

stored that island to Holland the missionaries were forced to retire, and no further effort was made till the American Board sent among them the ill-fated Lyman and Munson, who were killed by the cannibal natives whom they went to save. In 1861 the missionaries of the Rhenish Society took refuge in Sumatra from persecution in the island of Borneo and began a work there which continues to the present time. The results are summed up in a recent number of the *Revue des Missions Contemporaines*. There were at the close of 1890, among the Battas, 18 missionary stations and 86 out-stations, numbering about 17,500 Christians. In 1890 about 2500 were baptized, of whom 250 were Mohammedans. At the close of 1890 there remained 5000 candidates for baptism under instruction, of whom 400 were Mohammedans. By means of money advanced by the Rhenish Society, to be repaid in the course of a certain number of years, 41 churches now support themselves and their native evangelists, who labor among the surrounding heathen. In 1889 6 preachers were ordained, and 17 new evangelists began work. Fifty-nine young men applied for admission to the theological seminary, but only 21 could find room.

—The *Annuaire des Missions* for 1890 furnishes the following information as to the Roman Catholic Missions in Africa connected with the Propaganda: In Northern and Central Africa there are 191,805 Roman Catholics, 127 stations, 191 churches, 349 priests, 197 educational institutions, 65 institutions devoted to charity. In Southern Africa there are 40,555 Roman Catholics, 97 stations, 139 churches or chapels, 211 priests, 129 educational institutions, 32 charitable institutions. In Insular Africa (including, evidently, Madagascar) there are 166,580 Roman Catholics, 68 stations, 414 chapels or churches, 140 priests, 361 educational institutions, 37 charitable institutions. As regards Insular Africa, these numbers are far exceeded by those connected with the London Missionary

Society, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Society of Friends, the Norwegian Mission, etc. In South Africa also the Protestant missions are stronger and more numerous.

—The district now known as Zululand was formerly called the Zulu Reserve, and is north of Natal, covering an area of about 9000 square miles. The population of the whole region is estimated at about 180,000. It is under the British Protectorate, administered by the governor of Natal. In this region there are 17 mission stations, of which 6 belong to the English Church; the other 11 are Lutherans, 8 of them being Norwegians, 1 Swedish, and 2 belonging to the Hermannsburg (German) Mission.

—On July 21st, 1841, the training institution at Lovedale, South Africa, was established, beginning with 20 pupils. At last accounts the number in actual attendance was 660. The institution has accomplished so much, and has been so favorably regarded by all intelligent observers, that the British East Africa Company has determined to open an institution in the interior not far from Mombasa, on the same plan. Four years ago the presses of Lovedale printed a list of all the young people who had gone forth from this institution. They then numbered about 2000 former pupils still living, most of them natives, and occupying honorable positions; some of them distinguished men. But that is not the whole of it, as said a colonial journal of that time; "these thousands of young people, to-day useful men, paying taxes, consuming and producing all kinds of commodities, would be, except for Lovedale, naked barbarians, daubing themselves with red ochre."

—New statistics of the Lutheran Church in America have recently been collected. According to these the grand total is now 61 synods, 5028 pastors, 8388 congregations, and 1,187,854 confirmed or communicant members. This is an increase in twelve months of 209 pastors, 205 congregations, and 34,642 communi-