

condition of its inhabitants. But that was a great day in Barmen, in 1829, when its first four missionaries were solemnly ordained, and designated to labour in the Cape Colony. They were soon followed by others, and numerous stations were formed by them, so that now their missionaries are found among the Hottentots, and the Bushmen, the Namaquas, and the Hereros, and other wandering and savage tribes. The number of converts in the Cape Colony is estimated at 10,000. In Namaqualand alone the Rhenish Mission has eleven stations, with 5000 members. Among the Hereros they have gained 2500 members. Many of its schools are of a high order, and Rev. Mr. Esselen and Hahn are in the very front rank of the noble army of missionaries. A distinguishing feature of the mission is that it is nearly, if not quite self-supporting.

The Berlin Missionary Society, founded in 1824, entered upon its labours in South Africa, in 1834. Its most flourishing missions are in the Transvaal, among the Bapedi and other Basuto tribes. Though it spreads its stations over an area of 1000 miles long and 500 wide, having five stations in the Cape Colony, five in Kaffraria, six in the Orange Free State, five in Natal, and *twenty-two* in the Transvaal, where it has some 2500 members, 400 of whom were baptized in 1878. Altogether it has 60 missionaries, supported at a cost of \$1000 each, who proclaim the Gospel in seven different languages. They report 8000 communicants. The head-quarters of the Society is at Berlin, where there is a college, over which Dr. Krapf, of missionary fame, presides. Dr. Wangeman is its mission director and secretary, who closes his last report "with thanks for the fruit the year has brought, and with joyous hopes for the future, and with thanks for the 934 baptized during the year."

What about Egypt and the Southern shores of the Mediterranean? The great body of the people in this part of Africa are Mohammedans; not a vestige of the early Christianity which once flourished among them remains. The Church of Alexandria, like the churches of Asia and Syria, became effete and powerless so soon as it ceased to be a missionary church, as indeed, every church must in like manner become in like circumstances. And Protestant missions have made slower progress here than in any other part of the world. The Moravians planted missions in Egypt long ago, but they were compelled to abandon the field. The Church Missionary Society was equally unsuccessful. The only mission worthy of the name, in Egypt, with its 5,000,000 wretched inhabitants, is that of the U. P. Church of the United States which, since 1854, has sent thirteen ordained missionaries besides other labourers into the field. They have now thirty-five

preaching places, six native ordained ministers, 947 communicants, and 1950 pupils in the schools. In the French Colony of Algeria, the Reformed and Lutheran churches are united in one form of church government. Each of the three provinces has its Protestant Consistory, composed of ministers and laymen representing the Presbyteries. They have 12 parishes, 71 places of worship, 15 schools and 16 pastors.

No less than *thirty-three* distinct missionary agencies at work in Africa at the present time. (Owing to the want of uniformity in preparing their statistics, and the absence in some cases of any reliable details at all, it is not possible to speak with any degree of certainty as to the numerical results of their united efforts. Supplementing, however, the statements made by Mr. Carlyle in his admirable work on South African missions, published only a year ago, with information gathered from other trustworthy sources, the following is the nearest approximation we have been able to reach. In South Africa, 450 European missionaries; 90 native ministers; 40,000 communicants; 45,000 scholars. On the western coast, 190 missionaries; 33,000 communicants; 16,000 scholars. Making altogether 730 ordained missionaries; 73,000 native communicants; 250,000 under instruction, and probably one million more or less under the influences of Christianity. This summary does not include Madagascar, with its twenty European missionaries, fifty native pastors, 300 catechists, 2000 evangelists, 300,000 adherents, and 45,000 pupils in seven hundred schools.

"COME ON BRETHREN!" was the short and emphatic appeal addressed by David Livingstone, from the centre of Africa, to the Protestant Churches of the world. That appeal thrilled the hearts of Christian people in all nations, and already the answer has come in a wide-spread revival of interest in African Missions, in numerous additions to the missionary staff, and in the formation of new agencies. The latest announcement is the institution of THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY for the evangelization of Africa, headed by the King of the Belgians, which proposes the opening up of Central Africa by a connected chain of stations reaching across the Continent from Sierra Leone to the Zambezi. Mr. Stanley, who has already rendered such signal services in connection with African explorations, is the leading spirit of the enterprise. If the conversion of the world is to be accomplished during the present century, as many people think it must, it is high time for all of us to be up and doing.