

tized shall be saved, he that believeth not shall be damned," and since it is our imperative duty and to our highest interest that this command be obeyed, why delay it?

Let us address ourselves to this great and tremendous business (before which all other matters that belong purely to time, pale into the utmost insignificance), and accomplish it, with the Divine help, in the next ten years at least. Now can it be done?

In order to accomplish it, the men and the money adequate to compassing this end must be supplied by the Church. Two important questions arise: 1st. As to how many men may be needed? 2nd. As to the amount of money? The number of ordained missionaries now employed by the different Protestant Churches according to the most reliable statistics which have come under my observation, amount to about 3,000 ordained missionaries, 700 laymen, and 2,500 women. These laborers have been sent out by the Protestant Churches of America, Great Britain and the Continent of Europe. The amount of money raised by 100 societies in the countries mentioned above to support the European, American and native agents, amounts each year to about twelve million dollars. Of this amount about four million is raised in America by over fifty missionary societies; \$900,000 from thirty four societies in different nationalities in Europe; \$4,750,000 by nineteen societies belonging to the churches of England and Scotland; while twenty societies, independent of the churches, collect for the most part from the members of these same churches \$750,000 dollars.

Add the interest on investments and the amounts expended by the British and Foreign Bible and Tract Societies; the Christian Knowledge Societies, and many small societies of which no record can be found, and you get the probable amount of money raised in the United Kingdom for evangelizing the heathen and Mohammedan world to be \$7,250,000.

Now, besides the force of 6,230 men and women sent out by the Protestant Churches of Europe, America and Great Britain, we have 2,500 ordained ministers among the converts, besides some 26,000 native converts who are employed as evangelists, and in addition, many volunteer workers who give themselves to evangelistic work.

And further, thousands of professors and teachers are engaged in the important work of teaching the young in schools and colleges.

This being the force employed now at an expense of about \$12,000,000, which gives an average of one of these 6,230 messengers to every 167,000 persons, and gives to each of these workers some five assistants from the 30,000 evangelists, and ordained native workers besides.

The probability is that if the Protestant Churches of the world would make their contributions five times as much as they now are, that is, some \$60,000,000 instead of \$12,000,000, that every

one of the one billion forty million heathens and Mohammedans would have the Gospel preached to them in the next ten years; for the Churches of Europe and America could send out 31,150 messengers, instead of 6,230, besides about 150,000 native pastors and evangelists, as soon as converts were made and instructed. And instead of there being 167,000 heathens and Mohammedans to each one of the messengers sent out by the Protestant Church there would be an average of some 33,000 persons to each of these messengers sent by the churches, each of these messengers being assisted by some five native pastors and evangelists. Or, until these could be trained, the proportion of money which would go to their support could be used to send out an increased number of Christian workers from the Protestant Churches. There would also be a proportionate increase in schools, colleges, etc., which now form a part of the missionary work; besides the volunteer workers that belong to every band of Christians. Thus, we would have from Europe, America and Great Britain, one Christian worker to every 33,000 persons. And one native pastor, or evangelist, to between six and seven thousand souls.

Of course it might be said this is true, provided, they were equally divided out; now there is a very unequal distribution; vast numbers being dependent upon one worker in some sections, and comparatively few in others. This is, of course, a difficulty, but not an insurmountable one to God and His people. Good, hard, common sense, and love to God and man, could make it disappear.

The Lord has broken down the barriers in many places that until recently prevented missionary work. Some four thousand seven hundred young men and women in America alone are offering themselves for the work.

We have thus seen the amount of money and the number of men needed for preaching the Gospel to "every creature" in the next ten years. Now, shall we make the necessary effort to accomplish this result? or shall the work go on as it is now being done? less than an average of one cent a week being given now by each Protestant communicant of Christendom for the use of the means to present the Gospel to every creature according to the command of our Lord and Redeemer.

The next question is, How is this amount of money to be raised to increase the number of workers?

1st. "If there be a will, there will be a way," and when we remember that an average of less than one cent a week to the thirty-four millions of Protestant communicants, or an average of less than one-fourth of a cent a week to the Protestants, embracing communicants and their families, gives the present amount of \$12,000,000; and that five times as much as is now raised will be reached by an average of less than five cents per member each week, it does seem as if the Church