

eral Sunday and Thursday schools have been established. In this way are gathered together, in 5 different villages, about 120 boys and 30 girls, who are taught to sing hymns and to repeat verses from the Scriptures. He has some knowledge of medicine, and in one month treated 654 patients; in one day 107.

—Rev. A. W. Marling, going out to the Gaboon Mission, has this to say of one feature of his journey: "What attracted our attention more than anything else among the passengers was a band of 24 French Roman Catholic missionaries, of whom 7 fathers and 1 brother landed at Dakar (Cape Verd), to join the mission in the French province of Senegal; 4 fathers and 3 nuns disembarked at Cape Coast Castle, to go thence to the Niger, far up which is their mission. One father is to land at Iabreville, to join the mission of the Holy Spirit and the Holy Heart of Mary; 3 fathers are to land at Loango, near the southern limit of the Congo Français on the coast, where they will be appointed to their stations by the Bishop of Loango; and finally, 3 fathers and 2 brothers are to land also at Loango, but to go thence overland to Brazzaville on Stanley Pool, where they will receive appointments to their several stations from the Bishop of Ubangi."

—"Rhodesia" is a new name in geography. It describes a great African territory which will bear witness to the work of Mr. Cecil Rhodes. The capital of the country is Bulwayo, in which so lately Lobengula ruled. The city has already undergone a transformation. One hundred brick houses have taken the place of the Matabele huts, and nearly 2000 white people are settled in the neighborhood. Dr. Jameson, who took so prominent a part in the war, gives a glowing account of the agricultural and mineral capacities of the region.—*Free Church Monthly*.

—Dr. Laws has fixed on the locality suitable for the establishment of the

new Training and Industrial Institution which the Livingstonia Mission intend starting in British Central Africa. The place chosen is in the neighborhood of Mount Wallen, not far from the Deep Bay Station, Lake Nyassa, and it is possible that the British South Africa Company will assist the Livingstonia Mission by a grant of land. One of the chief objects of this Industrial Institution will be the training of natives in large numbers to different trades, such as carpentry, blacksmithing, printing, and building.

Madagascar.—When in the Norwegian Mission recently all salaries had to be lowered and work to be cut down, the missionary was disheartened, and said so before his helpers. But a native pastor reminded him of the state of things on his arrival twenty-seven years before—no helpers at all, the natives indifferent, hardships and difficulties at every step. Now the mission has 250 helpers and some 10,000 converts. "Let us thank God," said the grateful native pastor, "for His mercies, and if our salaries have to be reduced, we hope that the work will still go forward, for this work is laid upon us; we have chosen it out of full hearts. May the Word of God have full course, and the Church of Madagascar soon be able to support itself."

—The London Missionary Society's *Chronicle* for April gives an account of the "Christian interests in the island of Madagascar," and states that there are 2000 Protestant churches, with more than 300,000 adherents. More than 1300 of these churches are connected with the London Missionary Society, and have 280,000 adherents and 60,000 church-members; 803 congregations are in the central province of Imerina, where Christian work was begun in 1820.

THE ISLANDS OF THE SEA.

—"What a difference between now and thirteen years ago!" says the missionary of the Rhenish Missionary So-