

world of love no element of subordinate rank ought to be introduced, such as the question of the suzerainty or protectorate of the German Empire."

The *Missions-und Heidenbote*, of Neukirchen, for April, 1888, gives the following account of Roman Catholic missions in Eastern Africa :

"Until lately we had to do with two different Roman Catholic missions. The one is the so-called 'Congregation of the Holy Ghost and of the Sacred Heart of Mary,' commonly called 'the Black Fathers.' They number some fifty missionaries, working at seven central stations, none of them very far removed from the coast. Besides missionary work strictly so called, they also carry on a general work of culture. Especially are they devoted to the care of the sick. The other Roman Catholic mission is that of the 'African Algerian Missionaries,' commonly called 'the White Fathers.' They have advanced their stations far into the interior, and set them as widely as possible apart. As it appears, they limit themselves mainly to proper missionary work. Unhappily, we do not know the number of their laborers.

"As we learn from the journals, there has come on the field a new German mission of the Roman Catholic Church, of which a column of thirteen priests, besides artisans and agriculturists, is already on African soil. As we learn, the south of the German possessions in Eastern Africa is assigned to them, while the Kilimandjan region is to remain under the Brothers of the Holy Ghost. Results are yet to come. So much is clear, the Roman Church is bestirring herself mightily to lay her hand upon Eastern Africa. As yet evangelical missions have the precedence; will they maintain it? Let us accept this question as a serious question of concern for us, too!"

The *Heidenbote* reports the number of the Herrmannsburg stations in Barotsoland as being 23, with 10,273 members or adherents. Last year 1,251 persons were baptized; 1,678 scholars attend school.

The Norwegian missionaries have found themselves able to reoccupy in Zululand four of the five stations which they had been obliged to abandon in consequence of the Zulu War, besides three places in the so-called Zulu reservation. In Natal they have now, instead of one, three stations. The number of preaching-places in the whole territory is twenty, served by fifteen missionaries and ten evangelists. Four hundred souls have been won.

Madame Jaques writes from Spelonken, another district of the same French-Swiss mission :

"Those of our Christians who are a little remote from the station and live surrounded by their pagan relatives, are doing an admirable work, and are truly faithful in their vocation. It is grand to see how, little by little, one after the other, the members of a numerous family are drawn to the worship, come a second time, find pleasure in it, and end by giving themselves once and for all to the Saviour. It is evidently the exhortations of the first converts of their households; it is, above all, the instruction given by example, which first speaks to the conscience of the others and brings them to the desire of being enlightened on the question of salvation."

M. Jaques writes :

"Yakobo Maloungana has turned to Elim; I have resumed with him my work of translation. We are now on the 11th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. The translation of this book is much more easy than that of the Epistles. As the Gwamba have had at all times much to recount, their language lends itself most happily to recitals, while, as soon as there is occasion for a demonstration of principles where reasoning plays a great part, one finds himself in the presence of a real embarrassment. This is what I have more than once experienced in translating the Epistle to the Romans, in which the argumentation of the apostle is sometimes so condensed. In twenty years from now, when we shall know our language to the bottom, and shall have Gwambas, who will be able to render some rational account of it, we shall be in condition to make a more faithful translation of our sacred books. In order that it should be absolutely exact, it is necessary that our vocabulary should be enriched with a number of new words, at present absolutely lacking to it, such as are needed to express the most elementary notions of morals and of psychology. Thus, you would search in vain in Gwamba for a term corresponding to "truth," but you find a profusion of words destined to express the ideas of *falsehood*, *deception*, *seduction*, etc., a fact which indicates that our natives are only too little strangers to the practice of these sad vices."

The Finnish Missionary Society, whose mission in Gwamba land, in South-western Africa, dates back twenty years, labored there twelve and a half years before being able to report a baptism. A year ago the number of baptized Christians was 80. Since then, by the blessing of God, it has more than doubled, being now 165.