

SOUTH AFRICA.

In South Africa, largely settled by emigrants from Great Britain and from the Netherlands, large towns and cities have been built which exhibit in their appearance the wealth and refinement of the mother country, and the natives have been brought to some extent under the influence of their civilization and Christianity, but there are still large tribes of people living north of these who are still devotees to the most debased heathenish practices. Mission work has been carried on to some extent by the Protestant Churches of South Africa, and by some of the Missionary Societies of other lands.

The Wesleyan Methodists have in the Transvaal and Swaziland District 12 missionaries and assistants, 12 catechists, 18 day-school teachers, 85 Sunday-school teachers, 54 local preachers, 1,215 full church members, 403 probationers, 20 Sunday-schools with 1,425 scholars, 15 day-schools with 666 scholars.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel reports in the Cape Town Diocese, one bishop, 23 missionaries, 54 catechists and school teachers and 1,600 communicants; in Grahamstown Diocese, one bishop, 25 missionaries and 655 communicants; in St. John's District, one bishop, 18 missionaries and 1,017 communicants; in Zululand Diocese, one bishop, 3 missionaries and 40 communicants; in Maritzburg District, one bishop, 24 missionaries and 513 communicants; in Bloemfontein Diocese, one bishop, 12 missionaries and 761 communicants; in Pretoria Diocese, one bishop, 8 missionaries and 245 communicants.

The Free Church of Scotland has in Kaffraria and Natal 12 ordained European missionaries, 18 European missionary teachers, 74 native teachers, 9 European artisans, 21 native catechists, 1 native licensed preacher, 1 native colporteur, 10 Bible women, 3,271 communicants, 65 schools with 2,831 pupils. The Lovedale school is accomplishing a very valuable work. The name—Lovedale—was given it in honor of Rev. Dr. John Love, once the secretary of the Glasgow Missionary Society. It lies about 760 miles northeast of Cape Town. The curriculum of education comprehends the elementary school, the literary and the theological course, each occupying three years. The trades taught are carpentering, wagon-making, printing, book-binding and blacksmith's

work. The industrial department consists of laundry work, dressmaking, tailoring, etc. On Sundays some of the native young men go out in companies to the heathen kraals to preach the Gospel. The expenditure is about £12,000 a year.

The American Board has in its Zulu mission in Natal 7 stations, 17 out-stations, 16 churches with 866 members, a theological school, 3 boarding-schools and 36 day-schools. There are ten ordained missionaries with their wives, and seven other female assistant missionaries.

The Finnish Missionary Society has its missions in Ovamboland with 3 lay and 7 female missionaries, 6 native helpers and 13 communicants.

The Paris Evangelical Missionary Society has among the Basutos 5,000 communicants. The London Christian of February 10, 1887, gives the following account of a mission to the Upper Zambesi which, though under the direction of the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society, does not share in its general funds: "In connection with this Mission, which 4 years since Mon. and Mme. Coillard went forth to establish, there are now 6 European and 2 Basuto evangelists, while 3 missionaries, one a medical man, are now leaving France for Africa. From a little narrative of the work just published, we learn that after many difficulties the Zambesi was crossed on August 21st, 1885, the missionaries being welcomed by the chiefs, who declared that the country was before them—they could go where they chose. The two Basuto evangelists were residing at Mamboua, but later on one would go and labor somewhere in the valley above the Gonyo Falls. At the important port of Sesheke, the official residence of fifteen chiefs, buildings of a temporary character have been put up for the missionary who remains there. The population is scattered over an immense tract of country, more than eight hundred miles in length, and requires a band of energetic workers to evangelize it. M. Coillard intended to proceed to Lialui, the capital, where he had previously been welcomed by the king, to endeavor to bring about a reconciliation between the chiefs."

The Moravians report in Independent Kaffraria, British Kaffraria and Cape of Good Hope Colony, 21 stations, and the report for 1884 gave 58 missionary agents, 10 native missionaries, 326 native helpers,