

classes proper, or 61 per cent if preparatory students are included. And of the 1509 students, 361 are reported as "meaning to be ministers." Making all due allowance for women found in the mixed colleges, the conclusion is that not less than one in three has the ministry in view.

—The educational work of the various societies is always to be borne in mind as only second in importance to the direct preaching of the Gospel in pagan lands. And the aggregate of schools of all grades, and of pupils as well, is cheerfully large. Thus the London society alone supports no less than 1615, with 105,980 in attendance. The Church Missionary Society has 1796 schools with 75,581 scholars, and the American Board 1025, with 47,319. The Methodist Church, North, is educating 30,049 in foreign lands; the Presbyterian Board, North, 23,935, and the Baptist Missionary Union, 20,615. The schools sustained by the various American societies contain almost 175,000 pupils, and the 12,000 Protestant mission schools are training to Christian intelligence an aggregate of not much less than 600,000 children and youth.

—The first annual report is out of Mr. Moody's Bible Institute for Home and Foreign Missions (and Chicago Evangelization Society), and will be a surprise to many. Three departments have been in operation during the year, one for men, one for women, and one for instruction in music; and the number of persons enrolled in them is 173, 80, and 578 respectively—in the two first named 253, or a total of 831 students. Upward of 20 denominations were represented in the attendance, and more than 30 States of the Union. Sixteen came from England, 15 from Canada, 9 from Sweden, 4 from Ireland, 4 from Germany, 3 from Norway, 2 from Turkey, and 1 each from Russia, Bohemia, and Finland. They came from 51 secular occupations, and 41 were ministers or evangelists. The average age of the man was 30, and of

the women 28. The visits made aggregated 22,766. They conducted 2946 church, cottage, and mission meetings, 549 children's meetings, 235 tent meetings, and taught 2163 Sunday-school classes. The number of visits made to saloons was 1932, and the number of inquirers professing conversion was 2729. It is evident from these figures that while a large proportion of time is zealously devoted to Bible study and attendance upon lectures, attention to "applied Christianity" is by no means neglected. In vocal classes 448 were taught, while 74 received private instruction for the voice, and 91 received private instrumental lessons.

—No friend of missions can watch that unparalleled movement known as the Partition of Africa, without wondering what is to be the effect upon the well-being of the 200,000,000 that inhabit the vast spaces of the Dark Continent, or without hoping that it will be blessed in almost every particular. Eight European nations are concerned in the colossal affair, if we count the Congo Free State with its 1,000,000 square miles, as Belgium's share in the "deal." France easily leads in the extent of her acquisitions, having her hand upon Algeria, the Sahara country, and other regions farther south, or a total of 2,300,000 square miles. Though, if to Great Britain's 1,910,000 in South and Central Africa we add her most excellent prospects in Egypt and the Sudan, and the superior soil and climate of her possessions, then her share is most valuable by far. Germany, just at present, is content with 1,035,000 square miles, Portugal with 775,000, Italy with 360,000, and great expectations as touching Tripoli, while Spain brings up the rear with the trifle of 210,000. Upon the entire continent—some 5,000 by 5,000 miles in extent—are found some 12,000,000 square miles, of which only 2,500,000 remain unassigned. It can scarcely be but that roads, the locomotive, and stable government will soon follow; and so let the Lord's people make haste to go up to possess the land for Him.