

separated it, but given the totals as in the report. The stations in China are Ningpo and Wenchow; in East Africa, Ribé, Jomon and Goltanti, in the Galla country, on the coast north of Zanzibar; in West Africa, Freetown, Waterloo, York, Bananas, Senchoo, and Pentafoo in Sierra Leone.

Reformed Presbyterian (Covenanter) Church of Scotland.

Secretaries: Rev. ROBERT DUNLOP, Paisley, Scotland; Rev. J. D. HOUSTON, B. A., Coleraine, Ireland.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING MAY, 1889.

Annual expenditures.....£600

The mission field occupied by this society is Antioch, Syria. The missionary force consists of one missionary, with his wife, and one lady teacher, five native teachers, one colporteur and two Bible women. There is one church, with forty members. The Scotch and Irish Synods unite in the support of this mission.

Primitive Methodist Missionary Society.

Secretary: Rev. JOHN ATKINSON, 71 Freecroft Road, Holloway, London, N.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1889.

Total income for Home and

Foreign Missions £17,882 8 0

Expenditures. 13,636 8 0

It is impossible accurately to separate the Home from the Foreign expenditures in the general account. About £6,000 are evidently for Home Missions in England. About £2,000 are for what might be termed Colonial work, especially in Australia, and about £1,500 for strictly foreign mission expenses. There is

besides, the African Fund, the receipts of which were £4,000 3s 8d, and expenditure £3,267 3s 11d.

The stations of the Society are at Fernando Po, Santa Isabel and San Carlos Bay, West Africa; Aliwal in South Africa, and on the Zambesi, the last two being quite recently established. They report in Africa 7 missionaries, 7 native assistants, 467 native members.

Basle Missionary Society.

Secretary: HERR TH. ÖHLER, Basle, Switzerland.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING 1888.

Receipts.....Francs, 1,021,074

Expenditures..... " 1,016,610

India has 152 stations and out-stations, 66 male missionaries, 49 female missionaries, 15 native ordained preachers, 398 native other helpers, 5,027 communicants, 884 additions. China has 41 stations and out-stations, 17 male missionaries, 12 female missionaries, 6 native ordained preachers, 85 native other helpers, 2,029 communicants, 196 additions. Gold Coast, Africa, has 107 stations and out-stations, 33 male missionaries, 22 female missionaries, 18 native ordained preachers, 149 native other helpers, 3,335 communicants, 698 additions. Cameroon has 11 stations and out-stations, 9 male missionaries, 1 female missionary, 1 native ordained preacher, 9 native other helpers, 153 communicants, 10 additions.

These are taken from the published tables in the report of July, 1889. In furnishing a statement for the tables in the December number, the number of missionaries was given by Secretary Öhler as, male, 162; female (including missionaries' wives), 110. These probably included all in commission.

VIII.—PROGRESS OF MISSIONS: MONTHLY BULLETIN.

Africa.—Recent telegraphic despatches show a determination on the part of Portugal to enforce her long standing but unsubstantial claims to territory along the East African coast. A correspondent of *Central Africa* says: "In the Nyassa country the Portuguese are pressing forward with the utmost haste to secure all the advantage they may from the expedition of Cardoza, and probably before another month has elapsed some arrangement will have been made between our rulers as to what portion of that part of Africa is to be given over to Portuguese influence, we cannot call it rule. This means the extension of the drink traffic and the maintenance of slavery. It is possible that all that part of Nyassaland to which this mission was originally sent may become nominally Portuguese territory. More we cannot say, but this is enough to cause the greatest anxiety."

—On the recent action of the English Government in the matter of Portuguese proceed-

ings in Africa, *The Free Church Monthly* for March has the following: "In the *Missions Catholiques* of Lyons, we learn no secret was made of the fact that Cardinal Lavigerie had made arrangements with the King of Portugal to occupy what were called 'the Portuguese provinces of the Shire and Nyassa' Under these arrangements Romish missionaries would have been armed with powers and privileges, partly from Rome and partly from Lisbon, and the result would have been interference of the most intolerable kind with Protestant work in the whole region."

—A telegram from Zanzibar confirms the rumor that Mwanga had succeeded in re-establishing himself as king of Uganda. It is stated that he has proclaimed himself a Christian and that the power of the Arabs is completely overthrown, Christian men, either Protestants or Roman Catholics, being now in authority Mwanga's Christianity is doubtless altogether of the nominal sort, yet he has had convincing