

face the problem of a learned American proletariat? There is no question that our servant-girls and mechanics are often better situated than teachers, especially than those in our public schools. These public-school teachers numbered 374,460 in 1892, 121,638 male and 252,822 female. The average salary of male teachers was \$45.48, and of females \$37.56 a month.

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There are many German proverbs on labor. Here are a few which proclaim its blessings:

Labor is the mother of fame.

Labor strikes fire from flint.

God helps the workman.

If you will not work prayer avails nothing.

Where labor guards the door poverty can not enter.

Toil has a bitter root but sweet fruit.

Sweat-drops on the hand are more honorable than a ring of gold on the finger.

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In *Education*, September, 1896, W. T. Harris, Commissioner of Education, gives interesting statistics with reference to the growth of cities. "The number of cities within the United States containing 8,000 inhabitants and upward was in 1790 only 6; between 1790 and 1810 it increased to 11; 1820,

13; in 1830, 26; in 1840, 44. In the fifty years between 1840 and 1890 it increased from 44 to 443, or ten times the former number. The urban population in this country in 1790 was, according to the superintendent of the census, only one in thirty of the population; in 1840 it had increased to one in twelve; in 1890 to one in three. In fact, if we count the towns on the railroads that are made urban by their close connections with large cities and the suburban districts, it is safe to say that now one half of the population is urban."

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Those who want to know what European countries supply us with foreigners should study the recent statistics of immigration. Many more come from the Catholic Continental peoples than some decades since. Especially significant is the number of Italians, Russians, and Hungarians. It is likely that many of the Russians and Poles are Jews. The statistics for the year ending June 30, 1894, give the number of immigrants as 311,404. Of these, 59,329 were Germans; 43,959 Italians; 37,522 Russians; 33,867 Irish; 30,587 English; 27,397 Swedes and Norwegians; 20,573 Austrians; 14,395 Hungarians; 7,235 Scotch; 5,576 Danes; 3,645 French; 3,445 Swiss; 2,536 Bohemians; 1,552 Poles; and 16,965 of other nationalities.

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## SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL STUDY.

By J. H. W. STUCKENBERG, D.D.

### Christian Sociology.

"CHRISTIAN SOCIOLOGY" was used by the writer as the title of a volume issued in 1880 by the publishers of this REVIEW. At that time the term was objected to by preachers and theologians who feared it might be used to promote such skeptical and materialistic views as seemed to dominate the general subject of Sociology. Later the attacks against Christian Sociology came from persons who thought that it has no

definite content, or feared that it might seek to make Christianity the interpreter of all the sociological factors. These fears and these attacks have ceased. The term has become current in religious literature, and it stands for a well-defined sphere of thought of great importance. It has indeed been subject to abuse; but the same is true of general Sociology, of philosophy, and science, and is no argument against its proper use.

Christian Sociology does not pro-