

watered ; but God gave the increase." Paul could do nothing alone ; Apollos, "mighty in the Scriptures," was equally impotent in himself ; but when Paul and Apollos did their part, the Lord did His. And so He always will.

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## A SURVEY OF FIFTY YEARS' MISSION WORK.

Under this heading the "Foreign Missionary" published a very interesting and valuable article of twenty-four pages, since issued as a pamphlet. The paper brings to view, first, the condition of the Missionary work fifty years ago, and then the great advance exhibited by its present condition. The extracts given here are from this second portion of the Survey. Our readers will bear in mind that the "London Missionary Society" and the "American Board" are Congregational Missionary Societies which have been instrumental in accomplishing a large part of this work.

### AFRICA.

Beginning in our survey of the present condition of missions with Africa, we find that the northern portion is still untouched by the missionary, being wholly Mohammedan. The western coast, from Morocco to Senegal, is inhabited by Moorish tribes. At Senegal missions begin, and along the coast down to Liberia we have a portion of country mainly under British protection. In Gambia and at Sierra Leone, the Wesleyan and Church Missionary Societies and the native church have established strong missions, and here are found some 14,000 members, 7,500 scholars, and 52 ministers, native and foreign.

South of Sierra Leone we reach Liberia, where some 18,000 of Americo-Liberians are found, and a very large number of natives who are heathens, amounting to at least 300,000. In the colony there are about 4,000 communicants. Along the Gold Coast, and taking in the whole of northern Guinea, are interesting missions of our own Church, of the United Presbyterians of Scotland, the Wesleyans, the Church Missionary Society, the Basle, and the Baptist Societies. One of the missions is wholly composed of native preachers, under the superintendence of a native bishop. There are over 7,000 communicants connected with the different churches, and in the schools are 4,000 children. The Bible has been translated, in whole or in part, into fifteen different languages.

In South Africa the greatest conquests have been made. In Cape Colony, Kaffirland, Griqualand, Basutoland, Natal, Transvaal region, Namaquas, the Matebele, and Bechuana tribes, are 450 foreign labourers and 90 native ministers, with a large number of lay agents. There are about 40,000 communicants in the churches, and over 45,000 children in the schools.

The Mission to Abyssinia has been twice broken up. In Egypt the most prosperous mission belongs to the American United Presbyterians, whose labours are largely among the Copts. They have eight stations, six foreign and two ordained native ministers, 596 communicants, and in the different schools 1,170 children.

Still more marked has been the religious revolution that has taken place in **MADAGASCAR**. In 1825 there were very few converts. The field then had been occupied only six years. Now the whole land is open to the missionary ; idolatry is overthrown ; and Christianity is proclaimed to be the religion of the people. In the churches gathered by the London Missionary Society, according to the last report, are 63,896. The Propagation Society, the Norwegian Missionary Society, and the Society of Friends, are labouring at different centres.

In the island of **MAURITIUS**, and principally among the coolies from Bengal and Southern India, the Episcopal Church of England is labouring through its two leading institutions. The membership reported is 333. In these two islands—Madagascar and Mauritius—are 65 missionaries, 292 native ministers, and 65,000 communicants.