

The World Field.

PROGRESS IN AFRICA.

Kongo Free State.

The Baptist Missionary Society's report states that its farthest station up the Kongo, at Yakusu, is within 500 miles of Mengo. In that case it is within 300 miles of Toro, and less still by some 50 miles from the outstation across the Semliki River that Bishop Tucker, of Uganda, visited last year. In other words, the chain of missions across Africa, which Krapf dreamt about, and predicted, now actually exists.

Livingstonia.

The year 1898, which is only the twenty-third in the history of this mission in British Central Africa, has proved even more remarkable in fruitfulness than its predecessor. It began with 557 native communicants in the five congregations of Livingstonia, Bandawe, Ngoniland, Karonga, Mwenzo. It closed with more than double that number, besides hundreds of candidates for baptism or full communion. The year began with 10,976 scholars on the roll, or 13,122, adding those under our Reformed Dutch Church coadjutors. It closed with an addition of several thousands to these high figures.—(Free Church Monthly.)

Twenty years ago there was scarcely a mile of good wagon-road in Egypt. During the last six years more than 1,000 miles of fine roads have been constructed. Egypt today has more miles of railroad than Spain, or Portugal, or Austria-Hungary.

Under the Ptolemies it is estimated that the population did not exceed 8,000,000; under the Mamelukes it fell to 3,000,000. When the British began their rule in 1882 the population was less than 6,000,000; it is now almost 10,000,000, an increase of sixty-six per cent. in sixteen years. British enterprise and British government, joined with modern methods, have wrought wonders in this land of the oldest civilization of historic times.—(Missionary Review of the World.)

Uganda.

In many fields there are found instances of a warm and zealous missionary spirit. The church in Uganda affords the most conspicuous example. Bishop Tucker last summer visited Toro, under the shadow of Ruwenzori Mountain, supposed to be the famous "Mountains of the Moon," to the far West of the Uganda protectorate. He found there twelve churches with accommodation for 3,000 worshippers; 2,000 were able or learning to read, 100 were communi-

cants, and 45 of these were engaged as teachers, supported by the natives themselves. The pioneers of this work had been native evangelists from Uganda. Moreover, these Uganda missionaries have penetrated to the confines of Stanley's Great Forest, and the bishop came in contact with two individuals of the remarkable race of Pygmies who were under instruction. Speaking of these evangelists, the bishop says: "These men are living lives of such self-denial and devotion as almost to make one ashamed of the little one has given up in the same great cause."—(C. M. S. Report.)

THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH.

He has reduced his illiteracy 45 per cent. in thirty-five years. Negro children in the common schools number 1,500,000; negro students in higher institutions, 40,000; negro teachers, 30,000; negro students learning trades, 20,000; negro students pursuing classical courses, 1,200; negro students pursuing scientific courses, 1,200; negro students pursuing business courses, 1,000; negro graduates, 17,000.

There are 250,000 volumes in negro libraries; 156 negro higher institutions; 500 negro doctors; 300 books written by negroes; 250 negro lawyers; 3 negro banks; 5 negro magazines, and 400 negro newspapers.

The value of negro libraries is \$500,000; of negro school property, \$12,000,000; of negro church property, \$37,000,000; of 130,000 negro farms, \$400,000,000; of 150,000 negro homes, besides farms, \$325,000,000, and of negro personal property, \$165,000,000. Since the war the negro has raised for his own education \$10,000,000.

The friends of the negro should not be ashamed of this record; and if he has any enemies, they surely must admire the battle which he has fought and won for himself and for the South. If we turn on the light of the Eleventh Census we find that:

1. Negroes are more eager for education than whites. The whites enrolled 14 per cent. of their population in 1870, and only 22 per cent. in 1890; the negroes, 3 per cent. in 1870, and 19 per cent. in 1890.

2. The whites have 9 criminals to every 10,000 of their population; the negroes, 33 to every 10,000. But the whites have 100 to 1 in educational advantages, have the entire machinery of the courts in their hands, and 100 chances to 1 to evade the law and to escape punishment.

3. Whites and negroes each have 8 paupers to 1,000 population; while the whites are 64 to 1 in wealth, and 100 to 1 in good paying positions.

4. The negroes die twice as fast as the whites; but the whites have greater comforts, and many advantages as regards skilled medical attention.