

Joseph Sidney Hill is the bishop designate of the Niger to succeed the late Bishop Crowther. Mr. Hill was trained at the Church Missionary College, Islington, and served as a missionary at Lagos from 1876 to 1878; was stationed at Wairon, New Zealand, from 1878 to 1883; acted as prison chaplain at Auckland from 1883 to 1890, and for the last two years has been engaged at home on the staff of the Church Parochial Mission. Mr. Hill had previously been enrolled by the society for work on the Niger, and will now at the archbishop's request proceed immediately to the Niger as his commissary to make inquiry, to the fullest extent, as to the attitude of the native pastors, and on the basis of his report an arrangement will be made which will satisfy, it is hoped, the aspirations of the native church. To the difficulties which so long beset the Niger Mission the archbishop has given great attention, and it is believed that he will be able to effect a solution.

Sierra Leone.—According to custom, the bishop (Dr. Ingham) has arrived in England for his six months' furlough, and is seeking opportunities to plead for the pressing needs of the Diocesan Fund. The ordinary departments of church organization are actively at work, and lately a technical school has been established with a view of benefiting the natives of West Africa. The task is admittedly a hard one, but a good beginning has been made. Recently the bishop's wife has founded a cottage hospital, and these two efforts will tax his resources for some time to come. If the bishop carries success in the former department of service he will have done something toward solving one of the trying problems of African missionary work.

South African Wesleyan Methodist Church.—Formally organized on its separation from the British missionary society ten years ago, it has today 493 churches, an increase of 60 per cent on the ten years; 274 ministers

and evangelists, increase, 55 per cent; 2057 local preachers, increase, 57 per cent; 33,523 church-members, increase, 61½ per cent; on trial, 12,231, increase, 36½ per cent; 337 day schools, increase, 29 per cent; 20,845 day scholars, increase, 42½ per cent; 380 Sunday-schools, increase, 50 per cent; 24,959 Sunday scholars, increase, 42 per cent. The adherents number 135,000, and the missionary income has grown from £1500 to between £5000 to £6000.

At the English Wesleyan Conference last July it was resolved that one of the secretaries should visit and spend several months in India during the ensuing autumn and winter, when the Decennial General Conference of Indian missionaries of all Protestant Churches will be held, and also the triennial meeting of the society's missionaries. The financial statement showed that the total income was £125,129, and the excess of expenditure over income, £4068. To the foreign stations the principal payments for the past year were: Europe, £26,848; Ceylon and Continental India, £34,005; China, £6320; South Africa, £15,681; Western Africa, £6529; and West Indies, £7462.

Uganda.—The latest letters from Uganda, of date January 31st, come from the Rev. G. K. Baskerville, an intrepid young missionary who went out to Africa in 1890. He was in the capital of Uganda all through the recent fighting, and his communications give the first detailed accounts of the unhappy feuds. It seems that Mwanga has escaped from the Catholic party and attached himself to the Protestants. Although the fighting has ceased, private sources of information state that there is much anxiety in official circles as to the events of the next four months. Bishop Tucker, who had been in the neighborhood of Chagga, has now set out for Uganda in order that he may advise the missionaries and share with them the difficulties of the situation. Very strongly does the bishop deny the charges of the German press, which ac-