

<i>Less than last year by</i>	51,772
Foreign Miss. Income	\$10,297,238
Year's loss	74,403
Whole cost of administration	830,000
Year's increase	21,855
Per cent. of income	8.78
Increase in percentage	.03
Workers from Christendom (ordained)	3,035
Year's gains	60
Workers (laymen)	1,167
Increase	435
Workers (women)	2,444
Increase	24
Total workers from Christendom ..	6,647
Native workers (ordained)	3,307
" " (not ordained)	30,293
Year's increase of native workers ..	1,800
Total No. of workers	40,246
Native communicants	930,162
Year's increase	148,184
Per cent. of increase	18.74

These tables, of course, only approximate the truth. But some things in them are noteworthy. 1. The year's growth in communicants at home was nearly 52,000 less than the previous years (1884-5), and only 1.35 per cent.; abroad it was nearly 150,000, and nearly 19 per cent.

2. The total of workers has risen from 37,837 to 40,246, but still all Christendom sends but 6,646, while the native churches provide 33,600, *five times* as many. Christendom sends one out of every 4,332 members to the field; the native churches give *one out of every 28*! At that rate Christendom would have to-day one million workers in the foreign field, or one to every 850 of the unevangelical population of the globe!

—"The Independent" takes note that Dr. Daniel Dorchester has just made a fresh study of statistics, which are not specially flattering:

The total yearly receipts from all our American Home and Foreign Missionary Societies in 1850 were \$1,232,123; in 1860, \$2,525,549; in 1870, \$4,225,952; in 1880, \$5,939,845. Since 1880 the average amount has been about \$7,000,000 yearly. The increase has thus been large, being four-fold for Foreign Missions and six-fold for Home Missions in the thirty years from 1850 to 1880.

But when we come to count the

members of the Protestant churches we have a different story. The number of church members are given by Dr. Dorchester as having been 3,529,988 in 1850; 5,240,554 in 1860; 6,673,396 in 1870, and 10,065,963 in 1880. Now, assuming these figures to be correct, we have 35 cents per member given in 1850 for Home and Foreign Missions, 48 cents in 1860, 63 cents in 1870, and 59½ cents in 1880. In the last period there has been a falling off, and there has been no adequate increase since 1860. It must be that there is an immense number of church members reported who give absolutely nothing for missions; and it must be that the interest of those who do give is much less than it should be. An average of less than sixty cents in a year is vastly less than what ought to be given.

But when we come to the property test, the case is still worse. Supposing the church members to have just an average amount of the wealth of the country (we do not doubt they have more), in 1850 they gave to missions one and one-tenth mills to each dollar of their property; in 1860 this sum was reduced to nine-tenths of a mill; in 1870 to eight-tenths, and in 1880 to six and a half tenths of a mill. Thus we see that while the total gifts have increased five times, the amount given by each converted dollar has been reduced nearly one-half. This is very far from a creditable showing, and proves that not near as much sacrifice is made for the cause of missions as forty years ago.

The one great duty of the Church is to convert the world to Jesus Christ. Are the effort and the self-denial adequate which give sixty cents a member per year, and two-thirds of one-tenth of one per cent. of property?

—Foreign Missionary Organizations raised last year in the United States \$3,898,944. The total gain in communicants was 22,069.—*Wilder's Tables.*