

British Foreign Missions, By Rev. James Johnston, Bolton, England.

United Presbyterian Church of Scotland's Foreign Mission.—This vigorous denomination, so notably a missionary church, reports extended help on behalf of its continental and colonial mission stations. In foreign work it occupies 7 mission fields, on which served 117 fully trained agents, of whom 57 were ordained European missionaries; 20 ordained native teachers, 10 medical missionaries, of whom 4 were ordained; 5 European evangelists and 25 female missionaries. These agents superintended 97 native evangelists, 332 native teachers, 67 native Zenana workers, and 42 other helpers. The native church membership last year showed an increase of 900 souls—the greatest addition ever recorded. In the year 1880 the members in the native churches numbered 9687, and ten years later, 15,799. The foreign mission income in 1890, including the contributions for Zenana work, was £10,592, and an additional sum of £13,605 was given by the natives themselves in support of missions, schools, and hospitals. United Presbyterian missionaries at present on furlough number among others Dr. John Husband, Rajputana; Rev. Dr. William Z. Turner, Jamaica; and Rev. John W. Stirling, Kaffraria. The Presbyterians are fulfilling the exhortation of Dr. J. Monro Gibson in being both self-sustaining and self-sacrificing.

The Barotsi Mission (Central Africa).—In M. Coillard's earnest labors several Christian friends in Glasgow are deeply interested, and regular supporters. Amid difficulties in journeyings and tribal negotiations the missionary steadfastly holds forth the Word of Life in these long-neglected regions. The poor state of health of Mrs. Coillard is a sore burden on this whole-souled toiler. To his joy there recently arrived Miss Kiener, from Neuchâtel. This lady's consecration and affectionate disposition will make her in all likeli-

hood a spiritual power. M. Coillard calls for a teacher of boys, and regrets that he has often to decline applications from dark little applicants because there is no instructor. A young fellow worker, Rev. A. Julla, of the Waldensian valleys, described as worthy, active, and amiable, had just gone to Kimberley and the Cape to meet his bride. The leader of the mission was taking the opportunity of sending under his care Litia, the eldest son of the king, to the Morija High School, Basutoland. This youth's intelligence, prepossessing manner, and evident susceptibility warrants M. Coillard in hoping that by and by he may become a trusted missionary's friend. Upon a canal six miles long, connecting Sefula with the Zambesi River, M. Coillard had been busy for two years. This year he hoped to see its completion. Mr. and Mrs. Goy had been laboring at Sesheke, and were about to go (D.V.) to Sooma at the Gongo Falls. The absence of a settled population at Sesheke, which is used as a meeting-place for some dozen or more chiefs from far off villages, has naturally prevented systematic labor. At Kazungula, L. Julla, an esteemed brother, had been struggling with fever. His station, yet in the stage of infancy, is destined, from its topographical position, to be an important centre. In the autumn another esteemed young brother, Mons. Vollet, from Paris, was expected, accompanied by two (M. Coillard says, "we fain hope more") evangelists. At these different centres the work is developing slowly, the laborers having the blessing of "good understanding and union."

Very kindly M. Coillard alludes to the new missionary expedition of the English Primitive Methodists to Mashikumbambo Land. Its leader, Rev. Mr. Buckenham, had accompanied M. Coillard to interview the king for the privilege of establishing a station in his territory. To the joy of all, permission was given. The arrival of the Primitive Methodist brethren after many perils and hardships, M. Coillard observes, is