

work all day, and study at night from five to nine o'clock.

### AFRICA.

—Great Britain owns in Africa an area of 2,570,000 square miles, almost equal to that of the United States.

—And yet Dr. Zahn, mission inspector of Bremen, concludes that with the growth of French and Belgian possessions, and those of other Catholic powers, after all Protestant peoples will control, at least in West Africa, much less than half the area.

—The world is likely soon to look to this continent for its supply of gold. For several years the output of California has scarcely risen above \$12,000,000 annually, but in Africa the amount has grown from less than \$10,000,000 in 1890, to upward of \$22,000,000 in 1892, and to nearly \$30,000,000 last year.

—Before returning to his home in West Africa, Prince Ademayiwa gave a lecture in Liverpool on "The White Man's Fire-Water and its Effects on the African Race." He said that while Englishmen have officials appointed to see that their "fire-waters" are sold pure, the African has to take what is sent him by unscrupulous men, is little better than poison, and is frequently used for mixing with paint, like turpentine!

—Khama, the Christian king of the Bamangwato tribe, has recently paid a visit to Cape Town, having never before been so far away from his home. He was very much affected by the tokens of respect received while there from the whites.

—Lealui, the station founded by M. Coillard hardly two years ago, on the banks of the Zambesi, is situated on a little hill, raised only a few feet above the valley; it used to be an execrated and detested place, wheresorcers were burnt, and at the time of the inundations it was haunted by innumerable swarms of insects and legions of reptiles. Now the island is trans-

formed; there are no more swamps, no more jungles. Besides the buildings of the station, which look something like a Dutch village, there is a causeway, and a foot-bridge, which is the astonishment and delight of the natives. These works, which are the results of a patience and tenacity which it would be difficult to imagine exactly, are certainly an image of the progress which the work of God is making among the Barotsis.—*Journal des Missions Evangeliques.*

—They have had deluges of rain in Zanzibar this autumn. Fancy *nine and a half inches of rain in ten hours!* It was still pouring when the mail left, and they call these the "lesser rains"!!!  
—*Central Africa.*

—In connection with the recent Italian campaigns into Abyssinia, an article of peculiar interest appeared in a recent issue of the *Churchman* from the pen of Professor G. H. Schodde, entitled "The Hermit Christian Nation of Africa." He calls attention to the notable fact in this land "Christianity" has had an unbroken history from the early centuries, and only this "Switzer land of Africa" was able to resist the fiercest assaults which the Moslem could make.

—Mr. Pilkington writes concerning the languages of the Lake district of Mid-Africa, Luganda, Lusoga, Lem-yolo, Lahama, etc., that they are dialects of the same language; and has, what he terms, vague hopes of being able to make a dictionary on the principle of roots which would combine all these dialects. He also has reason to hope that a single Bible will do for all this region.

—An interesting departure, initiated by the Leipsic Mission, is the expatriation of Tamil converts (*pariahs*), with their families, into British East Africa. These are intended to aid largely in the construction of the mission buildings, in view of setting free the European agents for the more direct evangelistic work.