

Society, formed 1799. Both of these are extensively engaged in presecuting evangelistic work. The latter was the earlier to break ground in the dark continent. Its attention was first given to Abyssinia, in 1829, when Messrs. Gobat and Kugler, were sent to Gondar the capital of the country. Although they met with a favourable reception from the native princes, they soon found themselves surrounded with difficulties. Mr. Kugler died the following year, and, owing to the disturbed state of the country by tribal wars, Mr. Gobat soon after left and returned to Egypt. He came back again, however, in 1834, accompanied by Mr. Isenberg, and by their joint labours, the New Testament was translated into the Abyssinian language. Beyond this little progress was made. In 1846, Mr. Gobat was appointed Bishop of Jerusalem by the King of Prussia, and for thirty years his name was a household word with Christian people of all nations who visited the Holy City. In the meantime another, whose name was to be added to the long list of illustrious Missionaries, espoused the cause in Abyssinia under the auspices of the Church Society. This was Mr. Krapf, who along with Mr. Isenberg revived the mission on the N. East coast. Although very unfruitful in other respects the mission was successful in translating the Scriptures, and giving the country a very useful literature in its own language. The S. P. G. Society, was comparatively late of entering into the field. Its oldest station is Stellenbosch, founded in 1838. Its first bishop, Dr. Gray was one "who left his mark upon South Africa as one of the ablest, most energetic, and devoted Christian ministers." From the period of his arrival the stations of the Society have continued to increase rapidly. It has now, six dioceses, and 100 missionaries in the field, ministering to 50,000 adherents, of whom 16,000 are natives. It has a number of schools and colleges, among which the higher Kaffir Institution at Grahamstown is said to be of a very efficient character.

The Presbyterian Missions in S. Africa, though less extensive than some of those that have been named, must not be overlooked. They were first established in Kaffraria, by the Glasgow Missionary Society, which, like the

London M. Society, was intended to represent Scottish Christians irrespective of their different sects and churches. Its division, in 1837, into two societies did not originate with the missionaries, but followed as a necessity from the bitter controversies that arose in the home churches. The first Presbyterian missionaries were Messrs. W. R. Thomson and J. Bennie, in 1821. In 1823, the Rev. John Ross began those long and faithful services to the Church of Africa which ceased not with the death of that venerable missionary, in 1878, but are still perpetuated through his sons, the Revs. Bryce and Richard Ross. In 1844, the Glasgow Society was formally dissolved and its stations in Kaffraria placed under the management of the Free Church of Scotland. In 1847, the other stations were in like manner transferred to the oversight of the United Presbyterian Church. Frequent outbreaks between hostile tribes has greatly impeded mission work in this part of Africa, and the late Kaffir war was specially disastrous to the U. P. missions. But, though their mission stations have been destroyed, and their converts scattered many a time, the work is still carried on bravely. There are at present in this field 9 European missionaries, 24 native evangelists, and 18 teachers. The number of principal stations is 10, and of out-stations 24. There are 1038 communicants, 2485 attending services, and 683 week-day scholars.

In the division of territory to which allusion has been made the Free Church fell heir to the old mission station of Lovedale, some 700 miles N. East of Capetown, and 70 miles inland from Algoa Bay. This has ever since been the head-quarters of their mission. Here has grown up under the direction of Dr. Duff, and the supervision of Dr. Stewart, the greatest industrial and educational college in South Africa, attended by between four and five hundred pupils and students, and fully equipped with teachers and professors in the higher departments of arts and theology. This mission held its jubilee in 1871, amid great rejoicings and thanksgivings to God on the part of 2000 natives and a thousand Europeans. The one station of Kaffir huts has grown into seven great evangelistic centres, with 32 out-stations under the oversight of eleven ordained missionaries, of whom two are Kaffirs, Messrs. M. Mzimba, and E. Makiwane, who are pastors of large congregations. Besides these, the Free Church has three mission stations in Zululand, under three ordained missionaries who have already brought over 500 Zulus to the Church of