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## AGRICULTURE.—IRRIGATION IN OREGON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

CENSUS OFFICE,

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This bulletin, the eighth of the series devoted to irrigation in the arid states and territories, has been prepared by Mr. F. H. NEWELL, special agent of the Census Office for the collection of statistics of irrigation, under the direction of Mr. JOHN HYDE, special agent in charge of the statistics of agriculture, and relates to the state of Oregon, in which there are 3,150 farms that are irrigated out of 10,513 farms in the 16 counties in which irrigation is practiced and 25,885 in the entire state. The total area of land upon which crops were raised by irrigation in the census year ending May 31, 1890, was 177,944 acres, in addition to which there were approximately 72,000 acres irrigated for grazing purposes. The average size of the irrigated farms or, more strictly, of irrigated portions of farms on which crops were raised is 56 acres. The average first cost of water right is \$4.64 per acre, and the average cost of preparing the soil for cultivation, including the purchase price of the land, is \$13.84 per acre. The average present value of the irrigated land of the state, including buildings, etc., is reported as \$57.00 per acre, showing an apparent profit, less cost of buildings, of \$38.52 per acre. The average annual cost of water is \$0.91 per acre, which, deducted from the average annual value of products per acre, leaves an average annual return of \$12.96 per acre.

The tendency throughout the entire arid region to describe as irrigated all land to which water has been applied within any recent period by artificial means, land to which ditches, perhaps so far destitute of water, have been constructed, and even land for which water rights merely are claimed, has placed the Census Office under the necessity of absolutely restricting itself in its official bulletins on irrigation to land on which crops were actually raised by the artificial application of water during the year 1889. The farms or stock ranches in Oregon irrigated merely for grazing purposes have therefore not been taken into account in this bulletin beyond the foregoing statement as to their approximate total area.



Superintendent of Census.

# IRRIGATION IN OREGON.

BY F. H. NEWELL.

In Oregon crops were raised by irrigation in the census year ending May 31, 1890, on 177,944 acres, or 278.04 square miles, nearly three-tenths of 1 per cent of the entire area of the state. Of this crop area about one-fourth was devoted to the raising of the various cereals, and the remainder to forage crops, orchards, and gardens. In addition to the irrigated area from which crops were cut or gathered there were approximately 72,000 acres irrigated for grazing purposes. Much of this, however, was wet by seepage or flooded in whole or in part by the natural overflow of the rivers or by the spring rise of the shallow lakes. No distinction was made by the enumerators between meadows of natural and of artificial origin, for it is almost impossible to draw the line between these two classes, and in many localities it is customary to describe as irrigated every piece of land wet from any source other than direct rainfall. It should be noted that in the bulletins of this series only the irrigated acreage in crop is given, for the reason that accurate statistics were not obtainable concerning the acreage irrigated, but upon which no crops were produced.

Irrigation in Oregon is confined almost exclusively to the counties east of the Cascade range, since to the west of those mountains there is usually a rainfall sufficient to mature the crops. In 2 counties of southern Oregon, however, west of the Cascades, irrigation has been introduced. These counties, Jackson and Josephine, together with those east of the Cascades, or 16 counties in all, comprise three-fourths of the area of the state. The aggregate number of farms in these 16 counties on June 1, 1890, was 10,513, or about two-fifths of the number in the entire state, and of these 3,150, or about one-third, contained irrigated areas. The total crop area irrigated on these 3,150 farms was only 16 per cent of the total area of lands owned by the irrigators.

The average size of the irrigated farms, or, rather, of irrigated portions of farms on which crops were raised, was 56 acres. The following classification has been made of these irrigated crop areas: 13 of 640 acres or upward, 49 of from 320 to 639 acres, inclusive, and 192 of from 160 to 319 acres, inclusive. These 254 irrigated areas contained an average of nearly 300 acres each, and had a total area of 76,156 acres, a little under 43 per cent of the entire amount irrigated.

The remaining 2,896 crop areas, under 160 acres in size, comprised over 57 per cent of the total crop area, and averaged 35 acres each.

COUNTIES.	Number of irrigators in 1889.	Total irrigated acreage in crop in 1889.	Average size of irrigated crop areas in acres in 1889.	Average value of products per acre in 1889.
Total.....	3,150	177,944	56	\$13.90
Baker.....	408	31,471	77	12.32
Crook.....	245	8,618	35	17.91
Gilliam.....	78	1,037	13	20.20
Grant.....	325	18,718	58	14.34
Hurney.....	240	26,289	110	13.38
Jackson.....	169	3,230	19	22.42
Josephine.....	144	2,598	18	24.85
Klamath.....	56	5,699	102	17.16
Lake.....	355	25,549	72	11.37
Malheur.....	329	22,037	67	10.91
Morrow.....	45	870	20	36.59
Sherman.....	8	142	18	14.53
Umatilla.....	148	3,571	24	32.59
Union.....	346	21,947	63	19.03
Wallowa.....	111	4,147	37	16.17
Wasco.....	143	2,012	14	33.73

The results shown in the preceding table were obtained by compilation of the enumerators' returns of the area of crops and value of products for each irrigator in the state. The average value of products per acre was obtained by dividing the total value of products for 1889, sold, consumed, or on hand, by the irrigated crop acreage. This quotient represents largely the irrigators' estimate of their own success during the census year. Two influences contribute to make it small: first, the widespread tendency of farmers to underestimate the value of products consumed or on hand, and, second, the equally strong inclination to overstate the acreage of crop irrigated, including in such acreage large areas wet by overflow or seepage.

The average first cost of bringing water to the land, wherever irrigation is practiced in the state, is estimated from the statements of the farmers to have been \$4.64 per acre, ranging by counties from \$1.25 per acre up to \$18 per acre. The average selling value placed by the irrigators upon their water rights is \$15.48 per acre. This is the price which the water right, if transferable without the land, might be expected to bring per acre.

The average annual expense of maintaining the ditches, of repairing breaks in the headworks or main ditch, and of cleaning out the sediment is 94 cents per acre, the averages for the different counties ranging from 35 cents up to \$2.50 per acre. These repairs are usually of a very simple character, consisting for the most part in the strengthening or raising of the lower side of the ditch wherever it has been worn down or washed out and in repairing the diverting dam in the river after the spring flood has subsided.

The cost of preparing the ground for cultivation, excluding the cost of bringing the water to the land, but including such items as cutting shrubs and trees, breaking down the sagebrush, plowing, leveling the rougher places, and fencing, was \$12.59 per acre. This is the average of the statements given by the irrigators, and applies in general to localities where the ground has been tilled, but it should be borne in mind that a great portion of the irrigated crop area has received little or no cultivation. Adding to this cost of cultivation the original cost of the land at the government price of \$1.25 per acre, and also the cost of bringing water to the land, \$4.64 per acre, the total cost of the tilled land to the irrigator is found to be \$18.48 per acre. In comparison with this the estimated average value of the land upon which crops were raised by irrigation is placed at \$57 per acre, showing an apparent profit, less cost of buildings, of \$38.52 per acre.

Deducting the average annual expense for water, 94 cents per acre, from the average annual value of productions, which was \$13.90 per acre, it appears that the average annual return per acre is \$12.96.

In the following table the more important of the foregoing statements are compared with the corresponding returns for Idaho and Nevada, the statistics for which were published in bulletins Nos. 157 and 163, respectively:

ITEMS.	Oregon.	Idaho.	Nevada.
Total irrigated acreage in crop, 1889.....	177,944	217,005	224,403
Total number of irrigators, 1889.....	3,150	4,323	1,167
Average size of irrigated crop areas, in acres, 1889.....	56	50	192
Average size of irrigated crop areas of 160 acres and upward, in acres.....	300	270	513
Per cent of acreage of irrigated crop areas of 160 acres and upward to total acreage irrigated..	43	26	79
Average size of irrigated crop areas under 160 acres, in acres.....	35	39	58
Average first cost of water per acre cultivated by irrigation.....	\$4.64	\$4.74	\$7.58
Average annual cost of water per acre cultivated by irrigation.....	\$0.94	\$0.80	\$0.84
Average first cost per acre of preparation for cultivation.....	\$12.59	\$9.31	\$10.57
Average value of irrigated land, including buildings, etc., per acre, 1889.....	\$57.00	\$46.50	\$41.00
Average annual value of products per acre irrigated, 1889.....	\$13.90	\$12.93	\$12.92

The similarity between the general conditions of irrigation in Oregon and Idaho is shown by this table, and at the same time a contrast with those in Nevada. The average size of the irrigated crop areas is very near equal in Oregon and Idaho, but is only about one-fourth that of Nevada, the large

size of crop areas in the latter state being due to the peculiar topography of the Great Basin. In the relation which the large irrigated areas bear to the whole crop area Oregon stands intermediate between Idaho and Nevada. In Idaho only about one-fourth of the total crop area is in large bodies of 160 acres and upward, while in Nevada these large farms form nearly four-fifths of the total and in Oregon only about two-fifths. As a rule it may be said that the smaller the crop areas the more valuable are the products and the more prosperous is the community. An irrigated farm requires careful personal attention, and where the farms are large it follows as a general rule that water is carelessly used, often applied so lavishly as to injure the soil, and the products per acre are consequently of small value.

The first cost of water per acre is practically the same in Oregon and Idaho, since the conditions of irrigation there are so similar, but the average cost of preparing the ground for cultivation is considerably greater in Oregon, from the fact that in certain counties, such as Wasco, Josephine, and Jackson, much of the cultivated land was originally covered by brush or small trees, or required considerable leveling before it could be economically watered. On the other hand, the average value of the land is higher, compensating for the increased cost of preparation.

The topography of Oregon gives rise to sharp contrasts in the agricultural possibilities of the state. The most striking feature is the Cascade range, which, at a distance of about 120 miles from the coast, divides the state into two parts, differing widely in climate and general appearance. To the west of the range the rainfall is heavy and vegetation in general flourishes, while on the eastern side the precipitation is small and is barely sufficient for the needs of plant life. The range itself consists of a chain of lofty peaks of volcanic origin, the highest, Mount Hood, rising to an altitude of 11,225 feet. From the plateau on which stand these high, conical peaks the country slopes off toward the ocean, broken, however, by the intervening Coast range, which has an altitude of from 2,000 feet upward. Between these two ranges is the Willamette valley, one of the finest agricultural areas in the United States, possessing, as it does, a genial climate, an abundant rainfall, and a fertile soil. In the southwestern part of the state there is no large valley between the Cascade and Coast ranges comparable to the Willamette, for the streams issuing from the Cascade range flow westerly to the sea and are bordered by less extensive areas of agricultural land.

East of the Cascade range, and occupying the greater part of central Oregon, is a vast lava-covered plateau whose surface has an elevation of from 2,000 to 5,000 feet above the ocean. It is apparently a continuation of the vast lava plains which border the Snake river and cover the greater part of southern Idaho. Into this enormous sheet of lava, the general thickness of which is unknown, the streams of the region have cut for themselves channels of from 100 to 1,000 feet or even more in depth, and they flow northerly to the Columbia river through deep cañons or gorges. On this vast plateau the rainfall rarely amounts to over 15 inches a year, nearly all the precipitation occurring in the winter and little or none in summer.

In the northeastern portion of the state, between the Snake and Columbia rivers, is a great irregular mass of mountains whose structure is at present but little known. The summits of these, the Blue mountains, rise to heights of over 6,000 feet. The base of the mass is deeply buried beneath the ever-present lava into which the Snake and Columbia rivers have cut their gorges. These mountains exert an influence beneficial to agriculture, for their peaks, rising abruptly from the plateau, encourage the precipitation of rain or snow and give rise to many streams of great importance in irrigation. At the same time their mineral contents give employment to a large population, and the grazing upon the mountain slopes adds to the wealth of the country.

South central Oregon forms still another topographic division of the state, since it belongs to the Great Basin region and is characterized by the structure peculiar to that unique area. It contains a number of short mountain ranges, which are in reality blocks of the earth's crust slightly uptilted, the upper surface sloping off gently on one side, while the broken edges present bold faces, with cliffs and precipices aggregating from 2,000 to 3,000 feet in height. Between these mountain blocks are the valleys, deeply filled with sediment, the surface being so nearly level that rain and flood waters form vast marshes or shallow lakes.

That part of Oregon lying east of the Cascade range, although forming the greater portion of the state, is known as eastern Oregon. The climate, as compared with that of the rest of the United

States, is unusually mild. As a rule, there is sufficient moisture two or three years out of five to raise fair crops of wheat and other cereals, the success of such crops depending, however, largely upon the care and skill shown by the farmer, and not merely upon the occurrence of fortunate rains. The character of the soil also has an important bearing upon the abundance or failure of crops, some soils retaining a small amount of moisture for a longer time than others. There is always considerable uncertainty as to the success of the cereals, and there are some crops, as well as small fruits, which are never of value without an abundant perennial supply of water. It may be said, therefore, that while in one sense irrigation is not absolutely essential, in that farmers can make a living, although a precarious one, without it, yet, on the other hand, unless irrigation is introduced, the most valuable resources will lie dormant.

East of the Cascade range, wherever the opportunity offered of diverting a perennial stream upon a piece of arable land, there the pioneer has taken up his abode and has cultivated a small acreage of cereals, a garden patch, and as large a forage crop as he can irrigate. Irrigation has been quietly and gradually introduced and practiced in a simple manner, each farmer building his own ditch and relying upon his own unaided efforts. Occasionally a few neighboring settlers have joined together to accomplish an undertaking too great for any one alone, and in rare instances outside assistance has been called in, but up to the census year it may be said that irrigation in Oregon was in the earliest stage of development, namely, that of individual effort. That year, however, and the one preceding were times of unusual drought, and the interest in such matters was greatly stimulated by the investigations carried on by the United States government into the benefits and possibilities of irrigation. The profits to be obtained through irrigation canals began to be appreciated, as well as the great increase of land values throughout the arid regions. Many projects therefore were set on foot in 1890 and 1891 looking toward the more complete utilization of the water supply of the eastern part of the state. This is especially the case along the rivers issuing from the Blue mountains, the Wallawalla and the Umatilla, and also as regards the wonderful water supply of Klamath lake and its tributaries.

Not only has irrigation received a lasting stimulus in that part of the state where it is essential, but its benefits are beginning to be seen in regions where it is usually considered that there is an abundant rainfall. Even in the Willamette valley irrigation is being introduced in a small way, at present mainly for gardens and orchards, for vegetables and berries, or for the late forage crops, artificial watering being of especial benefit during the months of July, August, and September, when the rainfall is at its minimum. At the same time irrigation is creeping around the southern end of the Cascade range, being already of great importance in Jackson and Josephine counties, and is gaining a foothold in Douglas county to the north, although many of the inhabitants indignantly deny that any such method of agriculture will ever be necessary.

The climate of Oregon has been briefly discussed by Gen. A. W. Greely, chief signal officer, in a pamphlet issued in 1889. He gives tables showing the precipitation and temperature at various stations in Oregon and Washington, and also maps showing, by years and seasons, the temperature and the distribution of rainfall. In eastern Oregon there are comparatively few stations at which records of rainfall have been kept for any length of time. At Camp Harney, near Malheur lake, in Harney (formerly Grant) county, records were kept from 1867 to 1880. The average annual rainfall through 7 full years was a trifle less than 11 inches, and of this amount less than 2.5 inches, or 22 per cent of the whole, fell during the 5 months from May to September, inclusive. At Fort Klamath, situated at the head of Klamath lake and almost immediately at the eastern foot of the Cascade range, the record of rainfall has been kept, with occasional breaks, from 1864 to 1891. The mean annual rainfall at this point, which has an elevation of 4,200 feet, was 22.6 inches, while the amount falling in the 5 months from May to September, inclusive, was 3.3 inches, or nearly 15 per cent of the total. At Dalles, on the Columbia river, northeasterly from Mount Hood, the average annual rainfall since 1875 has been 16.5 inches, 2.1 inches falling during the 5 months above mentioned. The rainfall for the extreme eastern side of Oregon is perhaps best shown by the record for Boise, Idaho, which has been kept since 1877, the average being 14.3 inches, 2.9 inches of this amount falling during the 5 months from May to September, inclusive.

At several other localities there are shorter records, as, for example, at Umatilla, on the Columbia river, north of the Blue mountains, where the average for 5 years is 9.8 inches. At Lagrande, in Union county, where the elevation is nearly 2,800 feet, the precipitation for 1887 was 19.8 inches. This locality is in the northern part of the Blue mountains, where from the diversity of topography it is to be expected that the precipitation will be great. At Camp Warner, west of Warner lake, in southern Oregon, the precipitation from 1870 to 1873 averaged about 14.5 inches per annum. Taking it as a whole, there are very few stations in this vast country of eastern Oregon, and these are mainly at points in the valleys where the rainfall is least. Knowledge as to the precipitation upon the higher summits is very scanty, being drawn mainly from inferences. West of the Cascade range, on the contrary, there is a large number of rainfall stations, and there the amount of the precipitation is fairly well known. The depth of rainfall varies from 30 inches up to over 75 inches per annum on the coast, the amount at any one locality being governed largely by the altitude and by the distance of the place from the ocean.

The distribution of the rainfall throughout the year is strongly marked. In general it may be said that there are two seasons, the wet and the dry. The greatest amount of rain falls usually in December or January, and from that time onward the rainfall gradually diminishes to July or August, when the drought is at its maximum. In September and October there is a slight increase in the amount of rain, and this continues to midwinter. May, June, July, August, and September can be considered as dry months, while the period from October to April, inclusive, is the wet season, during which from 75 to 85 per cent of the rain falls. Combining the rainfall observations at Dalles, Fort Klamath, Camp Harney, and Boise, Idaho, and assuming that the averages obtained represent the monthly distribution of rainfall over eastern Oregon, the following percentages of total precipitation are obtained: January, 16.2 per cent; February, 12.0; March, 10.5; April, 8.7; May, 6.3; June, 5.1; July, 1.9; August, 1.3; September, 2.7; October, 7.4; November, 11.2, and December, 16.7 per cent.

Measurements of the amount of water flowing in the streams have been made at two points in eastern Oregon, viz, on the Owyhee, a short distance above its mouth, and on the Malheur, at Vale. Both of these streams are bordered by lands to which water can be brought and large areas rendered highly productive. The fluctuations in the water supply are, however, very great, and must be carefully considered before any general improvement of present systems of irrigation can be entered upon. The behavior of the water in these streams is in a broad way characteristic of that in other rivers of eastern Oregon, since all the streams receive their supplies from comparatively low mountain areas upon which the snow melts early in the season. In this respect the rivers present a marked contrast to those issuing from the main range of the Rockies or from the Sierra Nevadas, the floods occurring earlier in spring and the summer flow decreasing to a less proportional quantity than in rivers from these latter mountains.

The measurements of the amount of water in the Owyhee and Malheur were begun by the United States geological survey in March, 1890, and computations of daily discharge have been continued through 1891, thus giving nearly two years' record. The maximum discharge of the Owyhee in 1890 was 11,230 second-feet, and in 1891 10,000 second-feet. The minimum, occurring in September and October of 1890, was 170 second-feet, and the average for the year ending in March, 1891, was 1,656 second-feet. This is equivalent to a total discharge for the year of 1,199,769 acre-feet, of which amount 753,850 acre-feet were discharged in April and May. During 1891 the discharge was somewhat less than in the preceding year, the average being only 1,332 second-feet. This is equivalent to a total for the year of 963,680 acre-feet. Of this amount 691,708 acre-feet were discharged during the months of March, April, and May. Comparatively a small part of this quantity flowing during the spring months was used for irrigation, and by far the greater part escaped into Snake river.

Malheur river has been gauged at Vale, computations of discharge being complete from March, 1890, to October, 1891. The maximum discharge during that time was in March, 1890, when the river carried 4,445 second-feet. It has been estimated that the maximum flood of the past seven years has amounted to from 7,000 to 8,000 second-feet. During the summer months the river is practically dry below Vale, the water being taken out by a large number of irrigation ditches higher up stream. In 1891 the maximum flood, which occurred in February, amounted to 2,820 second-feet,

and from that time the river fell rapidly, becoming almost dry by the early part of July. The average discharge of the stream for the year ending February, 1891, was 698 second-feet, and for the year ending October, 1891, it was only 187 second-feet. The total amount discharged during the two years was respectively 505,212 acre-feet and 135,350 acre-feet.

The distribution of the water flowing in the streams during the different months of the year is shown by the following percentages, obtained by averaging the monthly discharges of the Owyhee and Malheur for the entire period during which measurements have been made. During January 2.2 per cent of the total amount for the year was discharged; during February, 7.6 per cent; March, 25.9; April, 30.0; May, 19.6; June, 5.4; July, 1.6; August, 0.9; September, 1.0; October, 1.3; November, 2.5, and December, 2.0. It appears from this that in the month of April nearly one-third of the entire amount of water for the year was discharged, and in March, April, and May three-fourths of the whole quantity. Nearly all of this goes to waste, for in many localities it is too early in the season to begin thorough irrigation.

Comparing the distribution of rainfall with the river flow it appears that the point of maximum precipitation of rain or snow is reached in December or January, at least three months before the time of the greatest river flow, while, on the other hand, the periods of minimum rainfall and river flow approximately coincide, occurring in August. The fact that the discharge of the streams does not coincide more nearly in behavior with the monthly distribution of rainfall is due principally to the effect of the temperature. During the winter months a large part of the precipitation occurs as snow, and this remains upon the mountains until melted by the warm winds of spring, causing a general increase in the quantity of water carried by the rivers.

It is evident from the examination of the distribution of river flow throughout the spring and summer that these and similar streams can not be made of the greatest possible use to irrigation until methods are devised for holding back this surplus water of early spring and keeping it to increase the flow during the period of low water a few months later. Storage reservoirs must be built in all favorable localities and controlled in such a manner that the waters can be employed by the irrigators all along the course of the river. In order to accomplish this result, however, many engineering difficulties must be overcome, and favorable legislation enacted both as regards the construction and maintenance of such works and the distribution of the water thus saved.

Up to the time of the census year the laws of Oregon were not favorable to the development of irrigation. The majority of the population live west of the Cascade range, where the rainfall is abundant and irrigation unnecessary. The laws regarding water have, therefore, been those suitable to a humid climate, and in the direction of preventing diversions from the streams rather than of favoring the use of the water for irrigation. Of late, however, the necessities of the case have been impressed upon the public mind, and legislation favorable to irrigation enterprises has been placed upon the statute books. Irrigators state that their water rights have been in the greatest confusion, and that they have had no protection or security in their possessions, and, since in arid regions land values depend directly upon the ability to secure a continuous supply of water, titles to property have been in a somewhat precarious condition. During the series of dry years, of which 1889 was the worst, there was in many localities a perpetual struggle for sufficient water to raise even a portion of the crops planted.

In February, 1891, a law was enacted providing for an appropriation of water from lakes and running streams for purposes of irrigation, for the condemnation of lands for right of way of irrigating ditches, for extinguishing the claims of riparian owners, and generally facilitating the construction and maintenance of irrigating works. The employment of the waters of lakes and streams for irrigation or household purposes or for watering stock upon dry lands is declared to be a public use, and the right to collect compensation for such water a franchise. All existing appropriations of water for beneficial purposes, made in accordance with law or established custom, are to be respected and upheld to the extent of the amount of water actually appropriated. New canals are to be constructed by the most direct route practicable, and two or more ditches are not to be made through any tract of land when the water can be conveyed in one ditch. All corporations shall supply water to consumers applying therefor upon the tender of the customary rates and the construction of necessary

distributaries unless there shall be an insufficient amount available. Dues for water become a preferred lien upon all crops raised by its use. Interference with irrigating works is prohibited by penalty, and, on the other hand, corporations are held liable for damages due to neglect or want of strength in structures built by them. In cases of disputes over water rights provision is made for bringing into court all persons interested, in order that a complete determination may be had of the issue involved.

The irrigating ditches of the state are as a rule quite small, and have been built by stock raisers to irrigate a few acres on their ranches, or by other settlers who have come into the country with scanty means and have been compelled to make use of temporary expedients in order to obtain a crop. There are very few ditches of large size so far constructed and in operation, although a number have been projected. Most of the ditches have been built for a number of years, and their owners do not remember the details of their cost and construction. Taking, however, the statistics as given by irrigators, it appears that there was an independent ditch from some stream for every 200 acres of crop irrigated. It has previously been shown that in Montana there was a ditch for every 225 acres, in Idaho for 385 acres, and in Nevada for 530 acres. The average cost of the small ditches under 5 feet in width was \$260 per running mile; of those of 5 feet in width and over and less than 10 feet the cost was \$1,060 per mile, and for those of 10 feet and over \$1,300 per mile.

An examination of the average value of products per acre shows that the supply of water in the census year could not have been ample, but a comparison of these figures among themselves and with those for other states demonstrates that the cause tending to make these averages small prevailed throughout all the various agricultural communities. It is a well-known fact that farmers as a rule undervalue their products, especially those consumed, and there is a strong presumption that they overestimate the size of the areas cropped. Moreover, much of the land, especially in counties where grazing is the chief industry, is but carelessly irrigated. The water is applied to large areas and allowed to make its own way across the fields. The hay crop from this land is given a very small valuation by ranch owners, and, since these areas are relatively large, the average value of products is correspondingly small.

By multiplying the average value of products per acre by the average number of acres in crop the average annual return to each farmer should be obtained. In the case of Oregon this is approximately \$778, which is apparently the average earnings per irrigated farm, excluding the profits from stock raising, which, however, is the principal source of revenue to the farmer. There is no question that in most cases more careful methods of irrigation and of farming generally would result in the production of a higher value of products than has so far been obtained, but with the conditions now prevailing throughout the greater part of eastern Oregon stock raising has been and still is of more importance than irrigation. The evolution of the farmer from the stock raiser is not yet complete, and his education in the best methods of tilling the soil has but just begun.

Throughout eastern Oregon wherever water can not be procured from running streams there has been a general discussion as to the feasibility of obtaining water from wells. Many attempts have been made to obtain water in this way by digging or boring, and in a few instances flowing water has been struck. These instances are, unfortunately, comparatively rare, and success appears to be due to some local peculiarity of geologic structure. The largest flowing wells yet reported are those in the vicinity of Baker city, being situated in the broad valley through which the Powder river flows. This area is partially inclosed by spurs of the Blue mountains, the main range of which is to the northwest. The depth of these wells is reported to be about 150 feet, and the discharge may be as high as one-fourth of a second-foot, the statements on this point being meager.

Other flowing wells are reported in Gilliam and Wasco counties along the Columbia river, where are a number of large springs, some of which may have been considered by the owners as wells. Attempts made to reach flowing water by drilling through the lava-covered plateaus have not as yet been successful, and the probabilities are against it. In the vicinity of the lakes of Harney, Lake, and Klamath counties it is possible that small flowing wells can be found, judging from the similarity of geologic conditions there with those of other parts of the Great Basin region. It has been found that as irrigation is practiced on the edges of these broad valleys, as, for example, in Utah Lake valley

and Salt Lake valley, in Utah, the lower gravel beds become saturated, and when pipes are driven on the lower ground to a depth of from 20 to 100 feet, penetrating these gravels, a small though constant discharge is obtained.

Although flowing wells may not be found on the higher plateaus, yet these drillings can not fail in many localities to reach water of some kind, and if this water should prove to be fresh and palatable it can be pumped, as is already done in a few localities, furnishing a supply for domestic purposes and for the watering of stock, and even for irrigating small patches of ground. In an arid country even these areas, though insignificant in size, are relatively of great importance to the development of other interests, such as stock raising and mining. The cost of these wells ranges from \$3 to \$5 per foot in depth, varying with the size of pipe used, the total depth of the well, and the difficulty of drilling. The ordinary size of pipe for wells of from 100 to 300 feet in depth is from 2 to 4 inches, and for wells of 500 feet and upward from 4 to 6 inches, or even 8 inches, the exact diameter of the well being governed by the standard sizes of pipe employed.

BAKER COUNTY is in the eastern end of Oregon, extending from Snake river to the Blue mountains on the west and from Powder river on the north southward to the divide between Burnt river and the tributaries of the Malheur. The surface of the county is in general hilly or even mountainous, especially in the western part. The rocks, most of which are of eruptive origin, contain small quantities of gold, and the streams which flow from the Blue mountains to the Snake river pass through rich deposits of gold-bearing gravels. This mineral wealth attracted the earlier settlers, and it was only after the establishment of several important mining camps that stock raising and the cultivation of the soil were undertaken. Placer mining is still carried on whenever there is sufficient water, but its relative importance has considerably diminished.

Crops can not be raised in the eastern end of this county at least without irrigation. The only exception to this statement is perhaps in the case of rye, which, if planted early in the spring, may mature without artificial watering. The water supply for irrigation is not of the best, from the fact that the streams depend largely upon the melting snows of the mountains. The altitude of the range is not sufficient to cause the accumulation of great masses of snow, and in some years the precipitation is light. As a consequence of the general low altitude of the mountain masses the snows often melt early in the spring, causing floods in March, April, or May, before there is need of irrigation. Later in the season, when the demand for water is greatest, the streams become almost dry. Water storage, therefore, is urgently needed, and is already being attempted in a small way.

Powder river flows easterly from the southern spur of the Blue mountains, then turns north into a broad valley and continues along the foot of the range, receiving on its way various tributaries from the mountains to the west. After flowing in this direction for from 30 to 40 miles it turns abruptly to the southeast and finally enters Snake river. Farmers have settled in the valleys along this river, and water is diverted for irrigation from the tributaries coming in from the west, as well as from the river itself. Nearly all the ditches are small and have been built by individual farmers, there being few owned by corporations. Along the upper course of this stream irrigation is not regarded as absolutely necessary and the water supply is sufficient for the land now under ditch, but many of the irrigators think that the full capacity of the streams will soon be reached and that no more land can be brought under irrigation without depriving some of the areas now watered.

Burnt river rises south of Powder river and flows in a general easterly course to Snake river. The sands of this river and of its tributaries are especially rich in gold, as are also those of Willow creek, which is still further to the south, in Malheur county. There are also extensive deposits of auriferous gravels on the low divide between these streams, and the waters of Burnt river have been diverted by long and expensive ditches to work these higher placers. The amount of water available, however, is so small that this kind of mining can be carried on only for from 1 month to 3 months in each year. Farmers have settled along Burnt river and in favorable localities have taken out small irrigating ditches. As is usually the case where miners and farmers use water from the same stream, there is more or less complaint on the part of the irrigator that the mining companies interfere with his operations by diverting the water or by overloading it with sediment. The older settlers also assert that the increasing use of water for the irrigation of new land higher up the stream is gradually

depriving them of their share, and that they can not raise crops on more than two-thirds of the land formerly tilled. In general it may be said that the third cutting of alfalfa is very light, owing to lack of water.

The ditches of the county, aside from those built for mining purposes, are small and little worthy of note, being in general 2 or 3 miles long and from 2 to 4 feet in width. As an example mention may be made of the Miller & Croke ditch, taking water from Deer creek out upon the south side of the stream. It is 4 miles long, 2.5 feet wide, and it cost about \$500. It irrigates 200 acres, the greater part of this land producing wild grass for hay. The water supply at this point is comparatively large, but there is a vast area of vacant land still to be cultivated. The Burnt River mining and irrigation ditch heads about 3 miles west of Express, and takes water out upon the north side of Burnt river. It is 5 miles long, about 5 feet wide, and cost probably \$1,000. The ditch is owned in partnership by irrigators, who divide the water according to their needs. The Company ditch takes water from North Powder river and brings it out on the south side of the stream. It is 3 miles long, 10 feet wide, and cost about \$1,000. It was built in 1874, and has been used to irrigate about 1,000 acres devoted to wheat, oats, barley, clover, and timothy. It is owned by 7 farmers, who divide the water among themselves.

CROOK COUNTY is in central Oregon, lying east of the Cascade range and west of the southern spur of the Blue mountains. The surface of the country is in general rough and broken and is covered by vast sheets of lava, into which the rivers have cut deep cañons. In the western half of the county are extensive tracts of high lands known as the "Desert". Much of the soil of this area is covered by sand, and occasionally rough blocks of lava appear above the surface. The county as a whole is well adapted for stock raising, as the nutritious bunch grass is found almost everywhere, even on the "Desert". Sagebrush and juniper abound, the latter being used for fuel and also for fencing.

Few crops can be raised without irrigation. Rye is generally cultivated without the artificial application of water, but other cereals are usually irrigated, if possible. By summer fallowing, however, fair crops of wheat, oats, and barley are raised on the higher grounds whenever the drought is not too severe. Along the river bottoms, wherever water can be taken out, farmers have dug small ditches and are bringing land under irrigation as rapidly as their means will allow. There are, however, large tracts of higher level lands above the reach of water unless it is held by storage among the hills.

The greater part of Crook county is on the headwaters of Deschutes river, which flows northward into the Columbia. A small part of the northeast corner borders on John Day river, which drains Grant county and also flows northward, entering the Columbia a few miles above the mouth of the above mentioned river. Deschutes river receives the greater portion of its water supply from the eastern slope of the Cascade mountains, where are a number of lakes, each at the head of a tributary of the stream. Owing to the influence of these lakes or to the gradual percolation of water to the river the amount discharged fluctuates within comparatively narrow limits. It is reported that the height of the river ordinarily does not vary more than from 18 inches to 2 feet during the course of the season. It is possible that some of the waters of this river can be taken out upon the high arid plains along its upper course, and it appears not improbable from the reports of irrigators in the county that a great irrigating system can be profitably constructed along this river. There seems to be no question as to the permanence of the water supply, the fertility of the land when irrigated, or the favorable character of the climate.

The principal tributary of Deschutes river in this county is Crooked river, which flows in from the east, carrying the water which drains from the mountains of the western part of Grant county. The supply of water in this stream is in general large enough for the area of irrigable land in the narrow valleys along its course. The smaller tributaries, however, become nearly if not quite dry early in the summer, and without storage are of comparatively little value for irrigation. Under the stimulus of recent legislation a number of enterprises have been undertaken with the object of diverting water from Crooked river or its tributaries. Among these may be mentioned the ditch of the Prineville Irrigation Company, which takes water from Crooked river south of Prineville and runs

out on the west side of the stream. When completed the ditch will be 15 miles long and 12 feet wide, and it is estimated to cost \$12,000. Work was begun in October, 1890.

There are a number of small ditches taking water from Ochoco river, the principal tributary of Crooked river, as well as from the latter stream. In short, wherever water can be taken out upon arable land at little expense ranch owners throughout the county have done so. By far the greater acreage irrigated is for forage, since there is very little demand for other products. During the drought of 1888 and 1889 the streams shrunk to a volume so small that only a small portion of the hay crop could be irrigated. As a consequence the yield was far below the average, and great numbers of cattle perished for want of food.

GILLIAM COUNTY is in northern Oregon, northeast of Crook county, from which it is separated by John Day river. It extends along the east side of this river in a comparatively narrow strip from the mountains on the south to the Columbia river on the north. Like that of Crook county, its surface is broken, and the principal streams run in cañons or narrow valleys far below the general level of the plains. In many years crops can be raised without irrigation, and most of the farmers trust to an occasional rainfall to bring these to maturity. Along the valleys, however, farmers are irrigating gardens and small patches of alfalfa wherever a perennial supply of water can be found.

The higher lands of the county, being far above the reach of water from the large streams, can not be irrigated except in a few localities where storm water can be held in storage reservoirs. The farmers of the county are endeavoring to cultivate such crops as will require the least moisture. Often, however, they are compelled to bring water for several miles for domestic uses, and it is with difficulty that even this small amount can be procured.

GRANT COUNTY is east of the center of Oregon, lying between Baker and Crook counties. It is on the west side of the Blue mountains, and contains the greater part of the headwaters of John Day river. As in the case of the counties just mentioned, the surface as a whole is broken, the rivers having cut deep cañons, in which they flow at places several hundred feet below the general level. Mining and stock raising are the principal industries of the county, but agriculture proper is slowly gaining in importance. There are no railroads in the county, transportation is difficult and expensive, and the area of arable land is in comparison so small that it seems probable that stock raising will for some time remain the principal occupation of the settled population.

Very little can be raised without irrigation. In some places rye or barley yields a fair return without the application of water, but as a rule it is a matter of considerable risk to cultivate any crop without having an abundant water supply at hand. The altitude of the agricultural lands ranges from 3,000 up to 5,000 feet, and thus the climate of a part of this area is so cool that frosts occur even during the summer months. The principal farms of the county are those along the banks of John Day river, which are so situated that water from that stream can be brought upon them. Some of this lowest land is flooded by the annual overflow of the river, and thus requires little, if any, artificial watering. Besides the farms on the river, there are a large number of ranches situated upon the creeks which flow from the higher mountains. Water is used on these for raising hay and for the small amount of produce required for home consumption.

The water supply of the county as a whole is good, from the fact that the area of level land is limited, and there are large areas of elevated catchment from which water comes. John Day river itself carries throughout the year a large amount of water, but the smaller streams decrease rapidly in size after the spring floods, and many of them become almost, if not quite, dry during the summer season. Thus, those farms along the main river, so situated that water can be brought to them, possess a great advantage in this regard over those on the smaller streams.

The main branch of John Day river rises in the mountains on the east side of the county and flows nearly west for about 60 miles, passing through what is known as John Day valley, containing the principal body of farming land in the county. On its way it receives numerous tributaries, which enter the valley from both sides and furnish, at least in the spring, a supply of water for the higher lands. The farming land along the valley averages about a mile in width, while that used for grazing is from 10 to 20 miles wide. At the western or lower end of the valley the south fork comes in, and

the stream turns almost due north, passing through a spur of the Blue mountains. It then receives the waters of the north and middle forks, and, turning to the west, passes out of the county. On the southern edge of the county is a portion of the headwaters of the Silvies river, which flows south into Harney county. Some irrigation is done from this stream, but the altitude is so high that only the hardier crops are raised.

The earliest ditches were built for mining and are still employed to a large extent for this purpose whenever there is sufficient water. Irrigators use the surplus waters from these ditches, there generally being an abundance until the middle or end of June, but when a time of scarcity occurs they are compelled to pay for the water used. Most of the irrigating ditches have been built by individuals, although along John Day valley there are a number of cases where farmers have joined in partnership in the construction of irrigating systems. Although there is an ample supply of water in this stream, no attempt has been made to take out a large canal to cover the higher lands on account of the engineering difficulties and the expense involved in the construction of such works in this hilly country.

As an example of the ditches mention may be made of French ditch, taking water from a tributary of John Day river above Prairie city and running out upon lands on the southwest side of the stream. The total length is 5 miles; width, about 4 feet, and the cost was approximately \$2,200. In 1889 about 200 acres were irrigated by this ditch, the principal crops being wheat, oats, barley, and hay. Further down the valley is the Hillis & Kuhl ditch, taking water from Big Indian creek and running out on the south side of John Day river. The total length is 2.5 miles; width, nearly 3 feet, and the cost was \$1,100. The ditch was built in 1879, and has irrigated about 450 acres each year, most of this being in timothy. The Enterprise ditch takes water from John Day river, near the town of the same name, and runs out upon the south side of the stream. The length is 6.5 miles; width, 4 feet, and the cost was about \$2,500. The ditch was finished in 1877, and in 1889 irrigated about 300 acres of land in wheat, oats, barley, timothy, and alfalfa, together with some gardens and orchards.

HARNEY COUNTY is in the southeastern part of Oregon, lying south of Grant county. The greater part of this area, as well as that of Lake county to the west, is within the Great Basin, the streams flowing into lakes or sinks, from which the water escapes only by evaporation. The great interior basin also includes nearly all of Nevada, and thus in many ways the character of these two counties is similar to that of the northern part of that state. The Great Basin is so called from the fact that the waters which are precipitated upon it in the form of rain or snow do not flow out to the ocean. They can escape only by returning again by evaporation to the atmosphere from which they came, and though there are a number of large rivers within the Great Basin, their waters are not sufficiently abundant to fill any of the lower parts and overflow to the sea. Each stream seeks the lowest part of its own small drainage area, and if its waters are not completely lost on the way they finally form a lake, from the broad surface of which water is constantly escaping by evaporation in quantities sufficient in the long run to counterbalance the inflow, the Great Basin itself thus consisting of a number of subbasins.

The topography and climate of these counties have been graphically described by Russell in the Fourth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey. He has shown that these counties contain mountains of the Great Basin type; that is to say, the mountains consist of great blocks of the earth's crust which have been raised and slightly tilted to the east or west. The mountains of this part of Oregon thus present on one side steep, almost vertical, faces, while on the other they slope gently away beneath the fine material that fills the valleys. Stein mountains, in the southern part of Harney county, may be taken as an example. These mountains present toward the east the broken edge of the great blocks of which they are composed, rising abruptly to heights of from 4,000 to 5,000 feet, while toward the west the slope is moderate and merges gently into the desert. These broken blocks are composed of the lava which in comparatively recent geological times spread over eastern Oregon and southern Idaho, forming vast sheets, thousands of square miles in extent.

The counties of Harney and Lake contain a large number of shallow lakes, occasionally from 10 to 15 feet in depth. These lakes are continually receiving river water which contains a very small amount of mineral matter in solution, and, since they have no outlets, they are losing by evaporation

the pure water only. Thus the mineral matter tends to accumulate and to make the water saline, similar to that of Great Salt lake. As a matter of fact, however, none of these lakes are as salt as this great body of water, and in many of them the water is so fresh that it can be used for domestic purposes and for watering cattle. Other lakes, however, as, for example, Summer and Abert, contain a strong solution of potash and soda salts. An explanation given by Gilbert of the nonsaline character of some of these lakes is that they occupy basins which in comparatively recent time were completely dry. A very slight change in the climate, as, for example, a small decrease in annual rainfall, would cause these lakes to disappear, while, on the other hand, a slightly increased annual precipitation would fill some of them to overflowing. This is the case with Malheur lake, which in recent times has overflowed and contributed water to the Malheur river.

The oscillations of climate indicated by the ancient shores of these lakes are of especial interest to the irrigator, as showing that in times past there have been great changes in the water supply of this area. As shown by the beaches, the valleys have been filled with water in some instances to a depth of several hundred feet and have again been completely dry, the climate having apparently been far more arid than at present. This period of excessive aridity was followed by an increase of rainfall, so that again the water filled the valleys to a height even greater than before. Then came a gradual decrease to a second period of aridity, which has continued, with small oscillations, to the present, the slight changes of this century being almost insignificant in comparison with those which have taken place within geologic time.

On the eastern edge of Harney county the middle and south forks of the Malheur rise in the mountains forming the rim of the basin and flow out in a general easterly direction across Malheur county into the Snake river. On the northern side of the county is a low range or detached spur of the Blue mountains. These rise to heights of 6,000 feet or over, and from them numerous streams flow in nearly every direction. Those which go toward the south come out upon the broad Harney valley after passing through the low foothills, in which are numerous smaller valleys. In time of flood the water traverses the broad plains and finally collects in the lowest parts, forming sinks, the most important of which are Malheur, Harney, and Silver lakes. The waters of these lakes are increased also by streams which come into this basin from the south from Stein mountains, whose altitude is upward of 8,000 feet.

The principal industry of the county is stock raising, a little hay being cut for winter feed, and also some barley, rye, oats, corn, and vegetables being produced for home consumption. There are excellent cattle ranges in the mountains to the north of the county, and also on those south of Malheur lake. Comparatively little irrigation is done, and it is mainly from small springs among the hills, the water of the larger rivers being controlled to a great extent by cattle companies and used to flood large areas of meadow. Agriculture proper has hardly been introduced in the county, and irrigation everywhere is carried on imperfectly. As a rule it may be said that no crops can be grown without irrigation. Some of the settlers who are too poor to construct ditches have attempted to raise crops without an artificial supply of water, but they have generally failed, and have in some instances been compelled to abandon their homestead claims. In other cases, where a small amount of land was irrigated successfully for a few years, the decrease in the amount of water flowing in the streams during the two years of drought has resulted in water becoming so scarce that these lands could not be irrigated, and they also have been abandoned. There have been a number of disputes concerning the distribution of water, and the owners of the smaller ranches complain that large cattle companies monopolize the present supply and prevent irrigation development.

The crop areas of the county are in the small valleys among the mountains in the northern end of the county, or out in Harney valley along the streams near the point where they leave the foothills. There are also a number of ranches along the streams which flow from Stein mountains in the southeastern part of the county. The principal settlements, however, are to the north of the lakes which occupy nearly the center of Harney valley.

Harney valley contains the most extensive area of nearly level fertile land in eastern Oregon, and would be capable of supporting large agricultural communities if water could be secured for the irrigation of all its rich soil. The streams entering it, however, do not furnish enough water to

supply even a small fraction of this area. Water can be found in most places at a depth of from 10 to 20 feet, and in quantities sufficient for domestic purposes and for cattle. It is probable that if this water can be raised to the surface by some cheap mechanical means, areas of considerable size can be cultivated. At present, however, the land is almost valueless, and the valley is in appearance nearly as wild as when first discovered.

The principal stream, coming from the north into Harney valley and emptying into Malheur lake, is known as Silvies river. This is a perennial stream to the point where it leaves the foothills, but beyond this place its channel at times becomes dry. At the point where it enters the valley the discharge is reported to be usually from 50 to 60 second-feet. To reach Malheur lake it must traverse the valley for a distance of about 25 miles, and it can do this only in time of flood. During the irrigating season of 1888 the river flowed for a distance of over 9 miles into the valley, and in 1889 it extended only 7 miles. In 1890 the waters reached the lake, but did not continue to do so for any long period.

Harney valley is so nearly level that in times of flood the water of Silvies river and other streams spreads out over the surface or subdivides into numerous channels or sloughs before reaching the open lake. During the time of the annual flood therefore it is a matter of no great labor or expense to divert the water by little channels or furrows and cause it to flood large areas, from which crops of hay can be cut later in the season. In times of drought, however, as in 1888 and 1889, these lower level lands do not receive any water, and irrigation can be carried on only at points higher up the stream. On the lowest lands in this valley there is during years of unusual flood an excess of water in March, April, and May, but by the first of July the supply is always scanty.

Near the headwaters of Silvies river is Silvies valley, over 10 miles in length and from 1 mile to 3.5 miles in width. The river flows through the center of this valley, and is bounded by bottom lands for the greater part of this distance. On each side are sagebrush plains sloping up to the hills, which are partially covered with the species of pine common to that part of the country. The elevation is about 5,400 feet and the climate is generally cold and frosty, although during some summers there is no frost for a period of from two to three months. Irrigation is carried on in this valley for the purpose of raising hay, the greater part of the water supply being owned or controlled by a cattle company.

West of Silvies river is Silver creek, which flows southerly and southeasterly toward Harney lake. The water supply, however, is deficient and does not supply the needs of the irrigators depending upon it. In the northeastern part of the county in the vicinity of Drewsey, on the middle fork of the Malheur, considerable irrigation is practiced, mainly by means of water from the small streams flowing from the mountains.

As an example of the ditches of the county may be given the following. The Harney valley ditches obtain water from Silvies river north of Burns and conduct it out by branches on both sides of the stream for a distance of from 3 to 5 miles. The average width of the ditches is about 6 feet, and the cost was over \$6,000. The ditches are owned by a corporation of irrigators, water being divided in proportion to the number of shares owned. The Riverside ditch takes water from the south fork of the Malheur river and carries it out upon land upon the west side of the stream. The length is 5 miles; average width, 4 feet, and the cost was about \$1,200. The ditch is owned by private parties, who divide the water among themselves. The crops raised are wheat, barley, oats, and some alfalfa.

JACKSON COUNTY is in southern Oregon, west of the Cascade range. It thus lies outside of the arid regions of the United States, since the rainfall on the western side of the Cascade range is usually sufficient for the needs of agriculture. Irrigation, however, is carried on to a certain extent, as in the case of nearly all counties adjoining the arid regions, from the fact that larger crops per acre can be raised by this means.

The principal industries of the county have been mining and stock raising, but on account of the fact that there is a railroad running through the county, furnishing through transportation from California to the Columbia river, the cultivation of small grains and fruits has assumed a greater importance. These are successfully raised without the artificial application of water, but it has been

found that certain soils, apparently barren and sandy, can be rendered very productive by irrigation. This is especially the case with the cultivation of certain forage plants, alfalfa, timothy, and other native grasses yielding under this method of cultivation a large return on tracts otherwise almost worthless. The climate, like that of all the counties near the coast, is mild and favorable for the production of fruit, many of the orchards being irrigated.

The water supply of the county is large. Nearly all the streams are tributary to the Rogue river, which flows in a general westerly direction into the Pacific ocean. The valleys in general are narrow, and are at an elevation of from 1,200 to 2,000 feet and upward. The amount of level land is comparatively small, and it is necessary therefore in most cases to build long and somewhat expensive canals in order to cover a large area of irrigable land. With the abundant water supply and genial climate it is probable, however, that large irrigating systems can be profitably constructed in this county. The principal areas at present irrigated are in the vicinity of Ashland on Bear creek, near Brownsboro on Little Butte creek, and near Uniontown and Applegate on Applegate creek.

Mining has been carried on principally in the western part of the county, and the waters of the streams have been diverted largely for this purpose. As the mines were worked out the water has been used more and more for purposes of irrigation. This is especially the case in the vicinity of Applegate, where there are numerous claims to water rights, and large reservoirs have been constructed, furnishing water for many miles of ditches and flumes constructed for the mining companies. This water is easily transferred to the adjacent fields and gardens, causing a rapid increase in the areas irrigated.

In the Rogue river valley, in the center of the county, are a large number of streams coming from the steep mountain slopes. The waters are used on areas near Ashland, where the soil is dry and requires thorough irrigation. Also along Little Butte creek the soil and underlying gravel deposits require thorough saturation before agriculture can be made profitable.

JOSEPHINE COUNTY is in southwestern Oregon, west of Jackson county, to which it is similar in many respects. Mining and lumbering are the principal occupations, agriculture being relatively of small importance. The valleys are narrow, and the tilled lands are in general at a distance from the railroad too great to repay the expense of transportation. As in the case of Jackson county, the water supply is large, although there are instances in which it is inadequate for present needs. This is due, however, largely to lack of proper care in distributing and using the amount available. The county lies almost wholly within the drainage basin of Illinois river and Leland creek, both of which are tributary to the Rogue river.

In all parts of the county crops are successful without irrigation, but it has been found advantageous to use river water on account of the increased productiveness of the soil, the same area producing from 3 to 5 times as much when properly irrigated as it would if dependence were placed upon the rainfall alone. The areas irrigated are in general small, and consist principally of orchards and fields of alfalfa or other hay-producing plants. By irrigation these forage plants produce a second or third crop in the summer, when otherwise the summer's drought would not permit their growth.

The principal areas irrigated are in the vicinity of Waldo, Althouse, and Kirby, on the headwaters of the Illinois river, also on Applegate river, below the town of that name, and along Leland creek. Irrigation has developed but little, and it may be said to be still in its infancy. Each farmer owns the ditch bringing water to his land and thus controls the water according to his own notions. On some of the smaller creeks the older irrigators are already complaining that the late comers do not respect their priority of right and are diverting waters which should be used by those who first settled the valleys. Thus, even here in this humid climate the necessity of a systematic distribution of the water is beginning to be appreciated. There are as yet no corporations selling water, and very little, if any, outside capital has been invested in irrigation works. Thousands of acres of good land, however, can probably be brought under irrigation with profit. This is especially the case on the higher lands, which in the latter part of the summer become too dry for successful farming.

KLAMATH COUNTY is in southern Oregon, east of the Cascade range. In many respects it is similar to Harney and Lake counties, which lie to the east, but it is unlike them in the fact that its principal

lakes have an outlet to the sea. Thus, although it is topographically similar to the Great Basin region, yet the greater part of the county is included within the drainage basin of the Klamath river. A large part of the county, especially in the northern end, contains small lost-river basins; that is to say, drainage areas within which the water collects in some small lake or marsh and is gradually lost by evaporation. The Klamath lakes, however, in the southern part of the county, when at a higher level cut a narrow channel through the Cascade range, through which the surplus water now escapes.

The principal industry of the county is stock raising, and agriculture proper is making but slow progress. Crops are often raised without irrigation, and in many years wheat, oats, rye, barley, and vegetables are successfully produced, although the yield per acre is only about one-half or one-third that on irrigated land. Irrigation is gradually gaining a foothold and promises a rapid development in the future. There appear to be excellent opportunities for the construction of canals to cover the level lands in the vicinity of Klamath lakes and along Lost river and Tule lake. Irrigation construction in the past, however, has been retarded by lack of capital and by the unfavorable condition of legislation affecting water rights.

The principal stream of the county is Sprague river, which rises in the mountains on the eastern edge of the county and flows westerly into Klamath lake. This river and especially its middle and south forks carry a large amount of water, sufficient to irrigate the greater portion, if not all, of the level lands along the stream. South of this is Lost river, which empties in time of flood into Tule lake. Along the course of this stream are a number of large valleys with fertile lands, but the amount of water in the river is not sufficient to irrigate more than a small portion of them. A very small part of the amount at present available is, however, utilized.

The loss of crops following the drought of 1888 and 1889 has caused the inhabitants of the county to look upon irrigation as a necessity, and attempts are being made to increase the area under ditch. There are many localities favorable for the construction of irrigation works, especially in the vicinity of the Klamath lakes, where the soil is especially rich, and large crops are raised whenever there is sufficient rain.

On the eastern side of the county there are a few small ditches for irrigation, but the land is wet mainly by the overflow of the small streams in the springtime. There is an abundance of water near the higher mountains, but as a rule wherever even a small crop can be raised without artificial watering no irrigation is attempted. A few farmers living remote from rivers have been able to do a little irrigation by means of springs. Ditches are usually a mile or so in length, being built by each irrigator to bring water to his own land. For example, one taking water from the south fork of the Sprague river runs along the south side of the river for about a mile, with an average width of 2 feet. The dam in the river is rebuilt each year, as it is destroyed by high water. About 50 acres of hay are irrigated, 20 acres being timothy and the remainder native grass.

In the western end of the county, however, in the vicinity of the Klamath lakes, are several large irrigating systems. One of these, the Big Klamath ditch, takes water from Klamath lake, about a mile above the town of Linkville, Oregon. It runs southerly on the east side of Link river to the town of Linkville, and then turns eastward toward Lost River valley. The total length of the ditch is 16 miles; the average width, 20 feet; depth, from 2 to 3 feet, and the cost was approximately \$20,000. The water is taken directly from the lake, the level of which fluctuates but slightly each year. The ditch is owned by the Klamath Falls Irrigation Company, who deliver water to irrigators at the rate, it is stated, of \$4 per miner's inch. About 2,000 acres were watered by this ditch in 1889, a large proportion of this being in grain and alfalfa. It is estimated that a miner's inch measured under a four-inch head will irrigate one acre. The water supply for this ditch is far in excess of its capacity, and it is proposed to enlarge it as the demand for more water arises.

The Little Klamath ditch takes water from the lake of that name at a point about 3 miles south of the state line, in Siskiyou county, California, and runs northerly through a tule marsh for nearly 3 miles, then through a dry lake bed for 1.5 miles, and thence by a deep cut to Lost River valley, along which it flows northerly for over 2 miles and crosses the channel of Lost river by a flume. After passing through the deep cut a branch of the ditch continues southeasterly about 3 miles down Lost River valley. The total length of the main ditch is 16 miles; average width, 20 feet; depth, about 2

feet, and slope of ditch, nearly 2 feet per mile. The total cost is variously stated at from \$20,000 to \$40,000. Water is delivered to the users at the rate of \$2 per miner's inch per season, or for about \$1 per acre, a permanent water right costing \$8 per acre. The land with water right is valued at \$20 an acre.

LAKE COUNTY is in the center of southern Oregon, lying adjacent to California and Nevada. As stated in the description of Harney county, it is within the Great Basin, all of the streams rising in the mountains flowing out upon broad valleys, or being lost in shallow lakes or in the marshes which have resulted from the gradual filling of these lakes.

The agricultural settlements of the county are mainly in the vicinity of Lakeview, at the northern end of Goose lake, or near Paisley, along the Chewaucan river. There are also ranches in the vicinity of Summer, Silver, and Warner lakes. The principal industry is stock raising, and the crops are mainly for forage purposes. The climate and soil are capable of producing almost any of the crops of the temperate zone, but owing to the lack of transportation facilities it is evidently impracticable to attempt to raise anything which can not be consumed on the spot. The nearest railroads are from 150 to 200 miles from the towns of this part of Oregon, so that it is unprofitable to export anything except cattle, which can be driven out on foot. During the great drought of 1888 and 1889 the feed for the cattle became so scanty that great numbers perished during the cold weather, the losses being almost incredible.

A few crops, mainly of wheat, oats, barley, and rye, can be raised without irrigation, especially in the higher valleys, but the yield is small and does not compare in quantity with that obtained from irrigated lands. On the lower lands the grain sometimes fills without irrigation, but the kernels are larger and plumper after the application of water to the soil. Hay must be irrigated in order to produce a quantity sufficient to repay the labor of cutting. The methods of irrigation in this and adjoining counties are of the simplest and crudest kind, and for the most part consist simply in producing large artificial marshes or meadows by causing the spring floods to spread over the level ground.

The valleys are nearly level, and the streams after leaving the mountains meander through them, sometimes dividing into several channels, and, unless the waters are lost by evaporation, flow to the lowest part of the valley, where they form marshes or shallow lakes. During the spring floods the lakes rise and increase the area of marsh land, and during the summer the waters evaporating retreat again and the marsh gradually dries. The irrigators to a large extent imitate this natural process. During the spring floods they cause the water of the streams to spread out over the ground by placing temporary dams or obstructions in the streams. Sometimes a few short ditches are dug, but usually the flooding is done by furrows or by allowing the water to find its own way. The snow generally begins to melt shortly after the first of February, or from that time on to the latter part of March, according to the lateness of the season. The floods, which begin at that time, spread out over the nearly level valleys and cause the grass to spring up. If the water is diverted from these low grounds for any length of time, as a week or more, the soil quickly dries and becomes hard and the grass withers.

The development of a better system of irrigation has probably been retarded in the past by unfavorable decisions of courts and lack of efficient legislation. The natural marshes occupying the lower portion of the valley are generally owned by cattle men, who claim that the waters flowing into these marshes should not be diverted at any point above, but allowed to flow undiminished to these lands. Irrigators who have built ditches to take the water out upon dry land above or around the marshes have been restrained from so doing under what are known as the riparian laws, the effect of which was to prevent interference with the natural flow of the streams. In this way the owners of the marshes preserve them as meadows, although the same amount of water which floods them annually could undoubtedly be used to far greater advantage upon higher lands by the construction of systematically planned irrigating ditches.

The valley about Goose lake is the best watered of any in the county, and is consequently most thickly settled. There the crops in ordinary years do fairly well without irrigation, but in times of drought irrigation is necessary to prevent a failure. There is an abundance of water flowing from

the surrounding mountains into the lake, much of which can be utilized only by the construction of reservoirs and canals. The mountains are well timbered and afford an excellent summer range for stock.

In Drew valley, about 15 miles northwest from Goose lake, are a number of ranches raising hay by means of water taken from the creeks. Each irrigator has his own small ditch, and the water is divided according to circumstances. The meadows around Goose lake, which are wet by the seepage and overflow, fluctuate in area according to the rise and fall of the lake. In 1889 the lake was unusually low, there being less water than there had been for many years previous. As a result there was considerable loss of crops in the vicinity, and during the succeeding winter thousands of cattle perished owing to the diminished supply of forage.

In Warner valley which lies east of Goose lake are extensive marshes created by the annual overflow of Warner lake. The greater part of this area is held as swamp land by cattle owners. In the northern end of this valley is a large body of desert land, some of which may possibly be irrigated by means of canals, which at the same time would reclaim a great portion of the swamp land. These canals and necessary reservoirs would, however, be very expensive. East of Warner valley is a mountain block presenting a precipitous face toward the lake, but having a gentle slope toward the east. This slope affords fine grazing lands watered by numerous springs which flow out and gradually disappear into the desert.

Beyond the mountains to the north of Goose lake is Chewaucan valley, watered by the river of the same name, one of the most important streams of the county. This river rises in the wild, rugged region between Summer and Goose lakes, and, cutting through one of the uplifted mountain blocks, enters the valley to the west of Lake Abert. Here its waters are lost in a great marsh, which was at some former time a shallow lake, but is now filled by sediment brought in by the running water. The town of Paisley is located at the point where the river leaves the mountain gorge through which it has cut and where the valley begins to widen. Northerly from this town there are reported to be about 20,000 acres of excellent sagebrush land to which the waters of the Chewaucan may possibly be conveyed; also surrounding the great marsh on the east and west is much good farming land needing water. Irrigation companies have already been formed, and doubtless in a few years all the available water of the Chewaucan will be used.

At the south end the upper marsh narrows and a stream flows for about 1.5 miles between sagebrush flats and spreads again, forming the lower marsh. It is estimated that these 2 marshes contain approximately 19,000 acres. It is highly probable that by a careful use of the water upon the higher lands much of this marsh could be reclaimed and cultivated. The overflow from the marsh land cuts through a second uplifted mountain block into the valley beyond, where it is lost in Lake Abert, the waters of which are strongly saline.

Besides Chewaucan river there are several streams flowing into these marshes. These come mainly from the southwest side of the valley, and their waters are now all appropriated, as are also those of Crooked creek, which flows into Lake Abert. Probably no more land can be irrigated from these except by the construction of reservoirs.

Northwest of Chewaucan valley and in about the center of the county is Summer lake. The agricultural land is mainly in a narrow strip along the west side of the lake and at the foot of a precipitous mountain mass from which many small streams flow. These are used for irrigation, although the land on account of its proximity to the mountains is not very dry. On the east and north of Summer lake, however, the land is extremely arid and consists of sand hills and alkaline flats. There are a number of large springs here, some of the water being used for irrigation.

Silver lake is northwest of Summer lake, and, unlike the latter, its waters are fresh. Its area in 1891 was from 12,000 to 15,000 acres, and its depth about 5 feet. In 1880 the lake averaged about 10 feet in depth, but in 1889, on account of the prevailing drought, the bed was dry. The streams entering this valley are diverted as they leave the cañons by each land owner, and are held by dams, ditches, and levees on as great an area of land as possible. The natural meadows have thus been extended and some sagebrush land brought under irrigation, the natural swamps being partially dried. Several ditches have already been constructed to convey water upon the fertile sagebrush plains, where there

are perhaps 10,000 acres susceptible of irrigation, but as a whole there is a general lack of system and much of the best land is injured by excess of water. By properly conserving the water in reservoirs and carefully utilizing it large areas could be brought under irrigation, and possibly a portion of the bed of the lake kept dry, affording excellent farming lands.

The irrigating ditches of the county are very small, but the following may be given as examples: the Bagley ditch takes water from the Chewaucan river, near the town of Paisley, and carries it out upon the right bank of the stream. The total length of the ditch is about 5 miles, the average width 4 feet, and the cost, including the annual repairs, was about \$1,000. The ditch was begun in 1879 and has been extended and enlarged from year to year. The water is diverted by means of a headgate of lumber placed in an outflow or diverging branch of the stream, through which the water is conducted for about 50 rods to a dam, which causes it to flow into the ditch. From the main ditch it is turned out upon the fields in furrows or trenches made by each land owner. Each shareholder irrigates his own land according to his convenience, and as there has always been sufficient water for all actual needs there has never arisen any necessity for more definite arrangements. The crops irrigated are wheat, barley, oats, and alfalfa, water being also used to a less extent on gardens and orchards. The greater part of the water, however, is used upon grass lands, much of which has not been broken by the plow.

The Vanator & Mekee ditch takes water from Crane creek 5.5 miles south of Lakeview and carries it out upon the south side of the stream. The ditch is 2 miles long and averages 2.5 feet in width. It is owned by private parties, who divide the water according to their necessities.

MALHEUR COUNTY is in the southeastern corner of Oregon, extending in a north and south direction along the eastern boundary for a little over half the width of the state. The Snake river flows along the northeastern side of the county and receives the waters of the streams of this part of the state not lost by evaporation. The Owyhee river, rising in Nevada and southwestern Idaho, flows northerly through the county into Snake river, and the Malheur river crosses the county from west to east, emptying a short distance north of the Owyhee.

The tilled lands are mainly in the northern end of the county, along the Malheur and its north fork and on Bully and Willow creeks. There are also some farms near the mouth of the Owyhee, and settlements of considerable size in Jordan valley, which lies further toward the southern end of the county, the upper part of this area being in Owyhee county, Idaho, and known as Pleasant valley. There are other ranches scattered among the mountains throughout the county wherever there is a sufficient water supply for cattle and for irrigating crops of hay and grain.

The water supply of the county, taking it as a whole, is below the needs of the present population, for, according to the statements of the farmers, there has not been during the past few years an amount of water sufficient to irrigate the areas usually tilled or from which hay crops have been cut.

This was notably the case in the summers of 1888 and 1889, when unusual drought prevailed throughout this portion of the country. In these years there was great suffering among the irrigators living along the lower part of the streams, where, owing to the diversion made above, there was little or no water.

The Malheur receives a large portion of its water from the low mountain ranges on the north and northwest sides of the county. These mountains are so low, rarely reaching heights of over 6,000 feet, that the snows of winter melt rapidly in the spring, causing the floods from the rivers to occur very early in the season, so that the greater part of the water has passed down the stream before the farmer begins irrigation. The channels of the streams are generally broad and sandy, and after the flood season the greater portion of the water is gradually lost by seepage and evaporation as it passes over the pervious beds. The irrigators near the headwaters are usually able to secure water throughout the season, while those situated further down near the mouth of the Malheur can not obtain an amount sufficient for their needs. For example, on the north fork and other streams flowing southerly from the mountains there is in general a supply sufficient to meet all present demands, while lower down, on the Malheur itself, there is not enough.

Owing to the scarcity of water and the lack of regulations regarding the distribution of it to the various canals and ditches a great number of controversies have arisen, and there is general

uneasiness among owners of water rights regarding the permanence of value of such rights. Especially is this the case along the streams which pass through narrow valleys for 30 or 40 miles or more and from which many small ditches lead. During the early spring, when there is ample water in the river, each ditch receives all that it can carry, but later on, when the supply diminishes, there arises the question as to who shall take water. As there have been no regulations, and no means of enforcing them had they existed, the result has been that while at first neighboring irrigators divided the water proportionally according to their needs, yet it became impossible for them to take into consideration the necessities of all the farms, some of which were 20 or 30 miles away. As the summer drought increased, the ditches favorably situated near the head of each valley received nearly all the water, little or none flowing in the stream beyond them. Even if the higher irrigators did not use the water, it would be of little benefit to the lower farms, for before the small amount of water could traverse the 20 or 30 miles of channel it would be completely lost in the bed.

Many of the irrigators of this county complain of the attempts made to enforce water rights arising from claims to priority of appropriation of water, and do not apparently believe that this method of settling disputes regarding water, although prevailing throughout the greater part of the arid region, will result in the best development of the county. Here, as in all places where legislation has hardly begun to recognize the existence of irrigation and to provide necessary safeguards, fundamental ideas are not yet crystallized, and questions of methods of water administration which have been settled in neighboring states are still being discussed. The great objection urged to the right of prior appropriation is that, as before intimated, by strictly enforcing this right an irrigator on the lower part of a stream may be able to prevent persons above him from using the water, and at the same time obtain little advantage from it himself on account of the losses through evaporation and seepage as the water comes down a long, open valley. On the other hand, the older settlers claim that their rights can not be justly ignored. All these questions of water rights in the larger valleys prove very vexatious as settlement progresses.

On the Malheur river settlements now extend from the mouth up for 100 miles, and in this distance there are at least 20 ditches of considerable size. Those highest on the stream have no surplus of water after the end of June, and those lower down are nearly, if not quite, dry. There is less water during the latter part of the crop season at Vale, about 15 miles above the mouth of the stream, than at Juntura, about 60 miles above. The valley of the lower Malheur is broad, and is bounded by low foothills having a rich and fertile soil capable of producing large crops if water could be brought upon it. The bottom lands are wide, extending along each side of the river and up Willow creek and other tributaries. With the present water supply only about one-half of the low land can be cultivated. During high water the bottoms are wet by seepage from the river, so that hay can be raised with little or no artificial irrigation.

In the Malheur valley, as well as throughout the county, the ditches in general are poorly constructed, having been hastily built to supply the immediate needs of the farmers. There is need of a better system of ditches or canals by which larger areas of land can be covered with greater economy. The majority of the irrigators, however, are principally interested in stock raising, the largest crop being hay for winter feed, general agriculture not being as yet highly developed. There is complaint that the increase of irrigation is somewhat retarded by the fact that many cattle owners will not permit the construction of new irrigation ditches across their lands even on the payment of fair compensation, and it is stated that in many instances after lands have been deeded by the government to private individuals, especially to cattle owners, it has been found impossible to obtain the right to dig ditches through them to carry water to tillable fields below.

In the lower Malheur valley and also along Willow creek are a large number of wells furnishing an unfailling supply of water at a depth of from 20 to 30 feet below the surface. Many windmills have been erected for the purpose of raising this water for cattle, the excess being allowed to flow upon the ground, and irrigating small areas of land. It is probable that in the aggregate several hundred acres are cultivated in this manner. The supply of water appears to be so great that it is probable that larger pumps can be used to advantage in bringing it to the surface. At present, however, the cost of fuel is so great that it has not become profitable to employ steam power.

Along Willow creek are several ditches, each supplying water for one or two ranches. Several of the irrigators report that in 1889 on account of the drought there was little or no water to be had. Away from the immediate vicinity of the stream, near the little settlement of Dell, there is no farming, and the entire country on every hand is a bleak, barren desert, with no vegetation save an occasional tuft of bunch grass or clump of sagebrush. The soil is rich, however, and thousands of acres of excellent farming land can be brought under cultivation if an abundant water supply can be had. It is reported that on this land there have been raised 50 bushels of wheat to the acre, 60 of barley, and 40 of corn; also that fruit, such as peaches, apples, and plums, reaches a wonderful size and perfection. Higher up near the mountains are many springs whose waters seldom flow to any great distance, but are soon lost in the pervious basaltic rocks. All this land is now valueless except as a range for cattle.

The ice on the rivers generally breaks in February or early in March and the floods soon follow. Water is usually turned into the ditches about the 20th of March or the early part of April and used until October or November, or until the streams become dry. As examples of the ditches of this county the following may be mentioned: the Malheur ditch receives its water from the north fork of the Malheur river, carrying it out on the south side of the stream. Its length is 3 miles; its average width, 3 feet, and its cost approximately, \$1,200. The water is diverted by a temporary dam of brush and stone, renewed each year after the spring floods. It is distributed through boxes having partitions placed in them lengthwise, so that the water can be divided in a general way proportionately to the rights of the different owners. In 1889 only about 100 acres were irrigated, the ditch not being then completed.

The Farmers' Irrigating Ditch Company obtain water from the Malheur river above the town of Vale, their ditch running out on the north side of the stream. It is 7 miles long, 8 feet wide, and 2 feet deep, and cost about \$10,000. It is owned by a corporation whose shareholders are all farmers, the stock being divided into 2,000 shares, each share entitling the owner to his proportion of the total amount of water available.

The Willow Creek Irrigating, Drainage and Ditch Company obtain water from Willow creek above the town of Dell, their ditch running out upon the east side of the stream. It is about 6 miles long and 6 feet wide. This is a joint stock company, the ownership being divided into 50 shares, all owned by settlers. Each share is supposed to entitle the owner to sufficient water to irrigate about 10 acres. Nearly 500 acres were cultivated under this ditch in 1889, most of this being in alfalfa and the remainder in corn, small grain, and vegetables.

The Nevada ditch heads on the south side of the Malheur river near the town of Vale and extends eastward to the Snake River valley and then southward along this valley in its general course parallel to that of Snake river. The ditch is 16 miles long, and averages 8 feet in width and nearly 2 feet in depth. Its total cost was \$30,000. No dam is used for diverting the water, the headgate being lower than the bed of the stream. The ditch is owned by a corporation of farmers, who divide the water among themselves in proportion to the ownership. The superintendent turns the water to each shareholder for a number of hours proportionate to the number of shares owned by him on a 320-hour basis; that is to say, all the shareholders are to be supplied in succession once every 320 hours. In 1889 about 1,000 acres of land were cultivated by irrigation under this canal, the crops consisting principally of alfalfa, barley, and wheat, together with corn, fruit, and vegetables. There is usually ample water until July 1, and after that there is none to spare.

The Owyhee ditch takes water from the river of the same name a short distance above its mouth and follows along the west side of the stream down into the Snake valley for a distance of 10 miles in all. The average bottom width is 10 feet, top width 16 feet, and capacity about 120 second-feet. It was first used in 1890 and is not fully completed.

MORROW COUNTY is in northern Oregon between the western spur of the Blue mountains and the Columbia river. The surface in general is hilly or rolling, but for the most part is covered with rich, sandy loam. Crops of all kinds are raised without irrigation, although in some years owing to drought the yield is very small. The county is drained by a number of creeks which flow northerly into the Columbia river. These carry but little water during summer and will not yield a supply sufficient for

irrigating canals without the use of storage reservoirs. Wherever possible, however, ditches are now taken out from these streams upon the narrow strip of farming land along the bottoms, and there the yield is very large. The supply, however, often becomes scanty by the middle of June, the channels sometimes becoming dry after that time.

The farmers are compelled to trust to the rainfall on account of the fact that from unfavorable topography and lack of abundant water supply they can not irrigate. They recognize, however, the benefits of irrigation, for it is carried on in a sufficient number of places to show that the soil is wonderfully productive. The summits of the Blue mountains at this point are too low to yield an abundant perennial supply of water, and if artificial watering is to be done recourse must be had to storage of the spring floods. Attempts have been made to secure artesian water, and at Heppner a well was sunk to the depth of 650 feet. Water can be pumped from this well at the rate of 40 to 60 gallons per minute, but it does not flow.

The success of the farmers depends to a large extent upon the condition of the ground at the time of the snow storms of winter. For example, in the winter of 1884-1885 the soil was not frozen when the snow fell. As a consequence the ground received a thorough saturation, doubtless contributing to the success of the crops of the succeeding year. In the winter of 1887-1888, on the contrary, the surface of the ground was frozen at the time the snow fell, and in early spring the water flowed away rapidly, leaving the soil underneath dry. The evil effects of the succeeding drought were thus intensified, and as a result the crops were almost a failure.

SHERMAN COUNTY includes the comparatively small area south of the Columbia river between John Day and Deschutes rivers. The surface in general is level, although deeply cut in places by the streams which flow in cañons at a depth of from one hundred to several hundred feet. The soil is a rich, sandy loam, ranging in depth from 3 to 50 feet, in most places completely concealing the underlying lava. It apparently has the property of retaining moisture well, and thus, although the rainfall is very small during the summer, nearly all kinds of crops are successfully raised without irrigation. It would be almost, if not quite, impossible to bring water upon most of this rich land on account of its relatively high elevation. The water supply in the streams is large, and it is possible that in future some schemes will be set on foot for bringing out some of the water, for with irrigation the yield per acre can be doubled or trebled.

About the only irrigation carried on at present in the county is on low lands near the Columbia, where gardens and fruit trees are wet by means of the waters from springs which issue from the cliffs or from the waters of some small stream. The results obtained at these places demonstrate the great benefits to be derived from thorough systems of irrigation, and lead many of the farmers further inland to discuss the advisability of attempting to introduce irrigation in their own localities. During the drought of 1888 many of the crops were a complete failure, and the matter was thus more strongly forced upon their attention. The water supply for domestic purposes is often poor, and many of the farmers are compelled to haul water for long distances during certain months of the year. In some places wells reach water at a moderate depth, as, for example, at Wasco, where it is reported that an ample supply is found at a depth of from 20 to 40 feet beneath the surface.

UMATILLA COUNTY is in northeastern Oregon, west of the Blue mountains, extending from the summits of this range westward to the Columbia river. The eastern part of the county adjoining the mountains is rough and broken, but the surface becomes more level on approaching the river. The average rainfall is sufficient to produce large crops of the cereals, but an occasional drought, as in 1888, has proved destructive. The precipitation during the summer, however, is so small that fruit trees do not always flourish, and irrigation has been resorted to in the case of these, as well as for gardens and meadows.

The water supply of the county is comparatively large. The waters flowing from the Blue mountains form 2 rivers, the Wallawalla on the north and the Umatilla in the center of the county. The banks of the first-named river are in general low, and water has been diverted by many small ditches leading from the main river and its tributaries and irrigating the bottom lands in the vicinity of Milton. There have been no large systems constructed, but each irrigator has dug his own ditch or

joined with one or two neighbors in so doing. The Umatilla river offers many advantages for the construction of irrigating canals, and a number of projects are on foot, some of them involving the expenditure of large capital, in order to irrigate land in the vicinity of Pendleton.

There are in the county enormous tracts of land whose value can be doubled or trebled by bringing a permanent supply of water to them, for although the cereals are successfully raised without irrigation, yet with it the crops are larger and more certain. This is especially the case with the forage plants. Some alfalfa is now grown without irrigation, but the yield is almost insignificant in comparison with that obtained from well-watered ground. There is an ample supply of water in the larger streams of the county, and it is only a question of a short time when many of these natural facilities will be employed to advantage.

UNION COUNTY includes an irregularly-shaped tract of land in northeastern Oregon, east of the Blue mountains. The county comprises the headwaters of Grand Ronde river and the western portion of its drainage basin. Its tributary, the Minan, and the lower course of the Grand Ronde form the eastern boundary of the county. On the south it extends over into the drainage basin of Powder river, and easterly along the south side of Powder River mountains to Snake river. It thus includes portions of two drainage systems, namely, the Grand Ronde flowing toward the north into the state of Washington, and Powder river flowing to the southeast into the Snake.

As in the case of Umatilla and other counties in this part of the state, irrigation is not absolutely necessary, and the greater part of the crops is raised by dependence upon the rainfall. The bottom lands along the creeks are usually sufficiently moist and are now cultivated, but on the higher lands bordering the valleys the soil is dry, and, although much of it is of superior quality, it is at present useless.

In the valley of Powder river, along the southern boundary of the county, and also along the tributaries which flow into this stream and into Snake river, the settlers have taken out small ditches to irrigate meadows, gardens, and fruit trees. The developments in some of the smaller valleys have already proceeded so far that all the available water supply is now utilized, and there are complaints from the older settlers that their prior rights are not respected, and that other persons are depriving them of their share of water. In these smaller streams the amount of water diminishes rapidly after the early spring flood, and by July 1 there is barely enough for the needs of the land now under cultivation. Thus, in many cases water storage is already a necessity.

In Grand Ronde valley there is an ample water supply, and irrigation has been begun by using the waters of the smaller tributaries. The main river itself, however, especially in the northern part of its course, has cut for itself a channel too deep to admit of water being taken out upon the valley lands. Among the hills are small patches irrigated from springs or from small streams, but as a general rule irrigation is not considered essential for anything except fruit trees.

The Emele ditch takes water from Powder river, carrying it out upon the north side of the stream near the mouth of Big creek. It is 7 miles long, 4 feet wide, and cost \$6,000. The water is diverted by means of a wooden dam placed permanently in the stream. There are 8 flumes, with an average length of 100 feet, along the ditch. The Farmer ditch takes water from Eagle creek, one of the tributaries of Powder river, carrying it out on the west side above the town of Newbridge. It is 4 miles long, about 4 feet wide, and has cost about \$1,000. About 600 acres are irrigated, of which the principal part is in alfalfa.

Fish Lake ditch heads in a small lake, the outlet of which has been partially closed in order to increase the storage capacity. From the lake the water flows in the ditch for about 2 miles across a divide, then follows for 4 miles down Fish creek, from which it is taken around another divide to Dry creek, down which it continues for 5 miles, and is recovered for a third time and brought around to Warm Spring valley. This was built by 3 men, and cost them about \$1,200. Wheat, oats, alfalfa, clover, and potatoes are irrigated, about 200 acres of crops being raised in 1889.

WALLOWA COUNTY is in the northeastern corner of Oregon, being partially inclosed by Union county. It is bounded on the east by the Snake river and on the south by Powder River mountains, from which the streams flow in a general northerly course into the Snake or Grand Ronde river. The

county as a whole is sparsely settled, and the surface is mountainous or rough and broken. The principal industry is stock raising, large herds of cattle and sheep finding pasturage on the hill slopes and small plateaus. Tilling the soil is carried on in a small way near the towns and on the principal ranches, the main crop being for forage.

In the valley bottoms irrigation is not always necessary, but upon the higher lands few crops can be raised without water. Rye, when sown in the fall or early spring, will grow and make a fair crop without irrigation, being ready to be cut for hay by the end of June, or completely matured during July. In 1888 and 1889 the crops, as in some other parts of the west, were so nearly a failure that unusual attention was given to the consideration of better systems of irrigation, and in 1890 active work was begun on ditches taking water from the Wallowa river and from Sheep creek and other streams.

On the eastern side of the county is the Imnaha river, which flows northerly from the Powder River mountains for the greater part of its course parallel with the Snake, into which it finally empties. In the valleys along its tributaries, as, for example, on the Big, Little, and Middle Sheep creeks, are many places at which water can be diverted to advantage and a large amount of land brought under cultivation. Most of the ditches now in use are very short and cover a small acreage on each farm. There is an ample supply for all the land that can be irrigated from the main stream, but the greater portion of the arable land is at an elevation so great that only the smaller streams can be brought to it, and in these the volume decreases to an almost insignificant amount during the summer.

The western side of the county is drained by Wallowa river, which flows into the Grand Ronde. At the head of this river is a large lake which is apparently well adapted for water storage. By holding the spring floods in this lake, a large area of land in the vicinity of Joseph and north of that point can be irrigated. As an example of the ditches in this vicinity may be given the Granger ditch, taking water from Wallowa river near the town of Joseph and running north on the west side of the river 3.5 miles. The average width is 6 feet, and the cost was about \$1,000. It is owned by a company of farmers, who divide the water in proportion to the number of shares owned by each. A large ditch was begun in 1890 to take out water upon the opposite side of the river, running in a general northeasterly direction and covering lands above Enterprise. It is intended to be 15 miles long and 12 feet wide, and the cost is estimated at \$10,000.

WASCO COUNTY is in northern Oregon, east of the Cascade range. On the north is the Columbia river, and on the west rises the great volcanic cone known as Mount Hood. The Deschutes river flows north through the county, in the lower portion of its course forming the boundary of Sherman county. The river receives the drainage from the eastern side of Mount Hood and the high mountain range stretching off toward the south. The water supply is large and well distributed over the western part of the county.

There are a number of valleys in this county possessing a rich alluvial soil and all the requisites of prosperous farming communities, the only drawback being that in summer the rainfall is often so small as to jeopardize the growth of fruit trees and of many of the crops. Generally, however, most of the cereals can be grown without irrigation, although with it the yield is from 2 to 3 times as great as it is without it. Corn is usually planted after summer fallowing, grows without irrigation, and is cut for fodder before it matures, the ground being sown to fall wheat without reploting. Potatoes on good ground and when well cultivated yield heavily without watering. On the western side of the county on the foothills and flanks of the mountains are valuable forests, from which a large amount of lumber is obtained. The wool trade, together with the fisheries along the Columbia river, is the principal industry and has aided in the growth of the river towns, which in turn furnished markets for agricultural produce.

Irrigation has been practiced in a small way since the settlement of the county, but as it is not absolutely necessary developments have been slow, and even at the present time there are no larger systems in operation. The principal irrigated areas are along Hood river and near Dalles. Besides these localities there are places scattered throughout the county at which small areas are irrigated by the waters of tributaries of Deschutes river or from springs. In the Hood River valley are a

number of small ditches owned by individuals or associations of farmers, but their total capacity is far below the needs of the arable land. There is a demand for large canals to take water out upon both sides of the valley and cover large areas of land now unproductive. The farmers state that they are not at present able to build a comprehensive system without the aid of outside capital. The expense of clearing the land and bringing it under cultivation is very large, so that when the cost of cultivation is added to this the amount becomes too great for the means of the average settler.

The ditches in Hood River valley take water from the small tributaries, few, if any, making use of the abundant supply in the principal stream. As an example of these may be cited a ditch 4 miles long and 2.5 feet wide, and which cost nearly \$2,000. It receives water from springs on Mount Defiance and carries it out upon the west side of Hood River valley. The water supply is small, and only fruits and vegetables are irrigated. In the vicinity of Dalles are a number of small ditches, few of which are over a mile in length, and which, like the one above mentioned, are used almost entirely for gardens and other small areas of crops.

# CENSUS BULLETIN.

No. 179.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 26, 1892.

## TRANSPORTATION.

### TRANSPORTATION BY WATER IN THE UNITED STATES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

CENSUS OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13, 1892.

Herewith are presented the statistics showing the condition of the industry of transportation by water in the United States in all its branches, except that of canals, for the year ended December 31, 1889.

The text and tables have been prepared by Mr. THOMAS J. VIVIAN, in charge of statistics of transportation, under the general direction of Prof. HENRY C. ADAMS, expert special agent, and the work has been done in such a commendable manner that I take pleasure in thus referring to the ability and care displayed in its preparation.

This is the first census that has undertaken to gather, compile, and publish full statistics concerning all classes of transportation by water, and the totals given in this bulletin are indications of the importance of the industry and the success made in reporting it.

Among these totals are those which show that the transportation fleet of the United States at the beginning of 1890, with the exception noted above, numbered no fewer than 25,540 steamers, sailing vessels, and unrigged craft, whose gross tonnage was 7,633,676 tons, and whose estimated commercial value stood at \$215,069,296. Other totals show that during the preceding year the freight movement by the whole operating American mercantile fleet amounted to 172,110,423 tons of all commodities. Others show that the number of persons of all classes employed to make up the ordinary or complementary crews of all operating vessels of the United States, exclusive of pleasure craft on the Atlantic coast and Gulf of Mexico, numbered 106,436, and that the total amount paid out in wages was no less than \$36,867,305. There are other totals of an equally interesting nature, but enough figures have been quoted to show how extensive and weighty an industry that of transportation by water as conducted by vessels of American ownership really is.



Superintendent of Census.

# TRANSPORTATION BY WATER IN THE UNITED STATES.

BY THOMAS J. VIVIAN.

The statistics given in the following pages, while they may be subject to some revision as the work of tabulation for the final report proceeds, can be accepted as showing with measurable exactness the condition of the industry of transportation by water in the United States, with the exception of that branch of it operating on canals. The proviso, too, must be well understood that the figures only relate to such craft as are of American ownership and (with the exception of some of the unrigged) to such as are registered in the ports of the United States. In this presentation no comparison of data is attempted; only totals are dealt with, and only the operations of the year ended December 31, 1889, are given. The reasons for reporting on the year mentioned are that it was found impossible to secure reports for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, no such period of accounting being adopted in the principal centers of transportation, while in such important localities as the Great Lakes and the upper waters of the Mississippi valley the period of accounting is the season of navigability bounded by the formation and breaking up of the ice, and to have waited until the close of the navigation season of 1890 would too seriously have delayed the work of securing returns.

The present statistics are given in 3 sets of tables: general accounting by equipment and operation, general accounting by classes, and general accounting by localities.

The first set embraces 3 tables, running from 1 to 3, inclusive, respectively entitled equipment, freight traffic, and crews and wages, and severally showing the number, tonnage, and value of all steamers, sailing vessels, and unrigged craft registered in all the ports of the United States on December 31, 1889; the freight movement, that is, the tons of freight carried by the entire mercantile fleet during that year, and the total number of all persons employed to make up the ordinary crews of such vessels, with the exception of pleasure craft on the Atlantic coast and Gulf of Mexico, as were in operation during that year, and the amount paid them in wages.

The second set also embraces 3 tables, running from 4 to 6, inclusive, which respectively give the general account of steamers, sailing vessels, and unrigged, all the entries regarding the 3 classes of craft being grouped under these titles.

The third set embraces 5 tables, running from 7 to 11, inclusive, the grouping of the statistics in these tables being by geographical divisions, that is, just as the preceding set furnished a general account of all entries regarding steamers, sailing vessels, and unrigged, so these furnish a general account of all the entries regarding the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, the Great Lakes, Gulf of Mexico, and the Mississippi valley fleets.

## GENERAL ACCOUNTING BY EQUIPMENT AND OPERATION.

The main fact of Table 1 naturally lies in the total, which shows that the transportation fleet of the United States at the close of 1889 numbered 25,540 steamers, sailing vessels, and unrigged craft, whose gross tonnage was 7,633,676 tons, and whose estimated commercial value stood at \$215,069,296. These figures of equipment, it may be stated, are not those given by the Commissioner of Navigation, owing to the fact that the Commissioner includes in his report the fishing vessels, a fleet of nearly 7,000, while the census does not take cognizance of these as properly belonging to transportation by water as an industry, but regards them as forming an industry by themselves and entitled to a separate report thereon, and that as the accounting year of the Commissioner is the fiscal, neither the statement for the year ended June 30, 1889, nor for that ended June 30, 1890, can be taken as showing a corresponding condition of things with the registration for the year ended December 31, 1889.

The total line of Table 2 presents some large figures, showing, as it does, that during the year ended December 31, 1889, the freight movement by the whole operating American mercantile fleet amounted to no less than 172,110,423 tons of all commodities.

The statistics of crews and wages given in Table 3 show that the number of persons of all classes employed to make up the ordinary crews of all the operating vessels of the United States, exclusive of pleasure craft on the Atlantic coast and Gulf of Mexico, during 1889 numbered 106,436, and that the total amount paid in wages was no less than \$36,867,305.

#### GENERAL ACCOUNTING BY CLASSES.

In the first table of the second series, Table 4, the general account of the steamers is given. Of this class of craft it is seen that during 1889 there were 6,067 registered in the various customhouses of the United States, their gross tonnage being set down at 1,820,386 tons, and their commercial value being estimated at \$140,813,570. Not all of these were in operation as freight carriers (the statistics of occupation forming part of the final report), but those that were so engaged transported during the year 66,502,718 tons of every description of freight. The number of employés of all grades required to make up the complementary crews of all the steamers in operation, exclusive of pleasure craft on the Atlantic coast and Gulf of Mexico, together with the men required to work the unrigged craft finding their motive power in the steamers, was 62,708, to whom was paid in wages during the year \$24,151,694.

Table 5, which gives the general account of sailing vessels, shows that at the close of the year 1889 there were registered in the ports of the United States 8,912 sailing vessels engaged in purposes of transportation, exclusive of fishing vessels not engaged in the transportation of fishery products as freight. The gross tonnage of these 8,912 sailing vessels amounted to 1,795,443 tons, while their estimated commercial value was \$57,324,687. The computation of the freight-carrying returns shows that on board the vessels following such traffic pursuits there were carried 61,707,702 tons of all commodities of freight. To properly man these sailing vessels 43,728 employés were required, exclusive of those engaged on pleasure craft on the Atlantic coast and Gulf of Mexico, although it must be understood that this number by no means approaches the actual count of those who found whole or partial employment during the year on board the sailing fleet. On the other hand, it must be understood that the \$12,715,611 paid as wages to the employés of the sailing fleet, with the exception named above, represents, not the estimated amount that would be required to pay the 43,728 men, but the actual amount that was paid to all the employés wholly or partially employed during the year.

Table 6, giving the general account of the unrigged, needs a few words of explanation. Since 1881 the registration of barges and such other craft as have no motive power of their own has not been insisted on except in the infrequent case of those occupied in the carriage of bonded goods. The registration of barges, etc., having therefore largely become a matter of convenience and option, the records of the customhouse contain but a very small proportion of the unrigged craft belonging to American owners, and the records of the census have been entirely made up from lists compiled from its own inquiries. An idea of the difference between the account of registered and unregistered barges may be gained from the statement that according to the statistics of the Commissioner of Navigation there were 1,185 registered barges to be found in all the customs districts of the United States, while, as the census table in question shows, there were 10,561 of such barges in operation in 1889, and even the excess of 9,376 by no means covers the existing number of craft of this description. The tonnage of these 10,561 barges was the exceedingly large one of 4,017,847, while the importance of this contingent to the American mercantile fleet is shown by its value, which has been estimated at no less than \$16,931,039. The record of the freight carried by the unrigged was not an easy matter to secure, and it was found a particularly difficult task to separate the accounts of freight actually carried on unrigged craft from the comprehensive reports of the steamers furnishing the motive power by which transportation was effected. The figures in this third table therefore can not be accepted as absolutely full, but at the same time the 43,900,003 tons given as the amount of freight moved on these unrigged craft must not be considered as an estimate, but as an actual account for so far as the investigation has gone.

## GENERAL ACCOUNTING BY LOCALITIES.

The third set of tables, giving the general account of the water transportation industry by localities, commences with Table 7, devoted to the Atlantic coast. From this table it is seen that there were registered and owned in the ports extending from Eastport in Maine to Key West in Florida 2,713 steamers, 6,490 sailing vessels, and 3,250 unrigged, a total of 12,453 craft of all descriptions. The gross tonnage of this Atlantic coast fleet was 2,794,440 tons, divided as follows: 793,571 tons as the tonnage of the steamers, 1,383,108 tons as the tonnage of the sailing vessels, and 617,761 tons as the tonnage of the unrigged. The estimated commercial value of the unrigged was \$7,735,730, that of the sailing vessels was \$45,545,357, and that of the steamers \$70,593,090, making a total value for the whole Atlantic coast fleet of \$123,874,177. The freight movement by the entire mercantile fleet during the year was 77,597,626 tons, of which amount 28,778,341 tons were carried on steamers and 10,535,884 tons towed by them on barges, the remaining 38,283,401 tons being carried by the sailing vessels. The number of employés making up the ordinary crews of the entire Atlantic coast fleet, with the exception of pleasure craft, was 54,859 officers and men of all grades, of which number 23,174 formed the complement of the ordinary crews of the steamers and 31,685 the total making up the ordinary crews of the sailing vessels. The wages paid for the operation of the whole Atlantic coast fleet, with the above indicated exception, was \$18,862,199, of which amount \$10,358,426 was paid to the steamer employés and \$8,503,773 to those on the sailing vessels.

In the ports of the Gulf of Mexico, as shown in Table 8, the registered fleet numbered 1,008 craft of all kinds, that total being made up of 220 steamers, 613 sailing vessels, and 175 unrigged, these figures including the craft running from New Orleans seaward and those employed on Lake Pontchartrain. The gross tonnage of the fleet was 77,562 tons, of which amount 45,591 tons were steamer tonnage, 17,249 tons were sailing tonnage, and 14,722 tons belonged to the unrigged. The estimated commercial value of the fleet was \$3,851,270, the steamers being valued at \$2,961,450, the sailing vessels at \$788,110, and the unrigged at \$101,710. The freight movement by the Gulf of Mexico mercantile fleet was 2,364,956 tons, the steamers carrying 1,455,450 tons and the unrigged 49,980 tons, leaving 1,359,526 tons as the movement on board the sailing vessels. The complement of crews, with the same exception as in the case of the Atlantic coast, numbered 3,891, the steamer crews numbering 2,479 and those of the sailing vessels numbering 1,412. The wages paid during 1889 amounted to \$1,215,744, and this sum was allotted as follows: \$880,743 to steamers and \$335,001 to sailing vessels.

The Pacific coast fleet for 1889, shown in Table 9, numbered 1,842 craft of all kinds, 531 of these being steamers, 822 being sailing vessels, and 489 being unrigged. The gross tonnage of the fleet amounted to 441,939 tons, that of the steamers being 170,503 tons, that of the sailing vessels being 208,080 tons, and that of the unrigged being 63,356 tons. The estimated commercial value of the fleet was \$23,067,370, that of the steamers being \$15,526,455, that of the sailing vessels \$6,715,570, and that of the unrigged \$825,345. The freight movement of the entire mercantile fleet was 8,818,363 tons, the steamers' share in this amount being 5,741,940 tons, that of the sailing vessels 2,761,826 tons, and that of the unrigged 314,597 tons. The number of employés making up the ordinary crews of the Pacific coast fleet was 15,809, of which number 9,750 constituted the complement of the steamers with their unrigged attachments and 6,059 formed the complement of the sailing vessels. The wages paid during the year amounted to \$6,127,701, the amount for working the steamers being \$3,682,062, and that paid on board the sailing vessels amounting to \$2,445,639.

The general account of the Great Lakes, Table 10, presents some interesting figures, those which show, for instance, that out of the total fleet of 2,784 craft 1,489 were steamers, 987 sailing vessels, and 308 unrigged. The gross tonnage of the fleet amounted to 926,355 tons, 599,949 tons forming the tonnage of the steamers, 187,006 tons forming the tonnage capacity of the sailing vessels, and 139,400 tons forming the tonnage list of the unrigged. The value of the unrigged was estimated at \$3,472,500, that of the sailing vessels at \$4,275,650, that of the steamers at \$41,193,324, and that of the entire fleet at \$48,941,474. The freight movement of the mercantile fleet reached 53,424,432 tons, of which amount the steamers carried 20,181,483 tons, the sailing vessels 19,302,949 tons, and the unrigged 13,940,000 tons. The number of employés making up the ordinary crews of the lake fleet

numbered 15,881, the complement of the steamers, including the unrigged, being 11,309, and that of the sailing vessels 4,572. The wages paid during 1889 amounted to \$5,322,799, of which amount \$3,891,601 formed part of the expense account of the steamers and \$1,431,198 was an item in the expense account of the sailing vessels.

Not less interesting are the figures presented in the general account of the Mississippi valley and shown in Table 11. The fleet operating on the rivers of this geographical division numbered 7,453, 6,339 being unrigged and 1,114 being steamers, the peculiarities of the constitution of this fleet (the reason, however, is patent) being the entire absence of sailing vessels and the preponderance of unrigged or towed craft. The tonnage, for instance, of the entire fleet amounted to 3,393,380 tons, of which amount the unrigged figures up to 3,182,608 tons. In the disposition of values, however, there is a shifting of this preponderance, the steamer value being \$10,539,251, while that of the unrigged is \$4,795,754. The freight movement for the year was 29,405,046 tons, divided as follows: 10,345,504 tons carried on the steamers and 19,059,542 tons towed on the unrigged. As there are no sailing vessels in operation on the rivers of the Mississippi valley, and as the wage account of the unrigged is included in that of the steamers, there is no division of items, the number of employes making up the ordinary crews of the valley fleet being 15,996, and the amount paid in wages being \$5,338,862.

## GENERAL ACCOUNT OF EQUIPMENT AND OPERATION.

TABLE 1.—EQUIPMENT.

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND VALUE OF ALL STEAMERS, SAILING VESSELS, AND UNRIGGED CRAFT REGISTERED IN ALL THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES ON DECEMBER 31, 1889, GIVEN BY THE GREAT GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	TOTAL.			STEAM VESSELS.			SAILING VESSELS.			UNRIGGED.		
	Number.	Long tons.	Value.	Number.	Long tons.	Value.	Number.	Long tons.	Value.	Number.	Long tons.	Value.
Total .....	25,540	7,633,676	\$215,069,296	6,067	1,820,386	\$140,813,570	8,912	1,795,443	\$75,324,627	10,561	4,017,847	\$16,931,059
Atlantic coast.....	12,453	2,794,440	123,874,177	2,713	793,571	70,593,090	6,490	1,323,108	45,545,357	2,250	617,761	7,735,730
Gulf of Mexico.....	1,008	77,562	3,851,270	220	45,591	2,961,450	613	17,249	788,110	175	14,722	101,710
Pacific coast.....	1,842	441,939	23,067,370	531	170,503	15,526,455	822	298,080	6,715,570	489	63,556	825,945
Great Lakes.....	2,784	926,355	48,941,474	1,489	599,949	41,193,324	957	187,006	4,275,650	308	139,400	3,472,500
Mississippi valley..	7,453	3,393,380	15,335,005	1,114	210,772	10,539,251				6,339	3,182,608	4,795,754

TABLE 2.—FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FREIGHT MOVEMENT IN TONS BY ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL CRAFT OPERATING DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1889.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	Total all craft.	By steamers.	By sailing vessels.	On unrigged craft.
Total .....	172,110,423	66,502,718	61,707,702	43,900,003
Atlantic coast.....	77,597,626	28,778,341	38,283,401	10,535,884
Gulf of Mexico.....	2,864,956	1,455,450	1,359,526	49,980
Pacific coast.....	8,818,363	5,741,940	2,761,826	314,597
Great Lakes.....	53,424,432	20,181,483	19,302,949	13,940,000
Mississippi valley.....	29,405,046	10,345,504		19,059,542

TABLE 3.—CREWS AND WAGES.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS OF ALL CLASSES EMPLOYED TO MAKE UP THE ORDINARY CREWS OF ALL OPERATING VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1889.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	TOTAL ALL CRAFT.		STEAMERS AND UNRIGGED.		SAILING VESSELS.	
	Number of employes.	Amount of wages paid.	Number of employes.	Amount of wages paid.	Number of employes.	Amount of wages paid.
Total .....	a106,436	a\$36,867,305	62,708	\$24,151,694	43,728	\$12,715,611
Atlantic coast .....	a54,859	a18,862,199	23,174	10,358,426	31,685	8,503,773
Gulf of Mexico.....	a3,891	a1,215,744	2,479	880,743	1,412	335,001
Pacific coast.....	15,809	6,127,701	9,750	3,682,062	6,059	2,445,639
Great Lakes.....	15,881	5,322,799	11,309	3,891,601	4,572	1,431,198
Mississippi valley..	15,996	5,338,862	15,996	5,338,862		

a Exclusive of pleasure craft on the Atlantic coast and Gulf of Mexico.

## GENERAL ACCOUNT BY CLASSES.

TABLE 4.—STEAMERS.

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER, TONNAGE, VALUE, FREIGHT TRAFFIC, AND EMPLOYÉ ACCOUNT OF ALL STEAMERS (OVER 5 TONS) REGISTERED IN THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND OPERATING DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1889.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Freight traffic. (Tons.)	Number of employés, including unrigged.	Amount of wages paid, including unrigged.
Total .....	6,067	1,820,386	\$140,813,570	66,502,718	a62,708	a\$24,151,694
Atlantic coast .....	2,713	793,571	70,593,090	28,778,341	a23,174	a10,358,426
Gulf of Mexico .....	220	45,591	2,961,450	1,455,450	a2,479	a880,743
Pacific coast.....	531	170,503	15,526,455	5,741,940	9,750	3,682,062
Great Lakes.....	1,489	599,949	41,193,324	20,181,483	11,309	3,891,601
Mississippi valley.....	1,114	210,772	10,539,251	10,345,504	15,996	5,338,862

a Exclusive of pleasure craft on the Atlantic coast and Gulf of Mexico.

TABLE 5.—SAILING VESSELS.

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER, TONNAGE, VALUE, FREIGHT TRAFFIC, AND EMPLOYÉ ACCOUNT OF ALL SAILING VESSELS (OVER 5 TONS) REGISTERED IN THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND OPERATING DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1889.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Freight traffic. (Tons.)	Number of employés.	Amount of wages paid.
Total .....	8,912	1,795,443	\$57,324,687	61,707,702	a43,728	a\$12,715,611
Atlantic coast .....	6,490	1,383,108	45,545,357	38,283,401	a31,685	a8,503,773
Gulf of Mexico .....	613	17,249	788,110	1,359,526	a1,412	a335,001
Pacific coast.....	822	208,080	6,715,570	2,761,826	6,059	2,445,639
Great Lakes.....	987	187,006	4,275,650	19,302,949	4,572	1,431,198
Mississippi valley.....						

a Exclusive of pleasure craft on the Atlantic coast and Gulf of Mexico.

TABLE 6.—UNRIGGED.

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER, TONNAGE, VALUE, FREIGHT TRAFFIC, AND EMPLOYÉ ACCOUNT OF ALL UNRIGGED (OVER 5 TONS) REGISTERED IN THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND OPERATING DURING THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1889.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	Number.	Tonnage.	Value.	Freight traffic. (Tons.)	Number of employés. (a)	Amount of wages paid. (a)
Total .....	10,561	4,017,847	\$16,931,039	43,900,003	.....	.....
Atlantic coast.....	3,250	617,761	7,735,730	10,535,884	.....	.....
Gulf of Mexico.....	175	14,722	101,710	49,980	.....	.....
Pacific coast.....	489	63,356	825,345	314,597	.....	.....
Great Lakes .....	308	139,400	3,472,500	13,940,000	.....	.....
Mississippi valley.....	6,339	3,182,608	4,795,754	19,059,542	.....	.....

a Included in steamers.

## GENERAL ACCOUNT BY LOCALITIES.

TABLE 7.—ATLANTIC COAST.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FLEET EQUIPMENT, FREIGHT TRAFFIC, AND EMPLOYÉ  
ACCOUNT OF ALL CRAFT REGISTERED ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.

DETAIL OF RETURNS.	Total.	Steam.	Sail.	Unrigged.
Number of craft.....	12,453	2,713	6,490	3,250
Gross tonnage.....	2,794,440	793,571	1,383,108	617,761
Estimated commercial value.....	\$123,874,177	\$70,593,090	\$45,545,957	\$7,735,730
Freight movement, in tons.....	77,597,626	28,778,341	38,283,401	10,535,884
Number of employés making up ordinary crews..	a54,859	b23,174	31,685	(c)
Wages paid during 1889.....	a\$18,862,199	b\$10,358,426	\$8,503,773	(c)

a Exclusive of pleasure craft.

b Includes unrigged.

c Included in steam.

TABLE 8.—GULF OF MEXICO.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FLEET EQUIPMENT, FREIGHT TRAFFIC, AND EMPLOYÉ  
ACCOUNT OF ALL CRAFT REGISTERED ON THE GULF OF MEXICO.

DETAIL OF RETURNS.	Total.	Steam.	Sail.	Unrigged.
Number of craft.....	1,008	220	613	175
Gross tonnage.....	77,562	45,591	17,249	14,722
Estimated commercial value.....	\$3,851,270	\$2,961,450	\$788,110	\$101,710
Freight movement, in tons.....	2,864,956	1,455,450	1,359,526	49,980
Number of employés making up ordinary crews..	a3,891	b2,479	1,412	(c)
Wages paid during 1889.....	a\$1,215,744	b\$880,743	\$335,001	(c)

a Exclusive of pleasure craft.

b Includes unrigged.

c Included in steam.

TABLE 9.—PACIFIC COAST.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FLEET EQUIPMENT, FREIGHT TRAFFIC, AND EMPLOYÉ  
ACCOUNT OF ALL CRAFT REGISTERED ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

DETAIL OF RETURNS.	Total.	Steam.	Sail.	Unrigged.
Number of craft.....	1,842	531	822	489
Gross tonnage.....	441,939	170,563	208,080	63,356
Estimated commercial value.....	\$23,067,370	\$15,526,455	\$6,715,570	\$825,345
Freight movement, in tons.....	8,818,363	5,741,940	2,761,826	314,597
Number of employés making up ordinary crews..	15,809	a9,750	6,059	(b)
Wages paid during 1889.....	\$6,127,701	a\$3,632,062	\$2,445,639	(b)

a Includes unrigged.

b Included in steam.

TABLE 10.—GREAT LAKES.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FLEET EQUIPMENT, FREIGHT TRAFFIC, AND EMPLOYÉ  
ACCOUNT OF ALL CRAFT REGISTERED ON THE GREAT LAKES.

DETAIL OF RETURNS.	Total.	Steam.	Sail.	Unrigged.
Number of craft.....	2,784	1,489	987	308
Gross tonnage.....	926,355	599,949	187,006	139,400
Estimated commercial value.....	\$48,941,474	\$41,193,324	\$4,275,650	\$3,472,500
Freight movement, in tons.....	53,424,432	20,181,483	19,302,949	13,940,000
Number of employés making up ordinary crews..	15,881	a11,309	4,572	(b)
Wages paid during 1889.....	\$5,822,799	a\$3,891,601	\$1,431,198	(b)

a Includes unrigged.

b Included in steam.

## GENERAL ACCOUNT BY LOCALITIES—Continued.

TABLE 11.—MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FLEET EQUIPMENT, FREIGHT TRAFFIC, AND EMPLOYÉ  
ACCOUNT OF ALL CRAFT REGISTERED ON THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

DETAIL OF RETURNS.	Total.	Steam.	Sail.	Unrigged.
Number of craft.....	7,453	1,114	.....	6,339
Gross tonnage.....	3,393,380	210,772	.....	3,182,608
Estimated commercial value.....	\$15,335,005	\$10,539,251	.....	\$4,795,754
Freight movement, in tons.....	29,405,046	10,345,504	.....	19,059,542
Number of employés making up ordinary crews..	15,996	a15,996	.....	(b)
Wages paid during 1889.....	\$5,338,862	a\$5,338,862	.....	(b)

a Includes unrigged.

b Included in steam.

# CENSUS BULLETIN.

No. 180.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 28, 1892.

## STATISTICS OF CHURCHES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
CENSUS OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2, 1892.

This is the eighth bulletin of statistics of religious bodies. It contains the returns for nine denominations, gathered and prepared by HENRY K. CARROLL, LL. D., special agent in charge of the Division of Church Statistics of the Census Office.

The largest of the nine bodies is that known as the Disciples of Christ, otherwise called Christians, and sometimes popularly designated as "Campbellites", a term which is offensive to them. This denomination, of which President Garfield was an honored member, has 641,050 communicants, with church property valued at \$12,206,038. Of its 7,246 organizations, 5,324 own church edifices, with a total seating capacity of 1,609,452. Numerically, the Disciples of Christ are strongest in Missouri, where they have 97,773 members; Indiana comes second, with 78,942; Kentucky third, with 77,647, and Illinois fourth, with 60,867.

The Christians, or Christian Connection, a kindred body, which was organized early in the present century, has 90,718 communicants and church property valued at \$1,637,202.

The Evangelical Association, which is a Methodistic body of German origin, has upward of 133,313 members.

The Seventh-Day Adventists, who are a branch of the general movement led by William Miller in the fifth decade of the present century, have 28,991 members, and the Church of God, a division of the Seventh-Day Adventists body, has 647 members.

Among the minor bodies are the Primitive Methodist Church, with 4,764 communicants; the Union American Methodist Episcopal Church, a colored organization, with 2,279 members; the United Zion's Children, a branch of the body known as River Brethren, with 525 members, and the Society for Ethical Culture, founded by Prof. Felix Adler in New York in 1876, which has 1,064 members.

The following table gives a summary view of these several denominations:

SUMMARY BY CHURCHES.

CHURCHES.	Organiza- tions.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church prop- erty.	Communi- cants or members.
Disciples of Christ.....	7, 246	5, 324 $\frac{1}{4}$	1, 609, 452	1, 141	139, 325	\$12, 206, 038	641, 051
Christians, or Christian Connection.....	1, 281	962 $\frac{5}{8}$	301, 692	218	24, 725	1, 637, 202	90, 718
Evangelical Association.....	2, 310	1, 899 $\frac{1}{2}$	479, 335	425	24, 885	4, 785, 680	133, 313
Primitive Methodist.....	84	78	20, 930	11	1, 670	291, 993	4, 764
Union American Methodist Episcopal.....	42	35	11, 500	7	250	187, 600	2, 270
Seventh-Day Adventists.....	995	418 $\frac{1}{2}$	94, 627	555	27, 865	644, 675	28, 661
Church of God (Seventh-Day Adventist).....	29	1	200	23	1, 445	1, 400	647
United Zion's Children.....	25	25	3, 100			8, 300	525
Society for Ethical Culture.....	4			5	6, 260		1, 064

Historical and explanatory introductions are given for each of these denominations in connection with the tables of statistics.

*Robert P. Tuley*  
Superintendent of Census.

# STATISTICS OF CHURCHES.

BY HENRY K. CARROLL.

The statistics given in this bulletin embrace nine denominations, namely: the Disciples of Christ, the Christians, or Christian Connection, the Evangelical Association, the Primitive Methodist Church, the Union American Methodist Episcopal Church, the Seventh-Day Adventists, the Church of God (Seventh-Day Adventists), the United Zion's Children, and the Society for Ethical Culture.

The letter "R", where it appears in the columns headed "Church edifices", indicates that the church edifice occupied is rented of another denomination.

## THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

This body, often called also Christians, was one of the results of the great revival movement which began in Tennessee and Kentucky in the early part of the present century. Rev. Barton W. Stone, a Presbyterian minister, who was prominent in the revival movement, withdrew from the Presbyterian Church, and in 1804 organized a church with no other creed than the Bible and with no name but that of Christian. One of his objects was to find a basis for the union of all christian believers. A little later Thomas and Alexander Campbell, father and son, who came from Ireland, where the former had been a Presbyterian minister, organized union societies in Pennsylvania. Changing their views as to baptism, they joined the Redstone Association of Baptists. Shortly after, when Alexander Campbell was charged with not being in harmony with the creed, he followed the Burch Run church, of which he was pastor, into the Mahoning Baptist Association, which, leavened with his teachings, soon ceased to be known as a Baptist association. In 1827, after some correspondence with Rev. B. W. Stone and his followers of the Christian Connection, there was a union with a large number of congregations in Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and the organization variously known as "Disciples of Christ" and "Christians" is the result.

The leading principles of the Disciples of Christ are, to quote from one of their tracts: (1) "to restore the lost unity of believers and so of the Church of Christ by a return in doctrine, ordinance, and life to the religion definitely outlined" in the New Testament; (2) no human creed, but the Bible only as the rule of faith and practice; (3) baptism by immersion of believers only, in which "comes a divine assurance of remission of sins and acceptance with God"; (4) the celebration of the Lord's Supper as a "feast of love" every Sunday. The central doctrine of their teaching is that "Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God". They hold that "personal trust in a personal Redeemer" is the faith that is necessary to salvation.

In polity they are congregational. Their ministers are ordained, but are not, in denominational usage, addressed with the title "Rev." They have as church officers elders, also called bishops, pastors, or presbyters, deacons, and evangelists. The latter are itinerant missionaries. The churches are united in state and district associations for missionary work, and there is also a national convention for home and another organization for foreign missions, and a Woman's Board of Missions for both home and foreign missions.

The Disciples of Christ are represented in all the states but New Hampshire and Nevada, and in all the territories except Alaska. In number of members Missouri leads the states with 97,773; Indiana is second, with 78,942; Kentucky third, with 77,647; Illinois fourth, with 60,867, and Ohio fifth, with 54,425. They have an aggregate of 7,246 organizations, 5,324 $\frac{1}{2}$  church edifices, valued at \$12,206,038, and 641,051 members or communicants. The average seating capacity of the churches is 302, and the average value \$2,292.

In many states no little difficulty was encountered in the attempt to gather full statistics for the census. The most competent person in each state was appointed to do the work, but it was not possible to get returns for all congregations known or believed to be in existence. This was particularly true of Tennessee, where estimates only, founded on various sources of information, were possible for several counties. A small percentage of members in a number of the states is not therefore embraced in the following tables, which are believed, however, to be the most complete of any ever before published:

I.—DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.  
BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Number of organ- izations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.	COUNTIES.	Number of organ- izations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.
<b>ALABAMA:</b>								Fulton	1						37
Autauga	1	1	100			\$300	20	Garland	2	2	700			\$1,700	80
Baldwin	2	1	150				50	Grant	1	1	450			450	55
Bibb	1	1	300			1,000	12	Greene	6	5	1,300	sh1	50	2,450	345
Blount	1	1	300			500	50	Hempstead	4	1	300			1,500	113
Butler	4	2	350			115	121	Hot Spring	2	2	400			500	85
Calhoun	2	2	650			4,400	246	Howard	4	6	1,550			4,200	610
Chambers	1	1	250			850	104	Independence	2	2					195
Chilton	2	1	100	h1	150	100	50	Izard	3	3	1,600			1,700	230
Clay	5	4	450	sh1	100	600	88	Jackson	8	8	450			3,650	487
Cleburne	4	4	650			650	188	Jefferson	1	1	200			350	48
Colbert	5	2 1/4	1,100	sh2	300	2,650	155	Johnson	10	3	840			1,550	288
Conecuh	1						17	Lawrence	6	2	200	sh2,3 h1	300	350	91
Covington	2	1	200			125	47	Lincoln	1	1	150			100	16
Crenshaw	12	9	2,775			1,575	532	Little River	7	7	3 1/2			1,080	678
Cullman	6	2 1/4	1,100	sh2	175	1,000	316	Logan	17	5	1,150			1,675	576
Dale	1						16	Lonoke	2	1	200			500	140
Dallas	6	7	950			7,400	281	Madison	7						520
Elmore	1	1	500			600	30	Marion	2	1	400	h1	150	600	90
Escambia	3	1	100				90	Miller	1	1	400			3,000	200
Etowah	1						20	Monroe	2						70
Franklin	3	3	700			1,000	180	Montgomery	7	2	500			800	235
Greene	4	3	750	h1 ph2,3 sh1	150	2,300	137	Nevada	5	3	750			1,075	284
Henry	3				50		94	Newton	4	4	1,100			1,100	315
Jackson	9	2	800			1,100	189	Ouachita	1						7
Jefferson	2	2	650			8,200	200	Perry	4						147
Lamar	6	5	1,350			2,000	515	Phillips	3	1 1/4	200			800	154
Lauderdale	3	2	750			3,200	115	Poinsett	1						30
Lawrence	7	4	1,500	sh2	150	2,800	582	Polk	5	2	200			250	135
Lee	3	2	450			1,500	151	Pope	5	5	1,500			6,150	334
Limestone	6	2	125	sh2	250	150	370	Prairie	1						85
Lowndes	12	8 1/2	1,775			2,390	940	Pulaski	9	6	1,670			20,000	541
Madison	6	2	650	sh1	200	9,000	282	Randolph	6	3 1/2	725			1,100	403
Marion	7	6	1,060	sh1	200	500	355	Saline	2	2	275			300	58
Marshall	4	4	955			1,925	140	Scott	7	2	900			2,000	344
Monroe	2						30	Searcy	4	1	350			500	248
Montgomery	8	6	1,200			1,400	351	Sebastian	10	4	1,300	h1	150	6,450	613
Morgan	11	7	2,038	ph1		6,300	412	Sevier	3	1	400			500	159
Perry	3	3	800			4,350	85	Union	3	1	200			150	78
Pickens	1						20	Van Buren	4	3	550			1,500	252
Pike	7	3	600	sh2	350	450	208	Washington	17	6	2,075			9,550	1,091
Randolph	6	5	1,000			1,775	395	White	2	2	500			900	88
Saint Clair	2	1	300			350	75	Yell	9	2	800			800	502
Talladega	1	1	300			150	65	Total	265	123 1/2	34,785	7	700	106,360	14,385
Tallapoosa	3	3	550			600	101	<b>CALIFORNIA:</b>							
Tuscaloosa	3	2	550			1,750	155	Alameda	2	2	650			11,500	198
Walker	13	5 1/4	1,150			1,680	434	Butte	3	1	350	h2	400	4,000	168
Wilcox	5	4	800			1,450	170	Colusa	5	4	1,250	sh1	50	8,200	392
Winston	1			ph1			17	Contra Costa	3	3	675			6,150	129
Total	201	127 1/4	30,818	20	2,075	78,185	9,201	Fresno	4	1	300	h3	750	3,000	519
<b>ARIZONA:</b>								Humboldt	2	2	700			7,000	196
Maricopa	2	1	150	h1	150	3,000	72	Kern	1	1			200	25	
Pima	1						6	Lake	4	3	850	ph1		18,500	239
Total	3	1	150	1	150	3,000	78	Los Angeles	2	2	600			23,000	575
<b>ARKANSAS:</b>								Mendocino	3	1	350	sh1,2 ph1	275	4,000	225
Arkansas	4	1	200			800	192	Modoc	2	1	200	h1	200	14,000	53
Baxter	1	1	200				25	Napa	1	1	300			5,000	81
Benton	12	9	2,325			8,300	683	Orange	2	2	550			10,000	266
Boone	5	3 1/4	1,400			4,800	427	Placer	1			h1	100	28	
Carroll	1	1	250			1,500	117	Sacramento	2	2	730			12,000	28
Clark	14	5	1,450			2,930	505	San Benito	1	1	400			2,500	205
Clay	2						85	San Bernardino	2	2	500			4,000	150
Columbia	3	3	775			1,600	147	San Diego	5	2	280	h2,3 sh1	475	4,000	245
Conway	1	1	50			100	6	San Francisco	1	1	450			20,000	250
Craighead	5	3	1,200	sh1	50	2,300	440	San Joaquin	2	2	550			12,000	126
Crawford	7	5	1,500			4,750	342	San Luis Obispo	1	1	300			3,000	127
Faulkner	1						29	Santa Barbara	3	1	250	h2	550	2,000	171
Franklin	8						330	Santa Clara	5	5	1,450			29,500	595

I.—DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Number of organi- zations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.	COUNTIES.	Number of organi- zations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.
<b>CALIFORNIA—Con.</b>								<b>GEORGIA :</b>							
Santa Cruz	2	1	300	h1	250	\$2,000	80	Bibb	1	1	275			\$2,100	95
Shasta	4	1	200	sh2 h1	3	225	1,500	106	Brooks	1	1	190		800	12
Solano	2	2	350			3,000	174	Campbell	3	3	800			850	145
Sonoma	8	6	1,340	ph1 h1	2	200	10,800	448	Carroll	12	12	600		875	136
Stanislaus	1	1	250	h1 sh1	2	275	10,000	70	Catoosa	1	1				16
Sutter	3	1	200			4,000	162	Chatham	1	1	400			12,000	80
Tehama	1	1	200			1,500	45	Chattooga	1	1	525			1,000	108
Tulare	3	3	1,160			22,500	470	Cherokee	1	1	600			300	141
Ventura	1	1		h1	200		50	Clarke	1	1	500			1,000	26
Yolo	5	5	1,600			34,500	618	Cobb	1	1	570			1,800	31
Yuba	2	1	400	h1	250	2,500	140	Coweta	1	1	350			300	50
Total	89	62	17,675	27	4,400	291,250	7,433	Douglas	1	1	500			1,000	18
<b>COLORADO :</b>								<b>IDAHO :</b>							
Arapahoe	3	3	1,550			88,000	935	Ada	4	1	300			2,000	122
Boulder	2	1	150	h1	100	1,500	80	Alturas							9
Chaffee	2	2	375			4,000	67	Bear Lake							22
El Paso	1	1	350			4,000	220	Bingham							29
Fremont	1	1		h1	150	500	32	Boise	1						7
Garfield	1	1	150			2,500	48	Cassia							7
Gunnison	1	1	200			1,000	20	Custer							6
Hinsdale	1	1		h1	200		26	Elmore							4
Huerfano	2	2		h2	175		55	Idaho							4
Jefferson	1	1	300	sh1	50	5,000	40	Kootenai							18
Kit Carson	1	1		pb1			17	Latah							9
Lake	1	1					17	Lemhi							8
Larimer	1	1	240			1,800	95	Logan							42
Las Animas	1	1	280			15,000	90	Nez Perces	1						8
Logan	1	1	200			2,000	50	Oneida							6
Mesa	1	1		pb1			25	Owyhee							23
Otero	1	1		h1	100		30	Shoshone							10
Phillips	1	1	100			175	28	Washington							
Pitkin	1	1	250			4,150	72	Total	64	60	29,805	3	450	197,925	4,678
Provers	1	1	150			1,500	42	<b>ILLINOIS :</b>							
Pueblo	2	1	500	h1	150	20,000	280	Adams	18	14	4,150	sh2	250	34,200	1,688
Rio Grande	2	1		h1	300		50	Alexander	1	1	300			1,500	37
Routt	2	0 1/2	150	sh1	50	500	33	Bond	5	5	1,180			5,500	393
Washington	1	1		sh1	50		48	Brown	7	7	1,850			10,000	686
Total	31	17 1/2	4,945	13	1,325	151,625	2,400	Bureau	4	4	1,050			16,200	224
<b>CONNECTICUT :</b>								<b>INDIANA :</b>							
Fairfield	2	1	500			16,000	337	Cass	1						7
<b>DELAWARE :</b>								<b>MISSISSIPPI :</b>							
Newcastle	3	2	350	h1	150	4,000	55	Adams	1	1	250			1,000	10
Sussex	1	1	100			800	40	Albany	1	1	250			1,000	10
Total	4	3	450	1	150	4,800	95	Anderson	1	1	250			1,000	10
<b>DISTRICT OF CO- LUMBIA :</b>								<b>MISSOURI :</b>							
Washington	2	2	1,200			80,000	700	Barren	1	1	250			1,000	10
<b>FLORIDA :</b>								<b>NEBRASKA :</b>							
Alachua	5	3	850	sh2	100	500	224	Boone	1	1	250			1,000	10
Bradford	3	3	850			3,300	180	Butte	1	1	250			1,000	10
Citrus	5	3	500	ph1 sh1	2	50	134	Cherokee	1	1	250			1,000	10
Columbia	2	1	450	sh1	50	600	72	Clay	1	1	250			1,000	10
Dade	1	1					5	Clayton	1	1	250			1,000	10
De Soto	1	1		h1	100		30	Crawford	1	1	250			1,000	10
Duval	2	2	650			5,700	64	Crawford	1	1	250			1,000	10
Escambia	2	1		sh2	100		13	Crawford	1	1	250			1,000	10
Hamilton	1	1	250			600	20	Crawford	1	1	250			1,000	10
Hernando	1	1		ph1			15	Crawford	1	1	250			1,000	10
Lake	2	2		sh1 ph1 h3	2	50	15	Crawford	1	1	250			1,000	10
Marion	12	5	975	ph2 sh2	7	500	275	Crawford	1	1	250			1,000	10
Orange	1	1		h1	100		15	Crawford	1	1	250			1,000	10
Osceola	1	1	150			600	22	Crawford	1	1	250			1,000	10
Pasco	1	1		ph1			10	Crawford	1	1	250			1,000	10
Polk	3	3		ph2 sh1	3	50	40	Crawford	1	1	250			1,000	10
Putnam	1	1	200			1,000	60	Crawford	1	1	250			1,000	10
Sumter	2	1	200	sh1	50	500	40	Crawford	1	1	250			1,000	10
Volusia	3	1	75	pb2		800	41	Crawford	1	1	250			1,000	10
Total	49	22	5,150	26	1,150	14,850	1,806	Crawford	1	1	250			1,000	10

I.—DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.							COUNTIES.								
Number of organi- zations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.	Number of organi- zations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.		
ILLINOIS—Con'd.							INDIANA—Con'd.								
Greene	4	4	850		\$5,200	268	Elkhart	2	2	520		\$4,600	145		
Hamilton	7	4	800	sh3	5,200	402	Fayette	6	6	1,500		16,100	387		
Hancock	17	16	4,905	hl	37,550	1,337	Floy	8	8	3,000		27,000	1,112		
Hardin	0	2	500	sh4	1,100	440	Fountain	11	11	3,495	sh1	100	15,000	1,005	
Henry	2	2	550		3,700	102	Franklin	5	4	1,600	hl	100	7,350	630	
Iroquois	6	6	1,940		11,700	570	Fulton	5	5	1,250			8,800	493	
Jackson	5	5	1,350		8,900	264	Gibson	3	3	1,600			5,200	342	
Jasper	8	5	1,010	sh2,hl	500	3,800	Grant	10	8	2,730	hl/2	350	10,500	1,021	
Jefferson	7	7	1,750	hl		8,900	Greene	20	18 1/2	6,150	sh1	150	18,250	2,030	
Johnson	5	4	1,250	sh1	125	7,900	Hamilton	14	13	4,305	sh1	100	17,310	1,663	
Kane	2	1	300	hl	250	2,500	Hancock	8	8	3,000			13,000	849	
Kankakee	1	1	200		1,300	99	Harrison	6	5	1,850			5,299	756	
Knox	5	4	1,500	hl	250	12,500	Hendricks	12	12	5,400			33,700	1,916	
Lake	4	4	1,100		9,200	147	Henry	11	11	3,650			31,000	1,246	
Lasalle	3	3	700		6,800	175	Howard	6	6	2,475			36,100	1,777	
Lawrence	11	11	3,200		13,700	1,236	Huntington	5	5	1,450			14,000	540	
Livingston	7	4 1/2	1,325	h2	500	6,600	Jackson	10	9 1/2	2,900			9,950	1,167	
Logan	13	13	3,020		24,300	1,440	Jasper	4	2	640	hl		2,000	230	
Logan	9	9	2,985		22,250	1,148	Jay	8	8	1,900	sh1		7,300	709	
McDonough	1	1	150		1,000	30	Jefferson	5	5	2,000			13,500	473	
McHenry	1	1	150		1,000	30	Jennings	3	3	800			2,200	271	
McLean	24	23	7,275	hl	500	67,450	Johnson	17	16	5,825	sh1	150	55,200	2,818	
Macon	10	10 1/2	2,900	sh1		27,800	Knox	12	10 1/2	3,750	hl	100	20,100	1,624	
Macoupin	14	14	3,200		7,400	168	Kosciusko	5	5	2,050			24,100	503	
Madison	4	4	900		7,400	168	Lake	1	1	450			4,500	83	
Marion	12	10	2,800	sh1	375	14,600	Laporte	6	4	1,300	hl/2	300	18,000	618	
Marshall	4	3	800	hl	250	6,250	Lawrence	15	13 1/2	4,600	sh1	100	18,800	1,636	
Mason	5	4 1/2	1,100		7,550	304	Madison	13	10 1/2	3,800	sh2	300	23,600	1,469	
Massac	8	4	750	sh3	625	2,900	Marion	18	16	5,275	hl3	300	66,100	2,512	
Menard	4	4	1,350	hl		19,500	Marshall	3	2	450	sh1	50	2,300	161	
Mercer	2	2	700		3,700	226	Martin	9	4	1,200	sh5	300	3,800	582	
Montgomery	8	8	2,400		15,300	523	Miami	5	5	1,680			12,000	420	
Morgan	11	11	3,170		44,900	1,641	Monroe	9	7	2,400	hl/2	400	17,600	1,066	
Moultrie	10	8	2,450	sh2	250	10,850	Montgomery	20	18 1/2	6,365	sh1	100	53,200	2,584	
Ogle	2	2	700		9,300	206	Morgan	17	16	4,500			15,700	1,391	
Peoria	1	2	750		3,400	260	Newton	4	3	775	sh1	100	4,000	157	
Perry	3	2	500	sh1	125	755	Noble	2	2	750			3,600	387	
Piatt	7	5 1/2	1,775	hl	250	9,800	Ohio	2	2	500			5,700	458	
Pike	23	20	6,800	sh2	125	44,450	Orange	13	12	4,900	sh1	100	11,700	1,440	
Pope	1	1	300	sh1	125	300	Owen	14	14	4,675			14,500	1,436	
Pulaski	2	1	400		4,000	117	Parke	8	6	1,750	sh2	100	5,300	477	
Putnam	1	1	250		1,000	35	Perry	7	1	300	sh6	425	400	284	
Randolph	1	1	250		8,700	819	Pike	6	5 3/4	1,200	sh2	100	2,450	430	
Richland	10	9	2,300	sh1	125	11,000	Porter	5	6	2,800			33,900	1,275	
Rock Island	2	2	550		59,500	2,161	Posey	3	3	1,050			3,850	117	
Sangamon	14	13 1/2	4,550		7,500	617	Pulaski	4	4	1,450			9,000	287	
Schuyler	6	6	1,500		8,700	410	Putnam	15	14 1/2	5,060			20,900	1,384	
Scott	4	4	1,250		5,700	617	Randolph	8	8	2,525			23,900	939	
Shelby	18	18	5,500		42,000	1,954	Ripley	5	4	1,150	hl	100	3,400	333	
Stark	2	2	550		6,000	107	Rush	14	14	4,775			28,300	2,304	
Tazewell	13	12	3,375	sh1	125	25,700	Saint Joseph	6	5	1,540	sh1	50	17,600	508	
Union	3	2	600	hl	250	2,000	Scott	8	8	2,500			5,600	725	
Vermilion	19	15	4,110	sh3/4	625	23,975	Shelby	7	6	1,900	sh1	50	10,500	849	
Wabash	8	8	2,330	hl		8,500	Spencer	6	4	1,325	sh1	50	3,200	435	
Warren	7	7	1,875		13,700	837	Starke	1	1	500			1,500	123	
Washington	2	2	600		2,000	162	Stauben	6	7	2,050			14,000	778	
Wayne	16	12 1/2	3,550	sh4	500	11,300	Sullivan	17	16	5,725	sh1	50	26,600	2,305	
White	7	7	2,450		9,400	602	Switzerland	4	4	900			6,150	469	
Whiteside	3	3	900		7,900	279	Tippecanoe	6	6	1,550			16,850	391	
Williamson	7	4	900	sh3	375	3,400	Tipton	4	4	1,500			10,000	845	
Winnebago	1	1	525		10,500	90	Union	3	2	500	sh1	150	3,500	124	
Woodford	11	10	2,875	sh1	125	18,050	Vanderburg	1	1	300			4,000	160	
Total	641	550	155,505	90	14,125	1,145,275	Vermilion	6	2	600	h2	525	3,260	294	
INDIANA :							Vigo	8	8	1,750	sh2	4	24,400	1,010	
Adams	5	5	1,450		7,900	436	Wabash	13	13	4,500			47,900	1,410	
Allen	5	5	1,800		12,200	585	Warren	5	4 1/2	1,500			10,000	317	
Bartholomew	12	12	4,850		37,950	1,976	Warrick	1	1	400			750	72	
Benton	3	3	900		4,300	311	Washington	26	24	7,900	sh2	200	20,900	2,531	
Blackford	2	1	300	sh1	100	1,560	Wayne	10	9	2,895	hl	100	18,800	967	
Boone	12	12	4,700		25,350	1,482	Wells	5	4	1,150	sh1	150	3,800	190	
Brown	10	8	2,300	sh2	200	7,600	White	6	5	1,610	sh1	300	6,200	452	
Carroll	6	6	1,975		15,400	588	Whitley	2	2	575			4,600	104	
Cass	5	5	1,850		16,300	835	Total	733	650 3/4	219,320	79	8,215	1,329,370	78,942	
Clark	17	15 1/2	5,650	hl	100	31,850	INDIAN TER. :	Cherokee nation	23	1 1/2	900	sh9,2	1,055	800	555
Clay	16	15	4,000	sh2	160	15,200	Cherokee outlet	2			sh1	300		61	
Clinton	8	7	2,425	hl	100	16,000	Chickasaw nation	19	3	505	sh4	10	575	550	
Crawford	18	7	2,200	sh11	1,100	5,850									
Daviess	12	10	3,450	sh2	250	11,100									
Dearborn	3	3	750		7,500	1,141									
Decatur	5	5	2,175		27,500	854									
Dekalb	7	6	2,200	hl	150	11,500									
Delaware	8	7 1/2	2,555		13,700	592									
Dubois	7	3	1,100	sh4	405	2,500									

I.—DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Number of organi- zations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.	COUNTIES.	Number of organi- zations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.	
INDIAN TER.—Con.								IOWA—Con'd.								
Choctaw nation	27	3½	900	sh6, ph1, sh2, ph3	7	1,150	\$1,500	612	Tama	4	2	550		\$3,000	220	
Creek nation	4			sh2, ph1, sh3, ph4	3	450		78	Taylor	10	2	2,000	h2	200	14,100	700
Unassigned land	7	1	500	sh3, ph1	4	325	500	184	Union	4	3	700		5,800	300	
				sh3, ph1	4				Van Buren	8	7	1,650	sh1	50	8,900	518
				sh3, ph1	4				Wapello	9	7	1,800	h1, sh1/2	200	13,000	914
Total	82	9½	2,805	h1	41	3,855	3,350	1,977	Warren	5	5	1,350	sh1/2		7,600	200
IOWA:				sh1					Washington	2	2	500		4,000	100	
Adair	6	3	750	sh3		150	5,500	325	Wayne	2	2	2,000		11,300	145	
Adams	2	2	800				2,500	245	Webster	4	3	300	sh2	150	2,000	220
Appanoose	15	13	3,300	sh2		100	25,350	1,583	Woodbury	6	1	650	sh3	150	6,200	224
Audubon	3	2	500	sh1		50	2,500	117	Wright	1	1	300		3,000	60	
Benton	6	6	1,550				8,350	401	Total	403	308½	83,450	79	5,350	708,100	30,908
Blackhawk	4	2	450	h1		100	1,800	135	KANSAS:							
Boone	3	1	150	sh1, h1	2	150	600	140	Allen	4	4	1,050		4,500	278	
Buchanan	1	1	300	sh1		50		60	Anderson	5	1	200	sh3, h1, h4	850	1,500	204
Buena Vista	1	1		sh1		50		10	Atchison	4	3	1,300	sh1	150	9,300	608
Butler	4	3	900	h1		100	6,500	180	Barber	1	1	200		2,000	125	
Calhoun	6	1	250	h2, sh1	3	250	2,000	214	Barton	3			h2, sh1, sh3	625	85	
Carroll	3	2	550	sh1		150	4,500	210	Bourbon	7	5	1,375	sh1/2	400	19,200	617
Cass	3	3	850	sh2		125	7,000	363	Brown	6	5½	1,550	sh1		11,500	326
Cedar	3	3	650				2,600	70	Butler	13	6½	1,875	sh5, h1	1,150	10,350	798
Cerro Gordo	2	2		sh1		50		48	Chase	1			sh1	150	45	
Cherokee	6	5	1,300	sh1		50	13,500	383	Chautauqua	3	1	300	sh2	350	2,800	161
Clarke	9	8	1,800	sh1		50	9,600	692	Cherokee	5	5	1,450		7,630	385	
Clay	1	1	500				6,000	190	Clark	1			h1	200	35	
Clinton	2	1	200	sh1		50	8,800	50	Clay	5	2	650	sh3	475	3,900	179
Dallas	9	8	2,300	sh1		50	19,000	1,086	Cloud	4	3	800	sh1	200	5,700	345
Davis	13	11	2,800	sh2		150	14,000	1,029	Coffey	5	2	450	sh3	475	4,000	333
Decatur	5	3	750	h1		100	5,000	120	Comanche	1			sh1	150	16	
Delaware	2	2	600				2,800	64	Cowley	10	5	1,175	sh5	925	11,700	1,116
Des Moines	1	1	250				1,500	45	Crawford	11	9	3,000	sh2	350	24,300	867
Dickinson	1	1		sh1		75		45	Decatur	2			h1, sh1/2	325	56	
Dubuque	1	1	400				1,800	40	Dickinson	4	3	750	h1	200	7,500	320
Emmet	1	1	250				1,500	100	Doniphan	4	3	1,025	sh1	250	6,000	278
Fayette	2	3	300	sh1		50	7,200	175	Douglas	2	2	1,000		11,200	158	
Floyd	3	3	850				8,100	389	Edwards	1			h1	300	20	
Franklin	9	8	1,850	sh1		50	19,300	832	Elk	6	4	1,050	sh2	400	5,300	295
Greene	6	6	1,650	sh2		100	6,500	425	Ellis	1			h1	250	19	
Guthrie	5	3	800	sh1		50	1,800	124	Finney	1	1	250		3,000	90	
Hamilton	3	2	400	sh1		50	11,800	450	Ford	3			h1, sh2	530	55	
Hardin	7	7	1,700				11,800	551	Franklin	6	6	1,675		16,800	493	
Harrison	10	4	1,600	sh3		150	10,400	312	Garfield	1			h1	200	16	
Henry	4	4	1,000				8,400	200	Geary	1			h1	250	40	
Howard	1	0½	200				500	46	Graham	1			h1	300	20	
Ida	1	1	150				3,600	270	Greenwood	5	2	600	sh2, sh3	700	4,000	494
Iowa	2	2	500				2,000	70	Harper	5	2	750	sh3	525	5,500	308
Jackson	1	1	300				14,500	782	Harvey	4	4	1,000		5,900	354	
Jasper	12	0½	1,900	sh4		225	9,000	460	Jackson	5	5	1,350		10,000	333	
Jefferson	4	4	1,125				14,300	335	Jefferson	6	4	1,025	h1, sh1/2	450	7,000	618
Johnson	4	4	1,075				3,900	125	Jewell	9	3	650	sh6	1,175	3,450	704
Jones	5	4	850				11,700	800	Johnson	6	2	600	h2, sh2, sh3	1,000	8,900	356
Keokuk	9	9	2,250				6,900	294	Kingman	2			sh1, sh2	525	125	
Lee	5	5	1,250				29,800	660	Kiowa	2			sh2	400	67	
Linn	9	9	2,400				2,500	170	Labette	8	6	1,500	sh1, sh2	650	12,800	675
Louisa	2	2	550				4,000	210	Lane	2	1	200		1,300	56	
Lucas	3	3	750					50	Leavenworth	6	5	1,550	sh1	200	14,100	526
Lyon	1			h1		100		60	Lincoln	1	1	300		3,500	84	
Madison	7	4	1,000	sh2, h1, sh3	3	200	9,500	355	Linn	4	1	225	sh3	600	1,800	246
Mahaska	11	9	2,350	h1, sh1, sh2	2	150	15,600	1,230	Logan	1			sh1	200	64	
Marion	5	4	1,100				10,500	620	Lyon	2	2	600		13,600	607	
Marshall	7	6	1,550	h1		150	13,000	561	McPherson	6	3	600	h2, sh1	750	5,700	361
Mills	4	4	1,050				8,000	290	Marion	4	3	725	h1	250	7,700	358
Mitchell	1							14	Marshall	3	3	750		4,000	200	
Monona	6	2½	700	sh3		175	3,400	240	Meade	1	1	200		2,000	35	
Monroe	7	4½	1,450	sh2		100	8,900	561	Miami	4	4	1,040		7,200	276	
Montgomery	3	3	800				8,000	415	Mitchell	5	2	500	sh2, sh3	500	2,500	367
Muscataine	3	3	900				9,600	445	Montgomery	5	3	1,000	h1, sh1/2	450	8,000	500
O'Brien	2	1	300				3,000	50	Morris	2	2	500		3,300	79	
Page	6	3	800	sh2		100	7,800	295	Nemaha	2	2	600		3,000	206	
Palo Alto	1	1	300				2,000	70	Neosho	6	4	1,150	h1, sh1/2	400	7,300	324
Polk	14	11½	6,700	sh2, h1, sh3	3	200	148,400	3,168								
Pottawattamie	5	2	550	sh2, h1	3	325	3,200	380								
Poweshiek	5	3	750	h1, sh1	2	150	6,500	284								
Ringgold	10	7	1,550	sh2, h1	3	200	10,000	649								
Sac	4	1	300	sh2		100	2,500	167								
Scott	6	6	1,550				15,000	470								
Shelby	5	3	950	sh2		125	7,000	219								
Story	7	6	1,800	sh1		100	9,900	423								

I.—DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CONTINUED.

KANSAS—Con'd.							KENTUCKY—Con'd.								
COUNTIES.	Number of organi- zations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.	COUNTIES.	Number of organi- zations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.
Ness	1			hl	200		27	Greenup	8	6	1,100	sh2	150	\$2,975	501
Norton	8	1	325	sh6	950	\$2,500	379	Hardin	5	5	1,150			6,100	293
Osage	7	5	1,200	sh1 1/2	430	6,000	357	Harrison	7	7	2,300			18,000	1,195
Osborne	4			sh3 1/4	550		99	Hart	5	4	2,050	sh1	50	9,100	647
Ottawa	3	1	200	sh2	400	1,800	111	Henderson	14	12 1/4	1,200	sh1	100	10,200	618
Pawnee	1	1	350	hl		3,900	132	Henry	1	1	4,500	ph1		32,200	1,845
Phillips	6	1	400	sh2 1/4	525	2,400	181	Hickman	1	1	500			1,500	125
Pottawatomie	6	3	600	sh3	525	5,545	317	Hopkins	1	1	200			1,500	41
Pratt	2	2	450	ph1		3,200	243	Jackson	2	1	500	sh1	50	500	180
Rawlins	5			sh3	625		125	Jefferson	9	19	5,950			201,700	4,119
Reno	3	2	600	sh1	200	14,300	382	Jessamine	6	6	2,000			17,300	790
Republic	4	2	500	sh2	375	3,400	211	Johnson	5	5	1,650	sh1	50	45,325	891
Rice	6	4	1,000	sh2	325	7,000	295	Kenton	1	1	160			2,000	70
Riley	3	1	250	sh1 1/2	425	4,500	269	Knox	6	4	900	sh1 1/2	150	3,500	356
Rooks	3	2	360	hl		2,200	164	Larne	5	1	300	ph1		3,500	79
Rush	1	1	200	sh2		1,200	46	Laurel	3	2	750	sh1	150	2,000	174
Saline	1	1	400	sh2		6,000	125	Lawrence	3	2	600	sh1		1,000	215
Scott	1			hl	150		10	Lee	3	1 1/2	350	ph1		2,075	182
Sedgwick	10	6	1,850	sh3 1/4	900	31,300	1,055	Leslie	2	1	200	sh1	50	100	143
Shawnee	5	4	1,200	hl	200	13,300	540	Lewis	25	12	2,300	sh13	750	12,175	1,804
Sherman	4			sh2 1/3	500		79	Lincoln	16	13	3,650	sh1	50	24,500	1,922
Smith	4	1	200	sh1	625	1,200	146	Livingston	1	1		sh1	50		12
Stafford	2	1	500	sh1	200	2,500	107	Logan	3	3	950			6,300	341
Sumner	11	8	2,220	sh3	550	16,100	966	Lyon	2	1	200			150	27
Thomas	1			sh1	180		60	McCracken	2	2	1,000			6,500	520
Trego	1	1	100			600	10	McLean	12	10	3,150	sh2	100	33,800	1,749
Wallace	1			sh1	100		10	Madison	9	8	2,350			14,200	1,096
Washington	3	2	450	sh1	200	1,900	209	Magoffin	2	2		sh2	300		235
Wichita	1			sh1	200		12	Marion	2	2	450			4,000	251
Wilson	6	5	1,300	sh1	150	4,800	323	Marshall	6	6	1,900			5,400	512
Woodson	4	1	300	sh2 1/3	600	2,000	211	Mason	14	14	4,300			57,600	2,360
Wyandotte	5	4	1,550	hl	300	19,400	557	Meade	1	1	300				18
<b>Total</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>196 1/2</b>	<b>55,045</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>28,840</b>	<b>468,975</b>	<b>25,200</b>	Menifee	7	5	1,125	sh2	100	2,500	650
<b>KENTUCKY:</b>								Mercer	10	9 1/4	3,875			19,450	1,681
Adair	14	13 3/4	3,925			8,400	1,013	Metcalfe	2	2	650			950	158
Anderson	11	9	3,300			5,400	1,560	Montgomery	8	9	3,550	ph1		33,675	2,485
Barren	17	11 1/2	3,900	sh2	300	7,350	1,278	Morgan	5	2	550	ph2 1/3	100	450	544
Bath	24	14 1/2	4,065	sh6	1,105	17,935	2,517	Muhlenberg	5	4	950			1,750	276
Bell	2	2	500			11,500	183	Nelson	6	6	1,700			11,400	427
B Boone	8	8	2,150			11,200	785	Nicholas	9	10	3,225			28,750	1,741
Bourbon	10	14	5,200			50,000	3,340	Ohio	2	2	450			600	183
Boyd	1	1	350			6,500	75	Oldham	6	5 1/2	1,800			7,750	498
Boyle	4	4	1,300			19,800	640	Owen	6	6	1,950			8,600	765
Bracken	10	10	2,925			18,600	1,119	Pendleton	8	8	2,650			23,100	1,240
Breathitt	3			sh3	500		356	Perry	2	1	100	ph1		200	121
Breckinridge	3	1	150	sh1 1/2	75	500	101	Pike	2	1	500			1,300	9
Butler	9	7	1,900	sh1 1/2	50	2,950	625	Powell	3	3	900			3,300	175
Caldwell	4	4	950	sh1		3,100	321	Pulaski	11	9 1/2	3,200	sh1	100	7,150	1,228
Calloway	6	5	1,400	sh1	200	6,200	720	Rockcastle	4	4	1,100			1,000	404
Campbell	5	3	950	hl	100	11,110	503	Rowan	7	4 1/4	900	sh2	125	1,450	499
Carlisle	1	1	400			1,000	250	Russell	3	1	200	sh2	150	200	195
Carroll	10	6	2,550			51,200	968	Scott	6	6	2,200			13,000	1,185
Carter	7	6	1,300	sh1	75	2,900	475	Shelby	9	8 1/4	3,050			27,000	1,045
Casey	5	5	1,350			2,600	595	Simpson	3	2	675	sh1	75	4,700	215
Christian	11	8	2,800	sh1	100	16,400	1,068	Spencer	3	3	1,100			2,600	241
Clark	7	8	2,150			24,200	1,314	Taylor	1	1	350			2,000	85
Clay	6	5	1,650	sh1	75	2,400	628	Todd	9	9	2,850			10,900	715
Clinton	1	1	300			1,200	58	Trigg	4	2 1/4	950	sh1	50	3,750	227
Cumberland	6	4 1/4	1,550	sh1 1/2		4,500	599	Trimble	5	5	1,550			5,250	883
Daviess	3	3	1,050			4,500	644	Union	5	5	1,450			3,850	420
Elliott	2	2	575			4,450	165	Warren	6	6	2,150			14,200	754
Estill	10	6 1/2	2,025	sh1	115	3,050	1,010	Washington	8	6 1/2	2,700			10,700	920
Fayette	7	10 1/2	4,725			103,700	2,487	Wayne	11	7 1/2	3,250	sh2	150	5,290	701
Fleming	11	9	2,800	sh2	150	15,650	1,577	Whitley	5	5	1,450			7,100	638
Franklin	6	6	2,075			38,100	1,087	Wolfe	8	2	1,000	sh5	350	2,500	660
Fulton	1			sh1	50		29	Woodford	5	5	1,700			24,000	1,098
Gallatin	2	2	900			11,800	270	<b>Total</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>529 1/2</b>	<b>169,635</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>6,295</b>	<b>1,321,510</b>	<b>77,647</b>
Garrard	7	7	2,200			18,900	1,180	<b>LOUISIANA:</b>							
Garrard	8	7	2,150			8,800	1,147	Avoyelles	1	1	200			800	38
Graves	2	1	500	ph1		10,000	430	Orleans	1	1	400			20,000	42
Grayson	5	2	550	sh3	200	2,000	298	Rapides	1	1	200			1,000	36
Green	1	1	300			1,000	15	Saint Landry	1	1	200			500	36
								<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,000</b>			<b>22,300</b>	<b>92</b>
								<b>MAINE:</b>							
								Cumberland	1	1	225			3,700	50
								Kennebec	2						40
								Washington	6	2	475			2,400	203
								<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>700</b>			<b>6,100</b>	<b>283</b>

I.—DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Number of organizations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.	COUNTIES.	Number of organizations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.
<b>MARYLAND:</b>								<b>MISSISSIPPI—Con.</b>							
Baltimore	3	3	1,600			\$43,500	832	Itawamba	1	2	375	ph1		\$1,400	25
Barry	2	2	700			2,700	240	Jefferson	1	1	100	ph1			20
Montgomery	3	3	750			5,500	125	Lauderdale	1	1	100	ph1			20
Washington	5	5	1,950			13,700	512	Lee	2	4	500	sh1/4	100	2,800	310
Worcester	1	1	200			800	65	Leflore	1	1	100	ph2			25
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5,200</b>			<b>66,200</b>	<b>1,774</b>	Lowndes	1	3	520	sh1/2	75	5,500	225
<b>MASSACHUSETTS:</b>								<b>MISSISSIPPI—Cont.</b>							
Essex	2	1	450			14,200	162	Madison	1	1	100	ph1			34
Suffolk	1	1	650			30,000	365	Marshall	1	2	220			1,100	75
Worcester	1	1	600			23,000	250	Monroe	1	1	200			3,000	169
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,700</b>			<b>67,200</b>	<b>777</b>	Montgomery	1	1	100			1,100	30
<b>MICHIGAN:</b>								<b>MISSISSIPPI—Cont.</b>							
Allegan	2	1	400	sh1	150	4,000	258	Newton	1	1	100			700	5
Barry	1	1	180			1,800	60	Pontotoc	1	1	100			500	30
Benzie	1	1	300			800	50	Prentiss	4	3	600	ph1		2,800	246
Berrien	7	6	1,600	h1	150	12,200	628	Rankin	1	1	120			750	22
Cass	3	3	850			6,500	311	Sunflower	1	1	100			600	15
Clare	1	1	100	sh1	100		12	Tate	4	4	810			4,200	488
Clinton	1	1	300			2,500	130	Tishomingo	3	2	300	ph1		1,167	51
Genesee	1	1	200			1,150	86	Tunica	1	1	100	ph1			12
Gratiot	3	3	750			4,300	282	Union	2	1	100	ph1		725	190
Hillsdale	1	1	350			800	41	Warren	3	3	500			1,120	95
Ionia	4	3 1/2	1,800			22,000	526	Washington	1	1	100	sh1	100		20
Isabella	5	1	350	sh4	450	2,500	245	Webster	6	2	220	sh3/4	100	550	258
Kalamazoo	1	1	100	sh1	70		38	Wilkinson	6	6	920	sh1/2		2,500	227
Kalkaska	2	2	400			1,600	63	Yalobusha	1	1	100	ph1			16
Kent	5	2 1/2	1,050	sh2	130	16,250	539	<b>Total</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>69 1/2</b>	<b>12,675</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1,485</b>	<b>55,422</b>	<b>5,729</b>
Lapeer	1	1	100	sh1	150		28	<b>MISSOURI:</b>							
Macomb	1	1	100	sh1	100		19	Adair	5	3	1,250	sh1	100	7,100	734
Manistee	1	1	60	sh1	60		17	Andrew	10	7	2,000	sh2	200	8,000	791
Mecosta	1	1	300			800	42	Atchison	12	8	2,650	sh1	75	11,000	634
Midland	2	2	200	sh2	200		51	Andrain	14	13	5,150			34,900	1,756
Monroe	1	1	200			800	40	Barry	8	2	500	sh1	100	1,100	308
Montcalm	4	3	800	sh1	60	3,450	158	Barton	11	5	1,950			7,100	973
Muskegon	1	1	300			1,200	30	Bates	17	12	3,200	sh1	50	17,800	1,488
Newaygo	3	3	350	sh3	350		52	Bolling	8	4	850	sh1	75	2,506	222
Oakland	1	1	350			3,500	20	Boone	19	18	7,100	sh1	75	35,800	2,369
Ottawa	3	3	320	sh3	320		138	Buchanan	16	15	5,500			103,055	2,808
Saginaw	2	1	200	h1	100	2,000	60	Butler	5	3	1,950			5,500	308
Saint Clair	2	1	150	sh1	100	600	130	Caldwell	8	6	1,550			7,900	591
Shiawassee	2	2	550			3,200	129	Callaway	19	17	4,750			37,200	1,929
Van Buren	5	5	1,550			15,000	659	Camden	12	3	3,850	sh3	300	2,800	714
Wayne	2	5	1,800			53,500	750	Carroll	13	12	4,800			15,900	1,152
Wexford	3	1	140	sh2	110		77	Case	18	16	4,800			17,950	1,427
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>14,870</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>169,650</b>	<b>5,788</b>	Chariton	18	13	3,850			22,900	1,212
<b>MINNESOTA:</b>								<b>MISSOURI—Cont.</b>							
Blue Earth	5	3	600	sh2	70	6,700	242	Christian	9	4	2,350			9,000	663
Dodge	2	2	425			2,500	150	Clark	11	7	4,900			35,900	2,160
Hennepin	1	1	200			25,000	274	Clay	15	14	4,900			32,200	2,036
Lesueur	4	3	500	h1	200	3,000	140	Clinton	16	15	5,800			7,550	213
Meeker	4	3	425	sh1	35	5,000	150	Cole	4	3	800			34,700	479
Mower	2	1	125	h1	100	800	19	Cooper	4	1	2,470			1,000	175
Olmsted	3	2	425	h1	100	2,700	127	Crawford	10	5	1,700	ph2		7,100	779
Ramsey	1	1	200			4,000	121	Dade	11	8	1,200	sh3	230	3,900	536
Redwood	2	2	350			1,500	89	Dallas	17	16	4,750	sh1	75	18,800	1,758
Renville	2	2	375			2,800	55	Davies	17	16	3,700			11,600	545
Rice	1	1	250			10,000	91	Dekalb	8	8	1,050			4,300	481
Saint Louis	1	1	150			600	30	Dent	6	1	200			400	180
Scott	2	2	290			2,300	106	Douglas	6	4	1,050			6,100	599
Stearns	1	1	150			2,300	106	Dunklin	10	7	1,600	ph1		10,100	630
Todd	2	2	115	h1/2	115		55	Franklin	1	1	250				100
Wabasha	1	1	130	sh1/2		400	40	Gasconade	15	10	3,200	h2	350	15,000	1,401
Wright	2	2	275			2,200	158	Gentry	11	10	3,585	h1	200	51,000	1,448
Yellow Medicine	1	1	150			1,000	40	Greene	14	9	3,450	sh2	100	17,500	1,182
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>5,070</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>73,000</b>	<b>1,917</b>	Grundy	18	13	5,400	sh2	200	23,100	1,392
<b>MISSISSIPPI:</b>								<b>MISSOURI—Cont.</b>							
Alcorn	5	5	750			4,100	397	Harrison	15	11	3,700			21,000	1,430
Benton	2	1	120	sh1	50	500	120	Henry	7	3	750			4,300	430
Bolivar	1	1	800	ph1		1,810	343	Hickory	11	8	2,650			11,800	1,108
Carroll	5	4	80	ph1		500	30	Holt	14	14	4,000			24,500	1,437
Chickasaw	2	1	80	ph1		500	30	Howard	8	3	950	sh2	200	5,100	510
Choctaw	13	11	3,210	sh1	100	6,700	1,037	Howell	22	21	7,000	h1	125	166,400	3,824
Claiborne	5	3 1/2	650	ph1		1,900	322	Jackson	16	10	2,550	sh1	75	21,800	1,426
Clay	4	4	425	h4		425	42	Jasper	10	9	1,050			3,500	241
Coahoma	1	1	125	h1		1,500	76	Jefferson	11	10	3,350			18,000	1,304
Copiah	2	1	200	ph1		1,500	15	Johnson	10	10	3,400			13,600	925
De Soto	4	1	100	h2/3	225	1,000	80	Knox	7	5	1,800	sh1	150	4,800	676
Franklin	4	3	590	sh3	185	6,050	525	Laclede	16	12	4,500			34,500	1,830
Hinds	6	3	590	sh3	185	6,050	525	Lafayette	13	8	2,450			1,101	1,101
								Lawrence	17	14	6,000			24,400	1,501
								Lewis	14	12	3,950			18,300	912
								Lincoln	15	11	3,750	sh1	75	14,500	1,290
								Linn	12	9	2,700			17,900	908
								Livingston	9	8	1,350	sh1	50	3,900	348
								McDonald	14	10 1/2	3,300			15,450	1,186
								Macon	6	6	1,600			3,500	680
								Madison	7	7	2,100			1,250	539



I.—DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Number of organi- zations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.	COUNTIES.	Number of organi- zations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.
<b>NORTH DAKOTA :</b>								<b>OREGON :</b>							
Cass	1			hl	100		20	Kiowa and Coman- che nation	1	1	100			200	110
<b>OHIO :</b>								Oklahoma	4	1	200	sh1	200	300	111
Adams	4	4	1,225			\$3,000	320	Public land strip	4			sh2			44
Allen	4	4	1,350			12,400	542	<b>Total</b>	9	2	300		200	500	207
Ashland	6	6	1,700	hl	200	19,000	849	<b>OREGON :</b>							
Ashtabula	6	5	1,400	hl	150	12,000	640	Benton	12	1	150			500	57
Athens	13	10	2,840	h2,3 sh1,5	460	15,500	1,252	Clackamas	3	3					40
Auglaize	1	1	200			600	50	Coos	12	1	100			400	50
Belmont	17	16	5,550	hl	150	44,650	1,917	Douglas	3	1	100			400	50
Brown	7	7	2,500			15,100	868	Jackson	1	1				200	70
Butler	1	1	500			20,000	392	Lane	17	7	2,150			10,100	844
Carroll	3	3	1,000			6,500	366	Linn	6	5	1,350			8,800	394
Champaign	2	1	350	hl	200	1,200	127	Marion	9	6	1,800			15,000	612
Clark	1	1		hl	600	200	200	Morrow	4	1	100			200	152
Clermont	6	6	1,450			7,500	550	Multnomah	5	5	750	sh	400	11,500	352
Clinton	7	7	2,400			19,800	951	Polk	8	5	1,350			7,300	605
Columbiana	15	16	4,943	hl	200	45,300	2,034	Sherman	1	1	500			1,000	9
Coshocton	5	3	800	hl,2 sh1,5	200	5,000	368	Umatilla	4	3	1,000			7,100	330
Crawford	2	2	750			16,000	247	Union	3	1	150			1,000	106
Cuyahoga	15	16	6,045			163,000	3,243	Washington	3	3	750			6,400	238
Darke	5	5	1,350			6,200	423	Yamhill	3	3	1,000			6,000	282
Defiance	1	1	300			1,000	50	<b>Total</b>	74	40	10,950	2	400	76,700	4,607
Delaware	1	1	250			8,000	223	<b>PENNSYLVANIA :</b>							
Fayette	2	2	600			37,500	458	Allegheny	11	7	2,900	hl	500	140,000	1,818
Franklin	4	5	1,750			21,100	954	Beaver	1	1	250			7,000	116
Fulton	7	7	2,450			500	40	Bedford	1	1	250			2,500	60
Gallia	1	1	200			9,800	465	Bradford	10	8	2,735			23,917	1,209
Geauga	6	6	1,450			2,700	161	Cambria	2	2	650			25,000	200
Greene	2	2	600			7,400	385	Center	6	4	1,650	hl	120	11,800	525
Guernsey	5	4 1/2	1,450			248,550	3,326	Clinton	5	3	1,100	hl	300	9,000	492
Hamilton	18	16	6,275	h2	225	12,500	405	Columbia	6	4 1/2	2,400			11,200	360
Hancock	3	3	1,200			18,400	594	Cumberland	2	1	400			2,000	40
Hardin	4	3	1,050	sh1	100	5,700	355	Eric	2	2	1,100			15,000	70
Harrison	3	3	1,100			6,000	175	Fayette	11	10	3,400	hl	250	35,000	750
Henry	2	2	800	sh1	75	19,300	1,739	Greene	6	3 1/2	1,170	sh	500	7,200	500
Highland	12	12	3,650			3,900	190	Indiana	7	6	2,100	sh1	75	7,000	340
Hocking	3	3	700			9,000	855	Jefferson	1	1		sh1	75		50
Holmes	7	7	2,200			1,500	210	Lackawanna	2	3	700			15,000	165
Huron	1	1	300			12,100	573	Lawrence	6	6	2,150			82,750	861
Jackson	6	5	1,600	hl	200	17,700	653	Lucerne	6	5	1,350	sh1	50	15,500	308
Jefferson	6	5	1,770	hl	200	17,600	1,516	Lycoming	3	2 1/2	800			9,200	300
Knox	12	12	3,900			17,500	712	Mercer	4	4	1,350			12,500	150
Lake	5	5	1,600			6,300	347	Northumberland	1	1		hl	150		472
Lawrence	5	5	1,300			19,300	667	Philadelphia	3	2	800	hl	400	35,000	670
Licking	7	6	2,100	hl	200	15,400	861	Somerset	9	8	1,775	sh1	75	17,500	330
Logan	6	6	1,950			13,100	776	Tioga	6	6	1,370			9,100	330
Lorain	5	6	1,935			6,300	265	Washington	9	8	2,755			32,100	1,379
Lucas	4	5 1/2	550	hl	250	47,200	899	Wayne	2	0 1/2	300	sh1	150	1,000	74
Mahoning	4	5	1,790			10,200	511	Westmoreland	3	2	350	hl	300	1,500	142
Marion	6	3	1,250	sh1	150	13,700	559	<b>Total</b>	125	100 1/2	33,785	16	2,900	533,147	12,007
Medina	6	6	1,400			15,850	976	<b>RHODE ISLAND :</b>							
Meigs	11	11	2,780			1,500	124	Providence	1	1	150			3,000	25
Mercer	2	2	300	hl	100	4,000	163	<b>SOUTH CAROLINA :</b>							
Miami	3	3 1/2	770			15,000	1,069	Abbeville	1	1		sh1	500		12
Monroe	13	13	3,484			35,000	450	Aiken	2	1	250	sh1	200	1,200	117
Montgomery	3	3	1,150			11,950	1,099	Barnwell	6	5	810	sh1	200	1,225	312
Morgan	12	12	3,400			8,600	374	Beaufort	2	2		sh1,2 sh1,5	200		49
Muskingum	4	4	1,250			4,900	380	Berkeley	13	10	2,575	sh2	150	2,525	814
Noble	7	6	1,700	hl	100	9,500	354	Charleston	1	1	100			2,500	50
Ottawa	3	3	950			7,100	414	Colleton	13	11	2,125	sh2	150	2,400	713
Paulding	6	5	1,450	ph1		3,000	353	Greenville	2	2	350			9,000	94
Perry	5	5	1,400			45,200	1,508	Hampton	9	7	1,850	sh1,7 ph1,5	150	2,300	729
Pickaway	2	2	466			8,500	263	York	1	1					10
Pike	4	4	900			6,500	359	<b>Total</b>	50	37	8,000	11	1,350	10,200	2,000
Portage	12	12	3,650			15,000	803	<b>SOUTH DAKOTA :</b>							
Preble	2	2	750			2,400	195	Bonhomme	1	1		sh1	50		25
Putnam	4	3	900	ph1		5,800	250	Brown	2	2	250	hl	200	1,500	51
Richland	8	8	2,500			15,000	803	Clark	2	2	400			2,300	65
Sandusky	2	2	500			5,800	250	Codington	1	1	250			1,500	115
Scioto	3	3	850			2,400	40	Faulk	1	1		sh1	50		6
Seneca	1	1		hl	250	4,000	175	Hand	2	2		sh1,2 sh1,5	100		50
Shelby	3	2	500	hl	200	2,000	46	Hutchinson	2	1	250	hl	100	1,000	93
Stark	12	11 1/2	4,230			44,900	1,807	Lake	1	1		sh1	50		19
Stark	8	8	2,275	hl	100	27,500	1,277	Lincoln	1	1		sh1	50		10
Summit	9	8	6,460			91,500	3,165	McCook	1	1	250	sh1		4,000	45
Trumbull	22	20 1/2	6,460			12,500	359	Minnehaha	1	1					
Tuscarawas	5	5	1,500			4,000	327	<b>Total</b>	15	6	1,350	9	700	10,000	490
Union	4	4	1,150			2,000	46								
Var Wert	2	2	400			6,200	472								
Vinton	6	6	1,560			1,600	26								
Warren	1	1	230			10,100	559								
Washington	8	8	2,050			9,000	712								
Wayne	5	4	1,250	h2	250	10,000	485								
Williams	7	5	1,300			15,800	1,042								
Wood	9	9	2,620			500	15								
Wyandot	1	1	250												
<b>Total</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>446 1/2</b>	<b>138,778</b>		<b>29</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>1,462,250</b>	<b>54,425</b>							

I.—DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.							COUNTIES.								
	Number of organi- zations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.		Number of organi- zations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.
TENNESSEE :								TENNESSEE—Con'd.							
Anderson						\$12,500	25	Williamson	14	13	4,550	sh1	50	\$12,500	1,065
Bedford	10	9	3,450				941	Wilson	13	10½	3,800	sh1 ph1½	50	10,900	905
Benton							160								
Bledsoe							25	Total	322	244½	80,510	69	6,000	410,660	41,125
Blount	8	7	1,450	h1	150	2,000	336	TEXAS :							
Bradley	16	14	4,600	sh2	125	11,150	1,455	Anderson	10	5½	1,800	ph3		7,750	651
Cannon	9	9	2,700			2,875	600	Angelina	5			h2½ sh3½	1,450		168
Carroll				h1½ sh4½	47.5	5,200	729	Aransas	1			sh1	150		50
Carter	11	6	2,260			8,300	560	Archer	1						54
Cheatham	9	6¼	3,300	sh1	50	2,000	290	Atascosa	1	1	200			1,200	160
Chester	1	1	300				506	Austin	4			sh2½ ph1½	400		150
Clay							600	Bandera	1	1	200			1,000	150
Cocke							933	Bastrop	4	2½	1,050			3,750	360
Coffee							100	Baylor	2	1	300	sh1	100	2,500	92
Crockett	8	8	3,400			16,400	933	Bee	2			sh1	250	500	73
Cumberland							100	Bell	11	6	1,750	sh3	450	11,850	789
Davidson	27	17½	5,800	h3½ sh6½	925	84,300	3,615	Bejar	1	1	300			2,500	230
Decatur							50	Blanco	1			h1	300		40
Dekalb	5	4	950	sh1	50	2,900	290	Bosque	6	2	600	sh1	150	1,750	228
Dickson							750	Bowie	4	3	700	sh1	100	3,600	205
Dyer	6	1R ½	1,900			5,700	600	Brazoria	4	3	400			800	170
Fayette	1	1	250			750	30	Brazos	3	2	500			2,600	200
Fentress							25	Brewster	1						25
Franklin	8	8	3,650			8,800	630	Brown	3	2	500			1,750	240
Gibson	8	7	1,325	ph1		3,500	503	Burleson	5	2	600	sh3	450	1,600	130
Giles							1,500	Burnet	2	2	475			2,500	275
Greene							50	Caldwell	4	4	950			6,900	350
Grundy	5	1	400	h2½ sh2½	450	1,000	326	Callahan	2	1	700			1,500	85
Hamblen							50	Camp	1						50
Hamilton	3	3	1,125			20,000	391	Cass	3	2	900			1,850	177
Hardeman	6	3	1,050	h1½ sh2½	250	1,100	425	Cherokee	9	4	850	sh1½ ph1½	200	1,350	302
Hawkins							60	Clay	3			sh1	150		125
Haywood							200	Coleman	11	1	200	h1½ sh3½	975	600	528
Henderson	4	5	1,075			1,310	260	Collin	28	14	4,470	sh12	1,750	21,100	2,459
Henry	10	4¼	1,400	h1½ sh3½	325	6,600	735	Colorado	3	1½	550			2,800	162
Hickman							1,500	Comanche	7	2	450	h1½ sh1½	425	450	321
Houston							100	Concho	1						50
Humphreys	3	2	900	sh1	100	2,800	265	Cooke	13	5¼	1,350	h1½ sh4½	850	8,000	760
Jackson							1,500	Dallas	25	12¼	4,480	sh7	1,120	77,400	2,154
James							75	Delta	2	1	200			500	90
Johnson	6	1	800	sh5	375	1,500	420	Denton	3	2	550	sh1	250	3,500	235
Knox	3	3	900			16,500	230	Dewitt	1						100
Lauderdale							150	Dimmit	1						40
Lawrence							500	Eastland	2	2	550			2,100	124
Lewis	3	3	650			3,300	122	Edwards	2			sh1	100		130
Lincoln							800	Ellis	9	5½	1,800	sh2	500	8,450	1,020
McMinn	3	3	1,000			1,300	290	El Paso	1						75
McNairy							300	Erath	6	4¼	1,300	sh1	200	3,700	406
Macon	2	2	500			4,500	245	Falls	3	1	200			1,000	325
Madison	1	1	300			4,000	46	Fannin	5	2	700	sh1	200	6,500	720
Marshall							1,500	Fayette	3	1	150	h1	250	500	130
Maury	21	18½	5,730	sh2	100	21,025	1,655	Fisher	1						50
Meigs	1						25	Fort Bend	1						100
Montgomery	8	4¼	1,325	h1½ sh2½	250	12,700	633	Franklin	2	1	500			1,500	325
Moore							700	Freestone	4	3	900	sh1	175	900	185
Obion	16	13	3,300	h1½ sh2½	500	7,600	865	Frio	2			h1½ sh1½	350		72
Overton	4	4	1,450			1,300	211	Galveston	1	1	200			3,000	50
Perry							550	Gillespie	1	1	400			1,200	100
Pickett							150	Goliad	3	2	675	sh1	75	2,800	180
Putnam	3	3	1,300			1,500	279	Gonzales	3	1	300	sh1	100	2,500	165
Roane							300	Grayson	14	7½	3,050	sh1½ ph1½	200	25,700	1,670
Robertson	2	2	550			2,800	285	Gregg	3	3	800			2,900	375
Rutherford							1,500	Grimes	2	1	200			400	275
Sequatchie							100	Hale	1						75
She by	4	3	1,150	sh1	50	59,500	490	Hamilton	1	1	300			3,000	300
Smith							425	Hardeman	1	0¼	200			250	75
Stewart	6	3	850	sh1½ ph2½	50	4,000	425	Harris	4	3	500			2,550	162
Sullivan	5	2	900	sh3	300	2,200	426	Harrison	1	5	1,150			3,900	400
Sunmer	8	6	1,850	sh2	160	5,300	497	Haskell	5			sh1	200		50
Tipton	4	3	500	ph1		1,600	110	Hays	1	2	800	sh1	150	3,200	227
Trousdale	2	2	520			2,250	253	Henderson	3					300	200
Unicoi	1	1	200			500	40	Hill	2	2	650			3,200	334
Van Buren	7	5	1,300	ph2 h4 ph1		1,600	235	Hood	9	1	100	h2½ sh2½	725	1,500	583
Warren	12	4½	1,950	sh1½ ph1	950	7,500	1,115	Hopkins	7	5	1,500	sh1	150	3,900	729
Washington	7	7	2,550			19,700	668	Houston	3	1	200	sh2	550	300	102
Wayne	3	1	100	sh2	175	1,000	263	Howard	1	1	200			1,200	50
Weakley	5	4	1,200	h1	150	4,900	373	Hunt	13	8	2,150	sh5	800	8,800	1,025
White							700	Jack	2	1	150			1,500	76

I.—DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Number of organi- zations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.	COUNTIES.	Number of organi- zations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.
TEXAS—Con'd.								VIRGINIA :							
Jefferson	1						75	Accomac	1	1	200			\$200	50
Johnson	1	1	300			\$1,800	320	Albemarle	4	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1,400			8,800	258
Jones	1			h1	1,000		170	Alleghany	1	1	525			2,300	82
Karnes	1			sh1	300		143	Amelia	1	1	300			1,200	95
Kaufman	11	2	700	sh2	300	3,450	867	Bland	4	4	875			2,150	188
Kerr	1	1	150			650	120	Botetourt	1	1	300			1,000	22
Kimble	1	1	500			800	105	Brunswick	1	1	225			400	88
Kinney	1	1					100	Campbell	1	1	300			4,000	67
Knox	2	1	200	sh1	150	1,500	115	Caroline	4	4	1,200			4,700	350
Lamar	9	6	1,650	h1	200	5,800	762	Carroll	3	3	850			900	226
Lampasas	5	2	500	sh2	155	3,000	208	Craig	3	3	2,375			5,400	475
Lavaca	4	3	600	sh1	75	1,900	205	Dinwiddie	1	1	250			1,025	121
Lee	6	3	475	h1	200	800	156	Elizabeth City	1	1	200			1,450	27
Limestone	1	1	400			1,200	125	Essex	2	2	537			3,125	265
Live Oak	1	1	300			2,500	150	Fluvanna	1	1	250			600	65
Llano	5	5	1,275			5,600	400	Franklin	4	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1,150			800	211
McCulloch	3	2		sh1	150	2,100	220	Frederick	1	1	200			800	60
McLennan	9	8	2,450	sh1	100	26,900	1,212	Giles	8	5	1,430			2,200	507
Madison	4	4	1,100			2,800	750	Goochland	1	1	700			1,000	265
Mason	3	2	500			2,500	281	Grayson	1	1				50	50
Matagorda	5	3	650			1,800	307	Greene	1	1	250			1,000	46
Medina	2	1	100			100	75	Hanover	6	6	1,587			7,300	705
Midland	1	1	200			500	35	Henrico	3	3	1,550			64,000	1,306
Milam	10	3	1,200	sh6	1,150	1,700	782	Henry	9	9	2,311			4,700	695
Mitchell	1	1	200			600	26	James City	1	1	500			1,600	115
Montague	4	3	1,050			4,000	263	King and Queen	1	1	400			2,500	201
Montgomery	3	3	550			1,300	200	King William	3	3	1,000			7,800	295
Morris	2	2	600			2,350	302	Lee	1	1	200			200	18
Nacogdoches	1	1					200	Louisa	10	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3,100			8,300	1,156
Navarro	7	5	1,600			6,300	527	Lunenburg	3	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	742			1,600	436
Nolan	1	1	200			1,200	77	Madison	3	3	900			4,800	274
Palo Pinto	6	4	1,550	sh2	300	4,500	307	Mathews	2	2	600			3,800	191
Panola	1	1					100	Mecklenburg	1	1	300				28
Parker	6	3	1,200	sh2 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub> ph1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	500	6,600	517	Middlesex	1	1	300			1,500	36
Potter	1	1					24	Montgomery	5	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1,950			6,300	387
Robertson	4	1	200			1,000	510	Nelson	2	2	500			250	152
Rockwall	2	1	250			1,200	120	Norfolk	1	1	500			12,000	143
Runnels	1	1					120	Orange	6	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1,975			6,800	581
Rusk	1	3	950			2,300	430	Page	3	3	620			2,400	100
San Jacinto	4	1					100	Patrick	1	1	100			200	55
San Saba	2	2	500			1,000	250	Pittsylvania	5	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1,150			2,100	349
Scurry	3	2					155	Powhatan	1	1	300			250	39
Shackelford	2	2	750			2,500	180	Prince Edward	1	1	300			500	118
Smith	1			h1	150		193	Pulaski	4	4	1,150			5,600	410
Somervell	1			sh1	150		121	Richmond	1	1	200			600	17
Stephens	4	2	650			3,300	350	Roanoke	2	2	450			4,500	120
Tarrant	5	4	1,400			44,800	931	Rockingham	2	2	650			1,700	82
Taylor	3	1	300			2,000	250	Russell	1	1	300			150	83
Throckmorton	1	1					42	Shenandoah	7	6	2,150			5,800	830
Titus	2	1	200			400	110	Southampton	1	1	100			100	47
Tom Green	5	2	350	sh1	200	2,150	199	Spotsylvania	1	1	500			3,000	49
Travis	4	2	800	sh1	150	9,600	453	Tazewell	7	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1,750			1,850	455
Trinity	1	1	300			2,000	150	Warwick	3	3	726			10,000	134
Upshur	6	1	200	sh4	1,025	350	307	Washington	4	4	1,400			5,779	477
Uvalde	4	3	900			3,200	210	Westmoreland	1	1	150			500	114
Valverde	1	1					100	Wythe	3	3	900			4,300	253
Van Zandt	1	1	300			1,200	150	York	1	1	300			3,000	128
Victoria	2			sh2	200		31	Total	161	148 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	45,228			240,929	14,100
Walker	2	2	600			2,200	150	WASHINGTON :							
Waller	3	1	250			500	200	Adams	3			h1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> sh2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	300		97
Washington	1						100	Asotin	1			h1	200		36
Wichita	1						100	Chehalis	6	3	650	h1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> sh2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	325	4,500	263
Wilbarger	1	1	300			1,800	150	Clallam	1			h1	200		51
Williamson	11	4	1,350	sh1	150	15,400	811	Clarke	4	1	150	h1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> sh2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	325	1,000	182
Wilson	4	2	550	sh2	400	1,500	227	Columbia	3	2	400	sh2	225	2,500	413
Wise	5	3	850			3,200	399	Cowlitz	1	1	300			2,000	111
Wood	2	1	200			300	170	Douglas	2			h1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> sh1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	275		96
Young	6	1	220	sh4	600	2,500	202	Franklin	1			h1	200		26
Zapata	1	1	200				50	Garfield	5	1	200	sh4	450	2,400	340
Zavalla	2	2	450			1,000	140	King	3	2	450	h2	400	10,000	309
Total	536	266 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub>	78,370	124	21,940	467,900	41,859	Kitsap	3	1	150	sh2	100	1,000	104
UTAH :								Kittitas	1	1	200	sh1	100	3,300	247
Salt Lake	1			sh1	75		145	Klickitat	5	2	450	sh3	225	3,500	275
Weber	1			h1	150		125	Lincoln	1	1	300	h2	300		72
Total	2			2	225		270	Pierce	5	4	1,000	h1	150	20,000	445
VERMONT :								Snohomish	2			h1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> sh1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	250		73
Bennington	1	1	175			1,500	201	Spokane	8	4	1,000	h2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> sh2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	775	19,200	684
Rutland	1	1	300			3,500	61	Stevens	1			h1	200		36
Total	2	2	475			5,000	262	Thurston	1			h1	200		61
								Walla Walla	5	2	600	h1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> sh2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	400	7,000	453



THE CHRISTIANS, OR CHRISTIAN CONNECTION.

This body, which is commonly known simply as the Christian Connection, but owns only the simple designation "The Christians", had its beginning in the early part of the present century in the union of three distinct movements—one in which Rev. James O'Kelley, of Virginia, a Methodist, was prominent; another in which Abner Jones, M. D., of Vermont, a Baptist, was first, and a third in which Barton W. Stone and other Presbyterian ministers in Kentucky and Ohio co-operated. These three movements, each independent and unknown to the leaders of the others until 1806, were alike in taking the Bible as the only rule of faith and in rejecting Calvinism. Mr. Stone and many ministers and congregations subsequently united with the Disciples of Christ, with which this denomination is often confounded. They are much alike in many respects, they have no creeds, taking the Bible simply as their rule of faith and practice; they emphasize the importance of the union of all believers in Christ; they believe that immersion is the only true form of baptism (a few ministers among the Christians also believe that sprinkling is baptism), and that believers only are its proper subjects, rejecting infant baptism.

The Christian Connection makes difference of theological views no bar to membership. Holding to the inspiration and divine authority of the Bible, it allows every one to interpret it for himself. It believes in the divinity of Christ and in his pre-existence, and that he made atonement for the sins of all men. It admits to the communion table believers of other denominations, and also receives into membership persons who do not believe in immersion.

In church government the Christian Connection is congregational. It has, however, annual conferences, composed of ministers and lay delegates from the churches. These conferences receive and ordain pastors, but they can pass no regulations binding on the churches. There is a general convention which meets once every 4 years, called the American Christian Convention, which cares for the missionary, educational, and other general interests of the church.

At the General Convention held in Cincinnati in 1854, in consequence of the adoption of resolutions declaring against slavery, representatives of the southern churches withdrew, the result of which was the organization of the Christian Church, South, the statistics of which were given in Bulletin No. 18. The two bodies have agreed upon a form of union, by which each retains its General Conference.

There are 75 annual conferences, covering in whole or in part 24 states. The strongholds of the denomination are in Ohio, where it has nearly 26,000 members, and Indiana, where it has somewhat less than 20,000. In all there are 90,718 members, divided among 1,281 organizations or congregations. These organizations have 962½ church edifices, which are worth \$1,637,202. The average value is \$1,700, and the average seating capacity 313.

II.—CHRISTIANS, OR CHRISTIAN CONNECTION.  
BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Number of organizations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.	COUNTIES.	Number of organizations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.
ARKANSAS:								ILLINOIS:							
Arkansas	4	2	650	sh1	50	\$1,600	111	Adams	2			sh1	50	\$1,200	100
Pike	2						70	Boone	1	300				220	60
Total	6	2	650	1	50	1,600	181	Brown	4	1,250	sh3	300	6,000	305	220
CONNECTICUT:								Champaign	1	400			1,100	214	500
Fairfield	2	2	390			2,200	85	Clay	3	1,100	sh1	100	1,000	78	78
Windham	1	1	150			600	20	Crawford	1	300				51	51
Total	3	3	540			2,800	105	Cumberland	1			sh2	200	15	15
								Dewitt	1			sh1	100	700	102
								Douglas	2	550				4,200	407
								Effingham	2	2,354					
								Fulton	10						

II.—CHRISTIANS, OR CHRISTIAN CONNECTION—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Number of organi- zations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.	COUNTIES.	Number of organi- zations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.
ILLINOIS—Con'd.								Iowa—Con'd.							
Gallatin	1	1	200			\$800	48	Keokuk	1	1	200			\$500	51
Jackson	6	3	600	sh3	150	1,300	249	Lee	2	1	250	sh1	100	500	63
Jasper	11	8½	3,000	sh1½ ph1½	200	8,800	728	Louisa	1	1	300			2,000	75
Knox	2	1	500			1,200	42	Madison	3	3	800			5,075	122
Lawrence	3	3	1,100			1,000	226	Mahaska	1	1	300			800	61
McDonough	1	1	350			1,000	82	Marshall	4	4	1,350			2,800	345
Marshall	1	1	500			1,000	7	Muscatine	1	1	400			400	15
Moultrie	3	1½	700			1,000	240	Page	1	1	100			600	35
Ogle	2	2	650			2,200	129	Polk	1	1	500			1,600	85
Piatt	7	5	1,600	hl½ sh1½	250	6,325	503	Pottawattamie	1	1	200			1,000	89
Richland	2	1	300	sh1	150	600	127	Poweshiek	3	3	950			2,550	182
Union	3	2	400	sh1	50	800	206	Ringold	1	1		sh1	70		50
Vermilion	11	9	2,625	sh2	300	7,850	552	Story	1	1				100	31
Warren	3	2	600	sh1	50	2,300	82	Tama	2	2		sh1	100		42
Wayne	6	0¼	400	sh2	200	250	209	Taylor	1	1	300	sh2	140	1,400	162
White	1	1	200			800	35	Union	3	1	200			600	20
Williamson	2	1	200	sh1	50	450	101	Van Buren	1	1	200			2,500	220
								Warren	5	2	800	sh3	250	800	70
								Washington	1	1	200				
<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>63½</b>	<b>20,239</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2,550</b>	<b>63,135</b>	<b>5,745</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>9,460</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>32,775</b>	<b>2,555</b>
INDIANA :								KANSAS :							
Adams	1	1	300			600	125	Allen	1	1	500	sh2	200	2,000	149
Allen	2	0½	250	sh1	50	800	74	Butler	5	2	250			1,600	45
Bartholomew	3	3	1,500			5,500	318	Chase	1	1	380			300	197
Blackford	4	1	300	sh3	150	1,000	155	Cherokee	4	2	245	sh2		50	12
Boone	10	10	3,950			11,100	1,133	Clay	1	1	50	sh1	50	600	120
Brown	6	3	1,100	sh2	200	1,800	480	Cloud	2	1	120	sh1	50	70	
Carroll	4	4	1,450			8,100	378	Coffey	1	1	50	sh1	50	25	
Cass	10	10	3,100			16,225	869	Cowley	1	1	50	sh1	50	30	
Clay	2	0¾	400	sh1	90	800	90	Decatur	1	1	70	h1	70	30	
Clinton	9	7	2,525	sh1	50	6,500	863	Doniphan	1	1	150	sh1	150	89	
Delaware	9	7	2,075	hl½ sh1½	550	7,600	789	Franklin	1	1	300			1,500	97
Elkhart	4	4	1,175			7,800	313	Greenwood	3			sh2	350	600	
Fountain	6	6	2,600			9,800	1,025	Jewell	4			hl½ sh3½	400	500	
Fulton	3	3	1,050			3,400	186	Labette	3			sh3	300	132	
Gibson	2	2	1,500			2,000	224	Lincoln	5			hl½ sh4½	505	150	
Grant	4	3	900	sh1	150	2,700	386	Montgomery	2			sh2	150	66	
Henry	10	7½	2,750			8,100	1,078	Norton	2			hl½ sh1½	130	40	
Howard	5	5	1,500			6,450	447	Phillips	1			sh1	200	99	
Huntington	5	4	1,500	h1	100	4,700	349	Reno	3			sh2	275	53	
Jackson	3	2	700	sh1	100	1,700	299	Sherman	2			sh3	150	76	
Jay	11	9	2,725	h1	300	7,150	1,042	Smith	1			sh1	175	38	
Johnson	1	1	500			1,500	108	Stafford	2			sh2	350	55	
Kosciusko	5	5	1,850			8,800	430	Wilson	2	1	250	sh1	250	1,600	
Madison	8	7	2,150			5,100	520	<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1,665</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>4,435</b>	<b>8,250</b>	<b>1,676</b>
Marshall	3	3	1,000			7,900	412	KENTUCKY :							
Miami	3	3	1,125			5,200	272	Carter	16	6	2,300	sh2	400	1,535	765
Montgomery	10	9	2,775			8,150	1,007	Elliot	4			ph1		103	
Noble	6	3¼	1,350	sh2	150	8,250	464	Fleming	3	2	700	h1	60	550	
Owen	2	2	600			2,200	83	Greenup	3	2	550			500	
Parke	2	1	400	sh1	100	1,000	211	Lewis	5	1	500	sh3	600	300	
Posey	2	1	400			1,000	76	Madison	1			h1	500	20	
Putnam	2	1	300	sh1	50	2,000	182	Mason	1	1	600			1,000	
Randolph	17	17	5,110			17,500	1,835	Menifee	1					17	
Rush	1	1	400			700	65	Pendleton	2	2	600			1,300	
Saint Joseph	1	1	300			1,000	104	Rowan	5	1	400	sh2	100	400	
Shelby	1	1	300			400	52	<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5,650</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1,660</b>	<b>5,605</b>	<b>2,146</b>
Sullivan	3	3	1,100			1,800	283	MAINE :							
Tipton	7	7	2,475			8,300	679	Aroostook	9	2	600			2,400	396
Union	2	2	500			2,500	176	Cumberland	2	2	450			2,200	
Vanderburg	1	1	700			1,800	369	Kennebec	3	2	465	sh1	75	4,600	
Vigo	2	2	600			500	109	Oxford	1	1	300			2,500	
Wabash	6	6	2,650			9,600	581	Penobscot	16	3½	950	hl sh1 ph1	3	270	8,930
Warren	1	1	300			1,000	58	Piscataquis	2	1	150			1,000	
Wayne	2	2	650			7,500	175	Somerset	9	4½	1,425	sh3	175	16,750	
Wells	6	5	1,675	sh1	50	7,700	570	Waldo	5	5		sh1	200	197	
White	2	2	450			1,100	115	Washington	5	1 R ¼ 7	1,575			21,000	
Whitley	5	5	1,650			4,600	291	York	8		1,775	h1	200	17,000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>185½</b>	<b>64,660</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2,090</b>	<b>231,925</b>	<b>19,832</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>27½</b>	<b>7,690</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>76,380</b>	<b>3,451</b>
IOWA :								MASSACHUSETTS :							
Adair	3	2	350	sh1	175	1,000	126	Bristol	24	25	7,125			129,100	2,341
Audubon	1	1	500	sh1	150	1,800	123	Essex	3	3	1,075			30,400	356
Boone	1	1	225	sh2	100	250	91	Plymouth	1	1	125			800	25
Cass	3	1	275	sh1	75	1,200	98	<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>8,325</b>			<b>160,900</b>	<b>2,722</b>
Clarke	3	1	275	sh1	150	1,200	48								
Dallas	1	1	250			1,200	40								
Decatur	1	1	50	sh1	50	100	27								
Floyd	1	1	100	sh1	100	1,500	55								
Fremont	1	1	300			1,500	55								
Guthrie	1	1	300			1,500	55								
Iowa	1	1	250	sh1	100	1,200	52								
Jefferson	1	1	250			1,200	52								
Johnson	1	1	400	h1	100	1,500	15								
Jones	1	1	400			1,500	15								

II.—CHRISTIANS, OR CHRISTIAN CONNECTION—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Number of organi- zations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants of members.	COUNTIES.	Number of organi- zations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.
<b>MICHIGAN:</b>								<b>NEW YORK—Cont'd.</b>							
Allegan	3	1	200	sh1	150	\$800	68	Fulton	3	3	450			\$2,300	106
Barry	1	1	250			2,000	114	Genesee	3	3	600			5,500	122
Berrien	1	1	200	sh1	150	1,000	39	Greene	3	4	1,200			7,500	439
Calhoun	1	1	300			3,000	86	Jefferson	3	3	500			3,000	82
Cass	4	4	700			3,050	95	Kings	1	1	300			12,000	204
Clinton	3	3	500			5,500	300	Livingston	3	3	500			4,000	89
Genesee	1	1	300			1,200	30	Monroe	3	3	570			9,000	172
Gratiot	3	3	400			2,500	118	Montgomery	1	1	1,475			18,500	573
Hillsdale	1	1	500			3,500	85	Niagara	1	1	300			5,000	110
Ionia	1	1	500			3,500	87	Ontario	1	1	175			2,500	17
Kent	1	1	250			1,250	25	Orange	1	1	500			12,000	90
Leapeer	1	1	250			800	216	Orleans	2	2	470			4,000	119
Lenawee	3	3	775			5,800	135	Osego	10	10	2,150			19,100	734
Macomb	2	2	550			10,000	135	Rensselaer	3	3	700			7,000	177
Montcalm	1	1					21	Saratoga	6	6	1,125	sh1	50	7,500	162
Oakland	3	3	1,000			12,000	177	Schenectady	1	1	300			2,500	135
Oscoda	1	1					42	Schoharie	3	3	2,500			10,800	359
Saint Clair	3	3	700			2,650	125	Schuyler	2	2	250	sh1	100	1,500	99
Saukabe	4	4	700			4,000	25	Stauben	13	6	1,700	h (6 sh1)	800	7,800	455
Washtenaw	1	1		sh1	150			Tioga	2	1	400			1,000	55
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>29 1/4</b>	<b>7,975</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>62,200</b>	<b>1,834</b>	Tompkins	3	3	500			2,500	95
<b>MISSOURI:</b>								<b>VERMONT:</b>							
Atchison	2	2	500			1,800	128	Washington	2	2	200			2,000	100
Andrain	1	1	300			250	8	Wayne	2	2	800			9,400	236
Barton	2	2		sh2	600		48	Wyoming	1	1	200			2,800	94
Buchanan	1	1		sh1	150		27	Yates	2	1	200	h1	500	1,500	39
Carroll	2	2		sh2	100		81	<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>28,710</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1,425</b>	<b>257,850</b>	<b>7,620</b>
Chariton	2	1	200	sh1	50	500	86	<b>NORTH CAROLINA:</b>							
De Witt	1	1		sh1	50		20	Alamance	3	7	1,575	h1	100	2,650	418
Franklin	1	1	250			400	86	Brunswick	2	2	725			375	59
Hickory	3	3		sh3	350		154	Clatham	2	2	450			550	61
Holt	1	1		sh1	150		31	Craven	1	1	500			800	75
Linn	1	1		sh1	50		22	Cumberland	3	3	1,015			2,650	87
Marion	1	1	450			450	68	Durham	2	2		h1	200	22	
Miller	2	1	400			600	129	Franklin	3	2	650	h1	100	1,375	278
Pike	1	1	400			1,000	47	Granville	2	1	200	h1	100	500	75
Putnam	5	5	1,000	sh1	200	6,631	305	Johnston	3	3	875			975	117
Ralls	1	1		sh1	100		5	Jones	3	3	865			865	183
Saint Charles	1	1	300			1,000	135	Mecklenburg	1	1	300			450	176
Saint Clair	6	6		sh6	320		166	Moore	2	2	575			500	119
Schuyler	1	1	200			100	6	New Hanover	1	1	200			350	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>12 1/2</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2,220</b>	<b>12,791</b>	<b>1,627</b>	Pamlico	5	5	1,580			2,000	342
<b>NEBRASKA:</b>								<b>VIRGINIA:</b>							
Butler	1			sh1	100		28	Vance	7	5	1,550	h2	200	1,950	545
Polk	2	1	300	sh1	80	1,000	90	Wake	14	14	4,950			5,235	1,814
York	1	1R	175				21	Warren	4	4	1,250			1,350	408
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>148</b>	Wilson	2	1	350	h1	100	300	101
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE:</b>								<b>WISCONSIN:</b>							
Belknap	1	1	168			3,000	15	Adams	4	4	1,500			3,650	643
Carroll	5	4	1,025	h1	100	3,500	267	Allen	7	7	1,900			8,400	591
Cheshire	2	2	500			4,000	70	Ashtabula	1	1	400			6,000	194
Grafton	1	2	400			1,000	33	Atties	6	5	1,550	sh1	100	3,300	281
Hillsboro	1	1	400			6,000	105	Anglatze	2	2	800			4,000	197
Merrimack	4	4	1,200			14,750	400	Brown	16	16	6,400			25,000	2,818
Rockingham	7	7	1,965			22,000	559	Champaign	4	4	1,250			4,000	676
Stratford	1	1	250			2,500	73	Clark	6	6	2,350			12,500	1,084
Sullivan	2	0 1/2	300	h1	150	200		Clermont	10	10	3,500			2,800	292
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22 1/2</b>	<b>6,178</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>62,950</b>	<b>1,522</b>	Clinton	2	2	950			8,200	725
<b>NEW JERSEY:</b>								<b>WEST VIRGINIA:</b>							
Burlington	1	1	200			1,200	15	Columbiana	6	6	2,200			1,200	159
Essex	1	1	500			12,000	100	Coshocton	2	1	300			36,050	2,906
Hunterdon	4	4	1,500			23,000	610	Darke	19	18	7,025			1,500	85
Mercer	1	1	150			1,200	70	Delaware	1	1	350			4,500	173
Summit	3	3	700			7,800	272	Erie	1	1				5,550	1,283
Warren	5	5	1,350			21,500	422	Franklin	11	10	3,325	sh1	75	20,000	484
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4,400</b>			<b>66,700</b>	<b>1,489</b>	Gallia	3	4	1,500			4,000	136
<b>NEW YORK:</b>								<b>WEST VIRGINIA—Cont'd.</b>							
Albany	8	8	2,400			35,500	974	Greene	3	3	650			4,600	220
Bronx	7	7	2,100			11,400	338	Hardin	3	3	850			3,400	226
Cattaraugus	1	1				3,000	95	Highland	3	2	875	sh1	150	2,400	457
Cayuga	2	2	500			4,000	156	Hocking	4	4	1,020			2,300	47
Chautauque	2	2	700			3,600	71	Huron	1	1	200			1,700	301
Chemung	2	2	400			2,050	57	Jackson	12	5	1,100	sh1/6 sh1/6	500	5,600	394
Columbia	3	3	305			3,800	142	Knox	6	6	1,800			9,000	536
Cortland	5	4	625	sh1	100	1,200	122	Licking	8	8	2,350			4,800	258
Delaware	3	2	550	sh1	75	18,500	476	Logan	6	6	1,500			2,000	19
Dutchess	5	5	1,550			1,000	43	Lucas	2	1	300			8,400	403
Erie	1	1	175			5,500	476	Madison	6	5	1,675	sh1	75	2,700	135
Franklin	2	2	450			5,500	162	Mahoning	2	2	800			1,500	40
								Marion	1	1	400			2,750	547
								Meigs	4	3	775	sh1	400	4,000	204
								Monroe	4	4	1,200			48,800	2,507
								Miami	16	15	6,250			12,900	481
								Montgomery	6	6	2,025			2,900	213
								Morgan	2	2	575				





II.—CHRISTIANS, OR CHRISTIAN CONNECTION—CONTINUED.

CONFERENCES.	Number of organizations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.	CONFERENCES.	Number of organizations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.	
<b>KANSAS SOUTHERN:</b>								<b>MICHIGAN—Cont'd.</b>								
Butler, Kan.	5	2	500	sh2	200	\$2,000	140	Clinton, Mich.	2	2	500			\$5,500	300	
Chase, Kan.	1	1	250			1,000	45	Grosse, Mich.	1	0	200			1,200	200	
Cowley, Kan.	1			sh1	50		35	Gratiot, Mich.	3	2	300			2,500	115	
Reno, Kan.	2			sh2	275		53	Hillsdale, Mich.	2	2	400			3,200	85	
Stafford, Kan.	2			sh2	350		55	Ionia, Mich.	1	1	500			3,500	55	
Total	11	3	750	7	875	3,600	328	Kent, Mich.	1	1	250			1,200	25	
<b>KENTUCKY, No. 1:</b>								<b>Lenawee, Mich.</b>								
Carter, Ky.	7	3	1,400	sh2	400	850	300	Macomb, Mich.	2	2	550			10,000	105	
Fleming, Ky.	3	2	700	h1	60	550	184	Montcalm, Mich.	1	1	500			3,000	21	
Greenup, Ky.	3	1	300			200	93	Oakland, Mich.	2	2	500			1,000	117	
Lewis, Ky.	5	1	500	sh3	600	300	216	Saint Clair, Mich.	1	1	250			1,500	25	
Mason, Ky.	1	1	600			1,000	43	Sandusky, Mich.	3	1	300			2,500	75	
Rowan, Ky.	1	1	400			400	45	Lucas, Ohio.	2	1	300			2,000	10	
Total	19	9	3,900	6	1,000	3,200	941	Total	27	22	5,925			52,000	1,481	
<b>KENTUCKY, No. 2:</b>								<b>MICHIGAN EASTERN:</b>								
Carter, Ky.	9	3	900			685	405	Lapeer, Mich.	1	0	250			800	27	
Elliott, Ky.	4			ph1			103	Oakland, Mich.	1	1	150			4,000	65	
Menifee, Ky.	1						17	Saint Clair, Mich.	2	1	450			1,150	17	
Rowan, Ky.	4			sh2	100		296	Sandusky, Mich.	1	1	300			1,500	50	
Total	18	3	900	3	100	685	731	Total	5	4	1,450			7,500	152	
<b>MAINE CENTRAL:</b>								<b>MICHIGAN NORTH-</b>								
Kennebec, Me.	3	2	405	sh1	75	4,000	200	<b>ERN:</b>								
Somerset, Me.	4	3	825	sh1	50	13,500	184	Wexford, Mich.	1			sh1	150		25	
Total	7	5	1,230	2	125	18,100	444	<b>MISSOURI NORTH:</b>								
<b>MAINE EASTERN:</b>								Doniphan, Kan.								
Arrostook, Me.	9	2	600			2,400	306	Buchanan, Mo.	1			sh1	150		30	
Penobscot, Me.	16	3½	950	h1	270	8,000	617	Carroll, Mo.	2			sh2	160		27	
Piscataquis, Me.	2	1	150	sh1		1,000	56	Chariton, Mo.	2	1	200	sh1	50	500	80	
Somerset, Me.	3	1½	600	sh2	125	3,250	103	Grundy, Mo.	1	1	250	sh1	150	400	86	
Waldo, Me.	5			sh1	200		107	Holt, Mo.	1			sh1	50		22	
Washington, Me.	1	1	225			1,000	57	Linn, Mo.	1			sh1	50		22	
Total	38	8½	2,525	6	595	16,500	1,306	Putnam, Mo.	5	2½	1,000	sh1	200	6,600	260	
<b>MERRIMACK:</b>								<b>MISSOURI NORTH-</b>								
Belknap, N. H.	1	1	198			3,000	15	<b>EAST:</b>								
Cheshire, N. H.	2	2	500			4,000	70	Andrain, Mo.	1	0	300			250	8	
Grafton, N. H.	1	2	400			1,000	33	Pike, Mo.	1	1	400			1,000	67	
Merrimack, N. H.	4	4	1,200			14,750	400	Ralls, Mo.	1			sh1	100		5	
Sullivan, N. H.	2	0½	300	h1	150	200	73	Total	3	1½	700	1	100	1,250	80	
Total	10	9½	2,598	1	150	22,950	691	<b>MONONGAHELA VALLEY:</b>								
<b>MIAMI:</b>								Greene, Pa.								
Champaign, Ohio	3	2	1,050			3,000	266	Washington, Pa.	1	1	200			1,500	40	
Clarke, Ohio	5	5	1,920			10,200	549	Total	2			h2	160		44	
Clermont, Ohio	1	1	300			1,000	40	<b>MOUNT VERNON:</b>								
Darke, Ohio	3	2½	1,850			13,200	658	Columbiana, Ohio	6	6	2,200			8,200	725	
Greene, Ohio	3	4	1,500			20,000	484	Costaon, Ohio	2	1	300			1,200	150	
Hamilton, Ohio	2	2	400			3,200	86	Knox, Ohio	6	6	1,800			5,000	304	
Logan, Ohio	3	3	700			2,500	80	Licking, Ohio	7	7	1,950			7,000	111	
Miami, Ohio	15	15	6,250			48,800	2,392	Mahoning, Ohio	2	2	800			2,700	135	
Montgomery, Ohio	6	6	2,025			12,000	481	Morrow, Ohio	1	1	300			1,000	100	
Preble, Ohio	7	7	2,550			12,400	486	Muskingum, Ohio	2	2	600			2,200	147	
Shelby, Ohio	6	6	2,000			13,800	760	Portage, Ohio	2	2	700			1,500	78	
Warren, Ohio	4	4	1,650			24,300	664	Total	28	27	8,650			20,400	2,050	
Total	58	58½	22,055			174,400	6,946	<b>NEBRASKA:</b>								
<b>MIAMI RESERVE:</b>								Butler, Neb.								
Blackford, Ind.	4	1	300	sh3	150	1,000	155	Polk, Neb.	2	1	300	sh1	100	1,000	28	
Boone, Ind.	1	1	250			400	28	York, Neb.	1	1	175				21	
Cass, Ind.	1	1	150			50	50	Total	4	2	475	2	180	1,000	148	
Clinton, Ind.	4	3	1,175			2,100	372	<b>NEW JERSEY:</b>								
Grant, Ind.	2	1	400	sh1	150	1,500	219	Burlington, N. J.	1	1	200			1,200	15	
Howard, Ind.	5	5	1,500			6,450	447	Essex, N. J.	1	1	500			12,000	100	
Huntington, Ind.	1	1	400			1,500	75	Hunterdon, N. J.	4	4	1,500			23,000	610	
Madison, Ind.	7	6	1,850			4,100	400	Mercer, N. J.	1	1	150			1,200	70	
Miami, Ind.	1	1	400			1,200	75	Sussex, N. J.	2	3	700			7,800	272	
Tipton, Ind.	7	7	2,475			8,200	679	Warren, N. J.	5	5	1,350			21,500	422	
Wells, Ind.	2	1	200	sh1	50	500	47	Bucks, Pa.	2	2	700			3,000	80	
White, Ind.	1	1	200				75	Lackawanna, Pa.	1	1	250			1,800	80	
Total	36	29	9,300	5	350	27,100	2,682	Montgomery, Pa.	1	1	350			2,000	45	
<b>MICHIGAN:</b>								Philadelphia, Pa.								
Allegan, Mich.	1	1	200			800	15	Union, Pa.	1	1	400			13,000	38	
Barry, Mich.	1	1	250			2,000	114	Total	21	21	6,500			108,500	1,850	
Calhoun, Mich.	1	1	300			3,000	86									

II.—CHRISTIANS, OR CHRISTIAN CONNECTION—CONTINUED.

CONFERENCES.	Number of organi- zations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.	CONFERENCES.	Number of organi- zations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.
<b>NEW YORK CENTRAL:</b>								<b>NORTHERN INDIANA AND WESTERN MICHIGAN:</b>							
Cayuga, N. Y.	2	2	500			64,000	156	Saint Joseph, Ind.	1	1	500			25,000	104
Livingston, N. Y.	2	2	500			4,000	89	Allegan, Mich.	1	1	800	sh1	150	1,000	49
Monroe, N. Y.	1	1	325			5,500	123	Berrien, Mich.	1	1	500			1,000	49
Onondaga, N. Y.	2	2	400			2,500	17	Cass, Mich.	2	2	500			1,000	81
Ontario, N. Y.	1	1	175			1,500	39	Total	6	6	1,200		2,000	600	271
Schuyler, N. Y.	1	1	250			1,000	12								
Tompkins, N. Y.	1	1	150			3,400	236								
Wayne, N. Y.	2	2	800			1,500	50								
Yates, N. Y.	2	2	200	h1	300										
Total	14	13	3,300		300	35,400	821	<b>NORTHERN KAN- SAS AND SOUTH- ERN NEBRASKA:</b>							
<b>NEW YORK EAST- ERN:</b>								Lincoln, Kan.	1			sh1	125		36
Fairfield, Conn.	1	1	190			1,200	65	<b>OHIO:</b>							
Albany, N. Y.	8	8	2,400			35,300	974	Jackson, Ohio	12	5	1,100	sh1	500	1,500	394
Columbia, N. Y.	3	3	365			3,800	132	Pike, Ohio	1	1	500			800	134
Delaware, N. Y.	2	2	250	sh1	75	1,400	55	Ross, Ohio	1	1	500	h1	500	800	207
Dutchess, N. Y.	5	5	1,550			18,500	476	Schoa, Ohio	1	1	500			1,000	147
Fulton, N. Y.	3	3	450			3,300	106	Vinton, Ohio	2	2	450			600	92
Greene, N. Y.	1	1	1,200			7,500	439	Total	24	14	3,250		1,100	5,200	861
Kings, N. Y.	1	1	400			12,000	204	<b>OHIO CENTRAL:</b>							
Montgomery, N. Y.	5	5	1,475			18,300	573	Champaign, Ohio	1	1	200			1,000	50
Otsago, N. Y.	10	10	2,150			19,100	734	Clarke, Ohio	1	1	400				127
Rensselaer, N. Y.	3	3	799			7,000	177	Clinton, Ohio	1	1	450			500	160
Saratoga, N. Y.	6	6	1,125	sh1	50	7,300	162	Delaware, Ohio	1	1	500			1,500	85
Schenectady, N. Y.	1	1	200			2,500	135	Franklin, Ohio	1	1	500			4,500	174
Schoharie, N. Y.	3	3	2,500			10,800	359	Hardin, Ohio	1	1	500			1,800	77
Total	58	58	15,055		125	148,000	4,500	Licking, Ohio	1	1	400			2,000	125
<b>NEW YORK NORTH- ERN:</b>								Madison, Ohio	1	4	1,250	sh1	75	7,400	345
Franklin, N. Y.	2	2	450			5,500	102	Morroe, Ohio	2	2	600			2,000	110
Jefferson, N. Y.	2	2	530			3,000	82	Ross, Ohio	1	1	200			2,000	50
Total	4	4	980			8,500	184	Union, Ohio	10	8	2,425	sh1	150	5,500	845
<b>NEW YORK SOUTH- ERN:</b>								Total	25	22	7,150		225	32,200	1,060
Broome, N. Y.	7	7	2,100			11,400	338	<b>OHIO EASTERN:</b>							
Chenango, N. Y.	2	2	400			2,050	57	Athens, Ohio	4	4	1,350			2,300	165
Cortland, N. Y.	5	4	625	sh1	100	1,300	122	Gallia, Ohio	11	10	3,525	sh1	75	5,550	1,280
Tompkins, N. Y.	1	1	200			200	17	Hocking, Ohio	3	3	750			1,900	342
Total	15	14	3,325		100	15,050	534	Meigs, Ohio	4	3	775	sh1	400	2,750	547
<b>NEW YORK WEST- ERN:</b>								Morgan, Ohio	2	2	575			2,000	233
Cattaraugus, N. Y.	1	1	500			3,000	95	Perry, Ohio	4	3	1,075	sh1	50	2,300	305
Erle, N. Y.	1	1	175			1,000	44	Mason, W. Va.	1	1	200			40	73
Genesee, N. Y.	2	2	600			5,500	124	Total	25	25	8,025		525	16,840	2,729
Monroe, N. Y.	1	1	245			4,000	63	<b>OHIO NORTHWEST- ERN:</b>							
Niagara, N. Y.	1	1	300			5,000	110	Allen, Ohio	6	6	1,700			7,500	201
Orleans, N. Y.	1	1	200			1,000	63	Auglaize, Ohio	2	2	800			4,000	107
Wyoming, N. Y.	1	1	200			2,800	94	Auglaize, Ohio	2	2	500			1,000	145
Total	8	8	2,240			22,300	590	Hardin, Ohio	3	3	800			2,300	178
<b>NORTH CAROLINA:</b>								Logan, Ohio	3	3	2,425	sh1	200	4,000	524
Alamance, N. C.	8		1,575	h1	100	2,650	418	Paulding, Ohio	9	7	2,375	sh1	200	8,200	752
Brunswick, N. C.	2	2	725			375	59	Putnam, Ohio	9	8	2,375	sh1	200	3,800	150
Gutham, N. C.	2	2	450			550	61	Sally, Ohio	4	3	1,100			200	20
Durham, N. C.	3	3	650	h1	100	1,375	278	Van Wert, Ohio	1	1	500			400	80
Franklin, N. C.	3	2	875	h1	100	364	75	Williams, Ohio	1	1	200			400	20
Granville, N. C.	2	1	200	h1	100	375	117	Total	37	33	10,450		2	34,450	2,507
Johnston, N. C.	3	3	875			65	45	<b>OHIO SOUTHEAST ASSEMBLY:</b>							
Jones, N. C.	1	1	115			450	176	Athens, Ohio	2	1	200	sh1	100	1,000	118
Mecklenburg, N. C.	1	1	350			500	119	Hocking, Ohio	1	1	500			500	115
Moore, N. C.	2	2	575			350	48	Ross, Ohio	1	1	500			1,000	100
New Hanover, N. C.	1	1	430			620	14	Vinton, Ohio	1	1	500			500	86
Pamlico, N. C.	7	5	1,550	h2	200	1,950	546	Total	5	4	1,120		1	5,000	466
Vance, N. C.	1	1	1,250			3,295	1,814	<b>OHIO SOUTHERN:</b>							
Wake, N. C.	14	14	4,950			1,350	499	Pendleton, Ky.	1	2	600			1,300	114
Warren, N. C.	4	4	1,250	h1	100	200	101	Adams, Ohio	4	4	1,500			2,500	643
Wilson, N. C.	2	1	250			150	73	Brown, Ohio	16	16	4,400			11,500	1,964
Mecklenburg, Va.	1	1	250					Clermont, Ohio	9	9	2,200			2,200	137
Total	56	48	14,545		700	17,525	4,375	Clinton, Ohio	1	1	500			2,800	50
<b>NORTHERN ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN:</b>								Hamilton, Ohio	1	1	500			2,000	238
Boone, Ill.	1	1	300			1,200	70	Highland, Ohio	3	2	875	sh1	150	2,000	100
Ogle, Ill.	2	2	650			3,200	129	Santa, Ohio	1	1	500			1,400	51
Total	3	3	950			4,400	189	Total	37	36	13,575		1	19,000	3,147



II.—CHRISTIANS, OR CHRISTIAN CONNECTION—CONTINUED.

CONFERENCES.	Number of organi- zations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.	CONFERENCES.	Number of organi- zations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.
YORK AND CUMBERLAND:								Maine Central	7	5	1,200	1	120	\$18,000	444
Cumberland, Me.	2	2	450			\$2,200	135	Maine Eastern	38	88	2,525	6	590	15,500	1,306
Oxford, Me.	1	1	300			2,500	131	Merrimack	10	9	2,708	1	190	22,000	591
York, Me.	6	5	1,175	hl	200	10,500	585	Miami	58	58	22,055			174,400	8,946
Total	9	8	1,925	1	200	15,200	851	Miami Reserve	36	29	9,300			27,100	2,602
ORGANIZATIONS NOT CLASSIFIED:								Michigan	27	22	5,925			22,000	1,481
Fairfield, Conn.	1	1	200			1,000	20	Michigan Eastern	5	4	1,450			7,250	152
Henry, Ind.	1			shl	150		22	Michigan Northern	1			1	150		25
Audubon, Iowa	1						36	Missouri North	15	16	1,050	8	850	7,000	708
Clark, Iowa	1			shl	50		13	Missouri Northeast	3	13	700	1	100	1,250	80
Floyd, Iowa	1			shl	50		27	Monongahela Valley	3	1	200	2	100	1,500	85
Jones, Iowa	1	1	400			1,500	15	Mount Vernon	28	27	8,050			29,400	2,078
Jewell, Kan.	1			shl	150		17	Nebraska	4	2	475	2	180	1,000	148
Greenup, Ky.	1	1	250	hl	500	300	260	New Jersey	21	21	6,500			108,500	1,850
Madison, Ky.	1						100	New York Central	14	13	3,200	1	300	17,400	851
Osceola, Mich.	1						20	New York Eastern	58	58	15,055	2	125	14,000	4,500
Carroll, N. H.	1	1	300			2,000	46	New York Northern	4	4	900			8,000	184
Delaware, N. Y.	1	1	300			1,200	14	New York Southern	15	14	3,325	1	100	15,050	534
Orange, N. Y.	1	1	500			12,000	90	New York Western	8	8	2,240			22,000	500
Orleans, N. Y.	1	1	250			3,000	66	North Carolina	56	48	14,545	7	800	17,925	4,255
Allen, Ohio	1	1	200			600	30	Northern Illinois and Wisconsin	3	3	950			4,000	180
Madison, Ohio	1	1	450			1,000	58	Northern Indiana and Western Michigan	9	24	1,200	2	300	5,050	291
Marion, Ohio	1	1	400			1,500	40	Northern Kansas and Southern Nebraska	1			1	120		56
Miami, Ohio	1						115	Ohio	24	14	3,250	9	1,100	5,250	881
Pickaway, Ohio	2	2	900			7,000	185	Ohio Central	25	22	7,150	2	225	32,200	1,946
Putnam, Ohio	1			shl	50		20	Ohio Eastern	29	26	8,025	3	325	16,800	2,928
Lamoille, Vt.	1			shl	80		40	Ohio Northwest	37	33	10,450	1	400	34,450	2,907
Orange, Vt.	1	1	300			8,000	150	Ohio Southeast Assembly	5	4	1,100	1	100	5,000	365
Total	23	13	4,450	6	980	39,120	1,362	Ohio Southern	37	36	10,575	1	150	48,450	5,137
								Osage	12	2	850	3	770	1,050	508
								Ozark	1			1	50		20
								Passamaquoddy	4	4	1,350			20,000	450
								Pennsylvania Southern	15	15	4,450			10,400	719
								Pennsylvania Western	3	1	450	2	250		86
								Ray's Hill	20	16	5,400	3	350	14,000	832
								Rhode Island and Massachusetts	35	36	10,400			194,300	3,510
								Richland Union	10	11	2,700	4	550	2,855	460
								Rockingham	13	13	3,780			53,650	1,246
								Southern Wataash	33	19	6,810	6	650	16,900	2,118
								Southern West Virginia	3	2	575	1	100	400	125
								Spring River	6	2	245	4	1,100	6,300	223
								Strafford	3	3	700	1	100	6,250	108
								Texas Northern	6	6	785	4	785		118
								Tioga River	24	12	3,500	10	1,085	20,000	966
								Union Christian	8	8	1,400	2	200	5,000	344
								Vermont Western	3	1	600	1	75	1,800	145
								Virginia Central	16	10	2,750	5	500	5,750	903
								Virginia Eastern	7	6	1,950			5,975	614
								West Virginia	7	6	600	1	50	1,015	306
								Wisconsin Northern	6	4	750	2	250	3,100	119
								York and Cumberland	9	8	1,925	1	200	15,200	851
								Organizations not classified	23	13	4,450	6	980	39,120	1,362
								Total	1,281	962	301,692	218	24,725	1,637,202	90,718

SUMMARY BY CONFERENCES.

Arkansas Grand Prairie	4	2	650	1	50	1,600	111
Arkansas Northwest	2					700	194
Bible Union	1	1	400	1	100	2,000	95
Deer Creek	1	1	400			11,700	960
Des Moines	18	9	3,125	9	860	5,680	594
East Atlantic	10	10	3,415			57,250	3,287
Bel River	41	35	12,475	4	300	30,400	1,062
Erie	18	15	4,310	2	100	300	300
Huron	2	1	200			1,350	23,975
Illinois Central	32	20	6,475	10	1,350	3,210	556
Illinois Southern	11	6	1,200	5	250	13,700	940
Illinois Western	23	13	4,304	5	400	11,400	1,078
Indiana Central	13	10	4,200	2	200	79,500	7,824
Indiana Eastern	73	67	21,480	3	850	34,875	1,813
Indiana Northwest	19	19	6,650			6,750	816
Indiana Southern	9	7	3,400			40,150	4,551
Indiana Western	41	36	13,425	3	190	6,550	656
Iowa Central	13	9	3,000	2	250	10,225	767
Iowa Southwestern	14	10	2,275	4	4	1,250	468
Kansas Northern	17	1	120	16	1,455	3,100	616
Kansas Southeastern	14	2	550	10	1,180	3,600	328
Kansas Southern	11	3	750	7	7	3,300	941
Kentucky, No. 1	19	9	3,900	6	1,060	685	731
Kentucky, No. 2	18	3	900	3	100		

## THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Jacob Albright, originally a Lutheran, born in 1759, was the founder of the Evangelical Association. Near the close of the last century he became an earnest revival preacher. He labored among the German-speaking population, and in 1800 formed a society of converts in Pennsylvania for "social prayer and devotional exercises" every Sunday and every Wednesday night. This was the rise of the movement which resulted in the Evangelical Association. The first conference was held in 1807. This conference elected Jacob Albright a bishop. Two years later a church discipline very similar to that of the Methodist Episcopal Church was published. Some years after the death of Bishop Albright (1808) the name Evangelical Association of North America was adopted. Previously to this his followers had been known as "The Albright People", or "The Albrights".

In doctrine and polity the Evangelical Association is Methodist. It has annual conferences, a quadrennial general conference, which is the supreme legislative and judicial body, quarterly conferences, presiding elders, an itinerant and a local ministry, exhorters, class leaders, etc. It also has bishops, who, however, are not elected for life, but for a term of four years. Its Articles of Faith, twenty-one in number, are the same in substance and almost the same in language as the twenty-five articles of the Methodist Churches, with a few omissions.

Formerly the constituency of the church was almost entirely German; now it is largely English.

The Evangelical Association has 26 annual conferences. Four of the conferences are in other lands: one in Canada, one in Germany, one in Switzerland, and one in Japan.

The church is in a divided state. In October, 1891, two bodies, each claiming to be the legal general conference, were held, one in Indianapolis, the other in Philadelphia, and each elected a different set of bishops and general church officers. The differences are of long standing. They were augmented in the application in 1890 and 1891 of the disciplinary processes to the three bishops of the association, all of whom were tried and suspended and afterward restored by the respective general conferences. The secular courts have been appealed to in various cases growing out of these troubles.

The church is strongest in Pennsylvania, where it has 42,379 communicants. There are in all 2,310 organizations, with 1,899  $\frac{1}{3}$  church edifices, with an average seating capacity of 252 and an average value of \$2,520.

## III.—EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

## BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Number of organizations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.	COUNTIES.	Number of organizations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.
<b>CALIFORNIA:</b>								<b>FLORIDA:</b>							
Alameda	1						20	Hernando	2	4	450			\$2,000	69
Los Angeles	2	2	500			\$14,700	105								
Napa	1						19	<b>ILLINOIS:</b>							
Orange	2	2	350			4,500	75	Boone	1	1	300			3,000	72
Sacramento	1	1	250			8,000	45	Bureau	2	2	900			11,500	205
San Bernardino	1						12	Carroll	3	3	500			4,000	182
San Francisco	2	2	650			34,500	135	Clark	4	4	1,000			5,000	182
Santa Clara	1	1	250			7,500	25	Cook	16	17	6,250			167,250	2,438
Shasta	1	1	200			1,100	25	Dekalb	3	2	550	shl	50	4,700	192
Ventura	1	1	150			1,800	20	Dupage	3	4	1,400			13,000	558
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2,350</b>			<b>72,100</b>	<b>472</b>	Edwards	2	2	450			3,500	164
<b>COLORADO:</b>								Efingham	3	3	250			1,750	65
Arapahoe	1			phl			12	Fayette	4	4	500			2,900	142
Logan	1	1	150			1,600	79	Grundy	1	1	300			2,500	70
Yuma	1			phl			5	Henry	3	3	800			12,300	492
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>1,600</b>	<b>87</b>	Iroquois	1	1	350			300	69
								Jackson	3	3	300			1,700	52
								Kane	4	4	1,350			16,500	640
								Kankakee	4	4	1,250			17,500	432

III.—EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Number of organi- zations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.	COUNTIES.	Number of organi- zations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.
<b>ILLINOIS—Con'd.</b>								<b>Iowa—Con'd.</b>							
Kendall	2	2	450			23,500	65	Dubuque	1	1	150			88,000	200
Lake	1	3	550			6,500	167	Fayette	1	1	150	sh1	50	1,800	110
Lasalle	6	6	1,900			20,000	344	Floyd	4	4	700	sh1	100	1,200	143
Lee	6	5	1,150	sh1	50	10,000	494	Franklin	1	1	150			1,200	147
Livingston	6	6	1,200			7,500	260	Greene	1	1	175	sh1	50	1,200	150
Logan	1	1	200			1,500	35	Grundy	2	2	300			1,200	150
McHenry	1	1		ph1			16	Hancock	1	1				1,200	150
McLean	1	1	200			1,000	16	Hardin	1	1	1,500	sh1	100	1,200	150
Marion	1	1	200			1,000	19	Harrison	1	1				1,200	150
Mason	3	3	850			8,000	150	Howard	1	1	200			1,200	150
Ogle	6	5	1,300			12,000	302	Humboldt	1	1	200			1,200	150
Peoria	1	1	400			5,500	196	Ika	1	1				1,200	150
Putnam	1	1	250			1,800	50	Jackson	1	1				1,200	150
Richland	2	2	800			12,000	180	Jasper	1	1	150			1,200	150
Stephenson	8	8	2,100	sh1	50	24,000	637	Johnson	4	4	600	sh1	100	1,200	144
Tazewell	5	5	1,500			7,000	329	Jones	2	2	175			1,200	150
Union	2	2	200			2,000	77	Kossuth	1	1	300			1,200	150
Wabash	4	4	800			7,200	264	Linn	15	10	2,400	sh1	100	1,200	142
White	5	5	950			6,500	209	Louis	5	5	375			1,200	149
Whiteside	2	2	550			6,500	225	Lucas	1	1	400			1,200	144
Will	2	7	2,000	sh1	200	16,000	490	Madison	1	1	200			1,200	140
Woodford	5	5	1,000			7,800	195	Marion	1	1	200			1,200	177
<b>Total</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>438,500</b>	<b>10,334</b>	Marshall	1	1	200			1,200	227
<b>INDIANA :</b>								<b>Montgomery</b>							
Adams	7	6	2,050	h1	400	6,000	372	Muscatine	1	1	200			1,200	110
Allen	2	2	650			3,200	108	Ossage	1	1	200			1,200	25
Cass	6	5	1,075	h1	250	5,500	219	Plymouth	1	1	400			1,200	37
Clay	2	2	200			3,000	86	Pocahontas	4	4	1,200	sh1	50	1,200	50
DeKalb	4	3	950	sh1	150	4,200	188	Polk	1	1	200			1,200	140
Dubois	2	2	600			6,500	187	Pottawattamie	1	1	600			1,200	137
Elkhart	7	7	2,050			22,700	706	Ringgold	2	2	200			1,200	117
Fulton	7	6	2,025			3,200	344	Schuyler	1	1	200			1,200	117
Gibson	2	2	450			3,500	130	Starr	5	5	1,000	sh1	100	1,200	87
Hamilton	3	3	800			4,000	187	Tama	1	1	200			1,200	194
Hancock	2	2	400			350	65	Taylor	1	1	200	sh1	50	1,200	20
Henry	1	1	200			800	14	Union	4	4	700	sh1	100	1,200	104
Howard	1	1	200			1,200	50	Wabash	1	1	150			1,200	119
Huntington	5	5	1,500			7,000	147	Washington	2	2	275			1,200	83
Jay	4	4	1,175			10,500	251	Winneshiek	1	1	150			1,200	30
Kosciusko	1	1	300			300	70	Woodbury	1	1	200			1,200	43
Lagrange	4	3	950	sh1	60	4,000	110	Worth	1	1	150			1,200	50
Lake	1	1	150			1,800	48	Wright	1	1	150			1,200	50
Laporte	3	2	520	sh1	75	1,800	106	<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>39,000</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>3,025</b>	<b>26,200</b>	<b>9,761</b>
Marion	4	2	1,450	h1/2 shly	100	23,500	323	<b>KANSAS :</b>							
Marshall	4	7	2,225	sh1	75	6,100	373	Allen	1	1	100			700	50
Miami	9	3	750	sh1	75	3,000	131	Anderson	3	2	425	sh1	50	8,000	190
Moble	4	4	1,050			7,500	261	Barber	1	1	120	sh1	100	700	58
Polaski	6	3	650	sh3	250	3,000	104	Barton	6	2	350	sh1	200	2,000	220
Randolph	2	2	550			2,700	113	Brown	1	1	125			800	40
Saint Joseph	7	7	2,125			24,200	531	Butler	1	1				1,200	40
Spencer	2	2	400			2,850	51	Cherokee	1	1	200	sh1	100	1,500	142
Starke	1	1	200			700	50	Clay	4	1	250	sh1	100	1,500	17
Stauben	4	3	650	sh1	100	4,100	98	Cloud	1	1				1,200	17
Vanderburg	1	1	300			7,100	195	Coffey	1	1				1,200	60
Vigo	1	1	250			5,000	72	Cowley	1	1	125			1,200	140
Wabash	6	3	850	h2/3 shly	575	5,500	252	Dickinson	4	1	275	sh1	150	1,000	140
Warrick	1	1	200			1,000	78	Doniphan	1	1	200			2,000	24
Wayne	2	2	600			3,200	110	Douglas	4	4	1,000			1,000	231
Wells	3	3	1,100			3,400	127	Edwards	1	1	125			1,200	73
Whitley	3	1	250	sh2	175	700	73	Geary	1	1	250			1,500	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>30,445</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2,285</b>	<b>214,000</b>	<b>6,795</b>	Harvey	3	3	475			2,000	164
<b>Iowa :</b>								Jackson							
Adair	3			sh3	150		49	Jefferson	1	1	275			2,200	70
Adams	7	2	400	sh8	485	2,800	320	Jewell	4	1	400	sh1	200	1,200	80
Allamakee	4	3	320	ph1		3,500	150	Lafayette	1	1	150			4,400	60
Audubon	1	1	250			2,500	102	Leavenworth	1	1	300			1,200	100
Benton	9	9	1,900	sh3	150	12,500	381	Linn	5	1	150	sh1	200	2,000	120
Blackhawk	10	10	2,600	sh1	75	32,800	724	Lyons	2	2	200			2,000	108
Boone	3	2	525			3,400	158	McPherson	5	2	200	sh1	200	2,000	110
Bremer	3	4	1,000			9,500	283	Marion	1	4	320	sh1	200	2,000	110
Buchanan	2	2	195			1,500	61	Marshall	8	1	80			600	27
Butler	4	3	600			4,000	147	Nebraska	4	4	250	sh1	50	1,000	50
Calhoun	1	1	100			800	45	Norton	1	1				1,200	20
Carroll	1	1	100			5,000	153	Osage	3	1	200	sh1	200	1,200	50
Cass	3	3	535			1,800	131	Ottawa	1	1	200	sh1	100	1,000	14
Cerro Gordo	4	1	200	sh3	200	1,500	134	Phillips	2	2	100	sh1	50	700	50
Cherokee	1	1	250			1,700	134	Pottawattamie	1	1	100			1,000	100
Chickasaw	2	2	350			2,500	127	Republic	2	1	100	sh1	50	1,000	40
Clayton	5	3	550	sh2	230	3,300	82	Rice	1	1	100			1,500	150
Clinton	1	1	250			4,000	10	Riley	3	3	100			1,000	200
Crawford	1	1		sh1	50		10	Ross	1	1				1,200	50
Dallas	1	1	175			1,025	35	Sedgewick	1	1	100			800	70



III.—EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Number of organi- zations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.	COUNTIES.	Number of organi- zations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.
NEBRASKA—Con'd.								OHIO—Con'd.							
Knox	1	1	125			\$900	68	Fairfield	11	11	2,150			\$19,500	841
Madison	2	2	225			2,200	85	Franklin	6	6	1,225			19,700	369
Merrick	2	2	210			2,800	84	Fulton	4	4	600			4,500	136
Nuckolls	2	2	400			3,000	115	Hancock	9	9	2,850			24,300	647
Phelps	2	2		ph2			12	Henry	3	3	1,350			2,800	134
Pierce	1	1	100			1,000	25	Huron	1	1	250			2,000	74
Polk	1	1	275			1,000	33	Logan	3	3	500			10,500	235
Richardson	6	6	1,300	sh2	275	7,500	394	Lorain	4	4	1,400			14,500	251
Saline	2	2	250	h1	60	2,500	81	Lucas	3	3	750			10,000	251
Saunders	3	3	500			3,700	137	Mahoning	3	3	2,125			10,000	142
Seward	3	3	750	h1	75	4,800	189	Marion	2	2	1,000			2,250	44
Sheridan	1	1		sh1	75		49	Medina	3	3	500			2,400	118
Sherman	1	1	125			550	27	Mercer	2	2	400			25,500	440
Stanton	1	1	200			2,500	75	Montgomery	3	3	1,500			22,700	199
Valley	1	1		sh1	75		20	Morrow	3	3	586			2,000	78
Wayne	2	1	200	sh1	75	2,000	63	Muskingum	2	2	500			4,000	102
York	2	2		ph1			17	Ottawa	4	4	500			4,000	109
								Paulding	1	1	100			1,000	40
Total	81	47	8,935	37	3,008	86,100	3,458	Perry	1	1	100			18,100	638
NEW JERSEY:								PICKAWAY							
Camden	1	1	400			6,000	72	Preble	1	1	250			1,200	22
Essex	1	1	400			15,000	160	Putnam	3	3	800			4,500	211
Gloucester	2	2	350			4,000	120	Richland	6	7	1,550			22,400	363
Hudson	4	4	1,050			23,250	186	Sandusky	14	14	3,025			23,700	600
Mercer	1	1	350			9,000	86	Seneca	15	15	5,400			22,600	562
Passaic	1	1	125			2,000	45	Stark	11	11	3,350			20,000	747
Total	10	10	2,675			59,250	689	Summit	2	2	2,250			3,000	87
NEW YORK:								TRUMBULL							
Albany	1	1	500			10,000	200	Van Wert	3	3	850			2,500	109
Allegany	1	1	200			600	51	Wayne	3	3	2,000			17,500	473
Broome	2	2	350			5,000	125	Williams	3	3	1,475			8,400	239
Cattaraugus	1	1	400			4,500	114	Wood	5	5	1,550			8,000	232
Chautauqua	2	2	350			6,100	137	Wyandot	6	6	1,650			13,000	386
Eric	3	3	450			78,900	1,275	Total	216	216	69,850	1	50	41,000	14,873
Fulton	17	16	3,965	sh1	50	2,000	145	OREGON:							
Genesee	2	1	200	sh1	100	10,500	145	Benton	3	3	300			7,500	77
Herkimer	3	3	500			5,500	135	Clackamas	6	7	800			13,100	196
Kings	3	2	450	ph1		49,500	412	Columbia	1	2	250			150	10
Lewis	6	6	1,550			5,500	285	Linn	2	2	500			5,000	92
Madison	3	2	500	ph1		4,500	28	Multnomah	5	5	1,200			22,500	620
Monroe	1	1	250			35,300	519	Polk	4	4	300			7,000	83
Montgomery	6	6	1,320			7,000	240	Tillamook	1	1	150			150	10
New York	2	2	900			80,000	292	Yamhill	3	3	450			8,500	105
Niagara	6	6	1,035			10,025	192	Total	25	24	3,300			61,500	1,199
Oneida	4	4	775			11,500	254	PENNSYLVANIA:							
Ontonaga	6	5	1,450	ph1		34,000	530	Adams	6	6	1,650			5,800	166
Ontario	1	1	300			6,500	95	Allegheny	10	9	3,050			86,500	1,964
Queens	1	1	200			3,500	75	Armstrong	8	6	1,700	sh3	300	7,400	402
Reisselaer	2	2	475			5,000	250	Beaver	4	4	725			11,000	200
Steuben	4	4	800			3,125	117	Bedford	10	8	2,000	sh2	225	8,300	532
Wayne	4	4	950			14,300	337	Berk	3	3	150			116,225	2,664
Wyoming	4	4	850			9,000	269	Blair	1	1	500			3,500	70
Total	86	80 1/2	18,870	5	150	401,850	6,222	Bradford	2	3	500			4,700	101
NORTH DAKOTA:								BUCKS							
Bottineau	1	1	70			500	35	Butler	4	4	950			7,200	204
Cass	4	2	450	sh2	140	4,900	110	Cambria	4	4	975			6,000	154
Cavalier	3	3		ph3			60	Carbon	16	15 1/2	4,300			24,100	948
Grand Forks	3	1	250	h1 1/2	95	3,000	77	Center	12	12	1,700			29,300	924
Griggs	1	1		sh1 1/2	65		14	Clarion	30	30	8,200			52,615	1,461
Pembina	3	3	725	sh1			157	Clearfield	15	12 1/2	3,525	sh1 1/2	100	14,000	547
Ramsey	2	2		sh1			31	Clinton	10	9	2,725	sh1	100	14,800	497
Ransom	1	1		sh2	130	1,800	183	Columbia	16	15 1/2	4,550			30,250	1,141
Richland	7	1	160	sh5 1/2	235		24	Crawford	14	15	4,700			21,200	1,075
Sargent	1	1	140	sh1	60	2,500	16	Cumberland	2	2	500			2,700	84
Stutsman	2	1		sh1 1/2	50		32	Dauphin	15	14 1/2	4,975			29,700	886
Traill	2	2		sh1 1/2			25	Erie	19	18	5,750	sh1	50	54,500	1,364
Walsh	1	1	250	ph1			784	Fayette	7	6 1/2	1,075			19,000	508
Total	31	10	2,035	21	775	21,100	784	Forest	4	4	825			2,450	100
OHIO:								INDIANA							
Ashland	8	8	2,450			16,200	513	Jefferson	17	11 1/2	2,925	h1	500	14,700	575
Auglaize	2	2 1/2	600			1,375	88	Juniata	6	4	1,100	sh2	225	3,800	300
Columbiana	2	1 1/2	500			1,500	75	Lackawanna	1	1		h1	300	81,650	2,311
Coshocton	8	8	1,200			4,400	341	Lancaster	25	25	6,975			5,800	66
Crawford	5	5	1,350			8,500	165	Lawrence	1	1	200			23,500	797
Cuyahoga	13	11 1/2	4,025	sh1	50	62,000	1,224	Lebanon	7	7	2,550			97,200	2,102
Darke	2	2	450			3,500	103	Lehigh	19	19	5,875			17,100	637
Defiance	5	5	1,075			8,100	224	Luzerne	8	8	2,500			30,250	1,742
Erie	5	5	1,075			12,300	349	Lycoming	24	25	6,825			4,600	112
								Morror	4	4	1,100			6,750	208
								Millin	5	5	1,200			2,350	101
								Monroe	5	4 1/2	900				

III.—EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Number of organi- zations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.	COUNTIES.	Number of organi- zations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.
<b>PENNSYLVANIA— Con'd.</b>								<b>WISCONSIN—Con'd.</b>							
Montgomery	11	11	3,775			\$90,460	513	Buffalo	9	6	975	h3	75	\$10,000	341
Moutour	1	1	400			2,500	105	Calumet	5	5	1,200	ph3		8,800	455
Northampton	29	28½	9,125			107,500	2,183	Chippewa	3	3	400	h2/3		2,700	147
Northumberland	13	14	4,140			37,000	1,174	Clark	5	4	325	h2/3	300	1,500	97
Perry	15	14½	3,310	sh3	300	16,000	724	Columbia	6	4	655	sh2	130	6,100	182
Philadelphia	9	9	4,250			150,500	1,230	Crawford	5	3	500	h2	96	4,500	130
Schuylkill	39	38½	9,600			147,340	3,221	Dane	7	7	1,225			17,000	458
Snyder	18	18	5,150			25,150	798	Dodge	11	9	1,905	h1/2	250	14,500	610
Somerset	26	24	6,985	sh1	100	21,875	921	Door	6	3	375	ph1/3	100	3,800	167
Sullivan	3	3	900			4,000	129	Dunn	5	3	800	sh2	125	4,800	248
Susquehanna	1	1	200			2,000	40	Eau Claire	2	1	200	ph1		3,000	85
Tioga	5	4½	1,150			4,500	262	Fond du Lac	6	6	1,275			10,000	637
Union	16	16	5,550			34,000	1,248	Grant	2	1	150	h1	50	1,000	50
Venango	17	14½	4,500	sh2	100	30,000	988	Green	13	11	2,180	sh2	100	25,200	600
Warren	5	2	550	sh3	100	10,500	413	Green Lake	4	4	625			4,800	200
Westmoreland	10	7	1,650	h1/3	245	11,000	454	Iowa	1	1	80			700	18
Wyoming	9	11	3,500	sh2/3		13,500	421	Jackson	4			sh3/4	100		40
York	49	47½	13,950			86,800	2,725	Jefferson	5	5	1,205	ph1/3		13,900	400
<b>Total</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>627½</b>	<b>178,750</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>3,045</b>	<b>1,590,605</b>	<b>42,379</b>	Jensen	6	3	500	h1/2	150	4,000	135
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA :</b>								<b>MINNESOTA :</b>							
Boulton	1	1		sh1	50		25	Keweenaw	1	1	125			2,250	40
Brookings	1	1		ph1			15	Lacrosse	2	1R	120	sh1	50	150	10
Brown	8	2	400	sh4/6	150	6,500	181	Lafayette	1	1	300			20	
Campbell	7	1	100	ph6		200	95	Manitowoc	7	6	1,220	ph1		10,100	474
Clark	2	1		sh1/2	50		34	Marquette	1	1	150	sh1/2	40	1,500	64
Codington	1	1		ph1/2			20	Milwaukee	9	9	2,230	ph3/4		51,400	1,050
Day	1	1		sh1	30		19	Monroe	5	3	540	sh1/2	50	4,200	231
Deuel	1	1	100			1,000	50	Ontonagon	2	2	245	ph1/2		2,000	76
Grant	4	3	420	ph1		4,800	211	Ozaukee	9	9	2,050			17,650	579
Hamlin	1	1		sh1	50		50	Racine	1	1	200			2,000	47
Hand	1	1	150			1,200	30	Richland	2	3	700	ph2		15,000	265
Hanson	1	1		ph1			7	Rock	3	1	80			700	74
Hutchinson	5	2	300	sh2/3	140	1,500	220	Saint Croix	1	1	160	ph1		1,600	100
Jerauld	5			sh5	175		55	Sauk	9	9	1,525			19,400	860
Kingsbury	2			h1/2	150		50	Shawano	7	6	825	sh1	50	3,800	281
Lake	2			ph1/2	150		39	Sheboygan	5	5	1,350			16,100	290
Lincoln	2	2		sh2	80		48	Taylor	1	1	125			400	8
McPherson	14	1	150	ph13		600	240	Trempealeau	4	2	350	h2	78	2,000	123
Marshall	2	1	200	sh1	80	1,400	35	Vernon	1	1	200			1,650	37
Miner	1	1		ph1			9	Walworth	3	3	475			4,500	100
Roberts	1	1		sh4	125		22	Washington	9	8	1,530	ph1		12,000	423
Sanborn	4	4		ph1			22	Waukesha	4	4	925			13,000	396
Spink	2	1	200			1,000	47	Waupaca	4	2	350	sh1/2	50	2,700	97
Turner	1	1	60			750	16	Wauzara	3	2	275	ph1/2	50	2,400	173
Union	1	1		ph1			4	Winnebago	5	5	1,375	sh1		18,600	579
Yankton	3	1	200	ph2		1,500	77	<b>Total</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>33,525</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>2,114</b>	<b>355,100</b>	<b>12,533</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2,280</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>20,450</b>	<b>1,628</b>	<b>SUMMARY BY STATES.</b>							
<b>TEXAS :</b>								<b>STATES.</b>							
Bell	1	1	250			3,300	61	California	13	10	2,250			72,100	472
Bexar	1	1	250			3,500	41	Colorado	2	1	150			1,000	87
Clay	1	1	150			1,200	28	Florida	2	4	450	2		2,000	60
Galveston	1	1	300			10,000	36	Illinois	134	132	35,000	5	550	498,500	10,934
Grayson	1	1	200			3,850	28	Indiana	124	104½	30,445	18	2,285	214,390	6,758
Guadalupe	1	1	100			800	45	Iowa	188	147	30,910	54	3,628	290,235	9,761
Taylor	1	1	150			300	9	Kansas	90	50	10,060	46	3,220	85,600	4,450
Wichita	1	1	150				48	Kentucky	9	3	850			10,000	213
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1,400</b>			<b>22,950</b>	<b>296</b>	Maryland	14	14	5,800			123,000	1,742
<b>WASHINGTON :</b>								<b>NEW YORK :</b>							
King	1	0½	150			2,500	98	North Dakota	31	10	2,635	5	150	401,850	6,222
Lincoln	2	2	200			700	29	Ohio	216	215½	60,835	21	2,545	188,450	6,677
Pierce	1	0½	150			2,500	98	Oregon	25	24	3,300	1	50	491,975	14,673
Spokane	2	3	700			9,200	206	Pennsylvania	682	627½	178,750	33	3,045	1,500,405	42,873
Whatcom	1						20	South Dakota	74	15	2,280	59	1,280	20,450	1,628
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,200</b>			<b>14,900</b>	<b>451</b>	Texas	8	6	1,200			22,950	296
<b>WEST VIRGINIA :</b>								<b>UTAH :</b>							
Hampshire	2	2	350			400	140	Washington	15	13½	2,825	1	100	14,000	474
Morgan	4	4	725			1,200	110	West Virginia	15	13½	2,825	1	100	14,000	474
Preston	9	7½	1,750	h1	100	3,875	315	Wisconsin	224	172	33,525	53	2,114	355,100	12,533
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13½</b>	<b>2,825</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,475</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,310</b>	<b>1809½</b>	<b>479,335</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>24,885</b>	<b>4,785,680</b>	<b>133,333</b>
<b>WISCONSIN :</b>								<b>VERMONT :</b>							
Ashland	3	1	150	sh2	100	1,400	73	Barron	2			sh1/2			61
Barron	2			sh1/2	110		61	Brown	3	3	600	sh1			178

III.—EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION—CONTINUED.

BY CONFERENCES.							BY CONFERENCES.								
CONFERENCES.	Number of organiza- tions.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.	CONFERENCES.	Number of organiza- tions.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.
<b>ATLANTIC:</b>								<b>DAKOTA—Cont'd.</b>							
Baltimore City, Md	3	3	1,300			\$37,000	515	Brown, S. D.	8	2	400	sh2	150	\$2,000	181
Camden, N. J.	1	1	400			6,000	72	Campbell, S. D.	7	1	100	ph2		200	90
Essex, N. J.	1	1	400			15,000	100	Clark, S. D.	3		200	sh1		50	34
Gloucester, N. J.	2	2	350			4,000	120	Collings, S. D.	1		80			50	10
Hudson, N. J.	4	4	1,050			23,250	180	Day, S. D.	1	1	100			1,000	50
Mercer, N. J.	1	1	350			9,000	80	Denel, S. D.	1	1	100			1,000	100
Passaic, N. J.	1	1	125			2,000	45	Grant, S. D.	4	3	420	ph1		1,000	100
Kings, N. Y.	6	6	1,550			49,500	412	Hardin, S. D.	1	1	150	sh1		1,000	70
New York, N. Y.	3	3	900			30,000	292	Hanson, S. D.	1	1	150	sh1		1,000	70
Queens, N. Y.	1	1	200			3,500	75	Hutchinson, S. D.	5	2	300	ph1	100	1,000	250
Northampton, Pa.	1	1	350			8,500	140	Jeramid, S. D.	3	3	300	sh1	170	1,000	50
Philadelphia, Pa.	6	6	2,050			79,500	800	Kingsbury, S. D.	2		150	ph1		1,000	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>9,625</b>			<b>317,250</b>	<b>2,903</b>	Lake, S. D.	2		150	ph1		1,000	50
<b>CALIFORNIA:</b>								<b>DE MOINES:</b>							
Alameda, Cal	1						20	Adams, Iowa	4	2	400	sh1	200	2,000	200
Los Angeles, Cal	2	2	500			11,500	105	Audubon, Iowa	1	1	250	sh1	100	1,000	100
Napa, Cal	1						10	Barton, Iowa	3	3	1,250	sh1	500	2,000	100
Orange, Cal	2	2	350			4,500	75	Blackhawk, Iowa	1	1	300	sh1	100	1,000	70
Sacramento, Cal	1	1	250			8,000	45	Boone, Iowa	2	1	300	sh1	100	1,000	100
San Bernardino, Cal	1						12	Case, Iowa	1	1	200	sh1	200	1,000	50
San Francisco, Cal	2	2	650			31,500	135	Cerro-Gordo, Iowa	3	3	250	sh1	200	1,500	100
Santa Clara, Cal	1	1	250			7,500	25	Cherokee, Iowa	1	1	250	sh1	200	1,500	27
Shasta, Cal	1	1	200			1,100	25	Clayton, Iowa	2	2	300	sh1	200	1,000	60
Ventura, Cal	1	1	150			1,800	20	Fayette, Iowa	1	1	300	sh1	100	1,000	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2,350</b>			<b>72,100</b>	<b>472</b>	Floyd, Iowa	1	1	350	sh1	100	1,000	50
<b>CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA:</b>								<b>DE MOINES (Cont'd.)</b>							
Baltimore, Md	2	2	600			3,200	147	Jasper, Iowa	1	1	400	sh1	200	2,000	100
Baltimore City, Md	3	3	1,800			63,700	451	Johnson, Iowa	4	3	450	sh1	100	2,000	60
Bartford, Md	1	1	600			9,000	130	Linn, Iowa	12	7	1,350	sh1	200	2,000	120
Howard, Md	1	1	600			7,000	391	Louisia, Iowa	2	2	450	sh1	200	2,000	144
Washington, Md	3	3	1,000			2,500	31	Lucas, Iowa	1	1	400	sh1	200	2,000	140
Steuken, N. Y.	3	3	600			5,800	166	Madison, Iowa	2	2	400	sh1	200	1,500	177
Adams, Pa	6	6	1,650			4,700	161	Marion, Iowa	1	1	700	sh1	100	7,000	176
Bradford, Pa	30	30	8,200			52,615	1,431	Marshall, Iowa	3	3	700	sh1	100	2,000	132
Center, Pa	16	15 1/2	4,550			30,250	1,141	Montgomery, Iowa	4	4	1,300	sh1	75	2,000	200
Clinton, Pa	14	15	4,700			21,200	1,075	Polk, Iowa	4	2	450	sh1	75	3,000	197
Columbia, Pa	15	14 1/2	4,975			24,700	886	Pottawattamie, Iowa	3	3	800	sh1	200	3,500	123
Cumberland, Pa	6	4	1,100	sh2	225	3,800	300	Ringgold, Iowa	1	1	400	sh1	200	2,000	100
Juniata, Pa	1			sh1	300		49	Shelby, Iowa	9	5	1,025	sh1	200	7,000	267
Lackawanna, Pa	5	5	1,600			7,800	250	Story, Iowa	3	4	775	sh1	200	6,000	204
Lucerne, Pa	24	25	6,825			38,250	1,742	Union, Iowa	3	1	300	sh1	200	2,000	43
Lycerning, Pa	5	5	1,200			6,750	202	Worth, Iowa	1	1	300	sh1	200	2,000	43
Mifflin, Pa	1	1	400			2,500	105	<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>11,620</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>117,000</b>	<b>4,702</b>
Montour, Pa	4	4	1,100			3,000	200	<b>EAST PENNSYLVANIA:</b>							
Northumberland, Pa	15	11 1/2	3,310	sh3	300	16,000	724	Herrando, Fla.	2	4	450			2,000	60
Perry, Pa	5	5	1,500			6,000	278	Hicks, Pa	31	33	8,150			110,000	2,000
Schuylkill, Pa	17	17	5,000			25,650	1,200	Bucks, Pa	4	4	1,000			1,000	200
Snyder, Pa	3	3	900			4,000	129	Carbon, Pa	12	12	1,700			20,000	924
Sullivan, Pa	3	3	1,150			4,500	202	Dauphin, Pa	19	18	5,750	sh1	50	24,000	1,304
Tioga, Pa	16	16	5,550			34,000	1,248	Lancaster, Pa	25	25	6,975			81,000	2,313
Union, Pa	9	11	3,500			13,500	421	Lebanon, Pa	7	7	2,350			21,000	707
Wyoming, Pa	46	44 1/2	13,600			81,800	2,503	Lelich, Pa	19	19	5,975			97,000	2,142
York, Pa								Lucerne, Pa	3	3	800			3,000	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>253 1/2</b>	<b>76,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>487,315</b>	<b>15,616</b>	Montour, Pa	1	5	300			2,000	100
<b>DAKOTA:</b>								<b>DE MOINES (Cont'd.)</b>							
Kittson, Minn	1						16	Montgomery, Pa	11	11	3,775			20,000	2,043
Marshall, Minn	3					65	60	Northampton, Pa	28	27	8,775			28,000	794
Polk, Minn	2					80	25	Northumberland, Pa	9	9	1,600			11,000	456
Bottineau, N. D.	1	1	70			500	119	Philadelphia, Pa	34	33	8,100			111,000	2,571
Cass, N. D.	4	2	450	sh2	149	4,900	60	Schuylkill, Pa	1	1	300			1,000	100
Cavalier, N. D.	3			sh3	95	3,000	77	Snyder, Pa	3	3	500			1,000	100
Grand Forks, N. D.	3	1	250	sh1 1/2	65		157	York, Pa	3	3	500			1,000	100
Griggs, N. D.	1			sh1			157	<b>Total</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>218 1/2</b>	<b>50,790</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>177,250</b>	<b>17,000</b>
Pembina, N. D.	3	3	725	sh2	130		31	<b>EAST PENNSYLVANIA (Cont'd.)</b>							
Ramsey, N. D.	2			sh1			24	Herrando, Fla.	2	4	450			2,000	60
Ransom, N. D.	1			sh1 1/2	225	1,800	183	Hicks, Pa	31	33	8,150			110,000	2,000
Richland, N. D.	7	1	150	sh1 1/2	60		20	Bucks, Pa	4	4	1,000			1,000	200
Sargent, N. D.	1			sh1		2,500	16	Carbon, Pa	12	12	1,700			20,000	924
Stutsman, N. D.	2	1	140	sh1 1/2	50		32	Dauphin, Pa	19	18	5,750	sh1	50	24,000	1,304
Traill, N. D.	2			sh1 1/2		1,200	25	Lancaster, Pa	25	25	6,975			81,000	2,313
Walsh, N. D.	1	1	250	sh1			25	Lebanon, Pa	7	7	2,350			21,000	707
Bonhomme, S. D.	1			sh1	50		25	Lelich, Pa	19	19	5,975			97,000	2,142
Brookings, S. D.	1			sh1			25	Lucerne, Pa	3	3	800			3,000	100
				sh1			25	Montour, Pa	1	5	300			2,000	100
				sh1			15	Montgomery, Pa	11	11	3,775			20,000	2,043
				sh1			15	Northampton, Pa	28	27	8,775			28,000	794
				sh1			15	Northumberland, Pa	9	9	1,600			11,000	456
				sh1			15	Philadelphia, Pa	34	33	8,100			111,000	2,571
				sh1			15	Schuylkill, Pa	1	1	300			1,000	100
				sh1			15	Snyder, Pa	3	3	500			1,000	100
				sh1			15	York, Pa	3	3	500			1,000	100

III.—EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION—CONTINUED.

CONFERENCES.							CONFERENCES.							
Number of organi- zations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.	Number of organi- zations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.	
<b>ERIE :</b>							<b>INDIANA—Con'd.</b>							
Chautauqua, N. Y.	3	3	450		\$6,100	137	Van Wert, Ohio	3	3	850		\$3,950	189	
Cuyahoga, Ohio	9	7 1/2	2,750	sh1	46,400	888	Williams, Ohio	5	5	875		4,600	189	
Erie, Ohio	5	5	1,075		12,500	340	Total	132	113 1/2	33,470	17	2,185	228,265	7,140
Lorain, Ohio	4	4	1,400		14,500	385	<b>IOWA :</b>							
Lucas, Ohio	1	1	200		7,200	130	Adair, Iowa	3	3		sh3	150	49	
Medina, Ohio	1	1	250		1,000	16	Adams, Iowa	3	3		sh3	160	77	
Ottawa, Ohio	4	4	900		4,000	282	Alkameek, Iowa	4	4	320	ph1		3,300	150
Stark, Ohio	1	1	400		5,000	162	Benton, Iowa	3	3	600	sh2	100	5,500	239
All-gheny, Pa.	7	7	2,500		76,500	887	Blackhawk, Iowa	9	9	2,300			31,200	654
Beaver, Pa.	4	4	725		11,000	209	Boone, Iowa	1	1	225			1,900	58
Blair, Pa.	1	1	150		3,200	70	Bremer, Iowa	3	3	1,000			9,500	283
Butler, Pa.	2	2	650		16,600	384	Buchanan, Iowa	2	2	195			1,500	64
Erie, Pa.	6	5 1/2	1,425		3,800	66	Butler, Iowa	3	3	600			4,600	247
Lawrence, Pa.	1	1	200				Calhoun, Iowa	1	1				800	90
Total	49	47	12,775	1	211,409	3,996	Carroll, Iowa	1	1	100			3,400	90
<b>ILLINOIS :</b>							<b>INDIANA :</b>							
Boone, Ill.	1	1	300		3,000	52	Adams, Ind.	7	6	2,050	h1	400	6,600	372
Bureau, Ill.	2	2	900		11,500	395	Allen, Ind.	2	2	650			3,200	108
Carroll, Ill.	3	3	500		4,000	180	Cass, Ind.	6	5	1,075	h1	250	5,350	219
Cook, Ill.	16	17	6,250	sh1	167,250	2,438	Dekalb, Ind.	4	3	950	sh1	150	4,200	168
Dekalb, Ill.	3	2	650		4,700	192	Elkhart, Ind.	7	7	2,050			22,700	706
Dupage, Ill.	3	4	1,400		13,000	538	Fulton, Ind.	7	6 1/2	2,025			9,200	443
Grundy, Ill.	1	1	300		2,500	70	Hamilton, Ind.	3	3	800			4,000	188
Henry, Ill.	3	3	800		12,200	402	Hancock, Ind.	2	2	400			950	66
Iroquois, Ill.	1	1	350		2,900	60	Henry, Ind.	1	1	200			800	14
Kane, Ill.	4	4	1,350		16,600	640	Howard, Ind.	1	1	300			1,200	49
Kankakee, Ill.	4	4	1,250		17,500	432	Huntington, Ind.	5	5	1,900			7,900	187
Kendall, Ill.	2	2	450		3,800	65	Jay, Ind.	4	4	1,175			10,300	251
Lake, Ill.	1	3	650		6,500	167	Kosciusko, Ind.	1	1	300			800	76
LaSalle, Ill.	6	6	1,000		20,000	564	Lagrange, Ind.	3	2	650	sh1	60	1,540	137
Lee, Ill.	6	5	1,150	sh1	10,600	494	Laporte, Ind.	3	2	520	sh1	75	1,900	106
Livingston, Ill.	6	6	1,200		8,900	290	Marion, Ind.	4	2	1,450	h1/2	100	33,800	323
Logan, Ill.	1	1	200		1,500	35	Marshall, Ind.	9	7 1/2	2,225	sh1	75	9,100	373
McLean, Ill.	1	1	200		1,000	16	Miami, Ind.	4	3	750	sh1	75	3,000	131
Mason, Ill.	3	3	850		8,000	150	Noble, Ind.	4	4	1,050			7,300	261
Ogle, Ill.	6	5	1,300		12,000	392	Pulaski, Ind.	6	3	650	sh3	250	3,000	164
Peoria, Ill.	1	1	400		5,500	156	Randolph, Ind.	2	2	550			2,700	113
Putnam, Ill.	1	1	250		1,800	50	Saint Joseph, Ind.	7	7	2,125			24,200	531
Stephenson, Ill.	8	11 1/2	2,100	sh1	24,000	637	Stark, Ind.	1	1	200			700	50
Tazewell, Ill.	5	5	1,500		7,000	350	Wabash, Ind.	6	3	850	h2/3	575	5,500	252
Whiteside, Ill.	2	2	550		6,500	225	Wayne, Ind.	2	2	600	sh1		3,200	140
Will, Ill.	8	7	2,000	sh1	16,000	494	Wells, Ind.	3	3	1,100			3,400	187
Woodford, Ill.	6	5	1,000		7,800	133	Whitley, Ind.	3	1	250	sh2	175	700	73
Lake, Ind.	1	1	150		1,800	48	Auglaize, Ohio	3	2 1/2	600			1,375	83
Green, Wis.	1	1	200		1,500	25	Darke, Ohio	2	2	450			3,500	166
Lafayette, Wis.	1	1 1/2	330			20	Defiance, Ohio	5	5	1,550			8,100	224
Total	106	105	30,200	4	397,250	9,570	Mercer, Ohio	2	2	400			2,400	118
<b>INDIANA :</b>							<b>KANSAS :</b>							
Adams, Ind.	7	6	2,050	h1	6,600	372	Allen, Kan.	1	1	100			700	60
Allen, Ind.	2	2	650		3,200	108	Aitchison, Kan.	3	2	475	sh1	80	8,300	140
Cass, Ind.	6	5	1,075	h1	5,350	219	Barton, Kan.	2	2	120	sh1	100	700	68
Dekalb, Ind.	4	3	950	sh1	4,200	168	Brown, Kan.	6	2	450	sh4	200	2,900	220
Elkhart, Ind.	7	7	2,050		22,700	706	Butler, Kan.	1	1	125			800	40
Fulton, Ind.	7	6 1/2	2,025		9,200	443	Cloud, Kan.	2	2		sh2	100	55	
Hamilton, Ind.	3	3	800		4,000	188	Coffey, Kan.	1	1		sh1	75	15	
Hancock, Ind.	2	2	400		950	66	Cowley, Kan.	1	1	125			1,000	60
Henry, Ind.	1	1	200		800	14	Dickinson, Kan.	4	4	275	sh3	150	4,000	146
Howard, Ind.	1	1	300		1,200	49	Douglas, Kan.	1	1	1,000			6,000	231
Huntington, Ind.	5	5	1,900		7,900	187	Edwards, Kan.	4	4	1,225			500	75
Jay, Ind.	4	4	1,175		10,300	251	Geary, Kan.	1	1	250			1,500	75
Kosciusko, Ind.	1	1	300		800	76	Harvey, Kan.	3	3	475			5,700	234
Lagrange, Ind.	3	2	650	sh1	1,540	137	Jackson, Kan.	1	1	275			3,000	164
Laporte, Ind.	3	2	520	sh1	1,900	106	Jefferson, Kan.	1	1	400			2,200	75
Marion, Ind.	4	2	1,450	h1/2	33,800	323	Jewell, Kan.	2	1	475	sh1	50	3,000	146
Marshall, Ind.	9	7 1/2	2,225	sh1	9,100	373	Labette, Kan.	1	1	150			1,200	80
Miami, Ind.	4	3	750	sh1	3,000	131	Leavenworth, Kan.	1	1	300			4,400	63
Noble, Ind.	4	4	1,050		7,300	261	Lincoln, Kan.	5	1	150	sh4	200	1,200	160
Pulaski, Ind.	6	3	650	sh3	3,000	164	Lyon, Kan.	2	2	250			2,500	120
Randolph, Ind.	2	2	550		2,700	113	McPherson, Kan.	5	5		sh5	250	108	
Saint Joseph, Ind.	7	7	2,125		24,200	531	Marion, Kan.	1	4	950	sh4	200	8,300	419
Stark, Ind.	1	1	200		700	50	Marshall, Kan.	1	1	80			600	27
Wabash, Ind.	6	3	850	h2/3	5,500	252	Nemaha, Kan.	4	3	350	sh2	350	600	92
Wayne, Ind.	2	2	600	sh1	3,200	140	Osage, Kan.	3	1	200	sh1	250	1,250	58
Wells, Ind.	3	3	1,100		3,400	187	Osborne, Kan.	2	1	150	sh1	100	1,800	80
Whitley, Ind.	3	1	250	sh2	700	73	Ottawa, Kan.	1	1	200			1,000	14
Auglaize, Ohio	3	2 1/2	600		1,375	83	Phillips, Kan.	1	1		sh1	150	100	
Darke, Ohio	2	2	450		3,500	166							100	
Defiance, Ohio	5	5	1,550		8,100	224							100	
Mercer, Ohio	2	2	400		2,400	118							100	
Montgomery, Ohio	3	3	1,500		25,500	446							100	
Paubling, Ohio	1	1	150		400	20							100	
Preble, Ohio	1	1	250		1,200	22							100	

III.—EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION—CONTINUED.

CONFERENCES.	Number of organiza- tions.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.	CONFERENCES.	Number of organiza- tions.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.
<b>NEBRASKA—Con'd.</b>								<b>PENNSYLVANIA—Con'd.</b>							
Shertman, Neb	1	1	125			\$550	27	Cambria, Pa	15	15	4,350			\$94,100	948
Stanton, Neb	1	1	200			2,500	25	Clarion, Pa	15	15	3,525	sh1/2 ph1	100	14,600	547
Valley, Neb	1	1	200	sh1	75	2,000	39	Clearfield, Pa	10	9	2,725	sh1	100	14,800	497
Wayne, Neb	1	1	200	sh1	75	2,000	63	Crawford, Pa	2	2	500			2,700	84
York, Neb	2	2		ph1			17	Erie, Pa	1	1	250			3,000	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>5,450</b>		<b>28</b>	<b>64,950</b>	<b>2,129</b>	Fayette, Pa	4	4	825			2,450	160
<b>NEW YORK:</b>								<b>FOREST, PA.</b>							
Albany, N. Y.	1	1	500			19,000	200	Indiana, Pa	18	15	3,550	sh2/3 h1 h1	250	13,900	591
Allegany, N. Y.	1	1	200			600	51	<b>JENKINSON, PA.</b>							
Broome, N. Y.	1	1	400			5,000	125	17	11	2,925	sh3/4 ph1	500	14,700	575	
Cattaraugus, N. Y.	2	2	350			4,500	114	1	4	1,100			4,600	112	
Erie, N. Y.	17	16	3,465	sh1	50	78,000	1,275	26	24	6,985	sh1	100	21,875	921	
Fulton, N. Y.	3	3	500		100	2,000	145	17	14	4,500	sh2	100	30,900	988	
Genesee, N. Y.	3	3	450	ph1		10,500	145	5	2	550	sh3	100	10,500	413	
Herkimer, N. Y.	3	2	500	ph1		5,500	225	10	7	1,650	h1/2 sh2	245	11,600	454	
Lewis, N. Y.	1	1	250			4,500	28	<b>WESTMORELAND, PA.</b>							
Madison, N. Y.	6	6	1,320			35,000	519	2	2	350			400	140	
Montrose, N. Y.	2	2	500			7,000	240	4	4	725			1,200	110	
Montgomery, N. Y.	6	6	1,035			10,025	192	<b>WILTSHIRE, W. VA.</b>							
Niagara, N. Y.	4	4	775			11,500	234	9	8	1,750	h1	100	3,875	315	
Oneida, N. Y.	6	5	1,450			34,000	590	<b>PRESTON, W. VA.</b>							
Ontario, N. Y.	1	1	200	ph1		6,500	95	208	178	48,735	27	2,270	263,300	9,738	
Otsego, N. Y.	2	2	475			5,000	250	<b>PLATTE RIVER:</b>							
Putnam, N. Y.	1	1	200			4,225	65	4	1	250	sh3	210	1,500	142	
Steuben, N. Y.	4	4	950			14,000	337	1	1	300			2,400	24	
Wayne, N. Y.	4	4	850			9,000	269	4	1	250	sh3	330	1,200	120	
Wyoming, N. Y.	4	4	850			2,000	40	3	1	250	sh2	188	1,400	155	
Susquehanna, Pa	1	1	200				10	2			sh3	330		156	
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>15,370</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>202,250</b>	<b>5,285</b>	3	2	510	h1/2 sh1/2 sh2/3	245	3,650	108	
<b>OHIO:</b>								<b>GAGE, NEB.</b>							
Ashland, Ohio	8	8	2,450			16,200	513	3			h1/2 sh1/2 sh2/3	500		152	
Coshocton, Ohio	8	8	1,200			4,400	341	<b>HALL, NEB.</b>							
Crawford, Ohio	5	5	1,350			8,500	185	3							
Cuyahoga, Ohio	4	4	1,275			15,000	533	1	1	400			3,400	33	
Fairfield, Ohio	11	11	2,150			19,550	841	2	2	400			3,000	115	
Franklin, Ohio	6	6	1,325			19,750	399	1	1	275			1,000	33	
Hancock, Ohio	6	6	1,850			24,000	447	4	2	700	sh2	275	3,800	204	
Henry, Ohio	3	3	1,350			5,800	113	1	1	250			1,800	75	
Huron, Ohio	1	1	250			3,000	74	<b>Total</b>							
Logan, Ohio	3	3	950			5,000	245	30	13	3,585	18	2,168	23,150	1,447	
Marion, Ohio	5	5	1,600			10,000	312	<b>SOUTH INDIANA:</b>							
Medina, Ohio	1	1	250			1,250	59	4	4	1,000			5,000	182	
Morrow, Ohio	3	3	585			2,700	150	1	2	450			3,500	104	
Muskingum, Ohio	2	2	300			2,000	70	3	3	250			1,750	65	
Perry, Ohio	1	1	150			1,000	40	4	4	500			2,000	142	
Pickaway, Ohio	7	8	1,675			18,100	538	3	3	300			1,700	52	
Putnam, Ohio	6	6	800			4,300	211	1	1	200			1,400	49	
Richland, Ohio	6	7	1,550			8,500	348	2	2	800			12,000	180	
Sandusky, Ohio	14	14	3,625			22,400	969	2	2	200			2,000	77	
Seneca, Ohio	13	13	3,400			43,700	898	4	4	800			7,200	261	
Stark, Ohio	3	3	750			2,500	92	5	5	950			6,000	220	
Summit, Ohio	3	3	1,400			17,000	497	2	2	200			3,600	86	
Wayne, Ohio	8	8	2,900			17,500	673	2	2	600			6,500	185	
Wood, Ohio	3	3	1,350			8,000	232	3	2	450			3,200	120	
Wyandot, Ohio	6	6	1,650			13,000	386	3	2	400			2,850	51	
<b>Total</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>35,845</b>			<b>233,600</b>	<b>8,999</b>	1	1	400			7,100	165	
<b>OREGON:</b>								<b>VIGO, IND.</b>							
Benton, Ore	3	3	300			7,500	77	1	1	250			5,000	72	
Clackamas, Ore	6	7	800			13,100	196	1	1	200			1,000	58	
Columbia, Ore	1	1	250			1,150	40	1	1	175			1,800	20	
Linn, Ore	2	2	250			5,000	92	2	2	675			14,200	194	
Multnomah, Ore	5	5	1,200			22,500	628	<b>Total</b>							
Polk, Ore	4	4	300			7,000	81	44	44	8,800			89,360	2,341	
Tillamook, Ore	1	1	450			1,500	40	<b>TEXAS:</b>							
Yamhill, Ore	3	3	150			8,500	165	1	1	250			3,300	61	
King, Wash	1	0	150			2,500	98	1	1	250			3,500	41	
Lincoln, Wash	2	2	200			700	29	1	1	150			1,200	28	
Pierce, Wash	1	0	150			2,500	98	1	1	300			10,000	35	
Spokane, Wash	1	3	700			2,500	98	1	1	200			3,850	28	
Whatcom, Wash	1	1				9,200	296	1	1	100			800	45	
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>4,500</b>			<b>78,200</b>	<b>1,650</b>	1	1	150			200	9	
<b>PEPPERIDGE:</b>								<b>WICHITA, TEX.</b>							
Columbia, Ohio	1	1	500			1,500	75	1	1	150			200	48	
Madison, Ohio	2	2	1,125			13,400	376	<b>Total</b>							
Stark, Ohio	2	2	2,200			15,100	639	8	7	1,400			22,350	296	
Summit, Ohio	3	3	1,575			14,200	384	<b>WISCONSIN:</b>							
Trumbull, Ohio	3	3	3,300			3,300	87	1			ph1			10	
Allegheny, Pa	3	3	850			10,000	167	1	3	550			3,600	100	
Armstrong, Pa	5	6	1,700	sh3	300	8,300	492	1	3		ph1			28	
Bedford, Pa	10	6	2,000	sh2	225	2,000	332	3	1	160	sh2	100	1,400	73	
Butler, Pa	2	2	325			2,000	105	2			h1/2 sh1/2	110		61	
								2	2		sh1/2 sh1/2				
								3	3	600			4,550	178	
								9	6	975	h3	75	10,000	341	
								5	5	1,200			8,500	435	

III.—EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION—CONTINUED.

CONFERENCES.	Number of organizations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.	CONFERENCES.	Number of organizations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.
WISCONSIN—Con'd.								WISCONSIN—Con'd.							
Chippewa, Wis.....	5	2	400	ph3		\$3,700	147	Trempealeau, Wis.....	4	2	350	h2	75	\$2,000	123
Clark, Wis.....	5	2	325	h2/3	300	1,500	97	Vernon, Wis.....	1	1	500			1,500	37
Columbia, Wis.....	6	4	655	sh1	130	6,100	182	Walworth, Wis.....	3	3	475			4,500	180
Crawford, Wis.....	5	3	500	sh2	96	4,500	180	Washington, Wis.....	9	8	1,500	ph1		12,000	423
Dane, Wis.....	7	7	1,225	h2		17,000	438	Waukesha, Wis.....	4	4	925			13,000	389
Dodge, Wis.....	11	9	1,965	h1	250	14,950	619	Waupaca, Wis.....	4	2	350	sh1/2	50	2,700	97
Door, Wis.....	6	3	375	ph1	100	3,800	167	Waushara, Wis.....	3	2	275	sh1	50	2,400	173
Dunn, Wis.....	5	3	800	sh2	125	4,800	248	Winnebago, Wis.....	5	5	1,375			12,000	279
Eau Claire, Wis.....	2	1	200	ph1		3,000	85	Total.....	227	173	33,575	55	2,114	357,200	11,681
Fond du Lac, Wis.....	6	6	1,275			10,900	647	SUMMARY BY CONFERENCES.							
Grant, Wis.....	2	1	150	h1	50	1,000	30	Atlantic.....	30	30	9,625			317,250	2,903
Green, Wis.....	12	10	1,980	sh2	100	23,700	884	California.....	13	10	2,350			72,100	472
Green Lake, Wis.....	4	4	625			4,900	299	Cent'l Pennsylvania.....	259	253	76,900	6	825	447,315	13,616
Iowa, Wis.....	1	1	80			700	18	Dakota.....	111	25	4,315	86	2,200	41,500	2,512
Jackson, Wis.....	4			sh3/4	160		40	Des Moines.....	77	61	14,620	32	2,000	117,500	4,592
Jefferson, Wis.....	5	5	1,265	ph1		13,900	496	East Pennsylvania.....	218	218	59,780	1	50	778,205	17,899
Juneau, Wis.....	6	3	500	h1/3	150	4,000	195	Erie.....	49	47	12,775	1	50	241,000	3,996
Kewaunee, Wis.....	1	1	125	sh2		2,250	60	Illinois.....	106	105	39,200	4	150	397,250	9,870
Lacrosse, Wis.....	2	1	120	sh1	50	150	10	Indiana.....	132	113	33,470	17	180	229,265	7,190
Manitowoc, Wis.....	7	6	1,220	ph1		10,100	474	Iowa.....	108	83	15,740	22	1,025	178,150	5,989
Marinette, Wis.....	1	1	160			1,500	64	Kansas.....	115	71	16,860	45	3,400	124,800	5,321
Marquette, Wis.....	9	5	575	sh1/4	40	4,400	299	Michigan.....	145	108	25,275	39	2,645	206,700	7,388
Milwaukee, Wis.....	9	9	2,230	ph3		51,400	1,050	Minnesota.....	128	89	17,165	39	1,465	170,550	6,991
Monroe, Wis.....	5	3	540	sh1/2	50	4,200	291	Nebraska.....	61	34	5,450	28	1,200	64,350	2,120
Oconto, Wis.....	2	2	245	ph1		2,000	76	New York.....	71	66	15,370	5	150	262,250	5,296
Outagamie, Wis.....	9	9	2,650			17,650	579	Ohio.....	138	140	38,835			230,000	8,990
Ozaukee, Wis.....	1	1	200			2,000	47	Oregon.....	32	30	4,500			78,800	1,650
Racine, Wis.....	2	3	760			15,000	265	Pittsburg.....	208	178	48,735	27	2,270	263,900	9,732
Richland, Wis.....	3	1	80	ph2		700	74	Platte River.....	30	13	3,585	18	2,165	20,150	1,447
Rock, Wis.....	1	1	160			1,600	100	South Indiana.....	44	44	8,800			80,300	2,341
Saint Croix, Wis.....	1			ph1			12	Texas.....	8	7	1,400			22,300	296
Sauk, Wis.....	9	9	1,825			19,400	860	Wisconsin.....	227	173	33,575	55	2,114	357,200	12,562
Shawano, Wis.....	7	6	825	sh1	50	3,800	281	Total.....	2,310	1,899	479,335	425	24,885	4,783,680	133,513
Sheboygan, Wis.....	5	5	1,350			16,100	290								
Taylor, Wis.....	1	1	125			400	8								

THE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH.

The Primitive Methodist Church is not a branch of American Methodism, but it came from England, being introduced first into Canada in 1843 and then into the United States. In England the Primitive Methodist Church came into existence in 1812. It was organized by ministers and members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, who believed in camp meetings and persisted in holding them. The Wesleyan conference declared camp meetings "highly improper and likely to be productive of considerable mischief".

Primitive Methodism differs from Wesleyan Methodism chiefly in the larger use it makes of the lay element.

For many years there were in the United States 2 annual conferences, the Eastern and the Western. These were separate until 1889, when they united in organizing a general conference. There are now 3 annual conferences, the Eastern, the Pennsylvania, and the Western. Each conference is subdivided into districts, as is the custom in other branches of Methodism. They also have itinerant and local ministers, class leaders, etc.

The Primitive Methodists are represented only in 8 states, nearly one-half of the total of communicants, 4,764, being found in Pennsylvania. They have 84 organizations, with 78 edifices, valued at \$291,993. The average value of each edifice is \$3,743, and the average seating capacity is 268.

IV.—PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH.

BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.								STATES.							
	Number of organi- zations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.		Number of organi- zations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.
<b>ILLINOIS:</b>								New York -----							
Boone -----	2	1	200	sh1	75	\$1,200	34	Ohio -----	5	4	1,750	1	200	\$47,650	496
Cook -----	1	1	400			4,000	30	Pennsylvania -----	3	3	660			2,400	59
Henry -----	1	1	300			6,000	140	Rhode Island -----	42	40	11,435	3	375	146,025	2,267
Lasalle -----	1	1	260			1,700	105	Wisconsin -----	4	3	750	1	200	12,568	194
Mercer -----	1	1	200			1,000	30	<b>Total</b> -----	84	78	20,930	11	1,670	291,993	4,764
Rock Island -----	2	2	350			900	30	<b>BY CONFERENCES.</b>							
<b>Total</b> -----	8	7	1,710	1	75	14,800	369	<b>CONFERENCES.</b>							
<b>IOWA:</b>								<b>EASTERN:</b>							
Dallas -----	1	1	100			350	7	Bristol, Mass -----	3	2	550	h1	400	19,600	292
Polk -----	1	2	400			2,800	22	Essex, Mass -----	2	2	550			5,000	81
<b>Total</b> -----	2	3	500			3,150	29	Middlesex, Mass -----	2	2	650			15,400	202
<b>MASSACHUSETTS:</b>								Kings, N. Y -----							
Bristol -----	3	2	550	h1	400	19,600	292	Newport, R. I -----	5	4	1,750	h1	200	47,650	496
Essex -----	2	2	550			5,000	81	Providence, R. I -----	1	1	250			5,000	59
Middlesex -----	2	2	650			15,400	202	<b>Total</b> -----	3	2	500	h1	200	7,568	135
<b>Total</b> -----	7	6	1,750	1	400	40,000	575	<b>PENNSYLVANIA:</b>							
<b>NEW YORK:</b>								Perry, Ohio -----							
Kings -----	5	4	1,750	h1	200	47,650	496	Trumbull, Ohio -----	2	2	410			1,400	34
<b>OHIO:</b>								Allegheny, Pa -----							
Perry -----	2	2	410			1,400	34	Clearfield, Pa -----	1	1	250			1,000	35
Trumbull -----	1	1	250			1,000	35	Dauphin, Pa -----	3	3	850			11,300	140
<b>Total</b> -----	3	3	660			2,400	69	Lackawanna, Pa -----	2	2	550			2,225	34
<b>PENNSYLVANIA:</b>								Lawrence, Pa -----							
Allegheny -----	3	3	850			11,300	140	Dauphin, Pa -----	1	1	250			1,100	32
Clearfield -----	2	2	550			2,225	34	Lackawanna, Pa -----	3	3	1,050			18,000	191
Dauphin -----	1	1	250			1,100	32	Lawrence, Pa -----	1	1	500			7,500	66
Lackawanna -----	3	3	1,050			18,000	191	Mercer, Pa -----	13	14	3,400			41,800	712
Lawrence -----	1	1	500			7,500	66	Northumberland, Pa -----	1	1	125			1,000	10
Luzerne -----	13	14	3,400			41,800	712	Schuylkill, Pa -----	10	10	3,430			50,000	690
Mercer -----	1	1	125			1,000	10	Tioga, Pa -----	1	1	300			2,500	50
Northumberland -----	2	2	530			7,200	133	Venango, Pa -----	1	1		h1	75		31
Schuylkill -----	10	10	3,430			50,000	690	Westmoreland, Pa -----	4	2	450	h2	300	3,400	178
Tioga -----	1	1	300			2,500	50	<b>Total</b> -----	45	43	12,095	3	375	148,425	2,336
Venango -----	1	1	300	h1	75	2,500	50	<b>WESTERN:</b>							
Westmoreland -----	4	2	450	h2	300	3,400	178	Boone, Ill -----	2	1	200	sh1	75	1,200	34
<b>Total</b> -----	42	40	11,435	3	375	146,025	2,267	Cook, Ill -----	1	1	400			4,000	30
<b>RHODE ISLAND:</b>								Henry, Ill -----							
Newport -----	1	1	250			5,000	59	Lasalle, Ill -----	1	1	300			6,000	140
Providence -----	3	2	500	h1	200	7,568	135	Mercer, Ill -----	1	1	260			1,700	105
<b>Total</b> -----	4	3	750	1	200	12,568	194	Rock Island, Ill -----	1	1	200			1,000	30
<b>WISCONSIN:</b>								Dallas, Iowa -----							
Dane -----	1	1	300			2,500	60	Polk, Iowa -----	2	2	350			900	30
Grant -----	3	3	850			8,200	182	Dane, Wis -----	1	1	100			350	7
Iowa -----	5	5	800	sh3	320	10,200	303	Grant, Wis -----	1	2	400			2,800	22
Lafayette -----	3	3	425			4,500	195	Dane, Wis -----	1	1	300			2,500	60
Rock -----	1			h1	100		25	Grant, Wis -----	3	3	850			8,200	182
<b>Total</b> -----	13	12	2,375	4	420	25,400	765	Iowa, Wis -----	5	5	800	sh3	320	10,200	303
<b>SUMMARY BY STATES.</b>								Lafayette, Wis -----							
Illinois -----	8	7	1,710	1	75	14,800	369	Rock, Wis -----	3	3	425			4,500	195
Iowa -----	2	3	500			3,150	29	<b>Total</b> -----	1			h1	100		25
Massachusetts -----	7	6	1,750	1	400	40,000	575	<b>SUMMARY BY CONFERENCES.</b>							
<b>STATES.</b>								Eastern -----							
								Pennsylvania -----	16	13	4,250	3	800	100,218	1,265
								Western -----	45	43	12,095	3	375	148,425	2,336
								<b>Total</b> -----	23	22	4,585	5	495	43,350	1,163
								<b>STATES.</b>							
								Illinois -----	8	7	1,710	1	75	14,800	369
								Iowa -----	2	3	500			3,150	29
								Massachusetts -----	7	6	1,750	1	400	40,000	575
								<b>CONFERENCES.</b>							
								Eastern -----	16	13	4,250	3	800	100,218	1,265
								Pennsylvania -----	45	43	12,095	3	375	148,425	2,336
								Western -----	23	22	4,585	5	495	43,350	1,163
								<b>Total</b> -----	84	78	20,930	11	1,670	291,993	4,764

THE UNION AMERICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This is a body of colored Methodists having the same general doctrines and usages as other branches of Methodism. It was organized in 1813 in Wilmington, Delaware, by a number of colored members of the Methodist Episcopal Church led by Rev. Peter Spencer, a colored preacher.

The church has 42 organizations, with 35 church edifices, valued at \$187,600, and 2,279 communicants. There are 3 annual conferences, with two general superintendents or bishops, who are elected for life.

V.—UNION AMERICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Number of organizations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.	STATES.	Number of organizations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.
CONNECTICUT:								Mississippi	1	1	200			\$2,000	80
New Haven	1	1	350			\$2,000	80	New Jersey	6	6	1,725			14,700	385
DELAWARE:								New York	5	3	975	h2	250	27,400	286
Newcastle	8	7	2,650	ph1		57,500	507	Pennsylvania	16	12	4,300	ph4		65,800	765
MARYLAND:								Rhode Island	1	1	300			1,800	50
Baltimore	1	1	300			2,000	40	Total	42	35	11,500	7	250	187,600	2,279
Cecil	2	2	450			2,400	54	BY CONFERENCES.							
Kent	1	1	250			2,000	30	CONFERENCE.							
Total	4	4	1,000			6,400	124	EASTERN DIST.:							
MISSISSIPPI:								New Haven, Conn	1	1	350			2,000	80
Lauderdale	1	1	200			2,000	80	Camden, N. J.	1	1	500			8,000	150
NEW JERSEY:								Cumberland, N. J.	1	1	250			1,300	50
Camden	1	1	500			6,000	150	Essex, N. J.	1	1	250			2,500	35
Cumberland	1	1	250			1,300	50	Gloucester, N. J.	1	1	175			1,200	30
Essex	1	1	250			2,500	35	Salem, N. J.	1	1	350			2,500	400
Gloucester	1	1	175			1,200	30	Warren, N. J.	1	1	200			1,200	20
Salem	1	1	350			2,500	100	Montgomery, N. Y.	1	1		h1	100		40
Warren	1	1	200			1,200	20	New York, N. Y.	2	1	600	h1	150	34,000	170
Total	6	6	1,725			14,700	385	Oneida, N. Y.	1	1	175			1,600	38
NEW YORK:								Richmond, N. Y.	1	1	200			1,800	40
Montgomery	1			h1	100	34,000	170	Providence, R. I.	1	1	300			1,800	50
New York	2	1	600	h1	150	1,600	38	Total	13	11	3,350	2	250	55,900	800
Oneida	1	1	175			1,800	40	MISSISSIPPI:							
Richmond	1	1	200			1,800	40	Lauderdale, Miss.	1	1	200			2,000	80
Total	6	3	975	2	250	37,400	288	SOUTHERN DIST.:							
PENNSYLVANIA:								Newcastle, Del	8	7	2,650	ph1		57,500	507
Chester	6	5	1,750	ph1		21,500	318	Baltimore, Md	1	1	300			2,000	40
Delaware	5	4	1,500	ph1		17,000	286	Cecil, Md	2	2	450			2,400	54
Lancaster	3	2	450	ph1		2,300	33	Kent, Md	1	1	250			2,000	30
Philadelphia	2	1	600	ph1		25,000	128	Chester, Pa	6	5	1,750	ph1		17,500	318
Total	16	12	4,300	4		65,800	765	Delaware, Pa	5	4	1,500	ph1		17,000	286
RHODE ISLAND:								Lancaster, Pa	3	2	450	ph1		2,300	33
Providence	1	1	300			1,800	50	Philadelphia, Pa	2	1	600	ph1		25,000	128
Total	1	1	300			1,800	50	Total	28	23	7,950	5		129,700	1,396
SUMMARY BY STATES.								SUMMARY BY CONFERENCES.							
STATES.								Eastern District	13	11	3,350	2	250	55,900	800
Connecticut	1	1	350			2,000	80	Mississippi	1	1	200			2,000	80
Delaware	8	7	2,650	ph1		57,500	507	Southern District	28	23	7,950	5		129,700	1,396
Maryland	4	4	1,000			6,400	124	Total	42	35	11,500	7	250	187,600	2,279



VI.—SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Number of organi- zations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.	COUNTIES.	Number of organi- zations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.
DELAWARE:								INDIANA—Con'd.							
Kent.	1	1	150			\$800	16	Starke	1	1	250			\$1,000	13
Newcastle	1			ph1			10	Steuben	1	1		sh1	50		12
Total	2	1	150	1		800	26	Sullivan	1	1	200	sh1	50	800	30
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:								Vigo							
Washington	1			h1	250		96	Wabash	1	1		sh1	85		25
FLORIDA:								Washington							
Alachua	1			ph1			16	Wells	1	1	300			650	24
Lake	1			ph1			19	White	2	2	375			1,300	55
Manatee	1			sh1	75		32	Total	55	34 1/2	7,900	16	385	32,010	1,193
Nassau	1			ph1			11	IOWA:							
Orange	1			ph1			25	Adair	1	1	200			1,000	55
Saint John	1			ph1			16	Allamakee	2	1 1/2	200			400	40
Total	6			6	75		119	Appanoose	1	1	250			600	30
GEORGIA:								Audubon							
Brooks	1			ph1			18	Boone	2	1 1/2	400			1,050	61
Fulton	1			ph1		25	32	Buchanan	1	1		sh1	40		20
Milton	1			h1	100	10	15	Buena Vista	2	1	100	ph1		700	31
Taylor	1			ph1		5	16	Butler	1	1		h1	200		40
Total	4			4	100	40	81	Carroll	1	1		sh1	40		16
IDAHO:								Cass							
Ada	3	1	200	sh2	125	2,000	90	Cedar	1	1	125			1,000	24
Latah	2	1	200	sh1	50	2,000	58	Clarke	2	2	405			505	22
Total	5	2	400	3	175	4,000	148	Clay	1	1		ph1		1,000	22
ILLINOIS:								Dallas							
Boone	1	1	75			1,000	27	Decatur	1	1	250			900	17
Clark	1	1	200			400	42	Dickinson	1	1	400	sh1	50	4,000	32
Coles	1	1	200			800	33	Dickinson	1	1	400	sh1	50	400	30
Cook	2	2	500			31,000	252	Fayette	1	1	90			400	17
Edwards	1	1	200			900	30	Fremont	1	1		ph1		400	32
Ford	1	1		sh1	50		15	Grundy	1	1		ph1		400	6
Iroquois	1	1	200			1,000	27	Guthrie	1	1		ph1		1,000	13
Jefferson	2	1	100	sh1	75	500	57	Hardin	1	1		ph1		400	22
Kankakee	2	1	300	h1	150	1,000	63	Harrison	1	1	150			1,000	34
Lasalle	1	1	400			3,000	44	Henry	1	1	250			500	21
McLean	1	1	400			300	22	Jasper	1	1	250			500	22
Macoupin	1	1	175			2,000	28	Jefferson	2	2		sh1/2	100		41
Mercer	1	1	200			2,000	27	Jones	2	1	200	ph1		700	22
Perry	1	1		sh1	50		15	Keokuk	2	1	600	ph1		1,000	45
Piatt	1	1		sh1	40		26	Kossuth	1	1	175			1,000	40
Rock Island	1	1		h1	40	8,000	26	Lee	1	1		sh1	70		14
Sangamon	1	1	250				10	Lee	3	2	375	ph1		1,500	45
Stephenson	1	1	200				9	Linn	1	1	200			1,200	35
Tazewell	1	1		ph1		500	30	Madison	1	1	400			1,200	45
Wayne	2	1	150				71	Marion	1	1		sh1/2	100	1,500	73
Winnebago	2			h1/2	400		871	Marshall	3	1	225	sh1/2		1,500	11
Total	24	16	3,550	8	765	52,400	871	Mitchell	1	1		ph1		1,200	47
INDIANA:								Monona							
Benton	1			ph1		700	24	Muscatine	2	1	200	sh1	40	1,000	32
Blackford	1	1	300				44	O'Brien	1	1	125			800	30
Boone	4	2	250	ph1		1,200	44	Page	2	1	200	sh1	60	1,700	45
Carroll	1	1	200			600	16	Palo Alto	1	1	250			1,800	53
Cass	1			ph1			9	Polk	2	1	500	ph1		11,000	107
Dekalb	1			ph1			13	Pottawattamie	3	2 1/2	600			3,100	137
Elkhart	1	1	150			500	12	Poweshiek	2	1	168	ph1		1,000	39
Fulton	3	3	550			3,100	110	Ringgold	2			sh1/2	40		16
Grant	2	2	400			1,200	65	Sac	1	1		h1	100		17
Hamilton	1	1	125			1,000	32	Shelby	2	1 1/2	300			850	45
Hancock	1	1	150			1,200	62	Story	2	1	300	ph1		1,000	66
Henry	2	0 1/4	300			2,350	88	Tama	1	1	100			125	9
Howard	4	4	700				6	Taylor	3	0 1/2	210	ph2			28
Lagrange	1			ph1		800	40	Union	1	1	200			1,000	22
Madison	2	1	200	ph1		4,000	38	Van Buren	2	1	150	h1	150	450	26
Marion	1	1	400				26	Wapello	1	1	400	ph1/2		800	28
Marshall	2	2	450	ph1/2	50		40	Warren	1	1	300			1,500	30
Miami	2	2		ph1		1,700	40	Washington	3	2	450	ph1		1,400	30
Monroe	1			ph1			9	Wayne	1	1	200			900	2
Newton	1	2	550			2,400	87	Webster	1	1		ph1			15
Noble	2	1	300			400	23	Winnebago	1	1	250	ph1		1,000	63
Owen	1	1		ph1			9	Woodbury	1	1					
Posey	1	1	300			800	9	Total	85	48	11,240	34	1,290	58,925	2,197
Pulaski	1	1	200			800	24	KANSAS:							
Ripley	1	1	300	h1	150	1,000	23	Anderson	1			h1	100		34
Rush	2	2	600			1,200	42	Bourbon	1	1	150	sh1	50	1,200	42
Saint Joseph	2	2	450			2,200	65	Butler	1			sh2	125		30
Shelby	2	2					6	Cherokee	2	2		sh2	100		47
							6	Cloud	2	2		ph2			45
							6	Cowley	1	1		ph1			31
							6	Crawford	2	2		sh1	50		23
							6	Dickinson	1	1		ph1			11
							6	Doniphan	1	1	200	ph1		400	45
							6	Edwards	1	1	100			300	11
							6	Elk	3	1	200	sh2	100	800	34
							6	Franklin	1	1	300			1,400	96

VI.—SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Number of organi- zations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.	COUNTIES.	Number of organi- zations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.
KANSAS—Con'd.								MICHIGAN :							
Greenwood	2			sh1,2 ph1	75		49	Allegan	3	3	700			\$5,000	183
Harvey	1	1R	200				43	Antrim	3	1	200	ph2		300	66
Jackson	1						8	Barry	3	2	350	sh1	50	2,800	66
Jefferson	2	1	200	ph1		\$400	58	Bay	3	1R	300				25
Labette	4	1	200	sh1,2,3 ph1	150	300	110	Benzie	2			h2	250		40
Leavenworth	1	1R	200				12	Berrien	2	1	125	ph1	150	2,000	25
Linn	2						24	Branch	2			h1,2			53
Lyon	2	1R	200	sh2	100		42	Calhoun	5	3	3,600	ph1,2	150	30,550	903
McPherson	1			ph1			14	Clare	1			sh1	50		3
Marion	4			sh4	50		336	Clinton	3			ph3			62
Marshall	1			ph1			13	Delta	1			ph1			6
Mitchell	1	1	75			500	53	Eaton	6	4	725	h1,2	200	3,800	195
Montgomery	2			sh2	100		54	Emmet	2			sh1,2			42
Nemaha	1			ph1			22	Genesee	4	1	350	sh1,2,3	60	2,000	133
Norton	2			sh2	110		30	Grand Traverse	2			sh1,2	50		25
Osborne	3	1	250	sh1,2	50	1,000	69	Gratiot	4	4	1,050	ph1		6,000	148
Phillips	2			sh2	100		42	Hillsdale	4	4	1,000			4,800	166
Pottawatomie	1	1R	200				25	Ingham	4	2	500	sh1,2	100	2,400	144
Pratt	1			ph1		600	47	Ionia	6	1	250	h1,2	150	1,000	116
Rawlins	1	1	250			500	40	Iron	1			sh1	50		23
Reno	1	1	150			500	40	Isabella	2	1	200	sh1	50	1,200	35
Rice	1	1	200			1,300	40	Jackson	5	2	400	ph3		2,200	120
Rooks	2			sh1,2 ph1	75		45	Kalamazoo	2			ph2			50
Rush	1	1	90			450	42	Kent	7	4	495	h1,2,3	150	1,800	191
Saline	1			ph1			6	Lapeer	2	1	200	ph2,3		1,500	64
Sadwick	2	1	200	ph1		750	56	Lenawee	2			ph1			18
Shawnee	1	1	300		50	4,750	95	Livingston	1			ph2			31
Smith	1			sh1			12	Macomb	2	2	650			2,500	73
Sumner	1			ph1			20	Manistee	2	1	50	sh1	50	150	57
Washington	1			sh1			30	Mason	1	1	120			200	20
Wilson	1	2	500			1,300	30	Mecosta	1	1	150			600	31
Woodson	1			sh1	75		30	Menominee	1	1	80			350	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>4,165</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>2,210</b>	<b>15,950</b>	<b>1,990</b>	Midland	2	1	200	sh1	50	1,200	67
KENTUCKY :								Misaukee	1	1				15	
Fayette	1			ph1			4	Montcalm	8	6	1,010	sh1,2	125	6,875	303
Grayson	1			ph1		400	27	Muskegon	1			ph1			12
Hart	1	1	200				14	Newaygo	1			ph1			27
Jefferson	1			h1	300		18	Oakland	4	2	550	ph2		2,500	51
Logan	1	0 1/2	200			400	18	Oceana	3	1	70	sh2	110	200	96
Warren	1			h1	200		8	Osceola	2			sh1,2	70		41
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1 1/2</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>80</b>	Otsego	1			ph1			26
LOUISIANA :								Ottawa	3	2	450	sh1	80	3,300	144
Ascension	1	1	150			200	31	Presque Isle	1			sh1	50		15
Ayoelles	1	1	200				31	Saginaw	3	1	300	h1,2	150	2,000	165
East Baton Rouge	1			sh1	100		20	Saint Joseph	2	1	100	ph1		350	50
Natchitoches	1	1	300				29	Sanilac	1						9
Orleans	1			h1	200		29	Shiawassee	3	2	450	h1	50	3,400	149
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>116</b>	Tuscola	5	4	900	ph1		5,600	201
MAINE :								Van Buren	4	2	350	sh2	240	1,100	98
Aroostook	7	1	100	sh6 h1	475	500	98	Washtenaw	1			sh1	75		46
Cumberland	4			sh1,4 ph2	225		96	Wayne	1			ph1			20
Franklin	1			ph1			10	Wexford	1			sh1	35		39
Oxford	4	1	250	sh1,3 ph2,4	75	1,000	70	<b>Total</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>15,875</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>2,545</b>	<b>104,075</b>	<b>4,715</b>
Penobscot	1			ph1			3	MINNESOTA :							
Sagadahoc	1	0 1/2	400			1,500	11	Bigstone	1			ph1			39
Somerset	6	2 1/2	800	sh3	240	4,400	164	Blue Earth	5	4	900	sh1	50	4,650	250
Washington	1			ph1			7	Brown	1	1	200			200	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4 1/2</b>	<b>1,550</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1,015</b>	<b>7,400</b>	<b>459</b>	Cass	1			h1	75		61
MARYLAND :								Chippewa	1			ph1		5	
City of Baltimore	1			h1	100		23	Cottonwood	1			ph1			21
MASSACHUSETTS :								Crow Wing	2			sh2	150		37
Bristol	2			ph2			39	Dodge	1	1R	150			800	59
Dukes	1			h1			7	Douglas	1	1R	75				25
Essex	5	1	300	h2,4 ph3	250	2,500	127	Faribault	1					2,000	75
Franklin	1			ph1			24	Freshorn	1			sh1	50	350	64
Hampden	1			ph1			19	Goodhue	2	1R	100	ph1			70
Hampshire	1			ph1			8	Hennepin	1	1	500			6,000	120
Middlesex	1			h1	50		10	Isanti	4			ph3			73
Suffolk	1			h1	200		41	LeSueur	1						18
Worcester	2	1	300	h1	150	3,000	215	McLeod	1	2	400			1,600	80
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>5,900</b>	<b>490</b>	Marshall	2			h2	300		40
								Martin	1						29
								Meeker	3	1	200	sh1,2	50	500	76
								Mower	3			ph1,2			73
								Nobles	1			ph3	100		25

VI.—SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.		Number of organi- zations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.	COUNTIES.	Number of organi- zations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.
<b>MINNESOTA—Con'd.</b>									<b>NEVADA :</b>							
Orsted	2	2	400				\$1,400	163	Churchill	1	1	100			\$525	14
Stertail	1	1		sh1	60			50	Lyon	1			ph1			6
Hope	4	2	300	ph2			1,300	92	Storey	1	1	200	ph1		1,500	30
Ramsey	2	{1R}	450				2,000	88	Washoe	1						
Redwood	3	{2 1/2}	250				1,550	98	Total	4	2	300	2		2,025	56
Rice	4	1	85	sh2	80		400	94	<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE :</b>							
Saint Louis	1	1		h1	300			53	Hillsboro	3			h3	425		69
Sibley	1	1	100				500	12	Sullivan	1	1	200			500	43
Stearns	2	2	350				1,900	91	Total	4	1	200	3	425	500	112
Steele	1	1	185				1,300	90	<b>NEW JERSEY :</b>							
Stevens	4	1	75	ph1			400	26	Burlington	1			ph1			12
Todd	1	1		sh2,3	150			124	Camden	1	1	150				20
Wabasha	1	1	170	ph1			700	25	Cumberland	1	1	125				28
Wadena	2	1		ph1				30	Gloucester	1	1	150			1,000	18
Wright	2	1		ph1				25	Passaic	1			h1	200		7
Yellow Medicine	1	1		ph1					Total	5	3	425	2	200	1,000	85
Total	71	31 3/8	5,215	33	1,365		27,550	2,313	<b>NEW YORK :</b>							
<b>MISSOURI :</b>									Cattaraugus	6	1R	200	{h1, sh1, ph3}	160		114
Bates	2	1	150	ph1			600	27	Cayuga	2	{1R}	400	{h1, sh1, ph2}	150		59
Butler	1	1		sh1	40			19	Chauteauqua	2	{1}				500	65
Caldwell	1	1		ph1				26	Chemung	1			sh1	60		13
Cass	2	1	200	h1	300		750	52	Erie	3			h1,3	300		92
Davies	1	1	250				600	43	Essex	1			ph2,3	150		21
Howard	1	1		h1	200			20	Franklin	1			h1			18
Jackson	1	1		h1	500			96	Genesee	1			ph1			12
Jasper	1	1	300				1,200	46	Herkimer	1			ph1			15
Johnson	1	1		sh1	75			47	Jefferson	3	3	700	ph1		7,000	85
Linn	1	1		sh1	75		700	26	Kings	1			h1	250		79
Livingston	1	1	150					50	Madison	1			ph1			30
Macon	1	1		sh1	50			32	Monroe	1			ph1			12
Mercer	1	1		sh1	50			43	Niagara	1	1	200			2,000	25
Newton	1	1		sh1	75			14	Oneida	1	1	300			3,000	78
Ozark	1	1		ph1			1,500	47	Onondaga	1	1	200			4,000	80
Pettis	1	1	250					12	Orange	1			h1	150		25
Phelps	1	1		ph1				12	Orleans	1	1	250			2,000	20
Polk	1	1		h1	100			24	Oswego	5	1	300	{h1, sh1, ph2}	200	1,800	138
Saint Clair	1	1		ph2	300			24	Saint Lawrence	5	2	450	{sh1, ph2,3}	50	3,000	125
Saint Louis	1	1		h1	300		1,000	55	Saratoga	1			ph1			15
Vernon	1	1	200					97	Steuben	1			ph1			22
Total	24	7	1,500	17	1,765		6,350	815	Warren	1			sh1	50		33
<b>MONTANA :</b>									<b>NEBRASKA :</b>							
Madison	1			ph1				15	Boone	1			ph1			25
Park	1	1	200				1,250	34	Buffalo	2			ph2			45
Total	2	1	200	1			1,250	49	Burt	1	1	125			1,200	45
<b>NEBRASKA :</b>									<b>NORTH CAROLINA :</b>							
Boone	1			ph1				25	Caldwell	1	1	150			100	20
Buffalo	2			ph2				45	Catawba	1			sh1	300		18
Burt	1	1	125					10	Iredell	1			ph1			12
Colfax	1			ph1				10	Watauga	2	2	250			400	33
Custer	1			ph1			300	25	Total	5	3	400	2	300	500	83
Dakota	1	1	100				1,000	24	<b>NORTH DAKOTA :</b>							
Dodge	1	1	100					30	Emmons	1			ph1			18
Douglas	1			ph1				12	Grand Forks	1						35
Franklin	1			ph1				12	Nelson	1						25
Furnas	2			sh1,2	40			29	Sargent	1			ph1			17
Greeley	1			ph1				10	Total	4			2			95
Hamilton	2			sh1,2	50			31	<b>OHIO :</b>							
Harlan	1			ph1				11	Adams	1			sh1	125		10
Hitchcock	1			ph1				15	Allen	1			h1	150		11
Holt	1			ph1				15	Ashland	1			ph1			16
Keyapaha	1			ph1			7,500	20	Belmont	1			h1	100		9
Lancaster	1	1	200					20	Clark	1	2	375			1,400	61
Merrick	1			sh1	50			9	Clinton	2	2					20
Nemaha	1			ph1				33	Columbiana	1			ph1			93
Otoe	2			ph2				27	Cuyahoga	2			ph2			9
Platte	1	1	75				400	9	Delaware	1			ph1			6
Polk	1			ph1				9	Fayette	1			ph1			66
Richardson	1			ph1				33	Franklin	1	1	500			6,000	66
Saline	1			ph1				33	Greene	2			{h1,2}	75		29
Seward	2	1	100				600	50	Hamilton	1			ph1			13
Sheridan	1			ph1				27	Hardin	2	1	100			400	41
Valley	1			ph1				27	Henry	2	2	550			2,200	72
Washington	3	3	325				1,500	73	<b>TOTAL</b>							
Webster	1			sh1	50			20	38	9	1,025	29	190	12,500	823	
York	2			ph2				65								

VI.—SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Number of organi- zations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.	COUNTIES.	Number of organi- zations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.
<b>OHIO—Cont'd.</b>								<b>SOUTH DAKOTA— Cont'd.</b>							
Highland	1	1	250			\$1,000	20	Codington	1			ph1			34
Huron	2			h1/2 ph1	200		48	Davison	1			sh1	60		13
Knox	1	1	500			1,800	47	Day	1			sh1	50		13
Licking	2	1	300	ph1		1,800	30	Edmunds	1			sh1	200		30
Logan	2			h1/2 ph1	175		23	Faulk	1			sh1	50		13
Lorain	2	1 1/2	500			1,200	46	Grant	1			h1	150		27
Lucas	1	1		ph1			17	Hand	1			ph1			28
Mahoning	1	1		ph1			17	Hutchinson	1	1	250			\$500	70
Marion	1	1		ph1			21	Hyde	1	1		sh1	40		13
Medina	1	1	150			500	14	Kingsbury	1			sh2	180		60
Meigs	1	1		ph1			7	Lake	2	2	500			1,400	87
Mercer	2	2	500			1,800	62	Lincoln	1	1		sh1	50		8
Miami	1	1		ph1			8	McCook	1	1	250			700	56
Morrow	3	2	500	ph1		2,500	64	McPherson	1	1		sh1	75		57
Ottawa	1	1		h1	100		22	Miner	1	1	200			500	19
Paulding	1	1		ph1			11	Minnehaha	3	2	550	sh1	20	2,400	83
Putnam	1	1		ph1			19	Turner	4	1	400	ph3		1,000	163
Richland	1	1	200			400	20	Union	3	1	200	sh1/2 ph1	100	900	66
Sandusky	1	1	200			1,500	54								
Scioto	1	1		sh1	50		10	<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2,350</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>7,400</b>	<b>884</b>
Summit	1	1		h1	150		29	<b>TENNESSEE:</b>							
Trumbull	2	1	300	ph1		1,000	47	Carroll	2	2	450			400	38
Van Wert	2	1	175	ph1		750	28	Cheatham	1	0 1/4	150			625	8
Wood	2	2	475	sh1	100	1,200	68	Cumberland	1			sh1	75		8
<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>21 1/2</b>	<b>5,575</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1,225</b>	<b>25,450</b>	<b>1,189</b>	Davidson	1			ph1			18
<b>OREGON:</b>								Hamilton	1	1	300			300	13
Benton	3	1	100	h1/2 sh1	200	500	42	Henry	1	1	250			300	5
Clackamas	1			sh1	50		8	Rhea	1	1	200			800	46
Cook	2	1	300	sh1	50	3,000	37	Robertson	1					40	36
Jackson	1			ph1			9	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5 1/4</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>2,425</b>	<b>211</b>
Josephine	1			ph1			8	<b>TEXAS:</b>							
Lane	2			sh1/2 ph1	50		37	Bosque	1			sh1	100		21
Linn	2			ph2			21	Collin	1			sh1	150		35
Marion	3	1	200	h1/2 sh1	200	600	67	Dallas	1			h1	300		40
Morrow	1			sh1	30		17	Ellis	1			sh1	200		15
Multnomah	3	2	500	ph1		2,500	217	Fannin	2			sh2	350		58
Umatilla	3	1	300	h1/2 sh1	125	2,000	131	Hill	2	1	800	sh1	350	800	145
Washington	2	1	250	sh1	50	1,200	55	Hopkins	2			sh2	250		30
Yamhill	2	1	150	sh1	50	1,500	34	Kaufman	1			sh1	150		17
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>11,300</b>	<b>683</b>	Navarro	1			sh1	100		36
<b>PENNSYLVANIA:</b>								Rockwall	1			sh1	100		19
Allegheny	2	1 1/2	350			2,000	101	Titus	1			sh1	200		15
Bedford	1	1	200			500	15	Van Zandt	1			sh1	500		21
Berks	2			h1/2 ph1	100		56	<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2,750</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>452</b>
Bradford	1			ph1			13	<b>UTAH:</b>							
Cameron	1			ph1			5	Salt Lake	1			ph1			29
Clinton	1			ph1			25	<b>VERMONT:</b>							
Crawford	3	0 1/2	250	h1/2 sh3/5 ph2	210		43	Addison	5			ph5			55
Erie	5			sh1/2 ph2	180		90	Chittenden	2			h1/2 ph1	200		40
Huntingdon	1	1	200	h1		400	15	Franklin	4	2	550	ph2		2,600	120
Lehigh	1			h1	100		24	Grand Isle	1			ph1			6
Lycoming	2	2	500			10,500	91	Lamoille	1			ph1			34
Philadelphia	1			h1	150		74	Orange	2			ph2			16
Potter	6	1	200	sh4/5 ph1	240	300	120	Orleans	2			h2	350		82
Sullivan	1			sh1	60		25	Rutland	1			h1	100		10
Susquehanna	1			sh1	60		15	Washington	2	1	300	h1	75	1,000	37
Tioga	1	1	250			1,000	28	Windham	2	1	300	ph1		900	85
Verango	1			ph1			36	Windsor	4			h1/4 ph3	100		41
Warren	3	1	200	ph2		800	57	<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>526</b>
Washington	2	1	200	h1	100	800	51	<b>VIRGINIA:</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>10 1/2</b>	<b>2,350</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>884</b>	Frederick	1			sh1	100		17
<b>RHODE ISLAND:</b>								Loudoun	1			sh1	75		9
Kent	1			ph1			12	Page	1	1	300			1,000	31
Providence	1			h1	100		14	Rockingham	1			sh1	75		6
Washington	4	4	500			1,025	82	Shenandoah	2	1	300	h1	200	800	51
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>114</b>
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA:</b>								<b>WASHINGTON:</b>							
Beadle	1			sh1	50		17	Clarke	1	1	150			2,000	32
Brookings	1			ph1			16	Cowlitz	3	1	100	ph1		800	37
Clark	1			sh1	75		11	Columbia	1	1	150			2,000	50
								King	3	1	300	sh1/2 ph1	75	3,500	157
								Kititas	1			sh1	50		9
								Pacific	1	1	175			1,200	24
								Pierce	2	1	200	sh2	150	3,500	74

VI.—SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Number of organizations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.	STATES, ETC.	Number of organizations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.
WASHINGTON—Con.	2	1	200	shl	50	\$2,500	46	New Hampshire	4	1	200	3	425	\$500	112
Spokane	1			phl			40	New Jersey	5	3	425	2	200	1,000	85
Thurston	1						10	New York	42	13	3,000	29	1,520	23,000	1,175
Wallawalla	1	1	300			3,000	54	North Carolina	5	3	400	2	300	500	83
Whitcom	1			shl	75		10	North Dakota	4			2			35
Whitman	3	2	350	shl	75	1,550	57	Ohio	55	21 1/2	5,775	31	1,225	27,450	1,189
Total	21	10	1,925	10	475	20,050	569	Oregon	23	8	1,800	15	865	11,000	683
WEST VIRGINIA:								Pennsylvania	36	10 1/2	2,350	25	1,200	16,000	884
Kanawha	1			shl	75		11	Rhode Island	6	4	500	2	100	1,000	384
Marion	1	1	150			800	23	South Dakota	30	9	2,350	21	1,100	7,400	384
Preston	1	1	200			1,200	12	Tennessee	19	5 1/2	1,350	3	75	2,400	431
Ritchie	1	1	100			500	21	Texas	15	1	800	14	2,700	800	29
Wood	1			hl	100		69	Utah	1						29
Total	5	3	450	2	175	2,500	136	Vermont	26	4	1,150	22	825	4,500	626
WISCONSIN:								Virginia	6	2	600	4	400	1,800	114
Adams	1			shl	50		27	Washington	21	19	1,925	19	475	20,050	569
Barron	1	1	100			800	29	West Virginia	5	3	450	2	175	2,500	136
Brown	3	3	475			1,900	85	Wisconsin	58	43	7,045	15	410	28,850	1,892
Brown	3	3	460			1,900	123	Total	965	418 1/2	94,627	555	27,865	644,675	28,891
Clark	1			phl			14								
Crawford	2	1	100	phl		500	55								
Dane	2	1	100	hl	200	800	68								
Door	2	1	150	phl		500	41								
Dunn	3	3	875			2,300	104								
Grant	1	1	120			800	41								
Green	1	1	150			500	28								
Green Lake	1	1	150			500	38								
Jefferson	1	1	150			500	57								
Juneau	2	{R {L	300			500	31								
Langlade	1			shl	50		16								
Mariette	1			phl		750	37								
Marquette	1	1	150			5,000	76								
Milwaukee	1	1	400			1,150	75								
Monroe	2	2	250			350	20								
Pepin	1	1	100			100	89								
Pierce	3	1	75	shl 2 phl 1	50		32								
Portage	2	1	150			1,000	42								
Racine	2	{R {L	290			600	75								
Richland	2	2	350			900	70								
Rock	2	1	200			1,500	60								
Sauk	2	1	200	hl	60	450	40								
Shawano	2	2		ph2			31								
Vernon	4	4	675			1,250	132								
Walworth	1	1	250			1,000	42								
Waupaca	3	{R {L	350	ph1		600	80								
Wausara	3	3	475			2,100	229								
Winnebago	2	1	150	ph1		800	45								
Wood	1	1	100			300	30								
Total	58	43	7,045	15	410	28,850	1,892								

BY CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS

CONFERENCES.	Number of organizations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.
ARKANSAS:							
Benton, Ark.	1			hl	40		23
Boone, Ark.	1			shl	100		28
Crawford, Ark.	1	1	300				14
Fulton, Ark.	1			shl	75		12
Hot Spring, Ark.	1			hl	25		18
Madison, Ark.	1			hl	50		15
Miller, Ark.	1	1	250				15
Pike, Ark.	1			shl	100		28
Pulaski, Ark.	1			hl	25		16
Sebastian, Ark.	1			shl	75		11
Van Buren, Ark.	1			hl	25		157
Washington, Ark.	4	1	300	hl 2 sh 2	175	1,000	363
Total	15	3	850	12	700	1,000	363
ATLANTIC:							
Kent, Del.	1	1	150			800	16
Newcastle, Del.	1			phl			10
Washington, D. C.	1			hl	250		96
City of Baltimore, Md.	1			hl	100		23
Burlington, N. J.	1			phl			12
Camden, N. J.	1	1	150				20
Cumberland, N. J.	1	1	125				28
Gloucester, N. J.	1	1	150			1,000	18
Passaic, N. J.	1			hl	200		7
Kings, N. Y.	1			hl	250		79
Total	10	4	675	6	800	1,800	309
CALIFORNIA:							
Maricopa, Ariz.	1			phl		35,000	12
Alameda, Cal.	1	1	1,200			43,000	418
Fresno, Cal.	3	1	1,400	shl	75	4,850	275
Humboldt, Cal.	3	3	705				103
Lake, Cal.	2			ph2			14
Lassen, Cal.	1	1	140			1,100	13
Los Angeles, Cal.	3	3	460			7,350	174
Mendocino, Cal.	1			phl			12
Monterey, Cal.	1			shl	75		12
Napa, Cal.	4	4	955			7,900	260
Nevada, Cal.	1			phl			18
Orange, Cal.	1	1	250			1,000	50
Sacramento, Cal.	1	1	150			2,000	44
San Diego, Cal.	2	1	400	shl	75	3,000	101
San Francisco, Cal.	1	1	500			20,000	160
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	1	1		hl	150		30
Santa Clara, Cal.	1	1	300			2,000	40
Solano, Cal.	1	1	108			21,200	32
Sonoma, Cal.	3	2	1,000			2,450	265
Tulare, Cal.	2	2	450			4,500	107
Yolo, Cal.	1	1	250			4,500	58
Churchill Nev.	1	1	100			525	14
Lyon, Nev.	1			phl			6
Storey, Nev.	1			phl			6
Washoe, Nev.	1	1	200			1,500	30
Salt Lake, Utah	1			phl			29
Total	40	26	8,628	12	375	159,175	2,323

SUMMARY BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

STATES, ETC.	Number of organizations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.
Arizona	1					700	1,000
Arkansas	15	3	850			12	375
California	34	24	8,328			157,150	2,226
Colorado	13	2	650			1,075	414
Connecticut	3	1	150				91
Delaware	2	1	150				26
District of Columbia	1					250	96
Florida	6					250	119
Georgia	4					400	81
Idaho	5	2	400			3	175
Illinois	24	16	3,550			8	765
Indiana	55	34 1/2	7,900			16	385
Iowa	85	48	11,249			34	1,290
Kansas	67	21	4,165			47	2,210
Kentucky	6	1 1/2	400			4	500
Louisiana	5	3	650			2	300
Maine	25	4 1/2	1,550			19	1,015
Maryland	1					1	100
Massachusetts	15	2	600			13	650
Michigan	134	63	15,875			70	2,545
Minnesota	71	31 1/2	5,215			23	1,365
Missouri	24	7	1,500			17	1,765
Montana	2	1	200			1	1,250
Nebraska	38	2	1,025			29	190
Nevada	4	2	300			2	2,625



VI.—SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS—CONTINUED.

CONFERENCES.	Number of organi- zations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.	CONFERENCES.	Number of organi- zations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.
<b>KANSAS—Con'd.</b>								<b>MICHIGAN—Con'd.</b>							
Phillips, Kan.	2			sh2	100		42	Presque Isle, Mich.	1			sh1	50		15
Pottawatomie, Kan.	1	1R	200				25	Saginaw, Mich.	3	1	300	h1/2 ph1/2	150	\$2,000	165
Pratt, Kan.	1			sh1	200		26	Saint Joseph, Mich.	12	1	100	ph1		350	50
Rawlins, Kan.	1	1	250			\$600	34	Sanilac, Mich.	1			h1	50	3,400	149
Reno, Kan.	1	1	150			500	40	Shiawassee, Mich.	3	2	450	h1		5,600	201
Rice, Kan.	1	1	200			1,300	40	Tuscola, Mich.	5	4	900	ph1	240	1,100	98
Rooks, Kan.	2			sh1/2 ph1/2	75		45	Van Buren, Mich.	4	2	350	sh2	75		46
Rush, Kan.	1	1	90				42	Washtenaw, Mich.	1			sh1			20
Saline, Kan.	1			ph1		450	6	Wayne, Mich.	1			ph1			39
Sedgwick, Kan.	2	1	200	ph1		750	56	Wexford, Mich.	1			sh1	35		
Shawnee, Kan.	1	1	300			4,750	95	<b>Total.</b>	134	63	16,875	70	2,545	104,075	4,715
Smith, Kan.	1			sh1	50		12	<b>MINNESOTA :</b>							
Sumner, Kan.	1			ph1			12	Bigstone, Minn.	1			ph1			39
Washington, Kan.	1			sh1	50		20	Blue Earth, Minn.	5	4	900	sh1	50	4,650	250
Wilson, Kan.	1	2	500			1,300	30	Brown, Minn.	1	1	200			200	24
Woodson, Kan.	1			sh1	75		30	Cass, Minn.	1			h1	75		61
<b>Total.</b>	67	21	4,165	47	2,210	15,950	1,990	Chippewa, Minn.	1			ph1			5
<b>MAINE :</b>								Cottonwood, Minn.	1			ph1			21
Aroostook, Me.	7	1	100	sh6 h1	475	500	98	Dodge, Minn.	2			sh2	150		37
Cumberland, Me.	4			sh1/4 ph2	225		96	Crow Wing, Minn.	1	1	150			800	59
Franklin, Me.	1			ph1			10	Douglas, Minn.	1	1R	75				25
Oxford, Me.	4	1	250	sh1/3 ph2/3	75	1,000	70	Faribault, Minn.	1	1	225			2,000	78
Penobscot, Me.	1			ph1			3	Freeborn, Minn.	1	1	100	sh1	50	350	64
Sagadahoc, Me.	6	0 1/2	400			1,500	11	Goodhue, Minn.	2	1R	100	ph1		6,000	120
Somerset, Me.	1	2 1/3	800	sh3	240	4,400	164	Hennepin, Minn.	1	1	500	ph3			73
Washington, Me.	1			ph1			7	Isanti, Minn.	4						18
<b>Total.</b>	25	4 2/3	1,550	19	1,015	7,400	459	Le Sueur, Minn.	1					1,600	80
<b>MICHIGAN :</b>								McLeod, Minn.	1	2	400	h2	300		40
Allegan, Mich.	3	3	700			5,000	183	Marshall, Minn.	2						29
Antrim, Mich.	3	1	200	ph2		300	66	Martin, Minn.	1			sh1/2 ph1/2	50	500	76
Barry, Mich.	3	2	350	sh1	50	2,800	66	Meeker, Minn.	3	1	200	ph1/3 ph3			73
Bay, Mich.	1	1R	300				25	Mower, Minn.	3			h1	100		25
Benzie, Mich.	2			h2	250		40	Nobles, Minn.	1	2	400			1,400	103
Berrien, Mich.	2			ph1			25	Olmsted, Minn.	2	2		sh1	60		50
Branch, Mich.	2	1	125	h1	150	2,000	53	Ontario, Minn.	2	2	300	ph2		1,300	92
Calhoun, Mich.	5	3	3,600	h1/2 ph1/2	150	36,950	903	Pope, Minn.	4	2	400			2,000	88
Clare, Mich.	1			sh1	50		3	Ramsey, Minn.	2	1R 1 1/2	450			1,550	98
Clinton, Mich.	3			ph3			62	Redwood, Minn.	3	2 1/4	85	sh2	80	400	94
Delta, Mich.	1			ph1			6	Rice, Minn.	4	1	250	h1	300		53
Eaton, Mich.	6	4	725	h1/2 sh1/2	200	3,800	195	Saint Louis, Minn.	1	1	100			500	12
Emmet, Mich.	2			ph2			42	Sibley, Minn.	1	3	350			1,900	91
Genesee, Mich.	4	1	350	sh1/3 ph2/3	60	2,000	133	Stearns, Minn.	3	2	185			1,300	90
Grand Traverse, Mich.	2			sh1/2 ph1/2	50		25	Steele, Minn.	2	2		ph1			26
Gratiot, Mich.	4	4	1,050			6,000	148	Stevens, Minn.	1			sh2/3 ph1/3	150	400	124
Hillsdale, Mich.	4	4	1,000			4,800	166	Todd, Minn.	4	1	75				25
Ingham, Mich.	4	2	500	sh1/2 h1	100	2,400	144	Wabasha, Minn.	1	1	170	ph1		700	45
Ionia, Mich.	6	1	250	sh1/5 ph3	150	1,000	116	Wadena, Minn.	2			ph1			30
Iron, Mich.	1			sh1	50	1,200	35	Wright, Minn.	2			ph1			25
Isabella, Mich.	2	1	200	sh1	50	2,200	120	Yellow Medicine, Minn.	1			ph1			18
Jackson, Mich.	5	2	400	ph3			50	Emmons, N. D.	1			ph1			35
Kalamazoo, Mich.	2			h1/3 ph2/3	150	1,800	191	Grand Forks, N. D.	1						25
Kent, Mich.	7	4	495	h1/3 ph2/3		1,500	64	Nelson, N. D.	1			ph1			17
Lapeer, Mich.	2	1	200	ph1			18	Sargent, N. D.	1						
Lenawee, Mich.	2			ph2			31	<b>Total.</b>	75	31 1/3	5,215	35	1,365	27,550	2,408
Livingston, Mich.	1			ph1			73	<b>MISSOURI :</b>							
Macomb, Mich.	2	2	650			2,500	57	Bates, Mo.	2	1	150	ph1		600	27
Manistee, Mich.	2	1	50	sh1	50		20	Butler, Mo.	1			sh1	40		19
Mason, Mich.	1	1	120				31	Caldwell, Mo.	1			ph1			26
Mecosta, Mich.	1	1	150				20	Cass, Mo.	2	1	200	h1	300	750	52
Memominee, Mich.	1	1	80				27	Daviess, Mo.	1	1	250			600	43
Midland, Mich.	2	1	200	sh1	50	1,200	67	Howard, Mo.	1			h1	200		20
Missaukee, Mich.	1			ph1			15	Jackson, Mo.	1			h1	500		96
Montcalm, Mich.	8	6	1,010	h1/2 sh1/2	125	6,875	303	Jasper, Mo.	1	1	300			1,200	46
Muskegon, Mich.	1			ph1			12	Johnson, Mo.	1			sh1	75		47
Newaygo, Mich.	1			ph1		2,500	27	Linn, Mo.	1	1	150	sh1	75		26
Oakland, Mich.	4	2	550				31	Livingston, Mo.	1			sh1	50		32
Oceana, Mich.	3	1	70	sh2	110	200	96	Macou, Mo.	1			sh1	50		45
Osceola, Mich.	2			sh1/2 ph1/2	70		26	Mercer, Mo.	1			sh1	75		14
Otsego, Mich.	1			ph1			144	Newton, Mo.	1			ph1			15
Ottawa, Mich.	3	2	450	sh1	80	3,300	144	Ozark, Mo.	1	1	250			1,500	47
								Pettis, Mo.	1			ph1			12
								Phelps, Mo.	1	1		h1	100		24
								Polk, Mo.	2			ph2			24
								Saint Clair, Mo.	1			h1	300		55
								Saint Louis, Mo.	1	1	200			1,000	97
								Vernon, Mo.	1						
								<b>Total.</b>	24	7	1,500	17	1,765	6,350	815

VI.—SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS—CONTINUED.

CONFERENCES.	Number of organi- zations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.	CONFERENCES.	Number of organi- zations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.
<b>NEBRASKA:</b>								<b>NORTH PACIFIC— CON'D.</b>							
Boone, Neb.	1			ph1			25	Jackson, Ore.	1			ph1			9
Buffalo, Neb.	1			ph2			45	Josephine, Ore.	1			ph1			8
Burt, Neb.	1	1	125			\$1,200	10	Lane, Ore.	2			sh1/2	50		37
Colfax, Neb.	1			ph1			10	Linn, Ore.	2			ph1/2			21
Custer, Neb.	1			ph1			25	Marion, Ore.	3	1	200	ph2			67
Dakota, Neb.	1	1	100			300	30	Multnomah, Ore.	3	2	500	h1/2	200	\$600	217
Dodge, Neb.	1	1	100			1,000	12	Washington, Ore.	2	1	250	sh1	50	1,200	55
Douglas, Neb.	1			ph1			29	Yamhill, Ore.	2	1	150	sh1	50	1,500	34
Franklin, Neb.	1			ph1			10	Clarke, Wash.	1	1	150			2,000	32
Furnas, Neb.	2			sh1/2	40		31	Cowlitz, Wash.	3	1	100	ph1		800	37
Greely, Neb.	1			ph1/2			11	King, Wash.	3	1	300	sh1/2	75	3,500	157
Hamilton, Neb.	2			sh1/2	50		15	Pacific, Wash.	1	1	175	ph1/2		1,200	24
Harlan, Neb.	1			ph1			15	Pierce, Wash.	3	1	200	sh2	150	3,500	74
Hitchcock, Neb.	1			ph1			20	Thurston, Wash.	1			ph1			10
Holt, Neb.	1			ph1			70	Whatcom, Wash.	1			sh1	75		10
Keyapaha, Neb.	1			ph1			25	Total	35	12	2,425	22	950	20,300	879
Lancaster, Neb.	1	1	200		50	7,500	15	<b>OHIO:</b>							
Merrick, Neb.	1			sh1	50		31	Adams, Ohio	1			sh1	125		10
Nemaha, Neb.	1			ph1			20	Allen, Ohio	1			h1	150		11
Otoe, Neb.	1			ph1			9	Ashland, Ohio	1			ph1			16
Platte, Neb.	2			ph2			9	Belmont, Ohio	1			ph1			9
Polk, Neb.	1	1	75			400	33	Clark, Ohio	1			h1	100		30
Richardson, Neb.	1			ph1			50	Clinton, Ohio	2	2	375			1,400	61
Saline, Neb.	1			ph1			27	Columbiana, Ohio	1			ph1			20
Seward, Neb.	1			ph1			73	Cuyahoga, Ohio	2			ph2			93
Sheridan, Neb.	2	1	100			600	20	Delaware, Ohio	1			ph1			9
Valley, Neb.	1			ph1			65	Fayette, Ohio	1			ph1			6
Washington, Neb.	3	3	325		50	1,500	20	Franklin, Ohio	1	1	500			6,000	66
Webster, Neb.	1			sh1			20	Greene, Ohio	2			h1/2	75		29
York, Neb.	2			ph2			25	Hamilton, Ohio	1			ph1			13
Total	38	9	1,025	29	190	12,500	829	Hardin, Ohio	2	1	100	ph1		400	41
<b>NEW ENGLAND:</b>								<b>NEW YORK:</b>							
Hartford, Conn.	1			ph1			12	Cayuga, N. Y.	2			h1/2	150		59
Litchfield, Conn.	1			ph1			27	Erie, N. Y.	3			sh1/2	300		92
New London, Conn.	1	1	150			2,000	52	Essex, N. Y.	1			h1	150		21
Bristol, Mass.	2			ph2			39	Franklin, N. Y.	1			ph1			18
Dukes, Mass.	1			ph1			7	Genesee, N. Y.	1			ph1			12
Essex, Mass.	5	1	300	h2/4	250	2,900	127	Herkimer, N. Y.	1			ph1			15
Franklin, Mass.	1			ph1			24	Jefferson, N. Y.	3	3	700			7,000	85
Hampden, Mass.	1			ph1			9	Madison, N. Y.	1			ph1			30
Hampshire, Mass.	1			ph1			18	Monroe, N. Y.	1			ph1			12
Middlesex, Mass.	1			h1	50		10	Niagara, N. Y.	1	1	200			2,000	25
Suffolk, Mass.	1			h1	200		41	Oneida, N. Y.	1	1	300			3,000	78
Worcester, Mass.	2	1	300	h1	150	3,000	215	Ontonago, N. Y.	1	1	200			4,000	80
Hillsboro, N. H.	3			h3	425		69	Orange, N. Y.	1			h1	150		25
Sullivan, N. H.	1	1	200			500	43	Orleans, N. Y.	1	1	250			2,000	29
Kent, B. I.	1			ph1			12	Oswego, N. Y.	5	1	300	h1	200	1,800	138
Providence, R. I.	1			h1	100		14	Saint Lawrence, N. Y.	5	2	450	sh1/2	50	3,000	125
Washington, R. I.	4	4	500			1,025	82	Saratoga, N. Y.	1			ph2			15
Total	28	8	1,450	20	1,175	9,425	801	Warren, N. Y.	1			sh1	50		33
<b>NEW YORK:</b>								<b>PENNSYLVANIA:</b>							
Cayuga, N. Y.	2			h1/2	150		59	Cattaraugus, N. Y.	6	1R	200	h1	160		114
Erie, N. Y.	3			sh1/2	300		92	Chautauque, N. Y.	2	{1R}	400	sh1/5			65
Essex, N. Y.	1			h1	150		21	Chemung, N. Y.	1	{1}		sh1	60		13
Franklin, N. Y.	1			ph1			18	Steuben, N. Y.	1			ph1			22
Genesee, N. Y.	1			ph1			12	Allegheny, Pa.	2	{1R}	350			2,000	101
Herkimer, N. Y.	1			ph1			15	Bedford, Pa.	1	{1}	200			500	15
Jefferson, N. Y.	3	3	700			7,000	85	Berks, Pa.	2			h1/2	100		56
Madison, N. Y.	1			ph1			30	Bradford, Pa.	1			ph1/2			13
Monroe, N. Y.	1			ph1			12	Cameron, Pa.	1			ph1			25
Niagara, N. Y.	1	1	200			2,000	25	Clinton, Pa.	1			ph1			25
Oneida, N. Y.	1	1	300			3,000	78	Crawford, Pa.	3	0 1/2	250	h1/2	210		43
Ontonago, N. Y.	1	1	200			4,000	80	Erie, Pa.	5			sh1			90
Orange, N. Y.	1			h1	150		25	Huntingdon, Pa.	1	1	200	sh3	180		90
Orleans, N. Y.	1	1	250			2,000	29				ph2		400		15
Oswego, N. Y.	5	1	300	h1	200	1,800	138								
Saint Lawrence, N. Y.	5	2	450	sh1/2	50	3,000	125								
Saratoga, N. Y.	1			ph2			15								
Warren, N. Y.	1			sh1	50		33								
Total	31	10	2,400	21	1,050	22,500	883								
<b>NORTH PACIFIC:</b>								<b>PENNSYLVANIA:</b>							
Benton, Ore.	3	1	100	h1/2	200	500	42	Cattaraugus, N. Y.	6	1R	200	h1	160		114
Clackamas, Ore.	1			sh1	50		8	Chautauque, N. Y.	2	{1R}	400	sh1/5			65
Coco, Ore.	2	1	300	sh1	50	3,000	37	Chemung, N. Y.	1	{1}		sh1	60		13

VI.—SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS—CONTINUED.

CONFERENCES.	Number of organi- zations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.	CONFERENCES.	Number of organi- zations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.
<b>PENNSYLVANIA—</b> Con'd. Lehigh, Pa. 1 2 500 h1 100 10,500 24 Lycoming, Pa. 1 1 200 sh4/5 240 300 120 Philadelphia, Pa. 1 1 200 ph1/5 60 25 Potter, Pa. 6 1 200 sh1 15 15 Sullivan, Pa. 1 1 250 sh1 60 28 Susquehanna, Pa. 1 1 250 ph1 80 36 Tioga, Pa. 1 1 200 ph2 800 57 Venango, Pa. 1 1 200 h1 100 800 51 Warren, Pa. 3 1 200 Washington, Pa. 2 1 200								<b>VERMONT:</b> Addison, Vt. 5 2 200 ph5 55 Chittenden, Vt. 2 2 200 h1/2 49 Franklin, Vt. 4 2 550 ph1/2 120 Grand Isle, Vt. 1 1 200 ph2 6 Lamolle, Vt. 1 1 200 ph1 24 Orange, Vt. 1 1 200 ph2 16 Orleans, Vt. 1 1 250 h2 82 Rutland, Vt. 1 1 100 h1 19 Washington, Vt. 1 1 300 h1 37 Windham, Vt. 1 1 300 h1 85 Windsor, Vt. 4 1 100 h1/4 ph3/5 41							
<b>Total</b>	46	13 1/2	2,950	32	1,420	16,800	1,098	<b>Total</b>	26	4	1,150	22	825	4,500	526
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA:</b> Beadle, S. D. 1 1 50 sh1 17 Brookings, S. D. 1 1 75 ph1 16 Clark, S. D. 1 1 34 ph1 11 Codrington, S. D. 1 1 13 sh1 34 Davison, S. D. 1 1 13 sh1 13 Day, S. D. 1 1 30 sh1 30 Edmunds, S. D. 1 1 13 sh1 13 Faulk, S. D. 1 1 27 h1 27 Grant, S. D. 1 1 28 ph1 28 Hand, S. D. 1 1 70 70 Hutchinson, S. D. 1 1 500 79 Hyde, S. D. 1 1 60 sh1 13 Kingsbury, S. D. 1 2 500 sh2 180 60 Lake, S. D. 1 1 87 87 Lincoln, S. D. 1 1 50 sh1 8 McCook, S. D. 1 1 700 56 McPherson, S. D. 1 1 57 sh1 19 Miner, S. D. 1 1 200 sh1 50 83 Minnehaha, S. D. 3 2 550 ph3 2,400 163 Turner, S. D. 4 1 400 Union, S. D. 3 1 200 sh1/2 ph1 100 900 66								<b>VIRGINIA:</b> Frederick, Va. 1 1 100 sh1 17 Loudoun, Va. 1 1 75 sh1 9 Page, Va. 1 1 300 1,000 31 Rockingham, Va. 1 1 75 sh1 6 Shenandoah, Va. 2 1 300 h1 200 51							
<b>Total</b>	30	9	2,350	21	1,100	7,400	884	<b>Total</b>	6	2	600	4	450	1,800	114
<b>TENNESSEE RIVER:</b> Grayson, Ky. 1 1 400 ph1 9 Hart, Ky. 1 1 27 27 Logan, Ky. 1 1 200 400 27 Warren, Ky. 1 1 200 h1 200 400 8 Carroll, Tenn. 2 2 450 8 Cheatham, Tenn. 1 1 150 625 8 Davidson, Tenn. 1 1 18 ph1 18 Dyer, Tenn. 1 1 300 13 Henry, Tenn. 1 1 45 45 Robertson, Tenn. 1 1 250 36								<b>WEST VIRGINIA:</b> Kanawha, W. Va. 1 1 75 sh1 11 Marion, W. Va. 1 1 800 23 Preston, W. Va. 1 1 200 1,200 12 Ritchie, W. Va. 1 1 500 500 21 Wood, W. Va. 1 1 100 h1 100 69							
<b>Total</b>	11	5 1/2	1,550	3	200	2,425	220	<b>Total</b>	5	3	450	2	175	2,500	136
<b>TEXAS:</b> Bosque, Tex. 1 1 100 sh1 21 Collin, Tex. 1 1 150 sh1 35 Dallas, Tex. 1 1 300 h1 40 Ellis, Tex. 1 1 15 15 Fannin, Tex. 2 2 350 sh2 58 Hill, Tex. 2 1 800 sh1 145 Hopkins, Tex. 2 2 250 sh2 39 Kaufman, Tex. 1 1 150 sh1 17 Navarro, Tex. 1 1 100 sh1 36 Rockwall, Tex. 1 1 100 sh1 19 Titus, Tex. 1 1 200 sh1 15 Van Zandt, Tex. 1 1 500 sh1 21								<b>WISCONSIN:</b> Adams, Wis. 1 1 100 sh1 50 Barron, Wis. 1 1 800 800 29 Brown, Wis. 3 3 475 1,900 85 Clark, Wis. 3 3 460 1,900 123 Crawford, Wis. 1 1 100 ph1 50 Dane, Wis. 2 2 100 h1 800 68 Door, Wis. 2 2 150 ph1 2,500 41 Dunn, Wis. 3 3 875 2,300 194 Grant, Wis. 1 1 120 800 41 Green, Wis. 1 1 150 500 28 Green Lake, Wis. 1 1 150 500 38 Jefferson, Wis. 2 2 300 500 57 Juneau, Wis. 1 1 50 sh1 31 Langlade, Wis. 1 1 750 16 Marinette, Wis. 1 1 150 ph1 37 Marquette, Wis. 1 1 400 5,000 76 Milwaukee, Wis. 2 2 250 1,150 75 Monroe, Wis. 1 1 100 350 29 Pepin, Wis. 3 1 75 sh1/2 100 89 Pierce, Wis. 3 1 100 ph1 1,000 32 Portage, Wis. 2 1 150 600 42 Racine, Wis. 2 2 350 900 75 Richland, Wis. 2 2 200 1,500 60 Rock, Wis. 1 1 200 450 40 Sauk, Wis. 2 2 200 h1 31 Shawano, Wis. 4 4 575 ph2 1,250 132 Vernon, Wis. 1 1 250 1,000 42 Walworth, Wis. 1 1 250 600 80 Waupaca, Wis. 3 3 350 ph1 2,100 229 Waushara, Wis. 3 3 475 800 45 Winnebago, Wis. 2 1 150 ph1 300 30 Wood, Wis. 1 1 100							
<b>Total</b>	15	1	800	14	2,750	800	452	<b>Total</b>	58	43	7,045	15	410	28,850	1,892
<b>UPPER COLUMBIA:</b> Ada, Idaho 3 1 200 sh2 90 Latah, Idaho 2 1 200 sh1 58 Morrow, Ore. 1 1 30 sh1 17 Umatilla, Ore. 3 1 300 h1/2 131 Columbia, Wash. 1 1 150 sh1 50 Kittitas, Wash. 2 1 200 sh1 50 2,500 46 Spokane, Wash. 1 1 300 3,000 54 Wallawalla, Wash. 1 1 350 sh1 1,550 57 Whitman, Wash. 3 2								<b>MISSIONS:</b> <b>CUMBERLAND:</b> Fayette, Ky. 1 1 300 ph1 4 Jefferson, Ky. 1 1 75 h1 14 Cumberland, Tenn. 1 1 8 Hamilton, Tenn. 1 1 5 Rhea, Tenn. 1 1 200 ph1 800 40							
<b>Total</b>	17	8	1,700	9	505	15,050	512	<b>Total</b>	5	1	200	4	375	800	71

VI.—SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS—CONTINUED.

MISSIONS.	Number of organi- zations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.	CONFERENCES.	Number of organi- zations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants or members.
SUMMARY BY CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS.															
LOUISIANA :								Arkansas	15	3	850	12	700	\$1,000	363
Ascension, La	1	1	150			\$200	31	Atlantic	10	4	575	6	800	1,800	309
Avoyelles, La	1	1	200				5	California	40	26	8,028	12	375	159,175	2,323
East Baton Rouge, La.	1			shl	100		31	Colorado	13	2	650	13	1,075	4,650	414
Natchitoches, La.	1	1	300				20	Illinois	24	16	3,550	8	765	52,400	871
Orleans, La	1			hl	200		29	Indiana	55	34 <sup>1/2</sup>	7,900	16	385	32,010	1,193
Total	5	3	650	2	300	200	116	Iowa	85	48	11,249	34	1,290	58,925	2,197
MONTANA :								Kansas	67	21	4,165	47	2,210	18,950	1,990
Madison, Mont	1			phl			15	Maine	25	4 <sup>3/8</sup>	1,550	19	1,015	7,400	459
Park, Mont	1	1	200			1,250	34	Michigan	134	63	15,875	70	2,545	104,075	4,715
Total	2	1	200	1		1,250	49	Minnesota	75	31 <sup>1/8</sup>	5,215	35	1,365	27,550	2,408
NORTH CAROLINA :								Missouri	24	7	1,500	17	1,765	6,350	815
Caldwell, N. C.	1	1	150			100	20	Nebraska	38	9	1,025	29	190	12,500	829
Catawba, N. C.	1			shl	300		18	New England	28	8	1,450	20	1,175	9,425	801
Iredell, N. C.	1			phl			12	New York	31	10	2,400	21	1,050	22,800	883
Watauga, N. C.	2	2	250			400	33	North Pacific	35	12	2,425	22	950	20,300	879
Total	6	3	400	2	300	500	83	Ohio	55	21 <sup>1/2</sup>	5,575	33	1,225	25,450	1,189
SOUTH ATLANTIC :								Pennsylvania	46	13 <sup>1/2</sup>	2,950	32	1,420	16,800	1,098
Alachua, Fla	1			phl			16	South Dakota	30	9	2,350	21	1,100	7,400	884
Lake, Fla	1			shl	75		19	Tennessee River	11	5 <sup>3/4</sup>	1,550	3	200	2,425	220
Manatee, Fla	1			phl			32	Texas	15	1	800	14	2,750	800	452
Nassau, Fla	1			phl			11	Upper Columbia	17	8	1,700	9	505	15,050	512
Orange, Fla	1			phl			25	Vermont	26	4	1,150	22	825	4,600	526
Saint John, Fla	1			phl			16	Virginia	6	2	600	4	450	1,800	114
Brooks, Ga	1			phl			18	West Virginia	5	3	450	2	175	2,500	136
Fulton, Ga	1			phl		25	32	Wisconsin	58	43	7,045	15	410	28,850	1,892
Milton, Ga	1			hl	100		15	MISSIONS.							
Taylor, Ga	1			phl		5	16	Cumberland	5	1	200	4	375	800	71
Total	10			10	175	40	200	Louisiana	5	3	650	2	300	200	116
								Louisiana	2	1	200	1		1,250	49
								North Carolina	5	3	400	2	300	600	83
								South Atlantic	10			10	175	40	200
								Total	995	418 <sup>1/8</sup>	94,627	555	27,865	644,675	28,991



## THE UNITED ZION'S CHILDREN.

This is a branch of the body known as River Brethren. It is the result of a division which occurred in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, in 1853. It has the same confession of faith as the River Brethren, and differs from them only in unimportant particulars. In observing the ceremony of feet-washing one person both washes and dries; among the River Brethren one person does the washing and another the drying. Services are held in the churches alternately every six weeks. Communion is celebrated once or twice a year.

The 25 organizations are all in Pennsylvania. They own that number of houses of worship, valued at \$8,300. The number of members is 525.

## VIII.—UNITED ZION'S CHILDREN.

## BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Number of organizations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants, or members.	STATE.	Number of organizations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants, or members.
PENNSYLVANIA:								SUMMARY.							
Dauphin	8	8	800			\$2,200	230								
Franklin	1	1	500			1,500	25								
Lancaster	9	9	800			2,400	165								
Lebanon	7	7	1,000			2,200	105								
Total	25	25	3,100			8,300	525	Pennsylvania	25	25	3,100			\$8,300	525

## THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.

This society was founded in New York in 1876 by Prof. Felix Adler. It was announced as "the new religion of morality, whose God was The Good, whose church was the universe, whose heaven was here on earth, and not in the clouds". Its aims have been thus defined by Professor Adler:

"I. To teach the supremacy of the moral ends above all other human ends and interests.

"II. To teach that the moral law has an immediate authority not contingent on the truth of religious beliefs or of philosophical theories.

"III. To advance the science and art of right living."

Meetings are held on Sunday, at which addresses or lectures are delivered. Societies having been organized in Chicago, Philadelphia, and Saint Louis, as well as in New York, a convention was held in 1886, and "The Union of the Societies for Ethical Culture" formed, with a constitution calling for annual meetings. The four societies report an aggregate of 1,064 members. The New York society reports a cash fund in hand of \$60,000.

## IX.—SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.

## BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Number of organizations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants, or members.	STATES.	Number of organizations.	Church edifices.	Seating capacity.	Halls, etc.	Seating capacity.	Value of church property.	Communicants, or members.
ILLINOIS:								SUMMARY BY STATES.							
Cook	1			h1	2,500		175								
MISSOURI:								Illinois							
Saint Louis	1			h1	500		150								
NEW YORK:								Missouri							
New York	1			h2	2,000		600								
PENNSYLVANIA:								New York							
Philadelphia	1			h1	1,200		139								
								Pennsylvania							
								Total							
								4							
								5							
								6,260							
								1,064							