00	.24	.....	....
1884	640	16,200	86.62	4,424.68	.27	.....	....
1885	662	18,400	89.55	6,898.74	.37	.....	....
1886	656	21,125	91.39	8,651.08	.41	\$ 700.00	8.09
1887	863	23,700	91.70	16,751.83	.71	10,615.72	63.40
1888	977	25,375	97.14	18,485.77	.73	10,755.34	58.15
1889	1,125	28,900	102.02	22,541.24	.77	11,767.95	52.21
1890	1,345	32,000	107.68	28,642.75	.89	17,707.39	61.83
1891	1,468	33,400	105.48	29,435.05	.88	16,750.94	56.90
1892	1,552	35,300	104.51	37,592.27	1.07	23,774.26	63.23
1893	1,804	40,100	107.21	37,936.11	.94	24,162.11	63.69
1894	2,116	47,849	111.90	39,562.42	.83	20,850.05	52.70
1895	2,210	50,266	105.42	37,336.35	.74	19,800.76	53.03
1896	2,310	54,070	103.57	40,125.13	.74	23,666.08	58.96
1897	2,465	52,045	92.21	41,541.40	.79	33,409.32	80.42
1898	2,446	55,160	92.78	40,301.87	.71	21,475.18	53.27
1899	2,376	55,967	87.45	39,071.79	.69	21,842.09	55.90
1900	2,452	55,255	<i>a</i> 72.93	46,794.40	.85	25,235.47	53.94
1901	2,334	57,762	73.88	43,819.67	.71	21,947.90	50.10
1902	2,727	62,636	85.19	51,642.01	.82	28,298.86	54.80
1903	2,980	66,811	86.12	55,823.85	.83	34,779.85	62.29
1904	3,064	71,643	87.65	60,460.80	.84	40,278.05	66.62
1905	3,170	75,305	86.26	68,613.71	.91	49,894.97	72.72
1906	3,378	79,090	86.31	75,068.55	.95	58,866.14	76.69
1907	3,573	84,744	90.12	85,105.89	1.00	71,475.59	83.98
1908	3,825	91,230	93.51	104,620.77	1.15	95,280.90	91.07
1909	3,967	96,673	95.78	120,682.80	1.25	114,213.88	94.64
1910	4,151	101,161	96.82	138,037.72	1.36	134,830.48	97.67
Totals	.....	.....	.....	\$1,312,452.77	..	\$932,379.28	71.04

e Estimated.

a Prior to 1900 the percentages in this column are based on church members; from 1900 to 1910, based on Sabbath-keepers. For most of the years from 1887 to about 1900, three or four conflicting reports from original sources may be found. For instance, the official reports in the *Sabbath School Worker*, the *General Conference Bulletin*, and the Year Book seldom agree in any particular; and every few years a summary appeared, in which other conflicting figures were noted. No responsibility is assumed for the figures between the dates mentioned, the compiler of this table not attempting to decide between the merits of each set of conflicting reports, but rather choosing those which have been published in summaries most frequently in later years, which in most cases were the highest amounts reported.

Missionary Volunteer Department.—Summary No. 7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Year	Societies	Members	Per Cent of Total Communicants	Contributions for Foreign Work	Home Missions	Local Work	Total Contributions	Per Capita	Per Cent to Foreign Work
1902	186	3,478	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	....
1903	<i>e</i> 175	<i>e</i> 3,000	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	....
1904	130	2,182	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	....
1905	196	3,741	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	....
1906	<i>e</i> 400	<i>e</i> 5,400	....	<i>b</i> 3,890.22	<i>b</i> 1,854.18	.....	<i>b</i> 5,744.40	...	....
1907	461	8,933	10.09	7,127.22	3,317.14	678.24	11,122.60	\$1.24	62.45
1908	539	10,148	11.00	9,469.38	5,244.23	1,568.91	16,282.52	1.60	58.16
1909	576	10,858	11.32	10,432.07	5,218.82	2,985.71	18,636.60	1.71	55.98
1910	647	12,408	12.55	11,773.90	3,710.85	3,322.28	18,807.03	1.51	62.60
Totals	...	.....	....	42,692.79	19,345.22	8,555.14	70,593.15	...	60.47

b Funds from beginning of organization to Dec. 31, 1906.

e Estimated.

Summary No. 7

This summary gives information pertaining to the Missionary Volunteer Department, by which it is shown that there are now 647 societies, with a membership of 12,408, constituting 12.55 per cent of the total Sabbath-keepers. The total contributions for the year amounted to \$18,807.03, or \$1.51 per capita, 62.60 per cent of which was spent in foreign work.

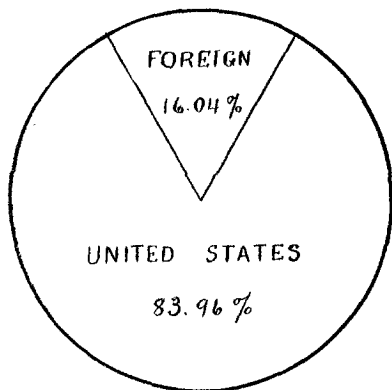
The careful reader who compares this

report with the one for 1909 will observe that there has been a decrease reported in the membership of the conferences in the United States. This decrease is apparent only, and comes from the adoption of the per capita basis of raising funds. Although this plan has been in operation for some time, yet its results have seemed to reach the churches themselves in a way to affect the returns for 1910.

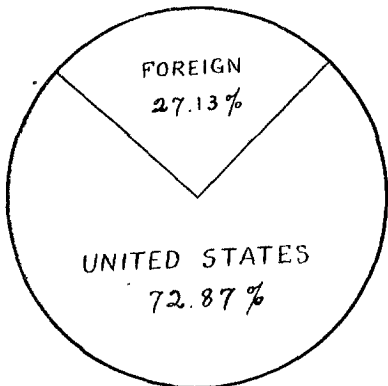
In cases where no reports have been

received for 1910, it has been necessary to estimate, and such fact has been noted in the tables. It seems almost impossible to secure returns from every official, despite the earnest endeavor put forth to secure reports from every field. The most difficult feature in the preparation of these reports is attempting, repeatedly, to induce careless, indifferent officials to do their duty in reporting the information called for; and this difficulty is increasing as the work grows.

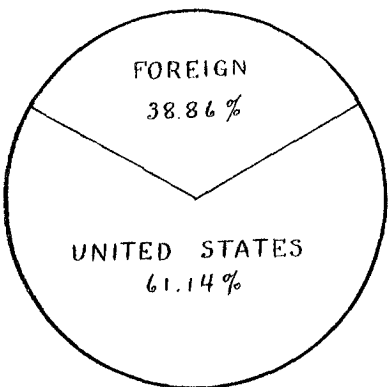
Financial Summary for 1910.—Summary No. 8



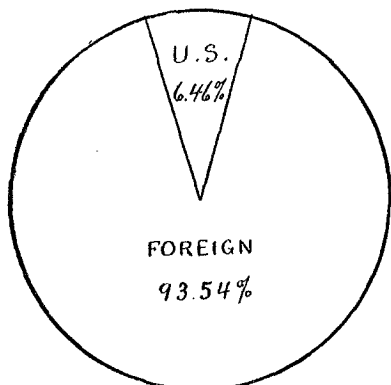
The preceding diagram shows that of the total valuation of church buildings and primary schools, there is in the United States 83.96 per cent, and in other countries, 16.04 per cent.



The above diagram indicates that of the total contributions from all sources, there was raised in the United States 72.87 per cent, and in all other fields 27.13 per cent.



The foregoing diagram illustrates the relation of communicants in the United States and in other fields, showing that in the former there is 61.14 per cent, and in all other countries 38.86 per cent.



The above diagram indicates that the population of the United States constitutes but 6.46 per cent of the total population where denominational work is being conducted, while the population of all other fields forms 93.54 per cent.

Tithe		Per Cent of Fund Named	Per Cent of Grand Total
From the United States	\$932,519.76	69.66	
From all other countries	406,169.89	30.34	
Total			\$1,338,689.65
Per capita			\$12.81

Offerings

From the United States:—			
Reported by conferences	249,290.33		
Reported by Sabbath-schools	94,530.84		
Reported by Missionary Volunteer societies ..	8,204.10		
	<u>352,025.27</u>	76.70	
From all other countries:—			
Reported by conferences	63,048.99		
Reported by Sabbath-schools	40,299.64		
Reported by Missionary Volunteer societies ..	3,569.80		
	<u>106,918.43</u>	23.30	
Total			\$458,943.70
Per capita			\$4.30

Special Funds

Tithes appropriated by conferences in United States for evangelistic work in mission fields	68,345.33
Tithes appropriated from all other countries	41,668.10
	<u>110,013.43</u>
Total "offerings" noted above	458,943.70
Total for mission fields in 1910	568,957.13
Total for mission fields in 1909	481,570.34
Increase for 1910	87,386.79
Per capita of mission offerings for the 63,917 communicants in the United States	\$6.58
Per capita for the 40,609 communicants outside the United States	\$3.66
Average for the world	\$5.44

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	132,530.51		
Reported by Missionary Volunteer societies ..	2,145.07		
	<u>134,675.58</u>	71.22	
From all other countries:—			
Reported by conferences	52,866.75		
Reported by Missionary Volunteer societies ..	1,565.78		
	<u>54,432.53</u>	28.78	
Total			\$189,108.11
Per capita			\$1.81

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	88,495.84		
Maintenance of church-schools	107,241.83		
Maintenance of local Sabbath-schools	2,907.16		
Reported by Missionary Volunteer societies ..	2,515.35		
	<u>201,220.18</u>	84.89	
From all other countries:—			
Reported by conferences	19,756.92		
Maintenance of church-schools	15,001.95		
Maintenance of local Sabbath-schools	240.08		
Reported by Missionary Volunteer societies ..	806.93		
	<u>35,805.88</u>	15.11	
Total			\$237,026.06
Per capita			\$2.26

Grand Total

Grand total of all funds raised by the Seventh-day Adventist denomination in 1910 for evangelistic work:—			
From the United States	\$1,620,440.79	72.87	
From all other countries	603,326.73	27.13	
Total for 1910			\$2,223,767.52
Total for 1909			1,984,557.15
Net gain			239,210.37
Per cent of gain			12.05%
Per capita for the 63,917 communicants in the United States	\$25.35		
Per capita for the 40,609 communicants outside the United States	\$14.86		
Per capita for the world	\$21.27		

Another statement as to funds indicates that there was —

	Per Cent	Per Cent
Raised by churches, as tithes	\$1,338,689.65	60.20
Raised by churches, as offerings (foreign, home, and local)	605,989.34	27.25
Total raised by churches		\$1,944,678.99
Contributed by Sabbath-schools	138,037.72	6.20
For maintenance of church-schools	122,243.78	5.50
By Missionary Volunteer Department	18,807.03	.85
Total by departments		279,088.53
Grand Totals		\$2,223,767.52
Per capita		\$21.27

Statistical Report of Seventh-day Adventist Conferences and Missions

Church and Conference Work

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
NAME OF CONFERENCE OR MISSION	Organized (a)	Population (b)	Number of Churches	Membership	Number of Companies	Membership	Number of Isolated Sabbath-Keepers	Total Sabbath-Keepers	Total Tith Receipts	per Capita Tith per Capita (c)	Number of Church Buildings	Estimated Value	Approximate Seating Capacity	Ordained Ministers	Licensed Ministers	Licensed Missionaries	Book and Periodical Canvassers	Total laborers (d)	Retail Value of Book and Periodical Sales
Atlantic Union Conference	1901								\$464 35										
1 Greater New York Conf.	1902	5,586,975	25	1,001				1,001	22,503 01	\$22 57	2	\$ 7,800 00	500	10	1	16	15	8	\$ 10,459 48
2 Maine Conference	1867	742,371	21	428				646	6,026 85	9 45	8	15,500 00	1,425	5	3	5	7	20	2,097 20
3 Massachusetts Conf.	1910	3,866,416	29	1,068	8	35		1,133	22,050 01	19 46	6	20,000 00	1,385	8	6	24	27	65	14,945 10
4 New York Conference	1906	1,782,670	28	700	3	30	70	800	13,430 79	16 78	20	14,000 00	1,800	7	2	12	12	33	4,331 21
5 North. New Eng. Conf.	1910	786,628	23	426	3	18	48	492	6,292 82	12 72	10	11,300 00	1,200	5		6	23	84	4,188 87
6 South. New Eng. Conf.	1903	1,657,368	19	500	2	9	36	545	9,041 44	16 59	7	10,000 00	1,050	3		7	5	15	3,120 16
7 Western New York Conf.	1906	1,743,969	28	749	3	15	80	844	9,370 00	11 10	14	36,150 00	1,785	7	1	9	15	37	7,500 00
Totals		15,666,295	173	4,902	19	107	452	5,461	89,238 77	16 34	67	114,750 00	9,095	48	22	83	104	262	46,642 02
Central Union Conference	1902								471 97										
8 Colorado Conference	1908	663,611	39	1,700	3	30	50	1,780	26,186 73	14 71	23	51,700 00	3,000	12	7	20		39	
9 East Kansas Conf. (e)	1910	1,043,409	40	1,210	11			290	18,380 27	12 25	35	32,250 00	6,784	6	6	8	10	30	\$ 6,236 43
10 Nebraska Conference	1878	1,142,240	51	2,245	6	41	265	2,551	38,908 97	15 25	34	55,800 00	6,440	12	11	12	26	61	20,479 03
11 North Missouri Conf.	1908	1,156,098	18	610	4	26	35	671	7,660 54	11 11	10	26,500 00	1,700	6	4	6	5	21	6,063 82
12 Southern Missouri Conf.	1908	1,230,781	25	608	4	38	115	756	9,911 31	13 11	14	14,750 00	1,888	3	1	3	6	18	8,723 43
13 Western Colorado Conf.	1908	135,413	16	400	4	32	20	452	6,156 65	13 62	5	11,200 00	850	4	3	7	1	15	2,500 00
14 West Kansas Conf. (e)	1910	647,540	30	1,150	1	5	50	1,205	18,442 72	15 30	17	24,082 00	2,000	5	4	7	10	26	5,767 50
15 Wyoming Conference	1907	257,940	24	474				10	7,962 98	16 45	6	3,100 00	1,260	5		5	3	13	1,300 00
16 St. Louis Mission	1910	906,456	4	153	2	39	8	208	1,349 72	6 64	4	7,250 00	480	4	3	4	1	12	359 71
Totals		7,183,488	247	8,548	35	211	843	9,602	135,431 86	14 10	148	226,638 00	24,402	69	46	80	82	277	61,573 36
Columbia Union Conf.	1907																		
17 Chesapeake Conference	1899	1,396,016	16	552				5	7,578 17	13 60	5	2,500 00	900	5	4	6	3	18	9,689 23
18 Dist. of Columbia Conf.	1909	570,912	10	767	2	10	99	876	13,554 66	15 47	5	30,100 00	875	2	2	3	12	1	1,569 01
19 Eastern Pa. Conf.	1903	4,513,067	30	1,096	3	18	43	1,157	16,073 77	13 88	12	39,150 00	2,215	8	4	10	14	36	12,556 07
20 New Jersey Conference	1902	2,537,167	21	647	1	3	14	664	10,621 43	15 99	3	2,850 00	650	6	4	14	6	80	12,274 75
21 Ohio Conference	1863	4,767,121	68	2,100				30	32,337 68	15 18	34	40,000 00	5,000	12	8	16	28	64	17,893 96
22 Virginia Conference	1883	1,923,421	17	899	1	7	12	418	5,234 12	12 52	12	11,135 00	3,100	10	1	6	3	15	6,382 83
23 West Pa. Conf.	1903	3,152,044	33	745	3	12	8	765	9,969 04	13 03	14	28,460 00	1,500	6	1	12	21	11,339 31	
24 West Virginia Conf.	1887	1,221,119	12	150	2	9	34	193	2,473 91	12 81	3	1,500 00	600	2	1	4	11	18	6,700 00
Totals		20,080,867	207	6,456	12	59	245	6,760	97,842 78	14 47	88	155,685 00	14,840	56	25	60	80	221	78,405 19
Lake Union Conference	1901								174 67										
25 East Michigan Conf.	1902	1,396,713	53	1,659	11	101	21	1,781	26,677 19	14 98	41	35,750 00	12,000	9	7	12	8	36	9,095 16
26 Indiana Conference	1872	2,700,876	69	1,782	3	18	20	1,820	22,697 95	12 47	48	46,000 00	8,500	12	8	13	10	43	10,487 00
27 Northern Illinois Conf.	1902	3,583,300	35	1,280				67	24,883 83	18 47	13	34,600 00	2,250	11	5	16	8	40	17,675 92
28 Northern Michigan Conf.	1902	677,202	33	911	2	12	95	1,018	10,119 47	9 94	25	23,250 00	3,445	3	4	5	13	27	3,506 00
29 Southern Michigan Conf.	1902	2,055,291	22	518	3	48	40	601	9,215 03	15 33	12	12,030 00	2,025	5	3	6	12	26	11,582 35
30 West Michigan Conf.	1902	786,258	72	2,216	2	23	110	2,349	32,295 53	13 71	36	32,350 00	9,000	15	6	6	2	29	9,360 00
31 Wisconsin Conference	1871	2,333,860	100	2,436	11	140	78	2,704	30,605 94	11 32	59	48,600 00	8,850	17	4	14	21	56	14,486 10
Totals		13,433,500	384	10,852	32	337	431	11,620	156,580 41	13 47	234	233,580 00	46,070	78	39	73	74	261	76,176 53
Northern Union Conf.	1902								6 25										
32 Iowa Conference	1863	2,224,771	109	2,504	3	30	75	2,609	37,796 49	14 49	44	72,500 00	8,000	10	5	22	5	42	10,906 94
33 Minnesota Conference	1862	2,075,708	82	1,525				200	29,423 29	17 06	44	36,200 00	5,000	13	12	15	40	50	12,351 31
34 North Dakota Conf.	1902	577,058	31	930	2	30	240	1,225	17,723 11	14 77	10	10,900 00	1,315	8	3	8	13	37	10,832 59
35 South Dakota Conf.	1879	521,887	35	949	4	59	17	1,025	15,020 66	14 65	20	24,000 00	2,025	8	6	6	16	36	7,083 56
Totals		5,399,422	257	5,908	9	119	532	6,559	99,967 80	15 24	118	143,600 00	16,340	42	27	52	79	203	41,167 60
North Pacific Union Conf.	1906								690 53										
36 Montana Conference	1888	376,053	17	899	1	3	36	438	6,676 19	15 24	7	9,000 00	590	7	1	5		13	
37 Southern Idaho Conf.	1907	303,872	18	475	5	37	49	561	10,392 96	18 53	9	12,600 00	1,350	3	4	7	11	25	5,590 78
38 Southern Oregon Conf.	1910	117,337	13	503	1	10	12	525	4,822 13	9 22	11	10,750 00	1,400	3	2	4	5	14	2,476 60
39 Upper Columbia Conf.	1880	494,264	32	1,860	6	60	100	2,920	28,967 09	14 34	25	22,100 75	4,000	9	7	5	26	47	13,003 87
40 Western Oregon Conf.	1902	421,112	30	1,601				44	15,545	17 21	23	23,719 00	3,180	14	6	5	25	53	6,859 75
41 West. Wash. Conf.	1902	740,989	36	1,443	8	65	1,508	26,131 83	16 00	24	35,225 00	3,000	8	7	10	35	60	12,412 04	
42 Alaska Mission		64,356			1	2	8	10	79 50	7 95								1	2,800 00
43 Eastern Oregon Miss.	1910	62,775	2	37				13	145 82	2 91	1			1	1			2	2,100 00
Totals		2,580,758	148	6,218	22	112	327	6,657	102,498 34	15 40	100	113,394 75	13,520	49	28	48	127	252	47,892 45
Pacific Union Conference	1901								561 61										
44 Arizona Conf.	1902	204,854	6	275	1	13	20	308	5,371 70	17 44	4	4,300 00	600	6	2	4	5	16	5,000 00
45 California Conference	1873	1,671,080	90	5,032	6	57	133	5,222	79,995 93	15 32	52	169,301 00	10,230	26	16	21	24	37	52,713 82
46 So. California Conf.	1901	788,844	36	2,780	8	60	50	2,890	47,344 26	16 38	32	68,000 00	6,950	26	4	18	10	58	19,399 40
47 Utah Conference	1903	373,851	5	187				13	2,657 51	13 29	2	6,500 00	400	4					

For the Year Ending Dec. 31, 1910—Table No. 1

					Sabbath-School Dept.				Educational Department				Missionary Volunteer Dept.					
	Amount of Tithes ap- propriated to Fields, ¹ of Confer- ence	Total Offerings to Foreign Missions ² (except as noted un- der 28 and 38)	Total Contributions for Home Missions ³ Work	Total Contributions for Local Church ⁴ Work	25 Number of Sabbath- Schools	26 Membership	27 Total Sabbath-School Contributors	28 Total Sabbath-School Offerings to Foreign Missions	29 Number of Church- Schools	30 Number of Teachers	31 Total Enrollment	Estimated Value of Buildings and Equip- ment ³²	33 Expense of Annual Maintenance	34 Number of Young People's Societies	35 Membership	36 Contributions for For- eign Work	37 Contributions for Home Mission Work	38 Contributions for Lo- cal Society Work	39 Total Contributions
1		\$4,673 17	\$5,588 40	\$4,027 62	25	906	\$1,766 91	\$1,766 91	1	1	35	\$ 200 00	\$ 500 00	2	75		\$ 300 00	\$ 300 00
2	\$ 98 79	1,174 14	277 09	2,721 63	21	450	481 94	451 94	2	2	30	550 00	461 00	4	50	\$ 24 42		49 89
3		6,361 20	5,864 35	2,299 42	37	1,253	1,841 84	1,841 84	6	6	62	975 00	1,500 00	9	162	69 00	12 00	96 00
4		3,470 96	800 60	600 00	47	719	1,227 53	1,227 53	5	5	70	700 00	600 00	6	95	23 00	19 50	42 50
5		2,210 03	151 62	489 76	25	461	955 73	955 73	4	4	44	475 00	460 00	1	12			
6		2,378 92	1,181 17	1,066 46	20	459	685 86	685 86	2	2	16	500 00	547 50	8	70	43 52	12 75	86 68
7	128 95	3,472 76	954 60	3,542 05	29	728	1,524 87	1,524 87	3	3	45		550 00	7	95	206 68	35 18	275 21
	227 74	23,741 18	14,817 23	14,746 94	204	4,976	8,484 68	8,484 68	23	24	302	3,400 00	4,618 50	41	559	366 62	104 90	850 28
8	825 80		2,682 46															
8	2,437 66	5,301 07	3,937 16	2,006 02	51	1,542	3,086 39	2,848 19	7	12	210	3,800 00	3,600 00					
9	1,452 94	7,557 00	2,000 00	3,500 00	52	1,203	2,535 49	2,475 63	10	15	243	3,000 00	2,160 00	16	400	42 82	105 84	148 66
9	394 29	12,580 88	6,033 57	3,977 43	80	2,391	2,935 86	2,672 23	17	22	354	4,000 00	6,000 00	29	588	3,165 22	97 00	4,073 18
10		2,361 47	585 98		19	601	879 77	816 06	3	4	52	2,000 00	1,000 00	3	35			
11		2,086 02	271 41	923 99	36	768	1,108 53	1,097 56	8	8	120	3,000 00	1,600 00	4	50	14 76	42 21	60 95
12		1,214 61	295 19	1,188 42	18	423	508 10	484 95	1	3	72	3,000 00	900 00	5	94	68 20	70 30	158 89
13	97 43	6,070 25	1,800 00	3,000 00	43	837	1,751 20	1,690 84	11	13	178	5,515 87	2,700 00	14	135	42 82	108 34	250 153 66
14	1,541 35	1,735 76	676 51		28	460	606 72	606 72	5	6	71	2,700 00	1,900 00					
15	158 86	252 44	36 02	907 69	6	170	160 89	160 89						2	35	1 91	8 95	10 86
16	6,908 33	39,109 00	19,238 30	15,513 55	333	8,395	13,572 95	12,801 67	62	83	1,300	27,015 87	19,860 00	73	1,370	3,335 73	432 64	832 23 4,600 60
17		1,206 50	518 37	744 45	18	645	674 06	674 06	4	4	82	400 00	361 48	6	156	18 94	7 64	55 12 81 70
18	3,450 81	3,260 06	2,249 40	2,226 31	13	633	1,403 44	1,403 44	1	3	75	5,000 00	844 74	5	157	112 53	48 43	70 09 231 05
19	95 04	4,510 48	332 23	3,499 18	44	1,142	1,938 94	1,900 58	1	1	22		270 00	9	110	76 86	90 35	10 03 177 24
20	87 50	3,758 15	1,380 48	3,627 50	23	635	1,308 67	1,393 67	1	1	14	40 00	275 00	6	73	36 94	64 04	5 49 106 47
21	1,000 00	7,091 08	3,231 02		80	1,859	3,335 64	3,330 64	16	16	167	1,255 00	2,760 00	13	259	175 29	106 28	37 95 319 52
22	523 41	1,013 21	222 36	721 73	17	338	357 59	384 96	1	1	41			4	72	5 00	21 52	26 52
23		1,539 49	843 79	380 00	46	792	1,117 08	1,117 08	2	2	28	500 00	480 00	4	80	20 00	21 00	11 50 52 50
24		743 84	134 47	128 50	14	230	190 68	190 68										
	5,156 26	23,122 31	6,882 12	11,327 67	255	6,269	10,411 11	10,345 12	26	28	429	7,255 00	4,991 22	47	907	445 56	359 26	190 18 995 00
25	8,560 02	6,827 75	630 00	1,000 00	65	1,592	2,313 98	2,168 15	14	14	142	1,300 00	2,272 00	12	133	54 87	4 93	11 73 71 53
26		6,122 43	1,714 08	555 86	72	1,423	2,029 10	1,988 82	19	19	163	3,800 00	1,700 00	9	160	118 80	9 95	35 84 159 59
27		3,153 61	2,903 03	3,675 70	36	1,053	1,732 80	1,575 17	10	10	110	635 10	2,088 00	9	214	174 15	75 00	25 00 274 15
28		1,598 95	1,085 25	635 61	51	908	859 64	731 70	12	12	188	2,360 00	1,775 00	11	57	2 47	10 17	15 88 18 45
29		2,160 11	657 15	624 90	26	616	1,097 65	1,097 65	9	9	118	1,750 00	1,650 00	18	229	114 32	14 73	47 10 176 15
30	1,601 89	8,682 36	3,496 08	2,576 01	70	2,278	2,843 06	2,611 57	16	30	370	7,345 00	5,374 95	17	376	19 72	17 90	101 72 139 34
31	634 00	7,732 27	3,728 98	3,350 00	129	2,595	2,874 55	2,782 62	20	20	250	8,000 00	2,100 00	10	148	29 75	1 42	28 21 59 38
	10,795 91	36,277 48	14,214 52	9,418 08	449	10,475	13,750 28	12,955 68	100	114	1,341	25,190 10	16,959 95	81	1,812	509 08	124 08	265 48 895 50
32	7,613 32	11,441 85	4,502 89	3,450 00	135	2,649	3,409 77	3,409 77	10	10	173	3,500 00	3,100 00	15	129	25 62	105 26	20 45 151 33
33	3,834 07	9,468 81	2,014 64	1,392 26	146	2,153	3,596 81	3,563 25	13	13	140	1,850 00	2,000 00	7	120	131 36	9 21	10 81 151 88
34	2,112 48	5,609 18	2,643 82	150 00	66	1,200	1,936 61	1,936 61	3	3	42		460 00	3	130	50	6 76	7 26
35	5,130 33	3,874 78	13,620 20		48	1,130	2,464 98	2,161 58	11	11	129	4,500 00	2,200 00	8	130			
	13,690 20	30,394 12	22,780 59	4,992 26	395	7,182	11,407 67	11,071 21	37	37	484	9,850 00	7,760 00	25	370	157 48	121 23	31 26 309 97
36		1,674 99	215 02	583 66	38	502	867 99	867 99	2	2	20		588 00	1	59	49 55		49 55
37		2,221 03	1,462 84	662 97	25	554	1,185 70	1,185 70	3	3	45			4	77	660 88		
38		1,275 47	58 60		17	560	572 12	568 27	4	10	146	8,000 00	2,705 00	6	172	57 84	3 41	47 30 112 95
39	3,072 32	9,602 61	971 24	1,575 20	43	1,964	3,400 50	3,375 50	13	18	463	8,029 00	3,000 00	11	250	114 90	50 00	75 00 239 00
40	5,523 17	8,286 23	1,289 35	2,570 67	34	1,483	3,132 95	2,926 93	8	10	225	5,000 00	3,800 00	9	275	244 45	24 55	27 70 236 70
41	4,116 73	6,229 67	2,800 65		56	1,425	2,625 13	2,532 14	19	19	279	16,100 00	6,080 00	18	237	148 29	29 26	53 76 231 31
42		3 00			1	2	18 44	18 44										
43		20 50	5 00		3	51	8 56	8 56										
	12,712 22	29,294 40	6,892 70	5,392 50	222	6,550	11,811 39	11,528 53	49	62	1,178	37,129 00	15,923 00	49	1,070	1,275 41	144 28	216 83 1,636 52
44	300 00	10,000 00			14	274	565 20	543 47	1	1	25	475 00	500 00	1	50			84 15 84 15
45	2,425 36	15,504 75	84,324 96	11,478 81	106	4,297	8,864 50	8,722 71	30	45	904	14,645 00	11,639 79	26	719	697 86	228 44	185 82 1,112 12
46	1,842 56	15,512 62	4,213 49	8,575 00	47	2,582	5,320 38	4,890 49	21	26	517	18,000 00	9,300 00	26	631	948 49	228 85	174 63 1,351 97
47	811 96	8,128 95	287 50	795 00	5	155	249 55	178 23						1	10	10 00	2 50	3 00 15 50
	5,379 88	42,516 91	38,867 84	21,453 05	171	7,258	14,999 63	14,334 90	52	72	1,446	33,120 00	21,439 79	54	1,410	1,056 35	543 94	363 45 2,563 74
48		3,268 51	1,258 37		21	568	632 12	630 38	8	11	116	50 00	450 00	4	30	103 13	11 47	11 68 126 28
49		3,358 24	600 00	1,850 00	43	808	1,281 51	1,281 51	9	10	141	900 00		5	30	80 15	3 45	33 60
50		1,813 69	170 39	113 42	23	437	788 64	788 64	4	5	88	2,000 00	582 00	5	55	198 16	73 03	24 11 295 30
51		1,489 89	303 31	72 92	17	345	300 84	300 84	4	7	77		100 00	5	58	5 00	4 50	9 85
52		758 49	294 86	475 00	17	287	303 43	296 12	7	7	117	45 00	625 00	1	14			
		10,688 82	2,626 98	2,511 34	121	2,440	3,416 54	3,407 49	32	40	589	2,995 00	1,757 00	20	287	336 44	92 45	36 14 465 03
53		464 81	17 90	128 48	15	284	360 71	360 71										
54		579 44			16	226	264 10	264 10	2	3	18		175 00	2	28	2 40	24 00	7 00 33 40
55		611 97	922 49	373 60	11	261	466 82	464 72	2	2	28	900 00	307 75	4	52	14 00	13 37	21 68 49 05
56		597 49	423 35		9	156	203 70	201 70	1	2	16			2	21	5 80		5 80
57		1,940 75	200 00	291 43	19	600	542 08	542 08	4	4	78	250 00						

Statistical Report of Seventh-day Adventist Conferences and Missions

Church and Conference Work

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
NAME OF CONFERENCE OR MISSION	Organized (a)	Population (b)	Number of Churches	Membership	Number of Companies	Membership	Number of Isolated Sabbath-keepers	Total Sabbath-keepers	Total Tith Receipts	Tithe per Capita (c)	Number of Church Buildings	Estimated Value	Approximate Seating Capacity	Ordained Ministers	Licensed Ministers	Licensed Missionaries	Book and Periodical Canvassers	Total laborers (d)	Retail Value of Book and Periodical Sales
Canadian Union Conf.	1901								184 98					1	1	1		3	
1 Maritime Conference.....	1902	930,541	10	214	3	19	46	279	2,146 00	7 69	5	4,600 00	700	2	3	4	2	11	1,712 87
2 Ontario Conference.....	1899	2,182,942	23	450	1		47	497	7,538 06	15 17	7	9,000 00	850	2	4	10	1	17	4,809 69
3 Quebec Conference.....	1880	2,088,403	6	153	2	10	25	188	1,584 30	8 43	6	8,500 00	1,000	2	1	4	2	9	756 91
4 Newfoundland Miss.		225,000	1	53			14	67	441 94	6 60	1	3,000 00	150	1	1	1		3	
Totals.....		5,426,946	40	870	6	29	132	1,031	11,895 88	11 54	19	25,100 00	2,700	8	10	20	5	43	7,279 47
West. Canadian Un. Conf.	1907													1		1		2	
5 Alberta Conference.....	1906	300,000	13	337			288	625	6,883 36	11 01	5	4,000 00	500	5	4	4	16	29	7,574 06
6 British Columbia Conf.	1902	500,000	16	316			39	355	6,367 23	17 93	9	24,025 00	370	4	2	6	9	21	5,707 70
7 Manitoba Conference.....	1903	484,557	7	200	1	12	23	235	3,888 74	14 42	4	1,000 00	250	4		2	2	8	2,897 77
8 Saskatchewan Mission.....	1907	300,000	4	90	1	8	33	131	5,866 53	44 78	1	1,200 00	150	2		1	5	8	4,288 30
Totals.....		1,584,557	40	943	2	20	333	1,346	22,506 86	1,672	19	30,225 00	1,770	16	6	14	32	68	20,467 82
Australasian Union Conf.	1894								6,823 08					8	6	4		21	
9 New South Wales Conf.	1895	1,645,445	23	1,059	2	28	63	1,150	13,617 31	11 84	14	16,568 00	2,600	4	6	12	22	46	24,597 90
10 New Zealand Conf.	1889	928,578	16	557	4	26	93	676	12,525 35	18 53	13	20,454 00	1,894	2	3	9	17	33	18,612 95
11 Queensland Conference.....	1899	558,560	6	304	1	4	24	332	5,205 90	15 86	4	2,678 50	600	3	1	1	13	22	11,505 04
12 So. Australian Conf.	1899	407,179	10	354	5	39	36	429	7,889 72	18 39	6	5,303 43	880	2	2	6	6	16	9,011 45
13 Victor'n-Tasman'n Conf.	1888	1,245,519	25	1,068			1,068	1,068	16,472 77	14 99	11	14,130 85	1,770	5	2	7	20	40	15,488 00
14 West Australian Conf.	1902	285,904	17	385	1	4		389	9,402 94	24 17	7	8,337 44	660	3	7	11	22	8,685 01	
15 Cook Is. Mission.....	1894	12,200	1	14			3	17	204 43	12 02	1	487 00	100		1	1	2	3	136 18
16 Fiji Mission.....	1889	125,000	14	245	6	32	12	289	568 27	3 00	4	672 06	600	1	1	1	6	23	96 90
17 Friendly Is. Mission.....	1895	22,000	1	10			2	12	343 82	23 65	1	487 00	200		1	3	4	4	48 51
18 Java Mission.....	1906	32,000,000			3	49	49	49	487 62	9 95	1	170 45	300	1		6	2	9	602 01
19 New Guinea Mission.....	1908	350,000	1	4			1	5	273 04	54 61				1		1	4	4	20 02
20 Norfolk Is. Mission.....	1895	700	1	26			26	26	130 83	5 03	1	487 00	150			1	1	1	
21 Pitcairn Is. Mission.....	1890	150	1	66			66	66	72 49	1 09	1	730 50	250			1	1	1	
22 Samoan Is. Mission.....	1895	40,000	1	5			5	5	331 26	66 25					1	1	1	2	5 23
23 Society Is. Mission.....	1892	16,000	5	45	1	2	47	47	730 33	15 54	5	3,165 50	500	1	1	1	1	4	71 70
24 Sumatra Mission.....	1899	3,500,000			1	7	7	7	112 70	16 10					1	1	2	4	66 16
Totals.....		41,137,235	122	4,172	24	191	234	4,597	75,561 76	13 64	69	73,661 73	10,504	31	26	63	100	254	88,787 52
British Union Conf.	1902													1				1	4
25 North England Conf.	1902	16,722,072	23	696	4	18		714	9,060 60	12 69	6	6,574 50	880	4	2	8	81	97	30,532 97
26 South England Conf.	1902	17,207,419	18	693	2	21		714	10,979 81	15 38				3	5	8	49	66	17,536 32
27 Wales Conference.....	1908	1,896,000	7	190	3	45	6	241	2,761 55	11 46				2	1	4	20	28	4,671 15
28 Irish Mission.....	1902	4,363,351	4	93	3	23		116	1,916 24	16 52	3	1,704 50	450	2	2	3	9	16	3,990 59
29 Scottish Mission.....	1908	4,826,587	7	154			154	154	1,745 42	11 33				2	8	1	14	20	7,379 18
Totals.....		45,015,429	59	1,826	12	107	6	1,939	26,463 62	13 65	9	8,279 00	1,330	14	13	24	174	231	69,406 18
East German Un. Conf.	1909													1				5	15,117 40
30 East German Conf.	1901	4,608,111	13	461	20	309	8	778	7,260 77	9 33	1	6,000 00	400	1		10	18	34	8,750 23
31 East German Un. Dist.	1909	3,225,679	9	1,042	3	50	8	1,062	14,799 06	13 55				4	2	10		17	2,898 26
32 Hungarian Conf.	1907	18,241,872	9	218	35	519	8	745	3,908 04	5 24				5	4	9		22	133 72
33 Middle German Conf.	1909	5,068,922	7	244	22	409	17	670	9,524 97	14 21				3	4	7	21	35	7,740 30
34 Prussian Conference.....	1903	3,671,922	16	548	30	491	1,039	1,039	8,918 09	8 58				6	4	8	22	40	7,753 38
35 Saxon Conference.....	1908	4,568,601	10	509	9	120	15	644	8,430 61	13 09				4	4	11	17	32	7,110 94
36 Silesian Conference.....	1907	6,929,248	11	348	24	423	5	731	8,176 14	10 47				3	4	7	17	31	6,116 59
37 Adriatic Mission.....	1908	8,202,404			5	43	43	43	205 51	4 78				1	4	5	2	11	
38 Balkan Mission.....	1908	11,112,861	2	155	4	49	6	210	1,944 74	9 26				1	3	5	2	11	48 35
39 Galician Mission.....	1908	8,801,361			3	10		10	321 74	82 17						4		4	25 96
Totals.....		74,370,981	77	3,525	155	2,428	59	6,012	63,489 67	10 56	1	6,000 00	400	31	24	76	97	236	55,695 03
Latin Union Conference	1907													1				2	3,629 61
40 Latin Union District.....	1909	3,670,000	1	73			73	73	1,100 73	15 08				1		1		4	
41 French Conference.....	1907	16,391,486	9	157	10	91	248	248	1,984 13	7 80				3	3	4		10	
42 Roman-Swiss Conf.	1884	1,196,349	14	548	3	16	564	564	6,856 76	12 16	2	14,000 00	400	3	2	4	3	12	5,507 00
43 Algerian Mission.....	1902	7,060,745	1	17			17	17	136 56	8 03				1	1	1		3	
44 Italian Mission.....	1901	34,289,764	2	41	2	11	52	199 93	3 84					1	2	1	1	5	66 50
45 Northern France Miss.	1908	19,190,781			2	16	16	16	197 83	12 36				1	1	2	1	4	
46 Portuguese Mission.....	1903	5,423,132	1	21			21	21	209 99	9 99				1	1	1	1	3	2 10
47 Spanish Mission.....	1903	19,712,585			2	99	99	99	401 14	5 81				2		2	6	11	1,530 78
Totals.....		106,914,842	26	819	21	241	1,060	1,060	11,037 07	10 41	2	14,000 00	400	14	9	16	11	54	10,735 99
Levant Union Mission																			
48 Egyptian Mission.....		15,303,383			3	23	23	23	266 49	11 59				1	2			2	6
49 Grecian Mission.....		2,631,952			1	3	3	3						1		1		3	
50 Persia and Arabia Miss.		10,450,000			2	2	2	2	9 61	4 80				1	1	1		2	
51 Syrian Mission.....		2,790,400	2	21			22	22	425 47	19 34				1	1	1	1	5	146 05
52 Turkish Mission.....		21,548,156	12	215	8	41	15	271	930 57	3 43				3	2	1	6	15	388 08
Totals.....		52,728,891	14	236	12	67	19	322	1,632 14	5 07				6	5	4	9	31	634 73
Russian Union Conference	1907													2				5	
53 Baltic Conference.....	1907	6,419,300	17	864															

For the Year Ending Dec. 31, 1910—Table No. 1 (Cont'd)

	Amount of Tithes appropriated to Fields ²¹ outside of Conference	Total Offerings to Foreign Missions (except as noted under 22 and 36)	Total Contributions for Home Mission Work	Sabbath-School Dept.				Educational Department					Missionary Volunteer Dept.					
				23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
				Number of Sabbath-Schools	Membership	Total Sabbath-School Contributions	Total Sabbath-School Offerings to Foreign Missions	Number of Churches	Number of Teachers	Total Enrollment	Estimated Value of Buildings and Equipment	Expense of Annual Maintenance	Number of Young People's Societies	Membership	Contributions for Foreign Work	Contributions for Home Mission Work	Contributions for Local Society Work	Total Contributions
1	608 56	109 64	336 73	12	265	303 77	292 78						4	68	8 17	13 51		21 69
2	3,063 76			23	437	608 93	607 38						6	58	121 82	23 00	20 61	165 13
3	505 15			15	135	201 22	201 22	1	1	17		170 00	1	8	5 50		1 60	7 10
4	147 80			1	69	65 11	58 68											
	4,325 27	109 64	336 73	51	906	1,269 03	1,220 01	1	1	17		170 00	11	134	135 19	36 51	23 21	193 91
5	2,850 14	1,829 45	400 00	23	661	1,148 95	1,148 95	1	2	70	2,000 00	600 00	2	32	6 00	50	103 10	109 60
6	2,073 20	1,188 24	577 15	18	425	663 82	663 82	1	1	13		375 00	3	55		37 65		37 65
7	1,081 47	188 14	75 00	9	275	286 41	286 41	1	1	14	500 00	120 00	2	33	4 50			4 50
8	1,598 13	387 95	739 45	7	170	597 38	597 38	4	4	21								
	7,602 94	3,593 78	1,791 60	57	1,531	2,696 56	2,696 56	7	8	118	2,500 00	1,095 00	7	120	10 50	38 15	103 10	151 75
9	255 51	340 72																
10	2,201 46	4,537 94	925 48	45	1,373	2,714 75	2,714 75	4	4	56	535 70	1,019 77	21	623	774 81	20 26	158 15	953 22
11	1,187 48	2,592 76	1,168 94	26	768	1,642 02	1,642 02	1	1	15		299 01	10	171	385 37	113 59	61 20	560 19
12	606 61	602 24	643 25	11	258	564 87	564 87	1	1	17	194 80		5	108	246 62	30 03	1 76	278 41
13	3,145 04	762 28	1,325 37	19	402	892 59	892 59	3	2	30		253 24	10	243	294 90	11 73	4 97	311 60
14	3,637 68	2,981 96	1,881 45	43	1,292	2,397 14	2,390 07	3	3	67	852 25	979 11	19	395	1,039 02	267 24	99 65	1,405 91
15	8 74	2,295 28	2,165 82	26	599	1,675 42	1,675 42	4	4	54	199 67	900 78	12	262	289 79	302 79	27 33	619 91
16	623 81	8 74		1	26	27 81	27 81											
17	94 86			2	353	117 57	117 57	2	2	15								
18	64 07			4	44	101 10	101 10	2	3	69	2,191 50							
19	80 11			1	191	147 65	147 65											
20	76 33		9 74	1	4	51 86	51 86											
21				1	37	42 29	42 29											
22	30 31	1 21		1	126	5 74	5 74	1	1	40	243 50							
23	49 83	2 43	1 21	4	11	66 05	66 05	1	1	8								
24	18 80	8 11	14 21	1	64	82 41	82 41										4 05	10 92
	9,802 36	11,743 35	15,264 65	212	5,560	10,443 41	10,436 34	22	22	371	4,217 42	3,744 11	89	1,837	3,037 88	745 64	357 11	4,140 13
25	224 81	24 11	2 92															
26	487 00	1,050 24	547 42	26	602	589 14	578 70									1 76	12 36	15 03
27		1,505 05	1,052 89	20	794	795 11	795 11									70 47		70 47
28		481 06	182 41	10	272	214 60	207 79									6 58		6 58
29		365 31	386 92	12	87	141 43	141 43											
30		185 74	51 26	12	170	176 21	176 21											
	711 81	3,680 51	2,223 82	86	1,925	1,916 49	1,899 24											
31	2,403 85	794 89	10,751 92															
32	653 47	792 09		33	642	571 52	571 52											
33	4,729 88	1,859 61		12	986	936 69	936 69											
34		273 10		45	729	357 52	357 52											
35	2,347 71	1,085 87		7	737	729 47	729 47											
36	1,163 20	879 45		46	638	1,023 53	1,023 53											
37	1,011 16	1,159 09		18	587	750 82	750 82											
38		1,121 04		35	821	828 66	828 66											
39		31 94		5	45	23 67	23 67											
40		199 57		6	195	218 97	218 97											
41		53 84		3	10	37 42	37 42											
	12,309 27	8,255 49	10,751 92	232	5,390	5,478 27	5,478 27											
42		104 85	112 60	1	47	63 52	63 52											
43		361 68	156 45	23	217	214 86	219 50											
44		1,350 37	439 15	18	458	569 48	577 38											
45		17 03		1	13	32 88	32 88											
46		15 70	21 30	3	47	28 85	28 12											
47		46 38	10 65	2	18	14 74	14 74											
		37 44	97 10	1	24	46 56	46 56											
		75 07	33 50	6	74	100 07	94 76											
		2,068 52	870 75	55	898	1,070 96	1,077 46											
48		57 98		3	20	22 26	22 26											
49				1	3													
50		3 61																
51		81 29		3	23	40 46	40 46											
52		128 08		20	250	101 74	101 74											
		270 96		27	296	164 46	164 46											
		767 69																
53		1,733 14		17	858	794 72	794 72											
54		253 45		38	1,166	422 18	422 18											
55		313 83		20	545	313 25	313 25											
56		24 58		4	130	69 08	69 08											
57		330 19		19	519	142 51	142 51											
58		106 33		20	571	147 94	147 94											
59		114 79		5	79	54 86	54 86											
60		73 29		16	412	183 24	183 24											
61		188 49		14	377	151 06	151 06											
		3,138 09	767 69	153	4,657	2,278 84	2,278 84											
62	1,996 42	1,810 19		35	895	714 49	711 58	2	2	45	40 00	350 00	3	109	15 85	8 11		23 96
63		571 83		11	171	222 21	222 21											
64	1,647 32	2,493 70		27	671	671 11	671 11	3	2	60	40 00	300 00	3	100			50 00	50 00
65	1,378 53	2,172 80		69	586	503 75	497 62											
66																		
67		24 08		5	30	32 75	32 75											
	5,022 27	7,072 60		147	2,353	2,144 31	2,135 17	5	4	105	80 00	650 00	9	256	15 85	8 11	50 00	73 96
68		33 75		1	9	13 57	13 57											

Statistical Report of Seventh-day Adventist Conferences and Missions

Church and Conference Work

NAME OF CONFERENCE OR MISSION	Organized (a)	Population (b)	Number of Churches	Membership	Number of Companies	Membership	Number of Isolated Sabbath-Keepers	Total Sabbath-Keepers	Total Tith Receipts	Tithe per Capita (c)	Number of Church Buildings	Estimated Value	Approximate Seating Capacity	Ordained Ministers	Licensed Ministers	Licensed Missionaries	Book and Periodical Canvassers	Total laborers (d)	Retail Value of Book and Periodical Sales
West German Un. Conf. 1909											2	8,000 00	400	2	1	3		8	30,034 81
1 Bavarian Conference 1910		5,638,539	3	304	10	142	21	467	4,400 53	9 42				2	1	3		9	5,475 80
2 German-Swiss Conf. 1901		2,363,000	14	493	2	18	21	532	5,827 50	10 95				2	3	2		15	6,419 95
3 North German Conf. 1907		5,462,498	8	392	19	301		693	8,561 91	12 35				5	4	9		19	5,262 70
4 Rhenish Conference 1903		6,436,337	13	963	16	247	2	1,212	13,695 56	11 27				4	5	14		25	9,953 77
5 South German Conf. 1902		7,328,041	4	278	32	500	13	791	9,346 09	11 82				3	2	9		28	13,540 25
6 West German Conf. 1898		7,236,956	12	541	17	198	3	742	10,345 74	13 94				3	2	9		18	10,223 66
7 West Ger. Un. Dist. 1909		1,114,000	2	354				354	4,764 48	13 46				1		2		2	1,239 73
8 Austrian Mission 1901		18,820,023	2	41	14	252	17	310	3,024 49	9 76				3	4	12		1	777 27
9 Belgian Mission 1910		7,386,444	2	5	108			108	1,223 15	11 32				1	3	2		2	34 67
10 Holland Mission 1910		5,825,198	3	77	8	132		209	2,292 12	10 97				3		7		20	6,640 20
Totals		67,661,936	61	3,443	123	1,898	77	5,418	63,451 57	11 71	2	8,000 00	400	30	25	73	137	271	89,602 31
South African Union Conf. 1902									3,853 39					8					
11 Cape Colony Conf. 1892		2,794,849	15	493	3	28	8	529	9,098 58	16 31	7	11,108 60	930	3	4	11		19	10,754 10
12 Natal-Transvaal Conf. 1902		2,700,000	6	165	3	29	41	235	4,892 97	20 82	4	11,395 80	590	2	1	8	12	23	11,466 42
13 Barotseland Mission 1905		350,000	1	38				38	221 28	5 82				1		5		6	
14 Basutoland Mission 1899		218,903	1	14				14	193 24	5 73	1	97 40	100	1	1			2	488 90
15 Emmanuel Mission 1910		175,000			1	4		4	94 84	6 21						1		1	6 58
16 Maranatha Mission 1906		1,613,000					16	16	282 70	17 67	1	487 00	100	1				5	
17 Nyasaland Mission 1902		998,268	1	91				91	329 50	3 62	1	365 25	200	1				3	
18 Solusi Mission 1894		605,764	1	79				79	374 02	3 53	1	730 50	200	1				1	
19 Somabula Mission 1901			1	51				51	172 34	3 38								3	
20 Tsungwezi Mission 1910							2	2	11 59	5 79									
21 Zulu Mission 1910							3	3	52 60	17 53									
Totals		9,455,784	26	981	7	61	101	1,093	19,417 05	17 76	15	24,179 55	2,120	18	6	44	12	82	22,665 40
South Amer. Union Conf. 1906									9,690 65	13 90	6	3,400 00	500	1		3		4	
22 Argentine Conference 1902		6,500,000	16	697				697	2,906 05	7 38				5	1	8	19	33	9,900 00
23 Chile Conference 1907		3,500,000	14	394				394	2,288 17	26 46				5	1	2	6	14	6,264 56
24 Bolivia Mission 1907		2,500,000			1	8	1	9	128 68	12 87				1		1	2	8	966 00
25 Ecuador Mission 1906		1,500,000			1	5	5	10	819 72	12 42	6	600 00	300	2		5	6	13	3,400 00
26 Peru Mission 1906		4,600,000	1	66				66	1,190 29	6 00				2		1	3	3	300 00
27 Upper Parana Mission 1906		1,000,000	6	199				199	2,864 70	29 23				1		4	4	9	2,400 00
28 Uruguay Mission 1906		1,200,000	3	80				80											
Totals		20,800,000	40	1,436	2	13	24	1,473	17,838 26	12 11	12	4,000 00	800	18	2	29	37	86	23,406 44
Brazilian Union Conf. (f) 1911									4,168 84	8 62	4	2,000 00	400	1		1	1	3	6,025 71
29 Rio Grande do Sul Conf. 1906		1,400,000	10	372	9	111		483	3,242 25	5 99				2	2	1	6	2	378 99
30 Santa Catharina Conf. 1906		333,000	16	480	10	72	6	558	947 00	4 96				2	4	2	3	11	
31 Parana Conference 1910		406,000	6	178	8	13		191	1,900 00	14 61				1	1	1		3	
32 Sao Paulo Mission 1906		3,397,000	4	100	1	20	10	130	1,762 16	10 36				1	1	1		2	1,500 00
33 Rio Espirito Mission 1910		2,123,000	3	125	5	35	10	170	400 00	5 33				1		1		1	
34 East Brazil Mission 1910		4,795,000	3	75				75	1,500 00	5 77	2	1,000 00	100	1	1	1		3	
35 North Brazil Mission 1910		8,011,000	5	220	1	10	30	290						1	1	1		3	
Totals		20,515,000	47	1,550	34	261	56	1,867	14,015 25	7 51	6	3,000 00	500	8	6	14	9	37	7,804 70
West Indian Union Conf. 1906									558 56	2 29				1				6	
36 Central Amer. Conf. 1908		3,433,842	8	225	2	19		244	4,645 98	2 38	25	9,267 61	3,390	5	3	3	10	21	4,466 14
37 Jamaica Conference 1903		900,000	36	1,548	22	304	94	1,946	2,692 42	3 17	13	8,290 00	2,000	4	1	5	2	12	890 86
38 South Caribbean Conf. 1906		650,000	14	765	4	59	25	849	4,189 62	8 62	8	7,850 00	1,325	2	3	5	12	22	17,519 62
39 West Caribbean Conf. 1906		1,069,297	11	401	8	83	8	492	578 23	1 41	11	2,000 00	650	2	2	5		9	400 00
40 British Juliana Mission 1906		4,000,000	12	400	2	10		410	745 83	7 93				2				2	
41 Cuban Mission 1905		2,028,232	3	63	1	8	23	94	780 00	3 17	5	1,900 00	800	3	1			4	90 00
42 East Caribbean Mission 1909		600,000	5	215	4	25	6	246	433 08	2 90	3	850 00	300	1	1	1		3	
43 Hayti Mission 1905		1,000,000	4	140	3	9		149	134 83	5 86				1		1		1	
44 Porto Rico Mission 1909		1,118,012			2	23		23						1		1	5	7	3,000 00
Totals		11,199,438	93	3,757	48	540	156	4,453	14,758 55	3 31	65	30,127 61	8,465	22	12	32	29	95	26,366 62
ASIATIC DIVISION																			
China Union Mission 1909									60 00	1 39								3	157 30
45 E. China Miss. (natives) 1909		49,231,241	2	25			18	43	763 12	36 34				3				18	21
46 (Foreign workers) 1909		70,597,485	1	54			162	216	40 81	19 19	5	120 00		4				10	7
47 N. C. China M. (natives) 1909								11	384 21	34 93								7	17
48 (Foreign workers) 1909		48,701,798	1	20			100	120	18 96	16								2	3
49 S. C. China M. (natives) 1909								8	249 09	31 13				2				6	8
50 (Foreign workers) 1909		37,007,531	2	38			284	322	92 20	29								12	7
51 S. China M. (natives) 1909								16	567 76	35 49				4				12	16
52 (Foreign workers) 1909		23,876,540	2	34			150	184	198 63	1 08								8	6
53 S. E. China M. (natives) 1909								4	231 97	57 99				2				4	14
54 (Foreign workers) 1909																			
Totals		234,414,645	8	231			714	945	2,606 75	2 76	5	120 00		15				80	26
Asiatic Div. (Cont'd)																			
55 Japan Mission 1896		50,000,000	6	199			9	208	1,337 74	6 43	2	700 00	130	5	3	9	29	46	30 00
56 Korean Mission (g) 1908		15,000,000	4	96	14	255	30	381	501 01	1 43	10	320 00	600	2	2	7	1	21	30 00
57 Philippines Mission (g) 1906		9,000,000	1	30			12	42	300 00	7 50				1	2			3	1,000 00
58 Singapore Mission (g) 1904		3,000,000			1	39	5	44	556 29	13 24	1	6,331 00	200	1	1	5	1	9	3,640 28
Totals		77,000,000	11	325	15	294	66	68											

For the Year Ending Dec. 31, 1910 — Table No. 1 (Cont'd)

	Amount of Tithes appropriated to Fields outside of Conference	Total Offerings to Foreign Missions (except as noted under 22 and 26)	Total Contributions for Home Missions Work	Total Contributions for Local Church Work	Sabbath-School Dept.				Educational Department					Missionary Volunteer Dept.							
					25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39		
					Number of Sabbath-Schools	Membership	Total Sabbath-School Contributions	Total Sabbath-School Offerings to Foreign Missions	Number of Church-Schools	Number of Teachers	Total Enrollment	Estimated Value of Buildings and Equipment	Expense of Annual Maintenance	Number of Young People's Societies	Membership	Contributions for Foreign Work	Contributions for Home Missions Work	Contributions for Local Society Work	Total Contributions		
1	2,368 65	1,865 32	6,095 73																		
2	396 05	491 26			14	391	388 97	388 97							2	53		8 41	10 81		
3	987 94	1,185 49			17	291	536 14	536 14							3	65	85 50	71 85	66 63	223 98	
4	1,059 02	736 95			29	390	646 31	646 31							4	72			65 37	65 37	
5	1,758 75	1,157 76			30	944	1,038 70	1,038 70													
6	1,370 00	1,018 79			37	683	789 43	789 43							4	58	15 38	5 23	2 88	23 49	
7	1,700 35	889 20			30	752	740 61	740 61							7	195	47 11	16 40	16 22	79 73	
8	3,098 43	554 25			2	322	566 91	566 91							1	60	12 14	4 81	19 53	36 48	
9		374 74			17	289	312 06	312 06							2	26			8 18	8 18	
10		171 51			5	107	104 60	104 60													
		111 37			11	277	181 82	181 82													
	12,684 19	8,556 64	6,995 73		192	4,446	5,305 55	5,305 55							23	529	160 13	100 69	187 22	448 04	
11	1,138 20	641 34	6,860 86	413 14	27	504	616 93	616 93	5	5	48	243 50	1,461 00								
12		497 98	1,395 28	1,737 58	12	227	459 85	459 85	3	3	52	974 00	808 42								
13		37 68	80 60		11	127	10 96	10 96	11	26	128	487 00									
14				19 48	1	25			1	1	55	97 40									
15					1	26			1	2	54	78 05	792 09								
16		23 78			1	45	40 83	40 83	1	25	50	1,500									
17		14 61	9 74		2	225			7	11	150		1,461 00								
18		67 68			7	251	54 63	54 63	11	7	90	97 40	1,683 84								
19		26 30			1	85	17 29	17 29	3												
21																					
	1,188 20	1,809 32	8,346 48	2,170 20	63	1,515	1,200 54	1,200 54	56	105	2,077	1,972 35	6,206 35								
22		969 00	369 70	133 70	24	834	1,109 74	1,109 74	5	5	110		350 00								
23		139 30	900 59	456 90	33	450	507 47	507 47						2	65			10 00	10 00		
24					2	8	5 97	5 97													
25		10 93	1 66		1	7	23 11	23 11													
26		48 07	100 00	250 00	12	177	90 82	90 82	2	2	40	150 00	350 00								
27		30 93	112 46		10	199	202 77	202 77													
28		52 18	266 30		6	90	125 16	125 16													
		1,250 41	1,751 01	840 60	88	1,765	2,065 04	2,065 04	7	7	150	150 00	700 00	4	130			10 00	10 00		
29		789 73	1,174 98		22	529	314 66	314 66	6	6	104	3,678 38	500 00								
30		859 75			32	690	348 38	348 38	7	7	128	2,000 00	500 00								
31		100 00	40 00	50 00	7	202	300 00	300 00													
32		50 00		60 00	8	100	60 00	60 00													
33		123 96	50 00	60 00	8	230	103 56	103 56													
34		30 00	20 00	30 00	4	80	40 00	40 00													
35		78 00		100 00	11	250	105 00	105 00	1	1	10										
		1,176 69	1,674 73	300 00	92	2,031	1,271 60	1,271 60	14	14	242	5,678 38	1,000 00								
36																					
37		611 99			54	1,877	592 01	592 01	1	4	85										
38		429 36		220 79	20	700	295 38	295 38	1	1	20		120 00	16	200			12 17	22 45		
39		481 03	93 82		20	588	602 72	602 72						9	183	10 52	3 76	10 52	10 52		
40					13	500	92 96	92 96	5	5	225	350 00	445 12								
41		98 03			3	85	72 42	72 42						4							
42				75 00	9	241	108 79	108 79	1	1	48	500 00	285 00	1	20			3 46	3 46		
43					7	141	5 39	5 39													
44		70 65			2	25	21 46	21 46													
		1,691 06	93 82	295 79	128	4,157	1,791 13	1,790 56	8	11	378	850 00	850 12	30	403	17 04	3 76	15 63	36 43		
45					3	55	43 28	43 28													
46																					
47			25 07		8	165	24 59	24 59	2	3	60										
48					1	39			1	4	26										
49			27 38		1	39			1	1	8										
50					4	155			3	4	72										
51			42 92		4	155			4	4	76										
52																					
53			65 10		4	50	32 25	32 25	4	4	76										
54																					
			160 47		20	464	100 12	100 12	11	16	242										
55		146 49		160 07	8	251	106 66	100 92	1	4	16			1	36	5 00	2 50			7 50	
56		101 25		37 50	20	625	65 41	56 52													
57			30 00		2	35	35 00	35 00													
58		34 83	14 20	176 13	1	72	115 64	115 64						1	20			23 64	23 64		
		282 57	44 20	373 70	31	983	322 71	308 08	1	4	16			2	56	5 00	2 50	23 64	31 14		
59		133 92	200 00	100 00	25	823	436 12	436 12													
60																					
61		57 40		69 77	1	17	47 79	47 79													
62				251 88	6	76	131 00	131 00	1	1	12			1	20	11 00	3 00			14 00	
63		142 61		66 71	1	35	70 05	70 05													
64		177 34	18 06	49 08	14	176	137 44	84 64	3	4	40	50 00	386 37								
					4	147	121 86	115 76	1	2	75	110 00	200 00								
		377 35	18 06	437 42	26	451	508 14	449 24	5	7	127	160 00	536 37	1	20	11 00	3 00			14 00	

Statistical Report of Seventh-day Adventist Conferences and Missions

Church and Conference Work

NAME OF CONFERENCE OR MISSION	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Organized (a)	Population (b)	Number of Churches	Membership	Number of Companies	Membership	Number of Isolated Sabbath-Keepers	Total Sabbath-Keepers	Total Tithe Receipts	Tithe per Capita (c)	Number of Church Buildings	Estimated Value	Approximate Seating Capacity	Ordained Ministers	Licensed Ministers	Licensed Missionaries	Book and Periodical Canvassers	Total laborers (d)	Retail Value of Book and Periodical Sales
Recapitulation																			
Un. Confs. in United States																			
1 General Conference (h)																			
2 Atlantic Union Conf.	1901	15,666,295	173	4,902	19	107	452	5,461	89,238 77	16 34	67	114,750 00	9,095 48	28	11	7		67	
3 Central Union Conf.	1902	7,183,488	247	8,548	35	211	843	9,602	135,481 86	14 10	148	226,638 00	24,402 69	46	46	80	82	277	61,673 36
4 Columbia Union Conf.	1907	20,080,867	207	6,456	12	59	245	6,760	97,842 78	14 47	88	155,685 00	14,840 56	25	60	90	221	78,405 19	
5 Lake Union Conf.	1901	13,483,500	384	10,852	32	337	431	11,620	156,580 41	13 47	234	283,580 00	46,070 73	39	73	74	261	76,176 63	
6 Northern Union Conf.	1902	5,399,422	267	5,908 9	9	119	532	6,559	99,967 80	15 24	118	143,600 00	16,340 42	27	52	79	203	41,167 90	
7 N. Pacific Union Conf.	1906	2,580,768	148	6,218	22	112	327	6,657	102,498 34	15 40	100	113,394 75	13,520 49	28	48	127	262	47,892 45	
8 Pacific Union Conf.	1901	3,037,129	137	8,274	15	130	216	8,620	135,731 01	15 75	90	248,101 00	18,230 67	23	52	42	184	78,925 49	
9 Southeastern Un. Conf.	1908	7,845,410	78	1,877 6	6	53	173	2,108	31,174 90	14 79	50	33,800 00	6,630 34	12	31	55	132	42,324 60	
10 Southern Union Conf.	1901	9,304,306	74	1,603 13	13	83	103	1,789	30,822 96	17 23	35	34,400 00	5,850 32	21	68	61	188	32,991 39	
11 Southwestern Un. Conf.	1902	7,455,447	132	4,422 18	14	102	217	4,741	53,230 93	11 23	69	78,218 00	12,700 36	15	29	125	205	58,054 39	
12 Totals for 1910		92,036,622	1,837	59,060	177	1,318	3,539	63,917	932,519 76	14 59	999	1,432,166 75	167,727 53	534	269	588	829	2,252	564,152 92
13 Totals for 1909		84,435,805	1,826	59,785	237	1,853	3,484	65,122	860,973 86	13 21	987	1,406,151 41	160,131 517	517	246	543	908	2,273	522,065 95
14 Gain for 1910		7,600,817	11				55		71,945 90	1 38	12	26,015 34	7,596	17	23	40			42,086 97
Uncon. in Canada																			
15 Canadian Union Conf.	1901	5,426,946	40	870	6	29	132	1,031	11,895 88	11 54	19	25,100 00	2,700 8	8	10	20	5	43	7,279 47
16 West. Canadian Conf.	1907	1,584,557	40	943	2	20	383	1,346	22,505 86	16 72	19	30,225 00	1,770	16	6	14	32	68	20,467 82
17 Totals for 1910		7,011,503	80	1,813 85	8	49	515	2,377	34,401 74	14 47	38	55,325 00	4,470 24	16	34	37	111	27,747 29	
18 Totals for 1909		6,961,265	75	1,758 6	4	46	410	2,214	30,734 55	13 88	32	49,725 00	4,154 22	17	33	37	109	27,191 90	
19 Gain for 1910		50,238	5	55 2	3	105	163		3,667 19	59	6	5,600 00	316	2		1			555 39
Australasian Union for 1910																			
20 Totals for 1909	1894	41,137,235	122	4,172	24	191	234	4,597	75,551 76	16 44	69	73,661 73	10,504 31	26	63	100	254		88,787 52
21 Gain for 1910		52,602,297	117	3,857	37	267	322	4,446	70,423 74	15 84	69	77,325 60	9,284 28	22	89	95	264		78,668 16
21 Gain for 1910			5	315			151		5,128 02	60			1,220	8	4	5			10,149 36
European Union Confs.																			
22 General																			
23 British Union Conf.	1902	45,015,429	59	1,826	12	107	6	1,939	26,463 02	13 65	9	8,279 00	1,330	14	18	24	174	231	69,406 18
24 East German Un. Conf.	1909	74,370,931	77	3,525	155	2,428	59	6,012	68,489 67	10 56	1	6,000 00	400	31	24	76	97	236	55,695 03
25 Latin Union Conf.	1907	106,914,842	26	819	21	241		1,060	11,037 10	10 41	2	14,000 00	400	14	9	16	11	54	10,735 99
26 Levant Union Mission		52,723,891	14	236	12	67	19	822	1,632 14	5 07				6	5	4	9	31	634 73
27 Russian Union Conf.	1907	151,175,000	152	3,952				3,952	21,242 84	5 37	5	3,700 00	750	18	10	29	47	108	10,483 96
28 Scandinavian Un. Conf.	1901	13,705,621	93	3,094	4	27	24	3,145	27,823 08	8 85	8	42,393 21	1,425 17	4	24	88	140	76,533 99	
29 West German Un. Conf.	1909	67,661,938	61	3,443	123	1,898	77	5,418	68,451 57	11 71	2	8,000 00	400	30	25	73	137	271	89,602 31
30 East African Missions		19,020,801	4	100				100	840 75	8 41				4	8	10		24	
31 Totals for 1910		530,588,501	486	16,995	327	4,768	185	21,948	215,080 74	9 84	27	82,372 21	4,705 135	99	256	563	1,099	313,093 89	
32 Totals for 1909		529,100,981	464	15,524	290	3,830	272	19,626	194,546 01	9 91	21	85,368 01	6,000 130	90	235	490	969	312,310 14	
33 Gain for 1910		1,487,540	22	1,471	07	938		2,322	21,434 73		6			5	9	21	73	130	783 75
Miscellaneous Union Confs.																			
34 South African Un. Conf.	1902	9,455,784	26	931	7	61	101	1,093	19,417 05	17 76	15	24,179 55	2,120 18	6	44	12	82		22,665 40
35 S. American Un. Conf.	1906	20,800,000	40	1,436 2	13	24	24	1,478	17,838 26	12 11	12	4,000 00	800 18	2	29	37	86		23,406 44
36 Brazilian Union Conf.	1911	20,515,000	47	1,550	34	261	56	1,867	14,015 25	7 51	6	3,000 00	500 8	6	14	9	37		7,804 70
37 West Indian Un. Conf.	1909	11,199,433	93	3,757	48	540	150	4,463	14,758 55	3 31	65	30,127 61	8,465 22	12	32	29	95		26,366 02
38 Asiatic Division	1906	311,414,645	19	556	15	294	780	1,630	5,801 79	3 25	18	7,471 00	930 24	8	101	67	200		5,381 94
39 India Union Mission	1910	315,000,000	9	166	13	424	3	593	5,032 68	8 49	1	500 00	100 10	7	53	14	84		3,542 14
40 Miscellaneous Missions		65,265,815	10	372	14	170	36	578	3,372 07	6 70	6	8,375 00	800 4	7	25	10	46		14,714 56
41 Totals for 1910		755,650,677	244	8,768	133	1,763	1,156	11,637	80,235 65	6 87	123	77,653 16	13,715 104	48	298	168	630		103,881 30
42 Totals for 1909		925,246,183	209	7,578	124	1,463	492	9,523	61,965 30	6 52	118	73,389 11	12,855 90	50	207	130	489		52,367 87
43 Gain for 1910			35	1,190	9	310	664	2,164	18,270 35	35	5	4,264 05	860 14			91	38	141	51,513 93
44 Total for United States		92,036,622	1,837	59,060	177	1,318	3,539	63,917	932,519 76	14 59	999	1,432,166 75	167,727 53	534	269	588	829	2,252	564,152 92
45 All other Countries		1,332,387,916	792	81,748	492	6,771	2,020	40,609	932,519 76	10 59	267	289,162 10	33,394 234	189	651	868	2,094		533,510 50
46 Grand Totals for 1910		1,424,424,538	2,769	90,808	669	8,089	5,559	104,526	1,338,169 65	12 81	1,256	1,721,178 85	201,121 828	458	1,234	1,697	4,346	1,097,663 42	
47 Grand Totals for 1909		1,593,346,526	2,691	88,502	664	7,449	4,980	100,931	1,218,243 46	12 07	1,246	1,691,959 13	192,424 787	425	1,107	1,660	4,104	991,615 72	
48 Gain for 1910			78	2,306	5	640	649	3,595	120,446 19	74 10	29,219 72	8,697 41	33	127	87	242		106,047 70	
49 Per Cent of Gain for 1910			3.00	2.61	.08	8.59	12.87	3.56	9.89	.79		1.72	4.52	5.21	7.76	11.47	2.23	5.89	10.70

Remarks regarding the rapid development of the work, and comments upon various features of this report, might be made at considerable length; but it is unnecessary: the figures speak for themselves, and make plain the whole story.

It will be sufficient, in closing, to allude briefly to a few of the leading facts, which are clearly set forth in Summary No. 9. This shows that during the last forty-five years there has been a gain of 99 conferences (and, in addition, there are now 87 mission fields where in 1865 there was none). There are now 188 institutions, instead of but one in 1865. The valuation of institutions, etc., has increased over ten million dollars, and the gain in communicants has been over 100,000. The total annual contributions has increased over two million dollars, while the amount contributed annually has increased from \$3.00 per capita to \$21.27 per capita. That is, to-day there

Summary No. 9

Year	Confs.	Institutions	Value	Sabbath-Keepers	Annual Contributions	Per Cent of Gain	Per Capita
1865	7	1	\$ 38,712.53	4,000	\$ 12,000.00	....	\$3.00
1875	13	5	282,179.55	8,022	39,618.62	229.15	4.94
1885	28	11	885,382.97	20,547	167,540.43	322.87	8.11
1895	36	29	2,858,725.82	47,680	419,801.65	150.58	8.80
1905	80	126	a 4,799,419.51	87,311	1,180,917.64	181.31	13.52
1910	106	188	a 10,633,266.71	104,526	2,223,767.52	b 88.31	21.27

a For 1905 and 1910 the value of church

For the Year Ending Dec. 31, 1910.—Table No. 1 (Cont'd)

Amount of Tithe ap- propriated to Fields ²¹ outside of Confer- ence	Total Offerings to Foreign Missions ²² (except as noted un- der 28 and 36)	Total Contributions for Home Mission ²³ Work	Total Contributions for Local Church ²⁴ Work	Sabbath-School Dept.				Educational Department					Missionary Volunteer Dept.				
				25 Number of Sabbath- Schools	26 Membership	27 Total Sabbath-School Contributions	28 Total Sabbath-School Offerings to Foreign Missions	29 Number of Church- Schools	30 Number of Teachers	31 Total Enrollment	32 Estimated Value of Buildings and Equip- ment	33 Expense of Annual Maintenance	34 Number of Young People's Societies	35 Membership	36 Contributions for For- eign Work	37 Contributions for Home Mission Work	38 Contributions for Lo- cal Society Work	39 Total Contributions

Recapitulation

1	227 74	23,741 18	14,817 23	14,746 94	204	4,976	8,484 68	8,484 68	23	24	302	3,400 00	4,618 50	41	559	366 02	104 90	378 76	850 28
2	6,908 33	39,109 00	19,238 30	15,513 55	333	8,395	13,572 95	12,801 67	62	33	1,300	27,015 87	19,860 00	73	1,370	3,335 73	432 64	832 23	4,000 00
3	5,156 26	23,122 81	6,882 12	11,327 67	255	6,269	10,411 11	10,345 12	26	28	429	7,255 00	4,991 22	47	907	445 56	359 26	190 18	995 00
4	10,795 91	36,277 43	14,214 52	9,418 08	449	10,475	13,750 28	12,955 68	100	114	1,341	25,190 10	16,959 95	81	1,312	509 08	124 03	265 48	898 59
5	13,690 20	30,394 12	22,780 99	4,992 26	395	7,132	11,407 67	11,071 21	37	37	494	9,850 00	7,760 00	25	370	157 48	121 23	31 26	309 97
6	12,712 22	29,294 40	6,892 70	5,392 50	222	6,550	11,811 39	11,523 53	49	62	1,178	37,129 00	15,923 00	49	1,070	1,275 41	144 23	216 83	1,636 52
7	5,379 88	42,516 91	38,867 84	21,453 05	171	7,258	14,999 63	14,334 90	52	72	1,446	33,120 00	21,439 79	54	1,410	1,656 35	543 94	363 45	2,563 74
8	4,557 04	1,684 74	1,091 51	2,511 34	121	2,440	3,416 54	3,407 49	32	40	539	2,995 00	1,767 00	20	287	336 44	92 45	36 14	465 03
9	8,474 79	9,589 07	4,625 14	2,048 94	217	5,267	7,315 74	7,315 74	47	60	1,155	12,150 00	6,906 00	36	597	64 48	160 78	61 72	286 98
10	68,345 33	249,290 33	132,530 51	88,495 84	2,462	60,923	97,498 00	94,530 84	457	559	9,514	160,004 97	107,241 83	438	8,039	8,204 10	2,145 07	2,515 35	12,864 52
11	77,857 39	214,884 51	78,897 57	115,337 92	2,469	60,487	86,708 19	81,225 41	450	509	8,325	184,990 00	97,902 06	418	7,574	7,180 07	3,985 27	2,464 39	13,629 73
12	34,405 82	53,632 94	-----	-----	-----	436	10,789 81	13,305 43	7	50	1,189	25,014 97	9,339 77	20	465	1,024 03	-----	50 96	-----
13	4,325 27	109 64	336 73	51	906	1,269 03	1,220 61	-----	1	1	17	-----	170 00	11	134	135 19	36 51	22 21	133 91
14	7,602 94	3,593 78	1,791 60	57	1,531	2,696 56	2,696 56	-----	7	8	118	2,500 00	1,095 00	7	120	10 50	38 15	103 10	151 75
15	11,928 21	3,703 42	2,123 33	108	2,437	3,965 59	3,916 57	-----	8	9	135	2,500 00	1,265 00	18	254	145 69	74 66	125 31	345 66
16	7,559 02	7,699 67	1,139 82	113	2,169	3,098 64	2,973 47	-----	11	11	185	500 00	440 00	7	114	26 10	54 92	38 55	119 57
17	4,369 19	-----	988 51	-----	268	866 95	943 10	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,000 00	825 00	11	140	119 59	19 74	86 76	226 09
18	9,802 36	11,743 35	15,264 65	6,435 49	212	5,560	10,443 41	10,436 34	22	22	371	4,217 42	3,744 11	89	1,837	3,037 38	745 64	857 11	4,140 13
19	2,319 01	7,230 52	9,067 21	6,213 43	207	5,480	8,792 86	8,649 40	20	21	358	3,845 69	1,029 76	86	1,567	2,807 96	390 76	339 46	3,538 18
20	7,483 35	4,512 88	6,197 44	222 06	5	80	1,650 55	1,786 94	2	1	18	871 73	2,714 35	3	270	229 42	354 88	17 65	601 95
21	711 81	3,680 51	2,223 82	4,683 29	86	1,925	1,916 49	1,899 24	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	14	154	91	78 81	12 36	92 08
22	12,309 27	8,255 49	10,751 02	232	5,390	5,478 27	5,478 27	-----	20	20	612	176 80	432 91	25 66	635 37	-----	-----	-----	-----
23	2,008 52	870 75	1,992 10	55	898	1,070 96	1,077 46	-----	9	118	-----	-----	-----	-----	115 70	-----	-----	-----	115 70
24	270 06	-----	767 69	153	4,667	2,278 84	2,278 84	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
25	3,133 09	7,072 60	2,353	147	2,353	2,144 81	2,135 17	-----	5	4	105	80 00	650 00	9	256	15 85	8 11	50 00	73 96
26	5,022 27	8,556 64	6,995 73	192	4,440	5,305 55	5,305 55	-----	23	529	160 13	100 69	187 22	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	448 04
27	12,684 19	173 30	-----	4	37	64 56	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
28	30,727 54	33,156 11	21,609 91	6,675 39	895	20,002	18,423 44	18,403 55	5	4	105	80 00	650 00	75	1,669	353 69	736 22	275 24	1,365 15
29	17,368 73	24,541 68	23,742 00	7,676 66	781	18,232	15,629 72	15,512 03	14	21	789	1,040 00	350 00	34	837	250 40	782 87	108 70	1,141 97
30	13,858 81	8,614 43	-----	115	1,770	2,793 72	2,891 52	-----	-----	-----	-----	300 00	41	832	103 29	-----	166 54	223 18	-----
31	1,188 20	1,809 32	8,346 48	2,170 20	63	1,515	1,200 54	1,200 54	56	105	2,077	1,972 35	6,206 35	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
32	1,250 41	1,761 01	840 60	88	1,765	2,065 04	2,065 04	-----	7	7	150	150 00	700 00	4	130	-----	-----	10 00	10 00
33	1,176 69	1,674 73	300 00	92	2,081	1,271 60	1,271 60	-----	14	14	242	5,678 38	1,000 00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
34	1,691 06	93 52	295 79	123	4,157	1,791 13	1,700 56	-----	8	11	378	850 00	850 12	30	403	17 04	3 76	15 63	36 43
35	282 57	204 67	373 70	51	1,447	434 71	420 08	-----	12	20	258	-----	-----	2	56	5 00	2 60	23 64	31 14
36	133 92	200 00	100 00	25	823	436 12	436 12	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
37	377 35	18 06	437 42	26	461	508 14	449 24	-----	5	7	127	160 00	586 37	1	20	11 00	3 00	-----	14 00
38	1,133 20	6,221 32	12,238 77	4,517 71	473	12,239	7,707 28	7,543 13	102	164	3,232	3,810 73	9,342 84	27	609	33 04	9 26	49 27	91 57
39	940 28	4,223 25	7,283 46	1,796 43	397	10,305	6,453 39	5,953 57	84	106	2,178	4,443 15	4,980 32	31	766	167 54	5 00	34 61	207 15
40	197 92	1,998 07	5,005 31	2,721 28	76	1,934	1,253 89	1,589 61	18	58	1,054	4,367 58	4,362 52	-----	-----	-----	4 26	14 66	-----
41	68,345 33	249,290 33	132,530 51	88,495 84	2,462	60,923	97,498 00	94,530 84	457	559	9,514	160,004 97	107,241 83	438	8,039	8,204 10	2,145 07	2,515 35	12,864 52
42	41,668 10	68,048 99	52,866 75	19,766 92	1,689	40,238	40,539 72	40,239 64	137	199	3,843	15,608 15	15,001 95	209	4,369	3,569 80	1,565 78	806 93	5,042 51
43	110,013 43	312,339 32	185,397 26	108,252 76	4,151	101,161	138,037 72	134,890 48	594	758	13,357	175,613 12	122,243 78	647	12,408 11	11,773 90	3,710 85	3,322 28	18,807 03
44	98,485 41	253,438 98	131,689 91	132,163 26	3,967	96,673	120,682 80	114,213 88	579	668	11,835	144,318 84	104,702 14	576	10,358 10	10,432 07	5,218 82	2,985 71	18,636 60
45	11,528 02	53,900 34	53,707 35	-----	184	4,488	17,354 92	20,616 60	15	90	1,522	31,294 28	17,541 64	71	1,550	1,341 83	-----	336 57	170 43
46	11 72	20 35	40 79	-----	4 64	4 65	14 38	18 06	2 59	13 47	12 86	21 68	16 76	12 32	14 28	12 34	-----	11 27	.92

That which inspires confidence in the ultimate success of a movement is the demonstrated evidence of its growth and development. What greater evidence could one expect than is seen in this cause? Within a single generation its numbers multiplied by twenty-five, and each member contributing for the support of the work over seven times the amount contributed per member a generation ago. Thus the efficiency of each member has increased sevenfold, and the numbers multiplied by twenty-five; in other words, over 175 times more work is being accomplished to-day for the support and extension of this cause than was being done a generation ago; and this relates only to the evangelistic phase, and takes no account of the institutional work now being carried forward as a strong auxiliary factor in the promulgation of this cause. And the

end is not yet; for the Lord has set his hand to finish his work in the earth, and in so far as these means and agencies are consecrated to this purpose, he will use them in a wonderful way for the accomplishment of this result.

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 distinction between conferences and mission fields is indicated by the names assigned each in the list.

(b) The population in the United States is according to the 1910 census returns, all divisions according to county lines being figured accurately.

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

(d) By total laborers in column 19 is meant the total number employed in the conference or mission field in evangelistic work, including not only the four classes named in the preceding columns, but all other persons not thus specified. The totals

in column 19 are not always, therefore, the totals of the four preceding columns, but are frequently greater.

(e) All receipts of Kansas Conference for first eight months of 1910 (at the end of which the conference was divided) were prorated on the basis of membership of the two divisions.

(f) After repeated requests for months, and yet no response, it becomes necessary to use the figures for the preceding year, with such changes as can be gathered in various ways.

(g) A failure to receive returns for 1910 makes necessary the use of the figures for 1909, with such changes as are supposed to be correct.

(h) Under General Conference are included those engaged in general labor, and not accounted for elsewhere.

(i) The total book and periodical sales for 1910 are more accurately given in Table No. 2, section 2, where the sales of the publishing houses themselves are shown to be \$1,560,510.58. 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 No. 3, as the sales for the year. The report of conference sales, however, is retained throughout the report, in order that the showing for the various conferences may be referred to by those desiring the information.

Denominational Institutions—Table No. 2

Section I—Educational Institutions (a)

A. Under Conference Supervision

NAME	ADDRESS	3	4	5	6	Enrolment		Teachers		11	12	13	14	15	16
						Assets	Buildings	Acres (b)	Capacity (c)							Men	Women	Men	Women	Grades (d)	Library Volumes	Laboratory Facilities (e)	Manual Training Facilities (f)	Graduates (g)	Entering Work (h)
Addington Inter. School	Addington, Oklahoma	\$ 3,000 00	1	1	125	54	61	2	3	1-10	25	no	no	8	9
Adelphian Academy	Holly, Michigan	27,626 07	4	78	70	29	39	3	3	7-11	700	yes	yes	9	1
Alberta Industrial Academy	Lacombe, Alberta	14,289 90	3	153	80	34	29	3	3	7-12	150	no	yes	---	8
Alpharetta Inter. School	Alpharetta, Georgia	2,050 00	1	1	75	20	10	1	1	1-10	---	no	no	---	---
Ames Industrial Academy	Eagle, Idaho	22,876 68	1	20	80	30	41	2	3	1-11	250	no	no	---	50
Avondale Sc. for Chr. Wk's (I)	Ocoanabong, N. S. W. Anst.	84,145 40	20	1,110	225	100	100	12	8	7-13	250	yes	yes	20	---
Battle Creek Indus. Academy	Battle Creek, Michigan	5,200 00	1	2	200	57	68	1	4	1-12	300	yes	yes	5	11
Beechwood Man. Tr. Academy	Fairland, Indiana	3,526 78	3	13	60	30	45	4	4	6-10	300	no	yes	---	12
Bethel Academy	Bethel, Wisconsin	33,556 01	8	195	70	43	55	3	4	7-10	285	no	yes	---	---
Bethel Girls' School (I)	Canton, China	1,637 52	1	---	50	---	40	---	2	1-9	---	---	---	---	---
Broadview Swedish Seminary	La Grange, Illinois	25,935 00	4	78	60	12	11	3	1	7-14	100	no	yes	---	---
Burmese School	Meiktila, Burma	1,000 00	1	26	75	30	35	3	---	1-9	25	no	yes	---	---
Cedar Lake Academy	Cedar Lake, Michigan	13,089 19	2	82	80	20	30	2	3	7-11	300	no	yes	7	11
Central California Int. School	Armona, Cal.	3,150 00	3	5	125	50	57	1	3	1-11	50	no	yes	---	8
Clearwater Indus. School (I)	Clearwater Lake, Wisconsin	4,620 00	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	2
Claremont Union College	Kenilworth, South Africa	39,178 64	4	23	70	50	35	2	4	1-11	400	no	yes	---	---
Clinton German Seminary	Clinton, Missouri	79,336 83	4	112	200	73	32	0	3	7-14	300	yes	no	---	---
Danish-Norwegian Seminary	Hutchinson, Minnesota	54,053 79	2	160	100	44	38	4	2	7-14	261	no	no	---	---
Darling Range School	West Australia	13,048 61	5	100	60	22	22	3	3	6-12	200	no	yes	3	8
Eastern Colorado Academy	Loveland, Colorado	13,239 54	2	12	80	35	40	3	1	1-11	---	yes	yes	---	1
Elk Point Academy	Elk Point, South Dakota	23,375 27	2	40	80	45	35	4	5	7-12	350	yes	yes	---	15
Emmanuel Missionary College	Berrien Springs, Michigan	114,094 41	27	264	175	102	148	10	11	1-16	3,300	yes	yes	11	61
Fernando Academy	San Fernando, California	29,272 95	7	15	125	58	57	6	7	1-12	500	yes	yes	25	13
Fiji Training School	Buresala, Fiji	5,454 40	9	270	40	17	10	3	2	7-12	---	no	yes	1	1
Florisda Correspondence School	Washington, D. C.	722 61	---	---	---	110	83	9	2	8-16	38	---	---	---	---
Forest Home Indus. Academy	Mt. Vernon Washington	10,843 34	2	40	100	45	46	1	3	1-10	150	yes	no	10	16
Fox River Academy	Sheridan, Illinois	21,792 57	6	43	60	34	26	2	4	7-11	500	yes	no	---	6
Friedensau Indus. School	Friedensau, Germany	68,756 49	2	---	200	100	100	6	7	9-12	1,000	yes	yes	59	59
Goldsbury Inter. School	Goldsbury, Missouri	2,050 00	2	1	60	8	9	1	---	7-10	10	no	no	---	3
Gravel Ford Academy	Gravel Ford, Oregon	4,000 00	2	---	50	22	28	---	3	1-10	20	no	no	9	12
Guatemala English School	Central America	650 00	1	---	100	77	48	---	2	1-9	50	no	yes	2	---
Haapal School	Tonga Islands	(k) 500 00	1	---	40	15	17	1	1	1-9	---	no	no	---	---
Hamby Intermediate School	Abilene, Texas	1,000 01	1	1	75	39	32	2	1	1-10	---	no	no	4	4
Hastings Inter. School	Hastings, Nebraska	750 00	1	---	75	15	41	1	4	1-10	50	no	yes	---	---
Hazel Industrial Academy	Hazel, Kentucky	6,688 25	3	52	40	14	15	2	2	7-10	150	no	yes	7	6
Hemingford Inter. School	Hemingford, Nebraska	4,050 00	4	40	30	11	18	1	3	1-10	---	no	no	---	1
Hill Agricultural Academy	Downs, Kansas	10,184 13	2	40	14	20	26	1	2	1-10	---	no	no	---	---
International Bible Tr. School	Brooklyn, New York	388 50	---	---	25	7	10	1	---	special	---	no	no	---	---
Iowa Industrial Academy	Starr, Iowa	31,951 02	5	100	80	38	39	4	2	7-12	500	yes	yes	3	12
Javanese School	Java	243 25	1	11	30	15	15	2	---	1-9	---	---	---	---	---
Keene Industrial Academy	Keene, Texas	56,963 13	9	103	350	163	171	4	6	1-13	1,000	yes	yes	21	12
Korean Mission School	Soonan, Chosen	1,000 00	3	20	60	54	24	4	2	1-8	---	no	yes	---	1
Latin Union School	Gland, Switzerland	9,874 51	1	---	35	12	13	3	1	9-12	75	no	no	11	10
Lanrewood Indus. Academy	Gaston, Oregon	8,411 55	2	58	90	56	40	2	5	7-12	100	no	yes	---	---
Lodi Normal Academy	Lodi, California	47,068 60	5	20	250	108	117	8	11	1-14	409	yes	yes	15	29
Loma Linda College	Loma Linda, California	(l)	---	---	200	47	54	9	7	9-14	550	yes	yes	17	55
Lornedale Academy	Lorne Park, Ontario	15,846 02	5	50	40	11	9	2	1	7-12	100	no	yes	1	6
Manson Industrial Academy	Fitt Meadows, B. C.	19,700 00	2	147	60	24	29	3	2	8-12	140	no	yes	---	7
Maplewood Academy	Maple Plain, Minnesota	22,288 82	3	94	80	53	57	4	4	7-12	350	yes	no	5	14
Meadow Glade Indus. Acad.	Manor, Washington	8,000 00	2	20	100	51	45	2	4	7-12	100	yes	no	1	---
Mt. Hills Academy	Bozeman, Montana	16,380 00	3	32	75	20	24	2	2	1-11	250	no	no	2	---
Mt. Vernon College	Mt. Vernon, Ohio	39,953 08	4	25	150	74	104	6	7	1-16	1,654	yes	yes	15	19
New Hope School	Bryan's Mill, Texas	500 00	2	50	23	23	1	1	1	1-10	---	no	no	---	1
Oakwood Manual Tr. School	Huntsville, Alabama	40,173 87	7	358	100	38	42	5	3	6-12	150	no	yes	7	18
Pacific Union College	St. Helena, California	70,000 00	17	1,600	150	83	57	6	8	1-15	1,000	yes	yes	---	7
Pna Training School	Pua, Chile	5,410 01	2	44	50	33	12	1	3	1-10	---	no	no	---	7
Pukekura Training School	New Zealand	34,873 43	4	168	75	21	20	3	3	7-10	260	no	yes	---	6
River Plate Academy	Argentina, South America	15,700 00	3	140	125	50	68	0	4	1-12	150	no	yes	5	20
Royal Intermediate School	Cottage Grove, Oregon	3,600 00	2	4	60	34	28	3	3	1-12	---	no	no	9	---
Scandinavian Un. Miss. School	Skodsborg, Denmark	24,715 06	1	---	58	24	31	2	2	9-10	100	yes	no	4	21
Shenandoah Valley Tr. Acad.	New Market, Virginia	8,806 50	3	42	20	11	11	1	1	7-10	102	no	no	---	---
Shenandoah Valley Tr. Acad.	New Market, Virginia	8,806 50	3	42	20	11	11	1	1	7-10	102	no	no	---	---
Shenandoah Valley Tr. Acad.	New Market, Virginia	8,806 50	3	42	20	11	11	1	1	7-10	102	no	no	---	---
Shenandoah Valley Tr. Acad.	New Market, Virginia	8,806 50	3	42	20	11	11	1	1	7-10	102	no	no	---	---
Shenandoah Valley Tr. Acad.	New Market, Virginia	8,806 50	3	42	20	11	11	1	1	7-10	102	no	no	---	---
Shenandoah Valley Tr. Acad.	New Market, Virginia	8,806 50	3	42	20	11	11	1	1	7-10	102	no	no	---	---
Shenandoah Valley Tr. Acad.	New Market, Virginia	8,806 50	3	42	20	11	11	1	1	7-10	102	no	no	---	---
Shenandoah Valley Tr. Acad.	New Market, Virginia	8,806 50	3	42	20	11	11	1	1	7-10	102	no	no	---	---
Shenandoah Valley Tr. Acad.	New Market, Virginia	8,806 50	3	42	20	11	11	1	1	7-10	102	no	no	---	---
Shenandoah Valley Tr. Acad.	New Market, Virginia	8,806 50	3	42	20	11	11	1	1	7-10	102	no	no	---	---
Shenandoah Valley Tr. Acad.	New Market, Virginia	8,806 50	3	42	20	11	11	1	1	7-10	102	no	no	---	---
Shenandoah Valley Tr. Acad.	New Market, Virginia	8,806 50	3	42	20	11	11	1	1	7-10	102	no	no	---	---
Shenandoah Valley Tr. Acad.	New Market, Virginia	8,806 50	3	42	20	11	11	1	1	7-10	102	no	no	---	---
Shenandoah Valley Tr. Acad.	New Market, Virginia	8,806 50	3	42	20	11	11	1	1	7-10	102	no	no	---	---
Shenandoah Valley Tr. Acad.	New Market, Virginia	8,806 50	3	42	20	11	11	1	1	7-10	102	no	no	---	---
Shenandoah Valley Tr. Acad.	New Market, Virginia	8,806 50	3	42	20	11	11	1	1	7-10	102	no	no	---	---
Shenandoah Valley Tr. Acad.	New Market, Virginia	8,806 50	3	42	20	11	11	1	1	7-10	102	no	no	---	---
Shenandoah Valley Tr. Acad.	New Market, Virginia	8,806 50	3	42	20	11	11	1	1	7-10	102	no	no	---	---
Shenandoah Valley Tr. Acad.	New Market, Virginia	8,806 50	3	42	20	11	11	1	1	7-10	102	no	no	---	---
Shenandoah Valley Tr. Acad.	New Market, Virginia	8,806 50	3	42	20	11	11	1	1	7-10	102	no	no	---	---
Shenandoah Valley Tr. Acad.	New Market, Virginia	8,806 50	3	42	20	11	11	1	1	7-10	102	no	no	---	---
Shenandoah Valley Tr. Acad.	New Market, Virginia	8,806 50	3	42	20	11	11	1	1	7-10	102	no	no	---	---
Shenandoah Valley Tr. Acad.	New Market, Virginia	8,806 50	3	42	20	11	11	1	1	7-10	102	no	no	---	---
Shenandoah Valley Tr. Acad.	New Market, Virginia	8,806 50	3	42	20	11	11	1	1	7-10	102	no	no	---	---
Shenandoah Valley Tr. Acad.	New Market, Virginia	8,806 50	3	42											

Section 2—Publshing Houses

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NAME	ADDRESS	Assets	Book Sales	Periodical Sales	Buildings	Employees	Period's P'bl's'd	Lan-ges
Avondale Press	Oooranbong, N. S. W., Australia	\$11,095 25	\$ 393 58	\$ 8,629 08	1	25	5	10
Brazil Publishing House	Sao Paulo, Brazil, South America	17,809 82	4,806 65	1,219 06	2	7	3	2
British Publishing House	Watford, England	58,891 36	51,838 03	34,421 79	1	27	3	4
Buenos Aires Publishing House	Buenos Aires, South America	5,000 00	600 00	9,960 00	1	7	4	1
Canadian Publishing Association	Port Hope, Ontario	7,425 96	8,485 99	3,628 04	1	1	1	1
Christian Record Publishing Co.	College View, Nebraska	2,419 70	2 35	103 10	—	5	1	1
Constantinople Publishing House	Constantinople, Turkey	2,308 11	634 12	—	1	2	—	6
Emmanuel Missionary College Press	Berrien Springs, Michigan	5,234 00	2,824 85	1,109 00	1	6	1	1
Fijian Press	Fiji, Pacific Ocean	2,500 00	50 00	750 00	1	5	1	2
Finland Publishing House	Helsingfors, Finland	8,206 73	9,786 98	1,116 21	1	2	1	1
Hamburg Publishing House	Hamburg, Germany	90,505 14	102,000 00	64,962 20	4	68	17	16
India Publishing House	Lucknow, India	3,979 89	2,772 60	1,324 48	1	12	4	6
International Publishing Assn.	College View, Nebraska	49,798 80	14,018 43	19,628 00	2	40	10	4
Japanese Publishing House	Tokyo, Japan	500 00	100 00	4,900 00	1	3	1	1
Javanese Publishing House	Soekaboemi, Java	500 00	250 00	—	1	1	—	3
Korean Mission Press	Seoul, Chosen, Korea	640 94	184 25	25 00	—	1	—	1
Latin Union Publishing House	Gland, Switzerland	7,198 76	5,737 93	4,908 06	1	5	1	1
Mexican Publishing House	Tacubaya, D. F., Mexico	9,942 32	352 11	1,415 20	1	5	2	4
Pacific Press Publishing Assn.	Mountain View, California	263,255 40	304,076 82	93,379 35	2	80	4	6
Review and Herald Pub. Assn.	Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.	271,653 56	188,550 99	177,044 65	2	100	7	1
Scandinavian Publishing House	Christiania, Norway	34,192 33	37,047 67	8,965 74	1	10	3	2
Seventh-day Adventist Miss. Press	Shanghai, China	4,452 40	8,657 00	1,343 00	1	14	1	4
Signs Publishing Company	Warburton, Victoria, Australia	117,302 15	75,104 36	12,960 30	1	58	1	1
South African Publishing House	Cape Town, South Africa	16,795 54	434 20	4,832 99	1	2	1	7
South Lancaester Printing Co.	South Lancaester, Massachusetts	15,442 77	2,000 00	33,000 00	1	15	4	1
Southern Publishing Association	Nashville, Tennessee	132,482 72	171,300 68	29,630 74	7	57	3	1
Stockholm Publishing House	Stockholm, Sweden	17,544 27	22,942 15	6,907 85	1	4	3	1
Wateman Publishing Assn.	Riversdale, Jamaica	19,014 77	310 00	7,908 05	1	10	2	2
Miscellaneous periodicals in United States				10,000 00	10	36	34	
Totals for 1910	28	\$1,176,092 39	\$1,016,311 74	544,198 84	56	610	126	(A)
Totals for 1909	27	1,142,124 62	893,149 31	509,294 69	48	605	124	
Total book and periodical sales			\$1,560,510 58					

Section 3—Sanitariums

A. Under Conference Supervision

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NAME	ADDRESS	Assets	Buildings	Acres	Capacity	Patients Treated	Charity Work	Physicians	Nurses	Other Employees	Total Employees
Adelaide Sanitarium (e)	Adelaide, South Australia	\$ 9,060 45	2	2	11	50	—	1	3	1	5
Atlanta Sanitarium	Atlanta, Georgia	18,537 91	1	—	12	126	\$ 269 50	1	4	2	7
Avondale Health Retreat (e)	Oooranbong, N. S. W.	7,117 84	1	—	15	150	—	1	5	3	9
Boulder Sanitarium	Boulder, Colorado	145,525 43	20	95	130	1,000	—	3	50	35	88
Calcutta Bath & Tr. Rooms (a)	Calcutta, India	1,784 24	1	5	—	2,089	260 00	—	2	7	9
Cape Sanitarium	Plumstead, South Africa	34,223 61	4	5	40	(e) 400	1,049 33	2	12	3	17
Caterham Sanitarium	Caterham, England	27,033 44	2	25	50	300	1,200 00	1	14	4	19
Christchurch Sanitarium	Papanui, Christchurch, New Zealand	21,191 24	2	6	18	106	58 44	—	4	6	10
Christiania Health Home	Christiania, Norway	3,780 00	1	—	—	(e) 350	191 49	—	5	5	10
Florida Sanitarium	Orlando, Florida	20,268 76	10	47	40	2,102	—	2	6	5	17
Friedensau Sanitarium	Friedensau, Germany	158,818 00	3	8	66	765	23 20	2	64	8	74
Frydenstrand Sanitarium (e)	Fredrikshavn, Denmark	31,600 60	1	8	50	289	2,004 19	1	10	14	25
Glendale Sanitarium	Glendale, California	65,420 61	3	5	60	470	509 80	2	30	28	60
Graysville Sanitarium	Graysville, Tennessee	29,883 53	8	30	30	250	800 00	1	6	7	14
Iowa Sanitarium	Nevada, Iowa	103,916 61	1	55	70	334	2,700 00	2	23	7	32
Jerusalem Health Home	Jerusalem, Syria	1,360 61	1	—	15	275	200 00	—	2	3	5
Kansas Sanitarium	Wichita, Kansas	46,757 12	6	20	50	350	1,861 85	2	21	8	31
Kimberley Baths (a)	Kimberley, South Africa	21,119 88	2	1	20	434	1,500 00	—	2	3	5
Lake Geneva Sanitarium	Gland, Switzerland	(f) 133,425 53	3	93	70	215	100 00	1	10	23	34
Leicester Sanitarium (a)	Leicester, England	3,605 35	1	—	15	400	487 00	—	4	5	9
Loma Linda Sanitarium	Loma Linda, California	174,956 05	25	250	125	—	—	9	65	45	119
Madison Sanitarium	Madison, Wisconsin	57,015 55	4	5	50	526	663 05	2	31	15	46
Mokanshan Tr. Rooms (a)	Mokanshan, China	1,300 00	1	—	—	(e) 300	(e) 500 00	1	2	3	6
Mussoorie Sanitarium	Mussoorie, India	2,557 42	1	—	12	35	1,000 00	1	6	4	11
Nashville Sanitarium	Nashville, Tennessee	53,363 64	1	10	35	20	1,275 80	2	14	6	22
Natal Health Institute	Pietermaritzburg, Natal	1,826 40	3	8	12	120	243 50	1	6	2	9
Nebraska Sanitarium	College View, Nebraska	100,768 43	4	5	75	426	5,314 34	2	35	18	55
Nebraska Sanitarium	Hastings, Nebraska	(e) 20,000 00	1	4	30	290	831 65	1	21	3	25
New England Sanitarium	Melrose, Massachusetts	92,132 11	8	43	80	1,318	2,598 63	3	50	45	98
Oakwood Sanitarium (h)	Huntsville, Alabama	5,500 00	1	—	10	—	—	2	7	—	9
Portland Sanitarium	Portland, Oregon	80,153 83	2	2	30	575	2,314 95	2	37	10	49
River Plate Sanitarium	Diamante, South America	25,800 00	2	45	50	949	602 46	2	12	6	20
Rock City Sanitarium	Nashville, Tennessee	6,240 67	1	—	8	33	250 00	1	3	2	6
Rostrevor Hills Hydro	Rostrevor, Ireland	9,136 10	1	130	25	122	60 00	1	7	2	10
Skodsborg Sanitarium	Skodsborg, Denmark	(g) 189,399 34	5	4	200	642	2,033 80	3	45	60	108
St. Helena Sanitarium	Sanitarium, California	234,361 22	30	400	250	1,750	6,276 86	4	64	80	148
Sydney Sanitarium	Wahroonga, N. S. W.	(d) 159,374 41	7	80	77	621	796 37	2	29	17	48
Tri-City Sanitarium	Moline, Illinois	59,129 95	1	—	25	300	317 94	2	24	3	29
Wabash Valley Sanitarium	Lafayette, Indiana	53,390 65	6	30	25	322	2,500 00	2	25	10	37
Walla Walla Sanitarium	College Place, Washington	35,144 70	2	3	30	77	3,000 00	2	20	4	26
Warburton Sanitarium Home (e)	Warburton, Victoria, Australia	1,000 00	1	5	5	60	100 00	1	2	2	5
Washington Sanitarium	Takoma Park, D. C.	189,392 68	4	33	55	300	2,000 00	4	53	20	77
Washington Branch Sanitarium	Washington, D. C.	(c)	1	—	8	339	75 00	2	5	3	10
Totals for 1910, 43		\$2,429,483 61	185	1,402	1,997	20,427	\$46,364 15	73	842	542	1,457
Totals for 1909, 40		2,261,170 89	177	1,511	1,683	13,095	49,834 77	67	723	548	1,338

Section 2

(a) The languages in which denominational publications of all kinds were issued at the close of 1910, are the following:—

Arabic, Armenian, Armeno-Turkish, Battak, Bengali, Bohemian, Bulgarian, Burmese, Cantonese (China), Chasu (East Africa), Chitonga (South Africa), Croatian, Danish-Norwegian, Dutch, English, Estonian, Fijian, Finnish, French, German, Greek (Modern), Greco-Turkish, Hawaiian, Hebrew, Hindi, Hungarian, Icelandic, Italian, Japanese, Java-Malay, Kafir (Xosa), Korean, Laplandish, Lettonian, Lithuanian Malay (Singapore), Mandarin (China), Manganja (East Africa), Maori (New Zealand), Marathi, Niue, Polish, Portuguese, Rarotongan, Rumanian, Russian, Samoan, Santali, Servian, Sesuto (South Africa), Slovakian, Soenda (Roman), Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Tagalog, Tahitian, Tamil (India), Tongan, Turkish, Urdu (Roman), Urdu (Persian), Welsh, Wendic, Weni-li (China), Yiddish, Zulu. Total languages, 67.

Section 3

(a) Operated as treatment-rooms; hence the capacity and number of patients treated, as stated in columns 6 and 7, can not be reported on same basis as for sanitariums; in some cases this information is estimated.

(b) Assets, etc., included in statement of Nashville Agricultural and Normal Institute, under Table 2, Section 1, (b).

(c) Assets included under Washington Sanitarium, above.

(d) Including assets of Sydney Sanitarium and Benevolent Association, amounting to \$76,739.47.

(e) Estimated.

(f) Including \$114,896.01 as assets of Philanthropic Society.

(g) Including \$135,303.74 as assets of Scandinavian Philanthropic Society.

(h) Began early in 1911.

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.
- In the column showing total laborers are included all persons specified in preceding columns 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.
- 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.
- From 1886 to 1910 the amount given to missions, and included in the preceding column, was \$932,379.28, leaving \$380,073.49 expended otherwise.

Section 3—Sanitariums (Cont'd)

B. Under Private Management

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NAME	ADDRESS	Assets	Buildings	Acres	Capacity	Patients Treated	Charity Work	Physicians	Nurses	Other Employees	Total Employees
Acushnet Sanitarium	New Bedford, Massachusetts	\$ 3,000 00	1	--	15	450	\$1,079 00	1	5	4	10
Arizona Sanitarium	Phoenix, Arizona	16,000 00	2	56	15	152	1,200 00	2	2	3	7
Bellair Hydropathic	Durban, Natal	4,872 96	2	3	14	238	---	---	4	5	9
Black River Sanitarium	Watertown, New York	8,500 00	2	---	10	60	600 00	1	1	1	3
Boise San. Tr. Rooms (a)	Boise City, Idaho	3,000 00	---	---	---	400	450 00	1	4	1	6
Chamberlain Sanitarium	Chamberlain, South Dakota	180,000 00	11	160	125	400	4,000 00	3	85	18	56
East Lake Health Home	Decatur, Georgia	20,000 00	4	7	15	111	325 00	1	2	4	7
El Reposo Sanitarium	Berkeley, California	30,000 00	2	---	25	300	1,000 00	1	6	6	13
Fayette Sanitarium	Connersville, Indiana	(e)1,000 00	2	1	25	82	60 00	---	3	2	5
Ft. Worth Sanitarium	Ft. Worth, Texas	3,500 00	1	---	6	180	850 00	1	3	---	4
Garden City Sanitarium	San Jose, California	100,000 00	4	10	50	500	1,000 00	1	5	6	12
Gramplan Hills Hydropathic	Orrieff, Scotland	4,870 00	1	1	25	125	487 00	---	2	3	5
Hinsdale Sanitarium	Hinsdale, Illinois	125,000 00	7	17	100	1,000	2,000 00	4	40	40	84
Japanese Sanitarium	Kobe, Japan	25,000 00	1	---	28	4,369	700 00	5	13	15	33
Jared Sanitarium (a)	Logansport, Indiana	2,000 00	1	---	8	293	137 00	---	4	2	6
Little Rock Sanitarium	Little Rock, Arkansas	30,000 00	3	---	35	645	1,665 80	1	17	5	23
Long Beach Sanitarium	Long Beach, California	75,000 00	1	3	50	550	1,110 00	2	20	12	34
Madison Rural Sanitarium	Madison, Tennessee (b)	---	3	---	16	78	520 00	2	8	6	15
Middletown Sanitarium (e)	Middletown, New York	15,000 00	3	2	25	85	500 00	1	8	7	16
Montrose Sanitarium (e)	Montrose, Minnesota	10,000 00	2	---	7	150	200 00	1	3	3	7
Mt. Vernon Sanitarium	Mt. Vernon, Ohio	20,000 00	3	---	20	150	200 00	1	13	5	19
Naubehn Sanatorium	Oakland, California	40,000 00	3	1	35	550	3,000 00	2	14	6	21
Naubehn Sanitarium	Springfield, Massachusetts	25,000 00	1	---	16	110	900 00	1	6	6	13
Newark Sanitarium	Newark, Ohio	15,000 00	1	1	25	(c)160	500 00	---	7	3	10
Northwestern Sanitarium	Port Townsend, Washington	44,423 94	1	18	100	500	809 73	2	12	12	26
Otter Lake Sanitarium	Otter Lake, Michigan	40,000 00	2	26	30	150	2,000 00	3	6	6	15
Paradise Valley Sanitarium	National City, California	59,000 00	4	30	40	400	2,000 00	2	16	30	48
Riverside Sanitarium	Montrose, Colorado	16,000 00	5	22	22	62	500 00	---	4	2	6
South Bend Tr. Parlors (a)	South Bend, Indiana	1,500 00	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	2
Swedish San. Tr. Rooms (a)	Chicago, Illinois	16,891 55	2	---	25	250	25 00	1	2	9	12
Weatherford Sanitarium	Weatherford, Oklahoma	4,000 00	1	---	20	200	350 00	1	2	2	5
Totals for 1910, 31		\$ 988,558 45	75	347	919	12,700	\$28,168 53	43	267	222	582
Totals for 1909, 38		1,000,010 25	75	522	991	10,642	26,977 19	43	230	223	496
Grand totals for all sanitariums for 1910, 74		\$3,368,041 46	260	1,809	2,916	33,127	\$74,532 68	116	1,109	764	1,980
Grand totals for all sanitariums for 1909, 78		3,261,181 14	252	2,033	2,679	23,737	76,811 96	110	953	771	1,864

Summary of Statistical Reports, 1863 to 1910—Table No. 3

YEAR	Union Conferences	Local Conferences	Missions ²	Ministers	Licentiate	Licensed Missionaries	Canvassers	Total Laborers ³	Churches	Membership	Sabbath-Keepers ⁴	Tithe	Per Capita	Offerings to Missions	Total Sabbath-School Offerings	Book and Periodical Sales	
1863 ¹		6		22	8				125	3,500		\$ 8,000 00	\$2 29			\$3,000 00	
1864 ¹		6	1	24	10				130	3,800		10,000 00	2 63			3,500 00	
1865 ¹		7	1	25	10				140	4,000		12,000 00	3 00			4,000 00	
1866 ¹		7	1	27	10				150	4,250		15,000 00	3 53			4,500 00	
1867		7	1	28	10				160	4,320		18,661 39	4 32			5,000 00	
1868		8	1	32	19				166	4,475		23,366 57	5 22			6,000 00	
1869		8	2	33	24				167	4,900		18,952 77	3 87			6,500 00	
1870		8	3	37	35				179	5,440		21,822 46	4 01			7,000 00	
1871		11	2	35	48				185	4,550		23,066 42	5 07			8,000 00	
1872		12	1	41	47				205	4,936		25,936 42	5 26			8,500 00	
Total, to years..												176,826 03				56,000 00	
1873		13	1	51	83				239	5,875		30,687 49	5 22			10,578 40	
1874		13	3	60	70				300	7,000		31,000 00	4 43	\$5,000 00		14,000 00	
1875		13	2	69	76				339	8,022		32,618 62	4 06	7,000 00		18,000 00	
1876		14	2	96	70				398	10,044		43,998 47	4 38	8,000 00		20,000 00	
1877		15	3	106	97				478	11,768		47,176 56	4 03	10,000 00		25,000 00	
1878		16	6	117	154				549	13,077		47,637 20	3 64	12,000 00		27,000 00	
1879		20	9	144	151				599	14,141		51,714 38	3 65	15,000 00	\$1,584 12	31,780 66	
1880		24	8	144	116				640	15,579		61,856 88	3 68	22,000 00	2,000 00	40,000 00	
1881		24	7	148	126				640	16,916		74,185 55	4 39	26,000 00	2,500 00	45,000 00	
1882		26	6	167	134				660	17,169		84,261 36	4 91	30,000 00	2,900 00	47,000 00	
Total, to years..												505,136 60		135,000 00	8,984 12	278,359 06	
1883		26	3	165	135				680	17,436		96,418 62	5 53	34,000 00	3,500 00	55,000 00	
1884		28	3	176	145				705	18,702		105,543 41	5 64	37,000 00	4,424 68	62,409 36	
1885		28	3	186	151				741	20,547		122,641 69	5 97	38,000 00	6,898 74	41,692 32	
1886		28	3	213	166				798	23,311		146,936 78	6 31	44,000 00	8,651 08	76,219 52	
1887		30	8	227	182				899	25,841		192,720 99	7 44	45,000 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	7	229	183				972	28,324		224,743 78	7 03	55,998 08	22,541 24	500,000 00	
1890		34	8	227	184			411	1,016	29,711		225,433 98	7 59	50,726 61	28,642 75	734,397 00	
1891		34	8	230	166			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	37,592 27	706,650 33	
Total, to years..												1,837,915 94		490,100 84	176,923 41	3,359,912 39	
1893		35	11	267	193			460	1,151	37,494		350,690 56	9 37	108,572 11	37,936 11	416,044 52	
1894		35	12	301	214			515	1,225	42,763		321,517 06	7 51	108,429 10	39,562 42	310,434 55	
1895		36	22	326	257			583	1,331	47,680		309,142 76	6 45	73,322 54	37,336 35	1,250,000 00	
1896		37	27	336	237			573	1,439	52,292		341,978 37	6 55	83,682 47	40,125 13	1,250,000 00	
1897		37	24	407	249			650	1,574	56,436		363,415 16	6 43	140,355 97	41,541 40	1,250,000 00	
1898		39	27	446	260			706	1,654	59,447		432,158 08	7 26	70,170 45	40,301 87	1,200,000 00	
1899		2	44	490	331	543		1,386	1,785	64,003		490,656 16	7 66	75,662 42	39,071 70	1,300,000 00	
1900		2	45	510	337	571		1,500	1,892	66,547	75,767	510,258 97	6 73	95,615 24	46,794 40	1,250,000 00	
1901		9	57	553	340	611		1,591	2,011	69,356	78,188	578,628 13	7 40	100,000 00	43,170 67	1,300,000 00	
1902		13	72	553	323	528	826	2,278	2,077	67,150	73,522	643,747 83	8 75	115,000 00	51,642 01	430,027 71	
Total, to years..												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		13	78	52	625	335	713	1,053	2,750	2,243	71,891	81,721	691,819 33	8 47	144,712 20	60,460 80	436,600 68
1905		13	80	56	647	339	719	1,068	2,797	2,340	77,443	87,311	858,014 01	9 83	160,335		

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 - Secretary
N. Z. TOWN - Assistant Secretary

The Summary

We are glad to be able to present such an encouraging summary of magazine sales for July. This summary shows an increase over last month of 52,000 copies. While we rejoice over this increase, we are sorry to see that we still fell 25,000 copies short of July of last year. We are looking forward to the time when our magazine work will be so thoroughly organized that we shall see it march steadily forward month by month. May the Lord's prospering hand continue to be with the magazine workers.

N. Z. T.

Summary of Magazine Sales for July, 1911

	TOTALS JULY 1910	TOTALS JULY 1911	VALUE JULY 1911
Atlantic Union Conference			
Maine	2386	2475	\$ 247.50
Massachusetts	8161	3689	368.90
N. New England	1190	1385	138.50
S. New England	1385	3837	383.70
Gr. New York	6117	4820	482.00
New York	2793	2828	282.80
W. New York	2741	3060	306.00
Totals	24773	22094	2209.40
Canadian Union Conference			
Maritime	159	100	10.00
Ontario	1679	2935	293.50
Quebec	33	50	5.00
Newfoundland	130	.....	.....
Totals	2001	3085	308.50
Western Canadian Union Conference			
Alberta	5245	1575	157.50
British Columbia	811	1115	111.50
Manitoba	399	1925	192.50
Saskatchewan	302	161	16.10
Totals	6757	4776	477.60
Central Union Conference			
Colorado	4241	2609	260.90
W. Colorado	309	265	26.50
E. Kansas	4358	1075	107.50
W. Kansas		620	62.00
N. Missouri	1332	875	87.50
S. Missouri	6329	725	72.50
St. Louis Mis.	.....	3345	334.50
Nebraska	5146	3930	393.00
Wyoming	705	100	10.00
Totals	22420	13544	1354.40
Columbia Union Conference			
Chesapeake	801	1775	177.50
District of Col.	1811	65	6.50
New Jersey	10179	5282	528.20
E. Pennsylvania	5893	3271	327.10
W. Pennsylvania	1867	2055	205.50
Ohio	11608	5880	588.00
Virginia	1249	1232	123.20
West Virginia	397	1535	153.50
Totals	33805	21095	2109.50

Lake Union Conference			
Indiana	7106	4430	\$ 443.00
East Michigan	2727	2740	274.00
West Michigan	1149	1090	109.00
North Michigan	1454	412	41.20
N. Illinois	10192	13441	1344.10
S. Illinois	1273	2340	234.00
Wisconsin	3445	4388	438.80
Totals	27346	28841	2884.10

Northern Union Conference			
Iowa	9595	4380	438.00
Minnesota	9171	8175	817.50
North Dakota	3168	925	92.50
South Dakota	2177	1191	119.10
Totals	24111	14671	1467.10

North Pacific Union Conference			
Montana	2181	100	10.00
Southern Idaho	972	655	65.50
Upper Columbia	1920	910	91.00
E. Ore. Mission		.....	.....
W. Oregon	4187	630	63.00
S. Oregon		2185	218.50
W. Washington	10634	735	73.50
Totals	19894	5215	521.50

Pacific Union Conference			
Arizona	335	60	6.00
California	10720	3610	361.00
Cal. Cal.		240	24.00
N. Cal.-Nev.		.....	.....
S. California	5452	2345	234.50
Utah	194	.....	.....
Totals	16701	6255	625.50

Southern Union Conference			
Alabama	2066	1656	165.60
Kentucky	2419	1400	140.00
Louisiana	1467	1810	181.00
Mississippi	490	1120	112.00
Tennessee River	1535	860	86.00
Totals	7977	6846	684.60

Southeastern Union Conference			
Cumberland	689	255	25.50
Florida	796	1928	192.80
Georgia	4044	1760	176.00
North Carolina	2256	270	27.00
South Carolina	346	235	23.50
Totals	8131	4448	444.80

Southwestern Union Conference			
Arkansas	1209	935	93.50
New Mexico	810	221	22.10
Oklahoma	2535	605	60.50
Texas	3472	3250	325.00
South Texas	460	35	3.50
West Texas	294	525	52.50
Totals	8780	5571	557.10
Foreign & Misc.	6045	7469	746.90
Mailing lists	.....	53663	5366.30
Grand totals	222146	197582	19758.20

Comparative Summary

	TOTALS 1909	TOTALS 1910	TOTALS 1911
January	71094	89462	122202
February	91812	116198	99234
March	134206	132165	244003
April	120582	183981	192757
May	115145	174886	141204
June	163545	193727	145025
July	168689	222146	197582
August	174136	152520	
September	102033	120020	
October	108571	116157	
November	106860	102795	
December	90737	99130	

Medical Missionary Department

Conducted by the Medical Department of the General Conference

D. H. KRESS, M. D. - Secretary
L. A. HANSEN - Assistant Secretary

Sanitarium News Items

The Glendale (Cal.) Sanitarium had a good patronage during the last winter, and is still doing well for the summer months. Among the many good things this institution is doing, is the excellent work of training real missionary nurses. A class of sixteen young women was recently graduated, several of whom will remain for a time with the institution, while others go elsewhere to work. Another class of fifteen is just starting, and one of seven members is in progress.

The training work of this sanitarium has contributed to the work at home and abroad. E. C. Silsbee and his wife, graduates of the institution, are in South Africa, where they have had good experiences in field work and in treatment-rooms. Dr. and Mrs. Kay, in charge of the work in Central China, send words of courage to the sanitarium workers, and express their thanks for being permitted to go from Glendale to their field. Another graduate, Miss Lillian Graf, is in charge of the city visiting nurses' work, doing acceptable service. Another nurse, Miss Evelyn Lothrop, who has been connected with the city work the past season, is planning to enter the Foreign Mission Seminary at Washington, D. C., to prepare herself for work in South America. The workers of the Glendale Sanitarium have subscribed sufficient to pay her fare to Washington.

W. C. Foreman, business manager of the Tri-City Sanitarium, of Moline, Ill., writes: "I am glad to say that the patronage at the sanitarium here is the best we have had in the history of the institution. The house has been full for some weeks past. I think every room is occupied, and several rooms have two patients each. Quite a number of the local physicians bring their patients for hospital care, treatments, and surgical nursing. They are much pleased with the care their patients are receiving, and are passing by the local hospitals, and bringing their patients to the sanitarium. "We are planning to have the medical and health work well represented at our coming camp-meeting. We have purchased a new tent to be fitted up for the work, and expect to have a physician and two nurses on the ground. In this way we hope to make a strong effort to benefit the people. It may prove of some help to the institution also."

Several treatment-rooms have recently reported a good degree of success in their work. Kathryn Vaughn, of Sioux City, Iowa, says: "My treatment-rooms make no pretensions of being an institution of any size, but we continue to have all that we can possibly do, my mother and I doing the work. We have the cooperation of the best physicians here, and treat from fifty to ninety patients each week."

R. A. Lovell, of Knoxville, Tenn., reports continued prosperity of his treatment-rooms in the new and larger quarters. He finds it necessary to secure additional nurses.

L. A. H.

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
S. B. HORTON - - - - Assistant Secretary

Sunday-Law Agitations

FROM correspondence and press reports this department is being advised almost daily of some agitation on the subject of Sunday-law enforcement from official as well as unofficial standpoints. The legislature of Connecticut is still in session, and has before it the matter of Sunday-law amendments. It seems that the people who desire Sunday recreation are pleading for amendments to the present Connecticut Sunday law affording more liberal advantages.

The Hartford *Courant* of Wednesday, August 2, contains a very full account of a Sunday-law debate in the senate. According to this account, many speakers took part pro and con, from which we give one or two interesting statements:—

Senator Hooker pointed out the inconsistencies of Sunday-law enforcement. He said that the people in the upper wards of Hartford could do about anything they wished to in their country clubs and golf links and in their automobiles, but the man who lived in a tenement, with only a few cents to spend for car fare, could shut himself up in his tenement.

"Since Hartford was shut up tight, twenty clubs had sprung up, where, under the club rule, there were card games and drinking. Those clubs were veritable dens of vice and wickedness. He said he did not think it any more wicked for a crowd of men to sit in the open air and watch a ball game on Sunday than it was for the more favored ones to dance about the State in automobiles."

Senator Spellacy, advocating his substitute, said that every town in the State could have just the kind of Sunday it wanted. The object of the bill was not to cover baseball only, but was broader than that. Local option seemed to him the only logical solution of the problem. The senator made the following very pointed and significant statement: "You are making Socialists and anarchists; not that those words have any connection, but you are making anarchists when you make one class stand idle and watch the other class go by in their automobiles." He said, further, that it was demoralizing to the citizenship to tell the working people of Hartford they could not go to Elizabeth Park on Sunday and buy a glass of soda sold by the city of Hartford at actual cost. He maintained that rest did not mean idleness, but a change, a transition from one occupation to another.

The injustice of Sunday laws was pointed out by Senator Judson, who remarked: "While the senator from the twenty-fourth occupied his upholstered pew in church and sat or dozed during the sermon, druggists within a stone's throw were selling ice-cream or cigars, while stores near by, which also sold those innocent things, were raided by the police."

The Spellacy amendment was passed by a vote of eighteen to sixteen! The bill now goes to the house for its action.

"Sunday War" in Atlantic City

A letter from Elder G. W. Spies, of Pleasantville, N. J., brings the information that a Sunday war is on at that place, and refers to the friendly attitude of the local press to the principles of religious liberty. In writing to the editors of the papers there, Brother Spies said, among other things:—

"There needs to be a better and more general understanding of the great principles underlying human rights and liberties. Principles which, if universally understood and adhered to, would insure peace on earth and good will among men, ought not to be ignored or forgotten.

Religious liberty is safe only while a knowledge of its principles is familiar to the people. It is to this fact that the laws of toleration and religious freedom in many of the modern governments of Europe, America, and elsewhere are due. Through the great struggles of the past for freedom, the people of these lands became familiar with the principles, and public sentiment demanded their recognition and expression in the laws of the land."

A Delaware Experience

The *Morning News* of August 2 gives an account of the prosecution of Upton Sinclair, the author of "The Jungle," and others, for playing baseball and lawn tennis on the previous Sunday. The law had been invoked by a Mr. Brown in retaliation for preventing his speaking at a Single Tax community gathering at Arden, Del.

"Navy Must Observe Sunday"

The following is clipped from the Washington *Post* of August 8, under the above heading:—

"Laxity in the naval service in complying with Sunday-observance regulations has brought forth a special order from the Secretary of the Navy, directing that they be strictly followed. The regulations provide that labor shall consist only of necessary duty. A vessel is not allowed to coal, except in urgent cases. The special order says, 'The department notices a tendency in the service to fail to comply strictly with the provisions of these regulations.'"

S. B. H.

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THERE are four things ascribed to God in the Scriptures which may assure us he will be just in performing all his promises: (1) He remembers them all; (2) he is unchangeable; (3) he is furnished with power to perform them; (4) he is faithful, and will not deny nor falsify them. To keep commandments is our work; to keep promises is God's work. Though we may fail much in our work, God will not fail at all in his work. To believe this is our highest and truest work of faith.—*Caryl*.

NOTICES AND APPOINTMENTS

Camp-Meetings for 1911

ATLANTIC UNION CONFERENCE

Northern New England... Aug. 24 to Sept. 3
Maine, Norridgewock Sept. 1-10

CANADIAN UNION CONFERENCE

Quebec, South Stukely... Aug. 25 to Sept. 3
Maritime, Williamsdale Academy, Sept. 11-18

CENTRAL UNION CONFERENCE

Colorado, Denver Aug. 17-27
Nebraska, College View... Aug. 28 to Sept. 3
Nebraska (local), Norfolk Sept. 11-18
North Missouri, Hamilton... Aug. 24 to Sept. 3
West Kansas, Wichita... Aug. 31 to Sept. 10
St. Louis Mission Field Sept. 6-13
West Colorado, Grand Junction .. Sept. 14-24

COLUMBIA UNION CONFERENCE

Ohio, Wooster Aug. 17-27
Virginia, Richmond Aug. 24 to Sept. 3
New Jersey, Trenton Sept. 7-17
Chesapeake, Dover, Del. Sept. 14-24
West Virginia, Parkersburg, Sept. 28 to Oct. 8

LAKE UNION CONFERENCE

West Michigan, Muskegon Aug. 17-27
Northern Illinois, Phillips Park, Aurora Aug. 22 to Sept. 3
North Michigan, Traverse City Aug. 24 to Sept. 3
Southern Illinois, Shelbyville Aug. 31 to Sept. 10
East Michigan, Oxford Sept. 7-17

NORTHERN UNION CONFERENCE

Iowa, Nevada Aug. 23 to Sept. 3

SOUTHERN UNION CONFERENCE

Kentucky, Pleasureville Aug. 17-27
Mississippi, Jackson Aug. 31 to Sept. 10
Mississippi (colored), Meridian Aug. 24 to Sept. 3
Tennessee River, Waverly, Tenn. Sept. 7-17

SOUTHEASTERN UNION CONFERENCE

Cumberland, Lenoir City, Tenn. Aug. 24 to Sept. 3
Florida, Sanford Sept. 28 to Oct. 9

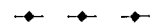
SOUTHWESTERN UNION CONFERENCE

New Mexico, Corona Aug. 17-27
Oklahoma, Enid Aug. 24 to Sept. 3
Arkansas, Fort Smith Sept. 7-17
South Texas, San Antonio, Oct. 26 to Nov. 5

European Division

BRITISH UNION CONFERENCE

Ireland Aug. 17-29
Wales Aug. 24-27
South England Aug. 31 to Sept. 5



Maine Benevolent Association

THE thirteenth annual meeting of the Benevolent Association of Seventh-day Adventists of Maine will be held at Norridgewock, Maine, at the house of E. C. Taylor, Aug. 29, 1911, at 5 P. M., for the purpose of electing officers, and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

E. C. TAYLOR, *Clerk*.



Virginia Conference Agency

THE seventh annual session of the Virginia Conference Agency of Seventh-day Adventists (incorporated) will meet in Richmond, Va., in connection with the annual camp-meeting, Aug. 24 to Sept. 3, 1911. The first meeting of the session will be held Monday, August 28, at 4 P. M. The delegates of the Virginia Conference in session compose the constituency of the agency.

A. C. NEFF, *President*;
R. D. HOTTEL, *Secretary*.



Western Colorado Conference

THE third annual session of the Western Colorado Conference of Seventh-day Adventists will be held in connection with the camp-meeting at Grand Junction, Colo., Sept. 14-24, 1911, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the conference. The first business meeting of the conference will be held September 15, at 9 A. M.

The constituency of this conference consists of the members of the churches in this territory. Each church is entitled to one delegate

for the organization, and one additional delegate for each fifteen members or major part thereof. Delegates should be elected by the churches as soon as possible, and their names forwarded to the conference office.

W. F. KENNEDY, *President*;
W. M. ANDRESS, *Secretary*.

◆ ◆ ◆
College of Medical Evangelists of Loma Linda, Cal.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members of the College of Medical Evangelists will be held at Loma Linda, Cal., on the third Tuesday in August, at 10 A. M. It is hoped all members will be present.

G. A. IRWIN, *President*;
W. A. RUBLE, *Secretary*.

◆ ◆ ◆
Arkansas Conference Association

THE regular annual meeting of the constituency of the Arkansas Conference Association of Seventh-day Adventists will be held at Fort Smith, Ark., in connection with the annual conference to be held Sept. 7-17, 1911. The first meeting will be called at 9:30 A. M., Sept. 11, 1911, for the election of trustees, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before this association.

J. W. NORWOOD, *President*;
C. J. DART, *Secretary*.

◆ ◆ ◆
St. Helena Sanitarium Nurses' Course

To meet the demands of our young people, the St. Helena Sanitarium and Hospital Training-School for Missionary Nurses has just decided to start a fall class in nursing, beginning Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1911.

Those interested, if they have not already done so, will please send for calendar and application blank immediately, that there may be no delay.

More favorable terms and a stronger course than ever before are now offered. Address Mrs. S. J. Whitney, Secretary, Sanitarium, Napa Co., Cal.

◆ ◆ ◆
Chesapeake Conference Association

THE Chesapeake Conference Association of Seventh-day Adventists (a body corporate under the laws of Delaware) will be held in connection with the annual camp-meeting and conference, on the camp-ground at Dover, Del., Sept. 14-24, 1911. The first meeting will be held at 9:30 A. M., Monday, September 18. This meeting will be for the election of trustees for the association, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the association.

ROSCOE T. BAER, *President*;
EMMA S. NEWCOMER, *Secretary*.

◆ ◆ ◆
Chesapeake Conference

THE twelfth annual session of the Chesapeake Conference of Seventh-day Adventists will be held in connection with the camp-meeting at Dover, Del., Sept. 14-24, 1911. The purpose of this meeting is for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the conference. The first meeting will be called at 9:30 A. M., September 15. Each church in the conference is entitled to one delegate for its organization, and to one additional delegate for each ten members. A full delegation is requested from all our churches.

ROSCOE T. BAER, *President*;
EMMA S. NEWCOMER, *Secretary*.

◆ ◆ ◆
The Madison (Wis.) Training-School for Nurses

THE Madison (Wis.) Sanitarium Training-School for Nurses begins a class September 6. An especially strong effort is being made to make this a training for city missionary work and for medical evangelistic work as outlined in the Testimonies. The course covers the three years' work required by the nurses' State registration board.

We shall be glad to correspond with young people twenty years old and over who desire a training for medical missionary work. All wishing to enter this class should make arrangements to begin September 6, if possible. Address Superintendent of Nurses, Madison Sanitarium, Madison, Wis.

◆ ◆ ◆
Western Colorado Conference Association

THE Seventh-day Adventist Association of Western Colorado (a corporation of Colorado) will hold its annual meeting in connection with the annual conference and camp-meeting in Grand Junction, Colo., at 9 A. M., Monday, Sept. 18, 1911. This meeting is called for the election of officers, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the association.

W. F. KENNEDY, *President*;
J. L. HUMBERT, *Secretary*.

◆ ◆ ◆
Maine Conference

THE forty-fourth annual session of the Maine Conference of Seventh-day Adventists will be held in connection with the camp-meeting at Norridgewock, Maine, Sept. 1-10, 1911. The first meeting will be held at 10 A. M., Friday, Sept. 1, 1911. During this session, officers will be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business will be transacted as may properly come before the conference. Each church is entitled to one delegate for the organization, and one additional delegate for each ten members.

J. F. PIPER, *President*;
MARTHA W. HOWE, *Secretary*.

◆ ◆ ◆
West Virginia Conference

THE twenty-fourth annual session of the West Virginia Conference of Seventh-day Adventists will be held in connection with the camp-meeting at Parkersburg, W. Va., Sept. 28 to Oct. 8, 1911. The first meeting will be held at 9 A. M., Thursday, September 28. Officers will be elected at this meeting to serve during the coming year, and other important matters will be considered.

It is earnestly hoped that a full representation of all the churches will be present at the opening service, and remain throughout the entire meeting. Each church in the conference is entitled to one delegate, without respect to numbers, and one additional delegate for every seven members. Delegates should be elected in ample time, and their names forwarded to C. V. Hamer, secretary of the conference, 411 Main St., Fairmont, W. Va.

F. N. ROBBINS, *President*.

◆ ◆ ◆
Publications Wanted

THE following-named persons desire late, clean copies of our publications sent post-paid:—

W. L. Bird, Palmetto, Fla.

Dr. E. O. Dickerson, Jackson, Tenn.

Mrs. L. S. Robertson, 809 Greenwood Ave., Fort Smith, Ark., *Liberty, Life and Health*.

F. M. Cock, R. F. D. 1, Harrison, Ark., *Watchman, Gospel Sentinel, Youth's Instructor*.

◆ ◆ ◆
Business Notices

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

No advertisements of "agents wanted," or "partners wanted," and no "promotion" nor "colonization" enterprises, will be printed in this column. Brief business notices will be published, subject to the discretion of the publishers, and on compliance with the following—

Conditions

Any person unknown to the managers of this paper must send with his advertisement satisfactory written recommendation. The fact that one is a subscriber does not necessarily make him "known" to the managers, nor constitute sufficient 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 two dollars 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 five cents.

No discount for several insertions.

WANTED.—A position by a missionary nurse (Scandinavian) in a country home, house-keeping or nursing. Musical. Dorothy Olsen, 702 Twenty-third Ave. N., Minneapolis, Minn.

COOKING OIL direct from refinery. Purely vegetable; healthful, odorless. Save middle-man's profit. Five-gallon can, \$3.65; bbl., 60 cents a gallon; ½ bbl., 62 cents a gallon. Lookout Cooking Oil Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

FOR SALE.—Up-to-date, well-equipped treatment-rooms, doing good business, with a wealthy class of people as patrons. Location as good as can be secured in the city. For particulars address F. C. Metcalf, 1754 Broadway, Denver, Colo.

LIBERAL OFFER.—Highly refined Cooking Oil, guaranteed pure and wholesome. 1 gallon, 90 cents; 5-gallon can, \$3.60; 10 gallons, \$7; ½ bbl. (32 gallons), 60 cents a gallon; 1 bbl. (54 gallons), 58 cents a gallon. Purity Cooking Oil Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

WANTED.—Woman, thirty to sixty years of age, to do general housework, cooking, and plain sewing. Also single man to work on farm. Permanent work for the right ones. Hygienic living. Address J. S. Comins, R. F. D. 6, Box 64, Battle Creek, Mich.

FOR SALE.—40 acres, some cleared, one mile to Forest Home (Wash.) Academy; ½ mile to Mt. Vernon. New 7-room house, good water. Will make valuable place. Am too old for the work. Price, \$4,000. \$1,600 to carry. A. M. Middleton, Mt. Vernon, Wash.

THE future address of J. E. White and the Nashville Book Company is Marshall, Mich. We are especially perfecting our stereopticon department. Send for supplement of hundreds of new slides. Complete catalogue sent free. 100 new song slides in preparation. Watch for announcement in REVIEW.

NOTICE.—The Otter Lake Medical and Surgical Sanitarium, Otter Lake, Mich., wishes again to announce that it is making a specialty of the treatment of rheumatism, stomach trouble, and nervousness. We have two of Michigan's leading surgeons connected with our institution, and have had most excellent success in our work. We also care for a limited number of chronic invalids.

The Advent Review and Sabbath Herald

Devoted to the Proclamation of "the Faith which was once delivered unto the Saints"

ISSUED EACH THURSDAY BY THE Review & Herald Publishing Association

General Church Paper of the Seventh-day Adventists

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WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 24, 1911

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ELDER W. T. KNOX has reached Washington, on his return from the European council.

LAST week Elders A. G. Daniells and K. C. Russell left Washington to attend camp-meetings in the Columbia and Lake Union conferences.

RECENTLY W. E. Hancock and wife, of Guatemala, returned to Washington for the purpose of spending a year in the Foreign Mission Seminary.

ELDER I. H. EVANS left Washington for Western camp-meetings last week. He will return for the autumn council of the General Conference Committee in October, following which he and Mrs. Evans plan to proceed to the China mission field.

THIS number presents the concluding report of the General Conference Committee Council meeting at Friedensau. All who have read the account of that meeting have had their hearts thrilled by the manifest tokens of God's leadings in the carrying of this message to earth's remotest bounds. What a congress of tongues this council presented, the earnest of the heralding of this message in the fulfilment of prophecy to every nation, kindred, tongue, and people! Let us pray that the earthly councils of the church militant may soon give place to the great general gathering of the church triumphant in the kingdom of God.

WE have word that C. N. Lake and wife sailed from San Francisco for Japan, August 9. The brethren of the Pacific Press feel special pleasure in supplying Brother Lake to take charge of the publishing work in Japan, as he has been connected with the Pacific Press for about twenty years.

SURELY these are times of cheering developments in the onward march of the message. Here is a word just in from Elder C. L. Butterfield, of Korea: "August 3-13 our first annual camp-meeting will be held at Chinnampo, where the message started in Korea. We look forward to a good attendance, and much of the blessing of God."

WE note that our brethren generally are making larger use than heretofore of the public press in dealing with the living issues of the day. Let the good work go on. We have just received a copy of the *Baltimore Sun*, giving prominent space to an interview with Elder C. B. Haynes, of Baltimore, concerning the revival and enforcement of the Maryland Sunday laws.

WE give in this number thirty-two pages of matter instead of twenty-four. Notwithstanding this, it is necessary greatly to limit the space devoted to our regular departments, in consequence of the statistical reports occupying sixteen pages of the paper. These reports, however, furnish most interesting reading and study. They should be preserved for future reference.

Our Statistical Report for 1910

THE statistical report for 1910, which appears in this issue, should be of interest and value to every believer in this cause. This report indicates very clearly the progress that has been made in our work during the year, and also gives a brief résumé of former years, so that the reader is able to obtain a fair understanding of every department of our work so far as it can be reported statistically.

The report gives information regarding the main features of work carried on by our conferences and their departments in all parts of the world, indicating the territory and population of each conference, its membership, laborers, and funds, all properly classified and grouped. Thus one is readily able to secure almost any information that may be desired in connection with our conferences or any of their departments. Our institutional work, which is becoming more and more an important factor in our message, is also given attention, so that the reader may obtain an intelligent idea

of the work of our denominational institutions, where they are located, what their assets are, how many are connected with them, and something of the results of their work during the year, and a comparison with former years.

In connection with the report will be found various summaries, by which the entire report may be studied in its general features. The information is thus presented in such a way that the reader may obtain a comprehensive idea, and can determine the trend of our work, and the relation which each department or group sustains to the whole. Summaries Nos. 3-7 are especially valuable in setting forth the work of our various departments, and show unmistakably the providence of God in the development of this cause.

There are those who would make it appear that this cause is disintegrating. Does the evidence presented in Summary No. 9 look very much like disintegration? The reader should study this summary carefully. Our cause as it stood forty-five years ago is illustrated, followed by its standing for each decade since. The five years preceding 1910 indicate almost as much growth as shown for the previous ten years, wonderful as that growth was. To-day there are twenty-five times as many persons identified with this cause as there were forty-five years ago, and each one of that increased number is giving for the support and extension of this message over seven times what each member gave in 1865.

The growth of our publishing work is given in Summary No. 3. From this it will be seen that each year we are now printing and selling over \$1,250,000 worth of our publications, in sixty-seven languages; and representatives in various parts of the world are heralding the truth in still other languages.

The growth of our cause in foreign lands is very encouraging. Our first missionary was sent out in 1874. To-day we have representatives and an organized work in nearly every civilized and heathen country in the world. Thus within the space of thirty-six years this message has extended from one country to nearly every country on the face of the earth. While we are not at all satisfied with the progress we have made, yet we have reason to thank God and take courage as we see the evidences of God's presence in this work.

I wish to suggest that our brethren, especially our workers, preserve this report and give it careful study. It can be used to good advantage in many ways in our churches and among our friends who may wish to know how our cause is progressing. May what has been accomplished lead us to a fuller consecration to this good work.

A. G. DANIELLS.