

MATTHEW XXVIII

18 AND JESUS CAME AND SPAKE UNTO THEM SAYING, ALL POWER IS GIVEN UNTO ME IN HEAVEN AND IN EARTH

19. GO YE THEREFORE AND TEACH ALL NATIONS, BAPTIZING THEM IN THE NAME OF THE FATHER AND OF THE SON AND OF THE HOLY GHOST.

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Annual Report.

MOROCCO
 ALGERIA
 TUNIS
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 SAHARA

S. W. PARTRIDGE & CO., 9, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON, E.C.
 OFFICE OF THE MISSION, 19, 21, AND 29, LINTON ROAD, BARKING.

THE NORTH AFRICA MISSION.

North Africa consists of—

Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli, Egypt, and the Sahara, and has a Mohammedan population of over 20,000,000.

MOROCCO can be reached from London by steamboat in four or five days; it has an area of about 260,000 square miles (equal to five times the size of England), and a population estimated at from 4,000,000 to 8,000,000. It is governed by a Sultan, whose name is Abdul Aziz. The country is divided into districts, each of which is under the superintendence of a Kaid. The semi-independent hill tribes are ruled by their own chiefs, and scarcely acknowledge the authority of the Sultan.

The North Africa Mission began work in Morocco in a small way in 1884; in September, 1899, it had substantial mission premises, with hospitals, in Tangier, and stations in Tetuan, Fez, Sifroo, Casablanca, and Laraish. It has thirty-six missionaries in the country, besides helpers, labouring amongst Moslems, Jews, and Europeans. There are also other agencies at work. As the bulk of the population are in villages, many more workers are needed that this great country may be evangelised.

ALGERIA, within fifty-five hours' journey from London, is the most advanced in civilisation of all the countries of North Africa, having been held by the French since 1830. After great expenditure of life and money, it is now thoroughly subject to their rule. Its extent is about three times that of England, and its population 4,500,000, principally Moslems, but with some hundreds of thousands of French, Spaniards, Italians, Jews, etc. The country has a good climate, and much beautiful scenery; there are excellent roads and extensive railways.

The North Africa Mission has five mission stations, with fifteen brethren and sisters working in them. The bulk of the people live in villages scattered over the country, and only a very few have, as yet, been reached by the Gospel.

TUNIS is under French protection, and practically under French rule. It is hardly so extensive as England, but has a population of about 2,000,000, nearly all of whom are Mohammedans. There are, however, some thousands of Italians, Maltese, French, Jews, etc., on the coast. The Mission has four stations and twenty-four workers; but wide stretches of country still remain to be evangelised.

TRIPOLI is a province of the Turkish Empire, several times larger than England. It has a population of about 1,350,000, who, with the exception of a few thousands, are followers of the False Prophet. The Moslems here are more intelligent and better educated than further west, but much opposed to the Gospel. In 1889, two brethren began to labour for Christ among them, and there are now six engaged in the work. A Medical Mission has been conducted here with cheering results.

EGYPT is still tributary to Turkey, but under the guidance and supervision of the British Government. The Mission commenced work in Lower Egypt in April, 1892, and has eleven Missionaries there, including wives. The population of Lower Egypt is seven millions, the great majority being Mohammedans. The American Presbyterians have an excellent and successful work, mainly, but not exclusively, amongst the Copts. The Church Missionary Society also has work in Cairo. There remains a widespread need for more labourers amongst the Moslems, who are difficult to reach, and very few of whom have as yet been converted.

THE VAST SAHARA, with its scattered population of Berber and Arab Mohammedans, remains still without a solitary missionary. We pray God that soon some brethren full of faith and of the Holy Ghost may be sent to preach Christ amidst the inhabitants of its palmy oases.

NORTHERN ARABIA is peopled by the Bedouin descendants of Ishmael; they are not bigoted Moslems, like the Syrians, but willing to be enlightened. This portion of the field is sadly in need of labourers.

PRAYER MEETING.—We gather for prayer at the Mission Centre, 21, Linton Road, Barking, every Friday afternoon at four o'clock, when intercession is made for the North Africa Mission Field. A convenient train leaves Fenchurch Street at 3.28; also one from Kentish Town at 3.36. Tea is provided at the close of the meeting.

ILLUMINATED TEXTS, with scroll ends, can be had from J. H. B., Calverley Mount, Tunbridge Wells, in gold and blue, red, black, etc.; price regulated by length and size of texts chosen. About 3ft. broad by 10in. deep for 2s. 6d. Other sizes at proportionate prices. The proceeds are devoted to the N.A.M.

WORKERS' UNION for North Africa. This Union, established in Jan., 1893, has already rendered considerable assistance to the missionaries and their families on the field; more helpers are, however, needed, as the work is continually growing. Those desiring further information should apply to the Hon. Gen. Sec., Mrs. J. H. Bridgford, Calverley Mount, Tunbridge Wells.

MR. W. T. FLOAT'S RETIREMENT.

MR. W. T. FLOAT, who has for more than twelve years assisted in the secretarial work of the North Africa Mission, is relinquishing his position to resume pastoral duties.

For a number of years he was the pastor of a church at Foxton, near Market Harborough, but being much interested in foreign missions after assisting Mr. F. B. Meyer in arranging a missionary conference at Leicester, he took up the secretaryship of the Missionary Bureau in addition to his work at Foxton. It was on his heart to be himself a foreign missionary; but he realised that his age was too advanced for this. In 1887 he resigned his pastorate and the secretaryship of the Missionary Bureau and came to help the N.A.M.

He has been a faithful and diligent secretary, and at the same time has continued to preach from time to time as opportunity and strength permitted. We shall follow him with every good wish, and pray that God's richest blessings may rest upon him.

He will, we are sure, though no longer officially connected with the Mission, retain a deep and prayerful interest in it.

NORTH · AFRICA

Mission Council.

J. H. BRIDGFORD, Tunbridge Wells.

GEORGE T. EDWARDS, Redhill.

HENRY SOLTAU, Redhill.

W. SOLTAU ECCLES, Upper Norwood, S.E.

EDWARD H. GLENNY, Barking.

JAMES STEPHENS, Highgate Road, N.W.

R. C. MORGAN, 12, Paternoster Buildings, E.C.

Offices of the Mission—21, LINTON ROAD, BARKING.

Hon. Treasurer.

W. SOLTAU ECCLES, 140, Church Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.

Hon. Secretary.

EDWARD H. GLENNY, 21, Linton Road, Barking.

Hon. Physician.

S. H. HABERSON, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P., 70, Brooke Street, W.

Assistant Secretary.

WILLIAM T. FLOAT, 21, Linton Road, Barking.

Bankers.

LONDON AND SOUTH WESTERN BANK, Barking.

Hon. Auditors.

Messrs. ARTHUR HILL, VELLACOTT & CO., 1, Finsbury
Circus, E.C.

Report of North Africa Mission

From MAY 1st, 1898, to APRIL 30th, 1899.

"Tell us . . . what shall be the sign . . . of the end of the age."—MATT. XXIV. 3.

*"This Gospel of the Kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations, and then shall the end come."—
MATT. XXIV. 14.*

L is very gracious of the Lord to put before His servants the glorious future that awaits them. There are various views held as to the details of how that good time will be ushered in, but we are agreed in longing for the second advent of Christ. Then apostasy having been overthrown and the devil bound, millennial times will gladden our hearts and be followed by eternal glory.

Now things seem to move but slowly, and as we contemplate the world's sorrows and trace them back to sin, we lament that so few heed the glad tidings of deliverance from its punishment, power, and presence. Things will not be as they are now much longer. During this dispensation God is gathering out an elect people from all nations. When this work is completed, and the new era dawns, He will give still more wonderful manifestations of His mercy in drawing the multitudes from the nations to believe in His Son. Perhaps some may be tempted to wish that their lot were cast in those future days of manifest glory rather than in the present age, when we have still to say with the prophet, "Who hath believed our report?"

Yet is it not a great privilege to live in the period we do, when we may have the honour of standing up for our Lord amid rejectors or advocates of worldly compromise?

Trials may be great but the future recognition will be proportionately glorious.

As in the days of David's rejection and persecution he gathered his mighty men, so in this age the Lord is collecting around Him those whom in a future day He will delight to honour.

For many reasons the Lord's work committed to us is not easy.

The fight is stubborn and results are slow in appearing. Satan's throne is not easily shaken. Yet the service is most happy and the very difficulties make it the more attractive. In proof of this we find that though some are obliged through ill-health or other causes to relinquish it, it is almost always with the utmost regret that they do so, and with the hope that they may be ultimately permitted to return.

The year we are looking back upon has been a period of not a few blessings and encouragements, but also one marked by trial and sorrow.

In Morocco, Central Algeria, and Egypt there were special indications that God was working in the hearts of the people, and several cases of conversions were reported among Moslems and Europeans, and in other parts also there were tokens of the Holy Spirit's workings, leading to an increase of hopefulness on the part of many workers, as will be seen by the reports they have sent us.

Financially, the year has been the most prosperous we have ever had. This is accounted for by the Mission receiving larger sums than usual from legacies, one that had been long expected having been partly paid, particulars of which will appear under the notes on our annual cash statement.

The number of missionaries has not increased, as though several new workers have been sent out they have hardly filled the gaps made by the death of one and the retirement of others.

The decrease in the number of those offering themselves for work as missionaries in connection with this and other missions is a serious fact, and the lack affects work at home as well as in the foreign field.

The wave of missionary enthusiasm of a few years since seems in measure to have exhausted itself. It was never so great as some reports seemed to indicate. Doctrinal uncertainty and worldliness are beginning to make their presence manifest by these results. On the other hand, open doors all over the world call more loudly than ever for an increase of labourers.

While splendid work is being done at home in some quarters, it is to be feared that, speaking generally, conversions are few, and even less in proportion than the increase of population.

The tone of spiritual life seems to be deteriorating in many directions. We need to pray the Lord that He will revive and bless His people and gather in a multitude of souls. His answer will be seen in more efficient work and in a greater number of God-chosen volunteers offering for the foreign field.

Notes on the General Cash Account,

FROM MAY 1st, 1898, TO APRIL 30th, 1899.

The receipts for the past twelve months have been larger than in any previous year in the Mission's history, as will be seen from the following tabular statement:—

Income of North Africa Mission.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
For the period ending October 31st, 1882...	812	0	0	For year ending April 30th, 1891 ...	5,442	0	0
For 18 months ending April 30th, 1884 ...	2,493	0	0	" " " 1892 ...	5,424	0	0
For year ending April 30th, 1885 ...	1,662	0	0	" " " 1893 ...	6,614	0	0
" " " 1886 ...	2,500	0	0	" " " 1894 ...	6,713	0	0
" " " 1887 ...	2,997	0	0	" " " 1895 ...	7,845	0	0
" " " 1888 ...	3,673	0	0	" " " 1896 ...	7,203	0	0
" " " 1889 ...	4,035	0	0	" " " 1897 ...	7,431	0	0
" " " 1890 ...	4,651	0	0	" " " 1898 ...	10,162	0	0
				" " " 1899 ...	10,920	0	0

This is accounted for in large measure by the increase in the amount received from legacies, £2,700 being received on account of one, £1,150 on account of another, and £162 from a third.

On the other hand, we have not had any very large amount for special purposes, similar to what was received in the previous year, and there have not been so many large donations as usual. For some reasons we would prefer to have a thousand donors of one pound each to one donation of a thousand pounds, for though the thousand donations would occasion more writing, we suppose they would be accompanied by many more prayers than if the amount came from one person.

It is hardly necessary to make very many comments with regard to the figures which we publish, as they seem in large measure to explain themselves.

There is a Divine as well as a human aspect as to these receipts; the human channels have been very various; but at the back of them we realise God is the Great Giver and the One who has prompted His servants either to give donations or to leave bequests for the work.

Some of these Divine impulses must have been felt years ago when wills were made, others again have been felt during the current year.

We believe it is specially profitable to keep our eye on our Heavenly Father, who is the great Source, Spring, and Fountain of all our aid, whether financial, spiritual, or of any other character.

He may choose whatever channel He pleases. It is for us to seek to obey and please Him, and by prayer, faith, and patience draw from Him whatever may be needed. We often think it is more pleasant to abound than to suffer need, but it is probable that with few exceptions we are better able to suffer need than to abound in such a way as to glorify God. This is perhaps the reason why God's people more often suffer need than abound.

From the Divine and spiritual standpoint it is probably better for our soul's growth to be kept low.

During the closing month or two of the year supplies began to run short once more, and thus we were again compelled in a special manner to look to God from day to day.

We are thankful to have been able to send the missionaries rather larger amounts for their personal use during the last twelve months than in some similar periods. It will be noted that the expenditure for rent has been apportioned between the work and the missionaries themselves, as some of our friends thought this would give a more accurate idea of what they received.

There are about twenty missionaries whose support does not pass through the Mission accounts. The amounts used for contingent expenses and working of medical missions do not vary very much from last year. The Morocco Industrial Orphanage and Institute is still in the process of development, and is thought to be worth quite all that has been spent in its purchase and improvement.

Publications have cost us rather more than last year on account of a more careful apportionment of the expenses with regard to them.

The outlay in connection with meetings is also a larger item, as there has been a missionary at home all the year representing the work.

In the office, also, the expenses have been rather heavier. The balances at the end of the year amounted to just over £1,000, or about the same amount as the year began with. A good deal of this, it will be noted, was for special or designated purposes. To keep the work going efficiently, from ten to twelve thousand pounds a year is now needed, not much less than £250 a week. We believe that the Lord is well able to supply this, and even more as it is needed; but it is not enough to merely assent to the truth of His love and care, we need to really lay hold on Him by faith and prayer for what is required, and we invite our readers to join with us in so doing, in order that they may rejoice with us later on when our needs have been met.

EFFORTS AT HOME.

We feel it to be part of the work the Lord has committed to us to seek to stir up an increasing interest in the Moslems and other inhabitants of North Africa. How little can any one do personally, but how much mediately!

Naysmith began to work among the poor in London, but, finding how little he could do, founded the London City Mission, which has now nearly 500 missionaries in the Metropolis.

We have felt the same with regard to North Africa, and towards 100 missionaries are now working in this Mission, and fifty more in other missions or independently. The principal means used to this end have been our monthly paper, NORTH AFRICA, and meetings held in various places as opportunity has afforded.

MOROCCO.

Six Stations, Thirty-six Missionaries,
Three Helpers.

TANGIER.—Mr. and Mrs. Mensink, Mr. W. T. Bolton, Dr. and Mrs. Roberts, Miss M. C. Lambden, Mrs. Boulton, Miss F. Marston, Miss E. A. Craggs.

Moorish School.—Miss J. Jay, Mrs. Ferah (Syrian Teacher).

Spanish Work.—Miss F. R. Brown, Miss Vecchio (Teacher), Mr. A. Blanco (Spanish Evangelist).

Boys' Industrial Institute.—Mr. and Mrs. Edwards.

At Home.—Dr. and Mrs. Terry, Dr. G. R. S. Breeze, Miss Vining.

CASABLANCA.—Dr. and Mrs. Grieve, Mr. H. Nott, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Miss L. Sexton, Miss A. Watson.

TETUAN.—Miss F. M. Banks, Miss A. Bolton, Miss A. G. Hubbard, Miss I. de la Camp.

LARAISH.—Miss S. Jennings, Miss K. Aldridge.

FEZ.—Miss M. Copping, Miss L. Greathead.

SIFROO.—Miss M. Mellet, Miss S. M. Denison.

Morocco Mission.

Our Morocco Mission has had to pass through serious trials this year, but God has very graciously sustained the work in the midst of it all.

The retirement of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick because of their children's health was a very heavy blow to the Spanish Branch of the Mission, and was greatly regretted by many of the English residents, who appreciated his ministry in the iron building, which is used for both Spanish and English meetings.

The absence from the work through ill-health of Dr. and Mrs. Terry, Dr. Breeze, and Miss Vining, still further reduced the staff, and the prolonged absence of Mr. and Mrs. Mensink, on furlough for meetings in Holland, made the number of workers even less. Then, as the year was closing, came the lamented death of Miss Herdman, of Fez. For more than ten years she had laboured indefatigably in that city, and her loss seems in some respects, irreparable.

It has often been difficult to know how to keep some of the work going with so many away, yet as we look back on the year we feel that it has been one giving ground for considerable encouragement. The work radiating from Fez under Miss Herdman's guidance gave her great joy, and now that she has been called away, her fellow-labourers are employing ten men as colporteur evangelists, who give them satisfactory evidence of their conversion to Christ from Mohammedanism. There is evidently a widespread dissemination of the Gospel, and a work of the Spirit of God; but of this

we still think it better not to say much publicly. Miss Copping having gone to America for change, and to see her brothers, Miss Mellett and Miss Denison, from Sifroo, and Miss Greathead, assisted by Miss Marston, are for the present keeping on the work; but it is hoped that two married couples, including a qualified doctor, may presently be located there.

In Tetuan there has been encouragement, and a Moorish girl and some Spaniards have given evidence of conversion.

In Casablanca a small hospital has been built by a friend to be let to the Mission at a nominal rent. As yet it is only used as a residence for Mr. and Mrs. Jones, but the dispensary will shortly be transferred there, and a few in-patients received.

Towards the close of the year Miss Aldridge and Miss Jennings, with her friend Miss Parkinson, have re-occupied Laraish.

The Missionaries in Tangier have been most diligent, and not only has the Men's Hospital been kept open, but a good deal has been done in seeing out-patients at the Women's Hospital. Mr. Blanco, the Spanish Evangelist, advised by one or another, together with Miss Brown and Miss Vecchio, have kept on the Spanish work quite as successfully as could be expected without Mr. Patrick.

Miss Jay's school had between thirty and forty girls in it until they were frightened by the authorities. Then there was a serious decrease which we trust may prove only temporary.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwards have toiled very hard to get the Industrial Institute into shape, and have made great changes in the outward appearance of things. They have gathered eleven boys into their home and sought to influence the men in their employ.

Mr. Bolton has made himself useful in various directions—itinerating, helping in the hospital, working in the town, and at the close of the year itinerating in the Angera country.

Appended are reports, or extracts of reports, from various workers.

TANGIER—MEN'S HOSPITAL.

Dr. J. Howard D. Roberts writes:—"The work falls under two headings—Evangelistic and Medical. We will take the most important first—Evangelistic. The Medical work carried on here has enabled us to have the privilege of preaching 'the glad news' to some who but for this means would probably not have heard it at all. To repeat what must be an old story to most of our readers, *i.e.*, the routine of work. On the mornings of Monday and Thursday, when the dispensary is open, we begin with a workers' prayer-meeting. Then we have a service with the patients who are waiting to be seen. This year we have had various helpers in the summer. Mr. Bolton and I were working the hospital by ourselves, and Miss Lambden kindly had talks with the men beforehand and afterwards.

"Since December, 1898, we have had more help: Miss Craggs came on as nurse, Mrs. Roberts resumed dispensing, and Mr. Bolton took the out-patient services, and when occasionally unavoidably absent I filled the gap. This work, through God's grace, has been continued uninterruptedly this year, except for five weeks in the autumn of 1898. We kept open this year during Ramadhan, and, we believe, did a good, if a more limited work. But among the in-patients, day after day we see more decided encouragement, though the out-patients have listened very often with rapt attention and are generally glad to take away portions of the Scriptures with them.

"As regards the in-patients, the day begins generally by my taking a few verses of Scripture and expounding them, driving home the necessity of the new birth in Christ Jesus. On out-patients' days most of them gather in the court with the others and hear the address; then in the evening they get a longer time with one of the ladies—my wife, Miss Craggs, and, until lately, Mrs. Boulton. On Sunday they also have a special service; for this I generally hold myself responsible, either taking it or getting some less familiar voice. It is a most enjoyable work, for although I dare not say there have been any real conversions, yet there have been some wonderful changes in the attitude of the patients towards us. In some cases there has been the spirit of enquiry. One case comes to my mind—a pilgrim whom we had in the summer; he then showed much interest in the Gospel, and told me he had received the truth. On going out, he seemed influenced by others, and avoided us. Some months afterward he came in for further treatment. At first he was very silent, but the old interest came back, till one night, as I was going the night round, he came up to me and asked me if Jesus told us not to smoke. I said I thought He would rather we did not. Then he gave me a leather case of cigarettes, saying he did not wish to do what Jesus would not care for. He was operated on, and got a certain amount of relief. Just lately he has been coming again. I am afraid being always surrounded with evil has had the effect of putting out what flicker of light there may have been. However, let us continue to pray. Many of the in-patients go away with the words of some Scripture or hymn ringing in their ears. May not we hope that these words may enter and give light in the darkness?

"*Medical.*—The number of out-patients during these eleven months has been 2,022 men, no women, as a rule, attending, but Miss Aldridge and Miss Craggs have seen here some 500 cases: Chloroform cases have been 21; minor surgical operations *ad lib.*; deaths, 12; the number of in-patients, 199. I have not made a distinction between medical and surgical cases, but the majority are medical, although there is scope for a great deal of surgical work, which certainly is much more satisfactory.

"We have had some interesting cases, amongst which were six of severe and extensive burns caused by the explosion of a

powder-flask. Gunpowder is a thing they can get only too cheaply, and, in fact, make it themselves. One of these patients died, but the others recovered in time. We had several suffering from bullet-wounds. Two amputations, of the leg in both cases. Over the last one we had very special prayer for its success, and also for the salvation of the man's soul. The first part of our petition the Lord graciously answered abundantly, and I see him now, an entirely changed man in health, sitting in the town selling sweets, always glad to greet any of us heartily. The latter and more important part of our prayer seems to remain unanswered. One other special case in which we took much interest was a nice-looking old man who came in with a huge growth on the back of his neck. Before performing the operation I fully put before him the risk for a man of his age, but he said he left himself in my hands, and if anything did happen, God would forgive me; death was preferable to life under such circumstances. We operated, taking away 8 lbs.; the poor fellow lost much blood, and was very low at the end of the operation. However, in answer to our earnest prayers, he recovered, and about ten days after he went out, because he heard of robbers coming down on his village, and was much concerned for his wife's welfare. We liked him very much, and he did not look a Moor at all, but reminded me of a kindly Scotchman. He was always glad to listen to the Gospel, as also his son, a reader, who remained to watch his father through the operation.

"In addition, we were enabled in the spring to go and camp at two villages not far from Tangier, my wife in this way being able to visit a number of huts, whilst I paid almost daily visits to the hospital, where work was continued as usual. In the evenings there were opportunities of speaking to and treating the men when their day's work was over. We would thank most heartily all those who have so kindly sent money and gifts to support this work.

"Reviewing it, we have much cause for thankfulness to our loving Heavenly Father, that although not all cases were relieved, yet the majority have been, and all heard the old, old story of Jesus and His love."

THE WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

During the absence of our lady doctor, Miss Breeze, this work has of necessity been carried on but quietly; still, a good number of women have been treated as out-patients. First, some five hundred were seen near Hope House by Miss Aldridge, and later large numbers by Miss Craggs at the Women's Hospital. Mrs. Boulton and Miss Marston assisted Miss Craggs, and in her absence Mrs. Boulton and Miss Lambden kept the work from being closed. During most of the year Miss Marston resided in the Women's Hospital, and at times some native women were there. One Moorish girl has given evidence of conversion, and to protect her from the threats of her relations Miss Marston has taken her with her into the interior. These women patients are usually very dense, but nevertheless, by patient instruction, some have gained a fairly clear conception of the Gospel, and a much larger number have carried away a new conception of what Christians really are, and some few ideas of what is meant by the glad tidings. We hope that Miss Breeze will soon be able to return to this work. It is most desirable that she should have with her a trained nurse, so that she may be enabled to concentrate her energies on the medical and spiritual work.

Concerning the

INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE & ORPHANAGE,

Mr. Edwards reports as follows:

"The key-note of the past year is the little word 'joy.' It has been our privilege to have the companionship of Jesus, through the Holy Spirit, in all our work. As a consequence,

we have experienced a great measure of joy, though there have been times of tribulation as well as of spiritual prosperity.

"The period just brought to a close has been one of progress in every department, whether industrial, educational, philanthropic, or Christian.

"Our establishment is situated about two and a half miles outside Tangier, overlooking the straits of Gibraltar, near to the mountain village of Jamâ-al-Mikra. It stands in about seventeen acres of ground. This little estate was a gift from God, through one of His children, in direct answer to our united prayer for the extension of Christ's Kingdom in Morocco.

"The Lord has said, 'Open thy mouth wide, and I will fill it,' and He has been as good as His word. His gracious response has resulted in an increase of our faith in His promises, which are all yea and amen in Christ Jesus, in a brighter hope in His providence and a more intense love for the perishing. Thus grace and blessing have been administered to our needy souls by the King of Grace and Glory just when most needed, to encourage us in an assault on sin, Islam, and oppression.

"We have been able to begin a good work amongst adults and juveniles, which will, we trust, be a blessing and strength to converts, and a training-place for some future evangelists.

"Three-fourths of the land in our possession, which was before a wilderness, has been brought under cultivation. All last summer, and right on to Christmas, fifteen or twenty men were at work daily, and since then an average of ten; these have been brought in some measure under the influence of Christian living and teaching.

"Eighteen hundred vines from the Angera Mountains were planted in January and February, and next season we hope to plant 5,000 more from Spain, which we were unable to do earlier on account of sickness. Eight hundred orange trees from Tetuan and Tunis have also been set, and are sending forth tender leaf and blossom already, to encourage us to plant as many more. Some 500 fruit trees—apple, pear, and plum—were also planted during the rainy season.

"In December last we finished one wing of the Orphanage, comprising bedrooms and schoolroom, used also as a service-room, to accommodate a dozen boys, at the back of which are other rooms for gardener, etc., and stable for necessary animals and cattle. At the rear of our residence there is another block of buildings, containing three rooms, to be used as carpenter's shop, basket-making room, and bedroom for boys respectively. For the present we have to employ a native carpenter until we can obtain the services of a godly man from Europe with a knowledge of cabinet-making, which would be a great acquisition.

"A dairy is another branch of industrial work; it was opened in January, and has been a success thus far.

"If the industrial work has gone forward, so also has the Orphanage increased, and during the year we have more than doubled our numbers. Some of the boys are still very young and unable to do much work, but all are kept busy in one way or another, there being few idle minutes for any. School is open morning and afternoon five days in the week, but, being short handed, we cannot always strictly adhere to the timetable.

"Every evening the boys are instructed in Scripture by Mrs. Edwards, who closes with singing and prayer. Some of the most precious portions of the Word of God have been taught them, such as Psalm i., the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, the fifth of Matthew, etc., as well as numerous hymns and texts.

"The clothing department is also superintended by Mrs. Edwards, who employs a Moorish woman almost constantly making, mending, and washing the boys' clothes. Thus, with

the preparation of food, the clothing department, evening Scripture lessons, household management, and occasional visiting, my wife's hands are never free.

"Patterns of the clothes worn by the lads can be sent to volunteers anxious to help in clothing them and other destitute children of Morocco.

"We gratefully acknowledge parcels from friends at Dover, Dublin, and Dalkey, and commend their good example to others.

"We hope soon to have a native Christian scholar teaching in the school and relieving me for more evangelistic work in the interior during certain times of the year.

"El Hassan, our first orphan boy, now a young man, itinerated during the year with our departed sister, Miss Herdman, among the mountains east of Fez, and brought back a good report of the work going on and the willingness of the people in these wild parts to receive the Word.

"Thus our effort has already begun to bear fruit, and we trust will do so more and more."

MOORISH GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Miss J. Jay writes:—"The work in connection with the Girls' School has gone on steadily all through the year, and up to last March there was much to encourage us in it; there was a marked improvement in the conduct and progress of the children, and many of the parents had expressed their gratitude for the kindness shown to their daughters. The girls delight in coming to school, and each year the attendance becomes more regular. We have forty-four pupils in the school, and cannot take more, as our room is already over-crowded, although we have removed all the little chairs in order to make more room, and the children now sit on matting on the floor.

"We have again to praise God that the health of the children has been good throughout the year; we lost one little scholar from fever, but there has been no serious outbreak of sickness. We have, however, lost five of our elder girls, who, having been promised in marriage, are no longer allowed to attend school. A short Bible lesson is given to the children each morning, after which they repeat the texts, hymns, and Scripture portions they have learned. They have lately committed to memory Mark x. 13 to 16; John x. 7 to 11; and are now learning the sixth chapter of John.

"In reading they have made more progress this year than ever before; we divide them into several classes to teach them, and the most advanced can now read simple stories, and are very pleased with this accomplishment. They often come much before the time to begin school, and ask to have their books; it is encouraging to see these Moorish girls, book in hand, each quietly studying her lesson.

"The school closes at 12.30, and the last hour is devoted to sewing; the children have, during the year, made a large number of garments, both for themselves and for the many poor families living near us, for whom they always seem pleased to work. Special thanks are due to the kind friends at home who have sent us material to make into garments for the poor. There has been great poverty during the winter, and they have been most thankful for the warm clothing given to them, especially in cases of sickness. We desire also to express our heartiest thanks for all funds sent in for the support of the work; our needs have always been supplied, often from the most unexpected quarters, and for this we earnestly praise God. I still have Mrs. Ferah's valued help as teacher; her own health is far from good, but has been somewhat better the latter part of the year.

"Aiweesha, the little girl who has so long made my house her home, is still with me; she is a bright, happy child, getting on well in school and constantly with me when I go visiting, as she is a real help in singing the hymns and repeating texts of Scripture.

"The homes of the children, as well as many other houses, are all open for visiting, but, owing to lack of time and strength, not nearly so much has been done in this way as we could wish. But all cases of sickness amongst the children or their parents have been visited as far as possible. One old woman, long a member of the mothers' meeting, died early in the year, we believe trusting in 'Jesus only.' The home of the convert Mahomet ben — has also been regularly visited, and his wife and mother instructed; they are always willing learners.

"Thus, until last March, all was going on well, but since then difficulties have arisen. The Moorish Government, always bitterly opposed to Christianity, has been endeavouring to stop the work of the missionaries in Tangier and other towns. A special effort was made to prevent the girls from coming to the school; soldiers were placed outside the house to stop them from entering, and soldiers were also sent to the homes of all the pupils, threatening the fathers with imprisonment if they allowed their daughters any longer to attend the school. The people were at first very frightened, and, for a few days, no children came. But prayer was made to God continually, and before long the soldiers were removed from before the house. The children then began to return; at first only a few ventured to come, but the numbers gradually improved, and during April we had about twenty coming daily. A large number of the parents also called to say that *they* wished their children to attend school, and would send them again as soon as things were quieter.

"The school is now closed for the summer holidays, and it is believed that in the autumn the work can with safety be renewed. But there is a call for very earnest prayer just now for the work and workers in Morocco. '*Hitherto* hath the Lord helped us,' and so it will be '*from henceforth even for ever.*'

"There arose a great tempest. . . . He arose. . . . There was a great calm."

Miss F. Brown writes of the
SPANISH WORK.

"He, being full of compassion, forgave their iniquity."

"In looking through my diary to write of the year's work I find I have often had to remind myself of the patience and compassion of our Divine Master.

"There have been discouragements, difficulties, and disappointments. Notwithstanding, God's faithfulness has followed us all the way, and through Him we are more than conquerors.

"A few Spanish women have given one afternoon weekly throughout the year to help me sew for the poor, and thus I have been able to clothe many poor children. Thanks are due to some dear friends at home who have kindly helped in supplying material. Seven of the women who can read have joined the International Bible Reading Association, as well as one or two men.

"Two meetings a week have been held in our out-station, Patio Eugenio, one being for children and the other for adults, conducted by Don Angel Blanco. In the above place we have met with a good deal of opposition from the people through

the influence of the Roman Catholic priests. It has been most difficult to get order in the meetings. Frequently big stones have been thrown on the roof, and sometimes have come through into the room during the preaching. But, notwithstanding, we have been encouraged by some who have loved to come and listen to the 'old, old story.' Our other Gospel meetings, held in the centre of the town, are as follows: Sunday, 10 a.m., children's meeting, taken by myself; 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m., meetings for adults, conducted by Don Angel Blanco. On Tuesday an instruction class and testimony meeting for converts have been held. On Thursdays and Fridays, Gospel meetings, conducted by Don Angel Blanco, in all of which I assist. These are our regular meetings. Besides, we have had weeks of special meetings and lantern lectures during the winter months. The average attendance has been thirty. Average attendance at children's meeting, twenty.

"A great and good work is being done in our day school for Spanish children. When we examined them in the early part of the year, we were pleased and encouraged by the progress they had made in the different branches and especially in the large amount of Scripture knowledge they showed, doing great credit to their teacher, Miss Vecchio, who has faithfully sought to teach them. The average attendance is thirty-six. I find it much easier to teach those children in the Sunday-school who have been educated in our day-school.

"With very few exceptions, I have been able to visit daily amongst the Spaniards, and preach the Gospel in their own homes, and have been encouraged by some who have been brought to know the Lord, whose hearts have been softened by sickness.

"In December we had a helpful visit from Mr. Bell, of La Linea, when a good deal of extra visiting was done, and Mr. Bell conducted several cottage meetings in different parts of the town. The Spaniards themselves kindly gave us the use of their rooms.

"We have lost one of our Church members by death during the year. She had known the Lord for about two years. I visited her daily, and was with her when she passed from earth to heaven. She gave sweet testimony of her faith in Jesus. Two more of our converts have left and gone to live at Larais. I frequently receive letters from them, in which they say how much they miss the meetings. But they read the Word of God and pray together with their children in the home. Two others have gone to Casablanca to live. These two latter have given us much heart-sorrow. Two others, man and wife, who have been away in Spain for some months, have returned. Thus the number of communicants is now twelve. Will you please pray for these that their faith may be established and that they may be strong, true, and faithful men and women of God? Also please pray for some who we believe are saved and who are wishing to be baptized, and for others who are halting between two opinions.

"The Spanish workers also ask your prayers, that the work of the Lord may go forward, and that we may be enabled by the Holy Ghost to do greater things this year. Also that friends may be raised up to take a deeper interest in the work amongst Roman Catholics."

FEZ

is a most important station, the city having a population of from seventy thousand to one hundred thousand souls and being a centre of Moslem government, learning, and industry. After being visited by various brethren, it was permanently occupied in 1888 by the late Miss Herdman and two companions.

Ladies attracted less opposition than men would have done, and a Medical Mission was appreciated; and helped to reconcile the authorities to the presence of the "Nazarenes."

The year under review has been saddened by the unexpected death of Miss Herdman through inflammation of the heart. She had been not only the pioneer, but the able and energetic leader among her fellow-labourers, and her influence among the natives was wide and remarkable.

She was not only loved and respected by converts, but looked up to as an authority by natives of position. Her death leaves a blank that it seems impossible to fill. Probably she will have no successor in the strict sense of the word, but we trust that the work she has commenced may be continued and extended by various other workers.

Miss Herdman's work was very various, but her chief delight was the gathering together of men, pointing them to Christ, instructing such as professed conversion, and sending them out as colporteur evangelists. There are ten or more of these now employed, and it is desired that these men should be wisely superintended, guided, and helped financially. A Herdman Memorial Fund has been opened for this purpose.

Miss Mellett and Miss Denison, from Sifroo, have come into Fez to help Miss Greathead until permanent arrangements can be made. It is proposed to place two married couples there, if possible.

Miss Copping, who has carried on the medical work, writes as follows of the past season's labours:—

"Truly, I can look back upon the past year and say, 'There hath not failed one word of all His good promise.' Blessed be the Lord, Who hath given rest unto His people. I again acknowledge that the Lord has supplied my every need. I have plenty for myself and my work. I have never had to refuse a needy patient food or clothing, which is often quite as necessary as their medicine.

"This year I have had several real trials of faith to pass through. Although for the last four months I was far from strong, I never had to neglect my work until I gave it up to attend upon Miss Herdman.

"Beside the Dispensary work, visiting, and one day a week with the Jews, I had several very serious cases among the Europeans resident in and visiting our city. The Lord's hand was upon me for good, and the attendance of Moslem patients at the dispensary was from 900 to 1,100 per month, and of Jewesses from 200 to 350 a month. A great many portions of Scripture have been lent in the homes, and I am sure that there is a real spirit of enquiry about the Messiah among the Israelites.

"Last year they would say this is not for women. We have only to look out for the leaven, attend to the food, and dress up.

"It is pitiful to see these dirty women go out, with a light, up ladders, and look in every likely and unlikely place to find leaven. Also to see them slopping water from the top to the bottom of their houses with the idea of cleansing them. In one house I found even the baby in his cradle being rocked by the next sized baby in a dirty flood, while the women quarrelled, their dirty dresses trailing in the water, but their lamps trimmed and burning in readiness. They said Elijah might come to-morrow. I reminded them that their King might come. There is much to depress even in our happiest hours.

"Thus my past year has been spent in attending sick Moslems, Jews, and professed Christians, in visiting, teaching, dispensing, and compounding drugs and taking a share of domestic work."

SIFROO

is a sort of outpost from Fez. It contains about an equal proportion of Moslems and Jews. There are no Europeans except the missionaries, and European visitors seldom go so far. It has been occupied latterly by **Miss Mellett** and **Miss Denison**, who send us the following particulars of last year's work:

"In June of last year we went to live in Sifroo, a little town about twenty miles south of Fez, which had been frequently visited before by Miss Herdman and others. We have been working there since, amongst Jews, Moors and Berbers.

"The latter, in very many cases, are the most interesting, especially those who seem never to have heard the truth before. Some of the Berber women are most intelligent and take in what they hear very quickly. One day I was telling them of the death of Christ, and a woman who was listening most attentively, said to her friend, 'Do remember that, that we may tell them in the village.' The same woman said to me,

'Oh my sister, do tell me, if you can, what I must do to get rid of my sins.' This pleased us very much, as many of them think that they are very good and never talk of having sin. Another day I was much surprised by a woman telling the way of salvation to a roomful who had been listening to us. When I asked her where she had heard the Gospel and how she knew it so well she said, 'My mother's husband had a book, and every evening he used to teach and read to us women out of it, and when he read we felt so ashamed before God because of our sin that we covered our faces.'

"This woman had never been before in Sifroo, and lived three days from us, and has been taught the gospel by a native, so the word that has been scattered is bringing forth fruit.

"We open our houses to Moors and Berbers on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, and to Jews on Tuesdays and Saturdays. On Wednesdays we have the men; we do not get so many of them as of women. Last August, however, the Kaid of Sifroo made a wedding for three of his sons, and invited the chief men of all the tribes to be present. Many of them came for medicine; one morning we had been reading with some of them out of St. John's Gospel when one of the men asked to see the book. He took it into his own hand and said, 'Mine has got the Psalms in it.' I asked him where he got his, and he said, 'I got it from a man travelling through our village. He seemed to know a good deal about the Gospel.' This proved to us that he had read it. We are greatly encouraged to find that the word is getting scattered.

"In visiting, too, we get a very good reception from all, and we can now visit almost every house in Sifroo, and not only in Sifroo, but in any of the villages round, but unfortunately, we have very little time for village work.

"Our work was hindered a little by my illness at the end of the year, but with the New Year we were able to recommence and had soon three classes going on, as well as having Jewesses coming on Saturdays to visit us and to hear the 'musica,' i.e., the little harmonium, when we have the opportunity of teaching them *here a little and there a little of the Messiah*.

"The three classes are: A Sunday class of about forty girls who learn hymns and texts. They are beginning to take in what they are taught and show signs of *taming* down. At first they were very wild and utterly unaccustomed to discipline. On Fridays we have a girls' sewing class, also attended by about forty, who after sewing learn hymns and texts. Then on Thursday afternoons the boys have their turn; they do not come in such numbers as the girls, twenty-two has so far been our largest number. Thursday afternoon is their half-holiday, Friday being the Mohammedan day of rest, though indeed it is not much observed, for business goes on much as usual. But for the people being more particular about going to the Mosque at the time of prayer than on other days, and any special work or journey not being begun, Friday is much like other days.

"Copies of Gospels or Testaments have been given to both Moors and Jews, and from this we look for fruit, the promise is so definite, 'My Word shall not return unto Me void.' Books are sometimes taken away by those who live where no missionary has ever been."

CASABLANCA

is an important commercial town on the Atlantic coast about two hundred miles south of Tangier. It has a considerable population of natives and Jews, being the port from whence the produce of the vast plain to the east is shipped. Our work here centres round the dispensary which Dr. Grieve has in the town, but which it is proposed to move into the new buildings in which Mr. and Mrs. Jones reside, in close proximity to Miss Sexton and Miss Watson. Mr. Nott is a little further out of town with Mr. and Mrs. Armour.

Dr. Grieve reports: "During the year the work has gone on much as last year, but, perhaps, with increased interest and encouragement. Our dispensary work occupied the forenoons of five days in the week, and I have been regularly assisted by the other members of the Mission. The average attendance has been from twenty-five to thirty, which is quite as large as in the past.

"The work of addressing the patients in the waiting room has been mainly done by Mr. and Mrs. Jones and Mr. Nott. In the dispensary Miss Sexton and Miss Watson have faithfully laboured in what is sometimes rather weary and tiresome work, as patients are slow to understand the instructions given them.

"It affords, however, occasions for personal conversation which sometimes lead up to visits being paid at other times. The consulting room with its private opportunities is my special sphere of service."

Mr. Harry Nott, after telling about his work at the dispensary, refers to the help and experience he has gained during the year in itinerating. A journey taken in the autumn of 1898 with Mr. Paton, of the South Morocco Mission, afforded many opportunities of preaching to hundreds of people, most of whom had never heard the Gospel before. He has also taken other shorter journeys round about Casablanca. Mr. Nott has also a class for boys in the village near which he resides.

From **Miss Sexton** we hear:—"Toiling in rowing has been my experience during the past year. So many Gospels given, so many homes visited, so many classes held, and the great enemy of souls would ask, 'What do you see for it all?' Very little, yet the little that my mortal eyes do see is well worth all the heartache and toil that wrestling against the fiendish system of Islam must entail. And not only Islam, but we have Roman Catholicism to contend with too—for we have often been told, 'You Christians worship little wooden crosses. We wouldn't stoop to that.' And they don't all understand the

difference between Catholics and Protestants. Yet notwithstanding bigotry, opposition from the Kaid, fanaticism on the part of some, and the indifference of others, the Story of the Cross has been carried into many a Moorish home, and hundreds of Moorish women have been brought under the sound of the Gospel. Many a sad, gloomy Moorish face brightens as God's servant enters, and its owner says, 'Tell us about Sidna Aisa,' and many an Aish, Fatma or Zohora will repeat the words of the hymn over and over again, and when we must go to see another sick, lonely, and Christless one, beg us to come again soon."

Miss A. Watson writes:—"My work during the past year has been helping in the dispensary in the morning, visiting, and classes. With regard to the visiting there has been much to encourage and correspondingly to discourage. I have had entrance into many fresh homes, sometimes through following a patient who has attended the dispensary, and have found the people friendly, and at least ready to listen to my words. Then again, I have encountered opposition and arguments. In one instance a woman said, as I was not a follower of their Prophet, I could not enter heaven, and she would have great pleasure in throwing me into hell and pouring fire on me. Owing to our removal from the house in town to the bungalow near the new hospital, the classes for a time were not so large, and just as the people were getting accustomed to the change they were frightened by the authorities sending soldiers with orders to take any to prison who were coming to us. However, the numbers are increasing again. My children's class also suffered, but they are attending better now. There is cause for encouragement and thankfulness.

"In the early part of the year we spent a day or two at a village about six hours' ride from here, where we had a warm welcome and many opportunities of preaching the Word both to men and women. We left a Bible and several Gospels, and have heard since that the Bible has been taken to another village by the Fokee, and so in that way the Light is spread."

TETUAN.

The work here has been decidedly encouraging, but the missionaries are longing for more conversions, and it would not be at all surprising if their very diligent and energetic labours were to be more manifestly owned of God.

Miss Banks writes: "In August last year I travelled with the late Miss Herdman to Fez, and was very much cheered by seeing the number of men and women, both learned and ignorant, who came to the mission house and received instruction. In Sifroo also the same interest was manifested, and the people of the town were most friendly and hospitable. Two months were spent in this long-wished-for visit to these inland stations. It was very helpful to become acquainted with other ways of working and to see other tribes, etc. During my absence the other workers in Tetuan had been going on steadily with work in the town, but on my return Miss Hubbard left for a short visit to Fez and Sifroo, and Miss Bolton went to Gibraltar for change.

"The work last winter went on quietly, and our Moslem girl told us she was trusting Christ alone for salvation. Although young and ignorant she has during the past few months shown signs of a changed life. Another woman attending the class for Moslems we also believe to be converted.

"The School for Moorish girls, conducted by Miss de la Camp, has gone on splendidly. The children attending it, and many more also, come to our house on Sunday afternoons; they are taught texts, hymns, Bible stories, reading and writing, and are making rapid progress.

"The Dispensary has continued to be well attended by Moors and Spaniards three days in the week. We are kept busy with healing, preaching, and in distributing to them the Word of Life.

"A fourth morning Miss Hubbard and I devote to the Jews, amongst whom we distribute some very helpful tracts sent from Mildmay and also portions of Scripture. Five sewing classes have been carried on through the winter, and we have all been encouraged, as the work has proceeded, by signs of more faith on the part of several attending them.

"Work amongst Spaniards has occupied a considerable portion of Miss Bolton's time. She has conducted a Gospel meeting on Sundays, a week evening Bible Class, and a Day

North Afr

Dr.

GENERAL CASH ACCOUNT FROM

TO BALANCES in Hand, May 1st, 1898.

AT HOME.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
General Purposes		2	18			
Designated Purposes	346	19	10			
				349	18	0

ABROAD.

At Various Stations				748	7	5
						1,099 5 5

TO RECEIPTS.

FOR GENERAL PURPOSES—

Donations	6,495	18	7			
Publications		64	18			
Sundry Receipts		27	8	11		
TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR GENERAL PURPOSES				6,588	6	1

FOR DESIGNATED PURPOSES—

Specially Supported Missionaries						
Donations	1,726	9	8			
Hospitals at Tangier						
Donations, etc.	424	12	6			
Profit on Exchange		77	6	10		
Morocco Industrial Institute and Orphanage						
Donations,	486	19	11			
Profit on Exchange		294	17	10		
Various Designated Objects and Persons						
Donations, etc.	1,195	9	2			
Profit on Exchange		126	9	8		
TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR DESIGNATED PURPOSES				4,332	5	7

TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR ALL PURPOSES **10,920 11 8**

MEMORANDUM—£500, bequeathed for the maintenance of a bed in Tangier Hospital, is invested in mortgages.

£12,019 17 1

W. SOLTAU ECCLES, *Hon. Treasurer.*
EDWARD H. GLENNY, *Hon. Secretary.*

We have examined the above Account with the Books and Vouchers at the Head

Mission.

MAY, 1898, TO 30TH APRIL, 1899.

Cr.

DIRECT EXPENDITURE FOR MISSIONARIES AND THEIR WORK.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Missionaries' Personal Allowances, General and Special	5,093.	7	2						
" Outfits for New Missionaries	102	2	0						
" Missionaries' Personal, Rent, Repairs, and Furniture	949	7	1						
" Helpers engaged in direct Missionary Work	377	11	9						
							6,522	8	0

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

By Rents, Repairs, Furniture, etc., for Mission Purposes	390	17	8						
" Teachers of Languages and Books	279	18	8						
" Travelling and Freight	637	7	11						
" Sundries	181	17	8						
							1,490	1	11

WORKING EXPENSES OF MEDICAL MISSIONS.

By Rent, Repairs, and Furniture	130	2	1						
" Wages of Native Servants	68	2	4						
" Drugs and Instruments	284	15	3						
" Food, Firing, and Relief	129	19	7						
" Sundries, including Travelling, Freight, and Postages	37	11	4						
							650	10	7

MOROCCO INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE AND ORPHANAGE.

By Cost of Building, Developing Land, etc.	691	13	11						
" Food, Clothing, Furniture, Cultivation Expenses, and Sundries	217	0	7						
							908	14	6

TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE FOR MISSIONARIES AND THEIR WORK

9,571 15 0

OTHER EXPENDITURE.

PUBLICATIONS.

By Printing and Binding "NORTH AFRICA'S," and Electros	338	0	7						
" Postage and Carriage	90	14	4						
" Share of Office Salaries	106	5	0						
" Printing other Missionary Publications	33	18	6						
" Stationery and Sundries	10	15	5						
							579	13	10

MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES.

By Travelling	51	9	1						
" Printing, Postages, and Stationery	19	11	2						
" Share of Office Salaries	106	5	0						
" Share of Rents and House Expenses	63	5	5						
" Hire of Halls and Sundries	17	9	11						
							258	0	7

OFFICE.

By Rent, Taxes, Repairs, and House Expenses	66	16	8						
" Salaries and Wages	355	18	2						
" Stationery, Two Typewriters, Postages and Sundries	146	6	10						
							569	1	8

TOTAL OTHER EXPENDITURE

1,406 16 1

TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR

10,978 11 1

BALANCES IN HAND, APRIL 30th, 1899.

At HOME, General Purposes	11	7	10						
" " Special Purposes	826	9	1						
							837	16	11
Abroad at Various Stations							203	9	1

1,041 6 0

£12,019 17 1

with the Statements received from the Missionaries, and find it correct.

ARTHUR J. HILL, VELLACOTT & CO.,

Chartered Accountants, 1, Finsbury Circus, E.C.
August 10th, 1899.

School for children. Some of these people have come out very boldly on Christ's side, and have meekly endured unkind words and actions, besides leading others to study the Bible. Three of them were baptised last June, and since Christmas several others have from time to time professed conversion.

"In the Spring of this year, by the Kaid's orders, criers were sent about the city forbidding the Moors to come to the Mission House, but as the work was just then stopped through Miss Hubbard's illness, it was not possible to know whether his orders would be obeyed. Our faith is in a higher One Who has promised to overrule all for good."

Miss de la Camp also reviews the work from another point of view. We give the following extracts from her report:—

"A Moorish girl who has been for several years under instruction has professed conversion. She has to undergo petty persecution from her people, yet remains firm in her confession.

Since her divorce I have been employing her as a helper in the school to keep order and to teach beginners their letters.

"The Moorish school has had its ups and downs as regards attendance. In March I had a new schoolroom built of canes. It is larger, airy, and in every way more suitable for the summer, for we were very cramped in the room we had.

"In visiting I have several houses in which interest in the Word of God is shown. Almost the first question asked after the ordinary salutations, is 'Where is the Book?' or 'Have you brought the Lord's Book?' and then they listen attentively to the reading and explanation.

"On Medical mornings I help to give out the medicines, In the Autumn I had interesting conversations with some men from a distance. They were good readers, and took Testaments home with them to read to their own people, and we look for the Word to do its own work according to its Author's promise."

LARAISH.

This station was occupied years ago by Miss Herdman, Miss Caley, and others, but has been for a long time without any resident missionary, though occasionally visited. Miss Aldridge, who during the earlier part of our year had been helping at Tangier in medical work, gives the following account of the re-entry of this rather important coast town, in which there were also some other Mission workers with whom she can happily co-operate.

Miss Aldridge writes:—"After a month spent in tenting in various villages in company with another worker, a visit was paid to Arzila and Laraish.

"On November 1st a large party left Tangier—three for Fez, and Miss Jennings and myself for Laraish. Miss Jennings, after remaining a few days, proceeded to Arzila.

"In looking over the past seven months, one can trace much of God's leading and tender care in entrance amongst the people, for open doors on every hand, and in the last month the securing of a home which promises, with a little alteration, to become very convenient and healthy.

"Not much can be said with regard to work. Like all other parts of the land the people seem steeped in superstition and utterly dark, and much that one says goes into uncomprehending ears, because the subject is so foreign to their ideas. Still, one knows the 'Word' is quick and powerful, and sometimes seed may be taking root in some heart where, perhaps, we least expect it."

Miss Jennings writes:—"My report of this past year's work must necessarily be very meagre, as I spent most of 1898 in England, only returning to Tangier on October 18th.

"In November I visited Arzila to see the poor widow Sofeea, who professes conversion, and others who still remember something of the Gospel so faithfully preached to them by Miss Herdman and Miss Caley in 1886-87, when they lived in Arzila. Finding my little stock of medicines insufficient for the demand made upon it by Moors and Jews, I returned to Tangier on November 13th, and on the 18th Miss Craggs accompanied me back to Arzila. We spent a very busy fortnight there in medical mission work amongst Jews and Moors and treated nearly 400 patients."

The remainder of the year was occupied in nursing sick fellow-missionaries, taking classes among women, etc. Not long before the year closed, Miss Jennings returned to Laraish with her friend, Miss Parkinson, with a view to helping Miss Aldridge in the work there.

ALGERIA.

Five Stations, Fifteen Missionaries,
Three Helpers.

ALGIERS.
Mons. and Mdme. Cuendet, Miss E. Smith, Miss A. Welch.
CHERCHELL.
Miss Read, Miss Day.
CONSTANTINE.
Mr. and Mrs. Lochhead, Miss Lochhead, Mr. P. Smith, Mr. E. Short.
ORAN.
Miss Hodges and Miss Gill.
DJEMAA SAHRIDJ.
Miss J. Cox, Miss K. Smith.
M., Mdme., and Mlle. Rolland (Missionary Helpers).

Algerian Mission.

The work in this country, though diminished in extent through the difficulties caused by the present unhappy condition of feeling, is yet encouraging. Among the Kabyles especially there is cause for thankfulness. Ill-health has greatly affected progress. Miss Gill had a serious breakdown in health, and Miss K. Smith, of Djemaa Sahridj, was laid very low with fever. Praise God! both are now convalescent.

We are thankful that the work has been strengthened by the arrival of Mr. P. Smith and Mr. E. Short at Constantine; they fill the gap left by Miss Colville and Miss Granger moving to Bone, where they are working independently. Later on they hope to reach the interesting aboriginal people inhabiting the Aures Mountains a little to the south-east of their present location.

The work among the Kabyles at Djemaa Sahridj is in the hands of Miss J. Cox and Miss K. Smith, who are assisted by M., Mdme., and Mlle.

Rolland. During the year a new meeting hall has been commenced for the women to gather in, as they cannot go to

the hall for men. Progress has been manifested by the native converts, and there are cases of professed faith in the Lord Jesus. The people of the village become each year more well disposed and inclined to attend to the things preached to them.

ALGIERS.

Mr. Cuendet writes:—"Another year has proved once more God's faithfulness. Apparently no Kabyle has been converted in Algiers this year, but I am sure the Spirit of God is working in many hearts through the Word. Several men, young and old, after having attended the meetings for a certain time, have seemed to be much impressed by the Gospel. But, alas! I have noticed that when their conscience began to be awakened they disappeared as if they feared the struggle against their sins, and perhaps without having understood, or believed that they could get an immediate victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.

"One day I spoke very plainly to a young man of whom I had great hope. He was very much impressed and I could see tears in his eyes. But since that day he has not come to the meetings, and I have not seen him again. I firmly believe that the Lord will follow such souls. I hope many of them will be found one day at the right hand of our heavenly Father.

"The anti-Semitic troubles have rendered the work more trying in Algiers. For a time I had great difficulty in getting men to my meetings. But little by little they came again, and I was cheered by the presence of several students from the 'medersa' of this town. Some of these young men had already attended my meetings last year; they always listen attentively, but three or four of them seem really interested. Lately my small hall has been quite full, but some young boys have come just to make a noise and disturb others. When put out they were worse, striking at the door. These young Kabyle boys who really live in the streets are extremely difficult to discipline. In order to be quite free to read and speak with the students, who are well educated young men, and who do not like noise, I invited them to come to my house: they seem to like this. I would ask special prayer for them in order that they may be really brought to Christ.

"In the Kabyle 'cafés,' in the shops, and in the streets I have had many opportunities to deliver the precious message of our divine Lord and Saviour. Generally when I begin to speak of the Gospel to Kabyles in the streets in the native quarter I am soon surrounded by a crowd of men who are nearly always very attentive. The seed is thus sown all along the way; it cannot all be lost, God will give life to it in His good time.

"I have just finished the translation of the New Testament, but this does not mean that the work is all done, for I have to revise it again before I write it for the press. The Epistle to the Romans is now being printed, and Mr. Hocart, of the French Mission, and I have begun to revise the Epistle to the Corinthians.

"Last summer I was occupied with the preparation of a Kabyle book of seventy-nine hymns, which ought to have been out a long time ago; it is at last published.

"During the year I made several evangelistic tours in Kabylia, and had the privilege of preaching the Gospel in more than twenty villages. Nearly everywhere I met with men who had attended my meetings in Algiers, or have heard me in some café. It is encouraging to see that these people remember what they hear, and go back to their own villages to tell something about it. Salvation through Christ is by that means proclaimed through the whole of Kabylia.

"Since last autumn my wife has been doing a very good work among French women; she has a meeting for them every Sunday, and visits them during the week. Several of them are really converted, and are always glad when my wife reads the Gospel and prays with them. She has also begun a meeting with girls which she has organised as a Y.W.C.A."

Miss Welch adds:—"It is very difficult really to give much idea of our long hours of work, often amidst difficulties and disappointments, especially as we feel the necessity of avoiding names and particulars lest we should make troubles for ourselves and those amongst whom we work.

"On the whole, we have decided cause for encouragement in our work, both in our classes and in visiting. During the past year we have been able to hire a room in the native quarter which we have used chiefly for the children, but also for gathering in the women. We began a year ago with three or four children, and now have a regular attendance of some twenty-five. The little Kabyle girls have proved themselves willing and able to learn.

"We do a good deal of house-to-house visitation. As we call we dress simple wounds, burns, etc., and thus find a ready access with the Gospel to more homes than either strength or time allow our entering. The French children's class also goes steadily forward, and we have been able in one way or another also to reach the women. We have nearly always some children about our little home, and, through the children, get to know their parents. We find that both French and natives who know us learn to trust us. Here and there the Lord permits us to see a soul turning from darkness to light, and we believe from every nation He is taking out a people for Himself, but we leave results with Him who has promised, 'My Word shall not return unto Me void.'"

ORAN.

Miss Hodges and Miss Gill were a good deal encouraged in their work in this large and important town during the earlier part of the year. Work was done among Arabs, Jews, Spaniards, and French. Miss Gill's illness later on, however, required most of Miss Hodges' time, and ultimately necessitated her return to England with her.

CHERCHEL.

Miss Read and **Miss Day** report from here:—"God in His kindness has brought us through another year, a year of work chequered by Jesuitic opposition; nevertheless, we can say 'Thanks be to God which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.' Open enmity has been our lot. The war scare came very opportunely for those who disapprove of the work, and a good deal of quiet persecution was permitted by those who, heretofore, have seemed indifferent or favourable.

"Yamina, the converted Arab girl we are so interested in, has been given in marriage to an unconverted man during our absence, in the hope that she will abandon her faith that we may be discouraged and not return. But our hope is in the Lord, who will not fail us nor forsake her. We know He is beside her. No appeal to earthly powers can prevent the marriage, but if God permits it to be, He will make it work together for good. We have been training her in the hope that she might some day

be a missionary. The young man to whom she has been married is not against Gospel teaching. He has been attracted by her superiority over other native girls, and asked for her once before, even after hearing her tell the story of Jesus.

"It has been hard work keeping the classes together, for a policeman has waited in the road on Sundays and Thursdays to frighten the children off, and only close visiting and personal encouragement has induced them to continue their attendance.

"Side by side with the difficulties have come indications that God's hand is with us. The dawn is breaking in these Arab hearts, and we have already foregleams of the reign of

the Sun of Righteousness. There is a spiritual hunger awakened among the women and children, a stretching out after better things and a higher morality. The Gospel to some of them is becoming a precious thing, God's Word a searching light. Yet as long as there is no one to seek out the men and win them for the Master the work among women will be hampered. Fear keeps them from giving themselves right up to Jesus. Oh! that more friends would take upon themselves to pray for the work and for workers, asking specially that Yamina's husband may be converted and be a preacher of the Gospel.

CONSTANTINE.

Mr. Lochhead writes of his work:—"Six months of the past year were spent in Scotland. During this time we had many opportunities of telling about God's work in North Africa.

"Since returning to Constantine in October last, the work has gone on steadily, and we have been very conscious of God's presence and help. The weekly classes have been carried on as usual for Arabs, Europeans, and Jews. The attendance varies occasionally, but on the whole the attention and attendance are encouraging.

"We have had more visits from Arabs during the past six months than ever before. Many have come wanting medicine. These have been principally from the country, and we have sought to tell them of sin and its remedy. Others, of the better and more educated class, have come by invitation, and we have had some interesting and encouraging conversations with these. Visiting among the people has been carried on nearly every afternoon.

"I brought out with me a magic lantern last autumn, and have found it of use both for children and older people. The Arabs have shown great interest in it also. The views I have as yet are mostly of towns in Palestine and some of the miracles and parables in the life of our Lord.

"While we seek to record the great goodness of God in the past, we feel sad sometimes that it is not ours as yet to report definite conversions among the people. We are assured that 'in due season we shall reap if we faint not,' but we do feel the great need of prayer and faith for a real movement of the Holy Spirit in our midst.

"The meeting on Sunday evenings for French people has been encouraging, though the average attendance has only been about ten, yet the Gospel messages have been listened to with evident interest.

"We had the great joy of welcoming to Constantine two new missionaries this year, Messrs Smith and Short. We earnestly pray that their coming may be the beginning of better and brighter days for this town and neighbourhood. May the Lord graciously use them much in His service."

Mr. Short reviews his first three months in the field as follows:—"During this period one is not to any great extent an active working force, and there is not much in the daily work to call for detailed account. It is rather a time for taking stock of what has to be dealt with than for active work. So each day has had its share of listening to Arabs talking among themselves or with Mr. Lochhead, trying to pick out the words and phrases used, and the line of thought or of opposition to the Gospel which they take. Then at home there has been the reading and searching in dictionaries to increase and verify one's linguistic stock-in-trade. And, thirdly, in an increasing measure as the weeks pass I have tried to use that which I have learnt by hearing and reading. So there is progress, though the way is one with no leaps or surprising

advances. The study of the Arab himself, in his thought, views, and habits as a Moslem, is not less important than the study of his language. For one does not comprehend the narrowness and immovability of the Moslem till one has had it before one's own eyes and ears. One needs to realise it in order not to act on false lines. I have become in some measure accustomed to a man raising the most absurd objection or defence when the Bible shows him his danger or the Koran itself places him in a difficulty, and I have also learned what truths it is specially necessary to bring forward, and what errors it is specially necessary to attack—as, for instance, the meaning and necessity of sacrifice for sin, the uselessness of good works to gain salvation, and, on the other hand, that Mohammed, even according to the Koran itself, was a sinner, and cannot, and does not, even promise to intercede for his followers at the Judgment Day, as is popularly expected.

"Then, personally, I have learnt the deadening influence of my surroundings, and the danger of getting used to the prevailing darkness and sin. How easy it is to lose a keen sense of what sin is to God, and how apt one is when separated from almost all surrounding Christian influences, save good books, to lose close communion with God, and a full enjoyment of His deeper blessings. But, praise to Him! I have also known revival and quickening and a special appreciation of God, and communion with Him and His people, because they stand out so uniquely amid the whole environment.

"I have been glad to be able to render some active service almost directly by means of French, among French people or French-speaking Jews or Arabs. For the last two months I have taken turn with Mr. Lochhead and Mr. Smith in speaking, though, perhaps, not freely or fluently, at the little service for Europeans on Sunday evenings. On Sunday afternoons an Arab who is near, if not in the kingdom, comes for Bible reading, prayer, and singing, to Mr. Lochhead's house; and during the last month a Kabyle, lately come from Algiers, who is a professing believer, has been present, and occasionally one or two others. With these the conversation has been in French, and I have had my share in it.

"At our own rooms some half-dozen lads have been coming more or less regularly on Tuesday evenings and Sunday afternoons. These Mr. Smith and I have spoken to in French and Arabic mixed, as two know French well, while the others have only a very fragmentary knowledge of it. These two can also read French, while not one can read Arabic. One, Khedier, who has long been with Miss Colville, we understand, professed conversion; although he says little of any personal trust or opinion, he certainly has shown some encouraging signs of a faith and interest in the Saviour. He has been helpful to us as a link, and sometimes an interpreter to the others. Another lad, knowing practically nothing of Christian truth, has shown the last two or three times a decided desire to know what we really do teach and what is

the relation or opposition of Christ to Mohammed. What characterises these lads most beside the spiritual desire, where such there is, is a leaning towards the life and progress of the European world, and a loosening from Islam and the ways of their fathers as being behindhand. That is something helpful to work on, though of itself it only leads to an irreligious state. Personally I have found this class helpful as a kind of practice ground and initial point of contact, and am thankful that the opportunity came to us so quickly.

"Summing up, the work done is very little, but much has been done in preparation. I have approximately measured that which opposes us, the difficulties in the nature of Islam, the limitation of one's opportunities by local conditions, the littleness (almost nothingness) of result in conversions, the necessary slowness of the work when such distorted ideas of God and His truth have to be dealt with. But yet I am

encouraged in having seen clear and plentiful evidence myself that God's message has attractive power over men, that its power is felt even where men are unwilling to receive it and turn from it, and that the 'follower of the Messiah' is recognised as being different from the 'unbeliever' they have naturally scorned, and so the missionary is ordinarily, where known, received with respect and friendliness, even by the most entrenched fanatic. So one is content and glad to stand as a witness for God, when His power is vindicated and His truth made known, even though men will not come, but will bring condemnation on themselves. At the same time, I believe the Lord will gather out believers in Constantine, and that even now there is very likely more faith in Him here than we know of. One has need to watch and pray that one may behave one's self and speak the message as one should who is the bearer of a message from the Most High, in love, in earnestness, and in authority, even as the Master did."

REGENCY OF TUNIS.

Four Stations, Twenty-five
Missionaries.

TUNIS. Mr. and Mrs. Liley, Miss A. M. Case, Miss K. Johnston, Miss E. Turner, Miss M. Scott, Miss A. Hammon. At Home. —Mr. and Mrs. Michell, Miss Grissell, Miss Lambert.
BIZERTA. Miss M. Ericsson, Miss R. J. Marcusson.
SOUSA. Dr. and Mrs. Churcher, Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Mr. and Mrs. Webb, Miss A. Cox, Miss N. Bagster.
KAIROUAN. Mr. and Mrs. Cooksey, Miss E. T. North, Miss G. L. Addinsell.

window, and to be visited by Mohammedans of all ages and grades to discuss Christian doctrines in a centre of Mohammedan learning is greater progress. To have Arabs, who have renounced Islam and openly proclaim their faith in Christ, is the greatest progress, and such it has been with us during the past year. Having been without another brother, I have had to work under disadvantages, but our house being so near the 'medressa,' or Mohammedan College, is a great advantage. In this college are some 800 students, who pass some four or five years in study, and then go to all parts of Tunisia to preach Islam or occupy some important post in the Mohammedan world. To attract these young fellows and get them under the influence of the Gospel I open classes in the evening for French, as they have to pass an examination in that language. A good number thus hear the Gospel, as each class generally terminates by reading the Scriptures. My house soon became so well known that more students came than I could receive. Beside this, many came for the sole object of reading the Scriptures and discussing its doctrines. There was no further need of the French classes, as 'I caught my fish without the bait.' A day rarely passes without my having some Arab in to see me.

"Every Sunday and Wednesday evening I have gone to the Bible Dépôt, and invited passers-by to enter for reading, etc.

Tunisian Mission.

Work for the Lord Jesus in this land has been hampered by the consciousness that French officials were frequently unfavourably disposed, and would be glad to have it stopped. Nevertheless, there has been a wide and important work of Gospel seed-sowing.

Sfax, where Dr. and Mrs. Leach were murdered, is still without a missionary to its native population, though the monument on their grave declares that there is but one Mediator between God and man. The place has been visited by members of the Mission, and a French pastor labours among the Protestant Europeans. We hope that this important town may soon be further illuminated with the Gospel.

TUNIS.

Mr. Liley writes:—"This year has been one of some progress. To rightly estimate advance or success, conditions and circumstances must be frankly considered. To be permitted to reside in a Mohammedan country and preach the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ in centres where Christians were seized and reduced to slavery only a few years ago is decidedly great progress. To be allowed to hire a shop for the sole purpose of selling Scriptures and exposing them in the numbers have been encouraging, and many of all classes, from the black Soudanese to the highly cultured Arab, have heard the truth, those who could read taking away portions of Scriptures or tracts."

"As time has permitted I have visited Arab shops, cafés or rendezvous, or ridden out into the country on my bicycle to meet Arabs going or returning from town; to these the gospel has been preached as opportunity has offered. During the month of Ramadan a shop was hired, and nearly every evening a great number of Arabs were attracted to see Scripture views thrown on a screen from the magic lantern. Though having to work alone I have had some of the largest meetings of Arabs I have ever seen in Tunis. There was some little difficulty at first as the Arabs objected to see pictures that represented any of the Prophets. With great interest they listened to the telling and explanation of the parables or views of places mentioned in the life of Christ, thus I was enabled to bring the Gospel more directly before them. As the Arabs left the various meetings portions of Scriptures and a very large number of tracts were distributed.

"One may ask what has been the result of all this. To the outward eye very little. One Arab has decidedly shown his faith in Christ by his consistent walk, while another who had

heard the truth from our Swedish sisters when at Djerba secretly professes to be a believer.

"During the year some half a dozen Arabs have come professing to be enquirers after the truth, but, alas! it has not ended in a decision for Christ. Another result has been that hundreds who previously had a vague idea or false notions of the mission of our Lord Jesus Christ have heard the truth for the first time.

"Another interesting part of my work has been visiting the English ships, yachts, etc., that have called at this port. Papers, booklets, tracts, etc., have been given to the crews, and as opportunity has offered, conversations on spiritual things have been held with the men. It has afforded me great pleasure to have found Christian men on board some of the vessels, and to have been enabled to give them a word of cheer. The necessity of extending this little branch of our work has impressed me, that should the Lord send into our treasury some £20 I shall open a room where the sailors may pass their evenings on shore. 'Why don't you open a room near the port on shore,' said a captain to me, 'and thus prevent the sailors from having to run the gauntlet of those drink shops?' A room that would be most suitable for the purpose is to be let, and when enabled I shall be glad to go forward."

Miss Scott refers to the past year's experiences as follows:—
"The beginning of the Mission year found Miss Cox and myself away on what proved an eventful itinerating journey. The prosecution begun against us in which we were falsely charged for the distribution of the Scriptures in public places when in Djerba, made the first six months of the year a time of peculiar trial, but the trial brought the experience of peculiar mercies: It was in July that we learned of our condemnation, '*par default*,' by the Sousse Tribunal, no notice of the trial having previously been sent to us. The month of November was spent in Sousse waiting for the second trial, which for one reason or another was put off from week to week. An appeal against the judgment required us to go to Algiers, where we spent Christmas. The month of January was nearly ended before we could return to Tunis. On getting back to Tunis I was able to take up again the usual round of work, including, besides the visiting in houses, a morning and afternoon at the shop each week, and one morning at the Girls' School. Three young women have latterly been learning French, two of them read the Arabic Gospel with me in addition, but the lessons have not always been as regular as one would have wished.

"Sickness has opened a few new houses, and in various ways it has been shown that the people have confidence in us. On two occasions I have taken some women to Kram for the day, and these hours spent beside the sea gave the keenest enjoyment. One woman allowed me to take her two grown-up daughters (no small favour), and I had the pleasure of securing for them their first journey in a train, and their first sight of the sea!

"A Moslem woman, after hearing the Gospel for the first time, said to me, 'There are many flowers in the fields, and but few who stoop to pick them,' and added an Arab proverb that 'Many hear the call to prayer and, of those who hear, some take no notice, while others into whose hearts God has put the grace, get up and go to pray.' So in the hope that there are some here who will yet listen to God's call, and seeing the beauty of the Saviour will seek to make Him their own, we go forward."

Miss K. Johnston writes:—"The work this last year in my little corner is a good deal the same as it was last year. Miss Turner and I still have our Arab boys' class, and sometimes we are a little encouraged about them, though at others

our hearts fail us. They come so very irregularly—some come a few times, and then, perhaps, stay away about six weeks; thus they get very little consecutive teaching. They are so difficult to keep in order!

"One worker, who has had to do with boys in another station, said that the boys there were like lambs, as compared with 'these wolves'! We had a 'treat' for them about the end of the year, when the three who had the highest attendance marks had native garments given them. The one who had been the most regular had been thirteen times out of sixteen, which we think very good. He is a troublesome boy naturally, and only a fortnight ago he has been forbidden to return to the class for a month, on account of some bad language he used to one of us. Curses rise to their lips as quick as thought. We have been having them up to the house two by two to visit us one afternoon in the week, and thus we have got to know them better.

"Perhaps some day we may be surprised to know how God's power even now is working under the rough, hard surface.

"The girls' school also goes on as usual, and Miss Hammon has written about it. I help three or four mornings a week.

"It is nearly a year since our little girl Manoubiya, who lived with us, was taken from us. Her mother turned out to be a dreadful deceiver, who had been telling a multitude of lies, and now we scarcely ever see the child—they do not even send her to the School. Is that seed lost? We trust not.

"The little girls love to see the Bible pictures, and it is so nice to see the interest of some in answering the questions during the Bible lesson.

"Owayesha, the cripple girl, who is converted, came back about a year ago for the summer, and spent some months with us here in this house, so we had a good opportunity of teaching her. Poor girl! she has now been away again all this winter in a spiritual desert with none of us near to read to her, and she cannot read the Bible herself. We do not know when we shall see her again in Tunis, but she may return here for the summer. She does need our prayers. She confessed to having been careless last winter. We do hope to hear that she has been kept by the power of God during these last nine months.

"We find that teaching French privately in the Arab houses to girls or women is a good way of getting hold of them, and this is an important part of the work. Crochet work is also a good door-opener.

"When one goes regularly to give a lesson there is a better opening for quiet talk without the whole family crowding round."

Miss Hammon continues:—"Refreshed and invigorated, both physically and spiritually, by a summer in England, it was with great pleasure that I returned to my work in Tunis, in October, 1898. The Arab Girls' School had already been re-opened by Miss Johnston and others, three mornings a week, and we were soon able to hold it every morning as during the previous year. For the first two months the attendance was smaller than usual, chiefly in consequence of false reports spread by a woman who did all in her power to hinder girls from coming to us. Since the New Year, however, the children have been coming in larger numbers and very regularly. It is proverbial that teachers need much patience, and certainly those who teach Arab girls and boys have need of an extra amount of that grace. Not that the young folks are slow to learn, but they are so utterly unaccustomed to discipline at home that they find it hard to be obedient at school, and still harder to practise the lessons of love and forbearance towards each other which we try to teach. Indeed, how is it possible to carry out these golden rules in the daily life without the 'new heart'? Still, we are not without encouragement, especially in the case of Mahrzia, the girl who is about 16 years old, in

whose heart we have reason to believe that the Holy Spirit is really working. For her and the other elder girls I would specially ask your prayers. Thus the children have been gathered together and have received Scriptural instruction day by day, and week by week. There is a marked improvement in singing now that they are more accustomed to European tunes. They can repeat a great number of texts quite correctly, and we are always careful that they shall, as far as possible, thoroughly understand the words they learn and not repeat them as mere parrots. Naturally, it is far more necessary to pay attention to this in teaching Arab children than English, on account of the difference between the literary and colloquial Arabic.

"But it is not only during the few hours of daily instruction that we seek to influence the children. Frequent visits are paid to their homes, and thus their mothers and other families under the same roof are brought to hear the Gospel. Often a verse or two sung by a child will open up an opportunity for speaking of Christ and the way of salvation, and I am often encouraged to find how the children tell at home of what they have learned at school.

"An entirely new branch of work has been opened up to us this winter, due in great measure to the rapid advance of French civilization. Now that the boys who have received a thoroughly good education in French schools have arrived at manhood, they naturally seek for wives who can speak French and have, more or less, European culture. On the other side the elder girls—and indeed married women—of many of the best class families are anxious to learn to read and speak French. This wish has met with a willing response on our part, and several have gladly availed themselves of our offer to give weekly French lessons, on condition that we shall have perfect liberty to read and explain the Scriptures to them and others in their houses. In this way, many of the high-class houses whose doors have long been closed against us are now thrown open. You will perhaps wonder what reception the Gospel message meets with under these circumstances. I will give you an example. Early in December last Miss Turner introduced me to a girl who was wishful to learn French. Sherifa was about seventeen years of age, and the most intelligent Arab girl I had ever met, being able to read and write Arabic well—a rare accomplishment for Arab women. The well-furnished house boasted two pianos, which she had learned to play, though the Arab airs with which she entertained her friends sounded strange to European ears. Being thus head and shoulders above most of her companions, she had an overwhelmingly good opinion of herself, only equalled by her contempt for other people and bitter opposition to Christianity. Many times during the first few weeks, when, after an animated French lesson, I saw her settling down to the Scripture reading which must follow with a look of sullen indifference on her face, I have asked myself the question whether I was not wasting time on this girl when there were others who would listen more readily. But after a while this attitude changed, her interest was gradually aroused, and now she continually asks questions and sometimes even wishes me to continue the reading. Added to this, her whole manner has changed, so much so that a fellow-worker who knows her remarked to me 'What has come over Sherifa? she is so much nicer, and quite a different girl!' I do trust that the Holy Spirit is working in her heart, and long that she may not be merely outwardly changed, but that she may see herself to be a sinner, and that there is no salvation from sin by good works, nor by the intercession of Mohammed, but through the death of Christ alone.

"On the whole, I have met with great encouragement in this new branch of work, and feel that it is well to persevere in it."

ITALIAN WORK.

Miss Case reports:—"Since writing last of work among the Italians, we have had the pleasure of seeing several confess their faith by Baptism. On Whit Monday, 1898, two married couples and two married men thus publicly renounced both their Romish superstitions and the indifference to all religion which is so often a consequence of the former. A great and solemn time was afterwards experienced by us at the Lord's Table, to which these dear brothers and sisters were for the first time admitted. Just at this period I was suffering from the effects of a severe blow in the face, received by accident in the street, and the information from the dentist that I had probably decay of the antrum was rather depressing, so that the cheer of our beautiful Whit Monday was doubly appreciated by me.

"In September the wife and mother-in-law of one of those baptised desired to follow in his footsteps, and to witness a similar confession. As we had no doubt about their conversion, it was a great joy to give them this privilege."

"Signor Anfuso, our Italian helper, had then left us for North Italy, where for some months he enjoyed the advantage of association with experienced workers in his native land. We needed his assistance so much, however, that on January 31st of this year he returned to us, and, in dependence upon the Lord for his support, has devoted himself entirely to the work of caring for the spiritual welfare of his neglected fellow-countrymen in Tunis.

"In the autumn the death of one of our Sunday-school lads made a lasting impression on our scholars, and we have noted with great pleasure the deepening interest of several elder girls and boys. We feel sure that some have been quickened by the Holy Spirit into new life. They were delighted to be formed into a small Junior Society of Christian Endeavour."

"Two little fatherless girls were offered to me for adoption, and as I could not bear the responsibility of seeing them, in case of my refusal, handed over to the care of Romanists, I accepted them for Christ's sake, and am trusting the Lord to supply the necessary funds for their support. During my absence in England Mrs. Liley and Madame Lecomte, the wife of a converted French priest, very kindly took charge of my children for me.

"A good work might be done, if the means were forthcoming, in training Italian girls for service. A great need exists at Tunis for steady and reliable Protestant servants; the missionaries have suffered from the lack of them. On the other hand, our Sunday-school girls, for want of training, have to accept any work they can get, and we dread their being led astray in Roman Catholic families.

"In April, Miss Ethel Roberts, of Edinburgh, joined me, and we heartily welcomed her to work among Italians, for there is much to be done, so much that the wonder is that any can endure to be idle at home with nothing special to do when the needs abroad are so great.

"As Miss Gitcham is leaving me to be married and will be labouring elsewhere, we have special need of more labourers.

"We shall be thankful to the Lord's people for their help:—

"First, in prayer for a great increase of Divine Power to rest upon the preaching of the Word.

"Secondly, in enabling us to meet the rent of our Hall and other expenses, which go on increasing as the work enlarges.

"OUR MOTTO IS:

"'Who is sufficient for these things?'"

"'Our sufficiency is of God.'"

SOUSA.

This city is in several ways our most important station in Tunisia, as we have here a flourishing Medical Mission, around which a good deal of the work gathers.

Mr. Pope, beside helping in the Medical Mission by speaking to the patient, has conducted services in French and among Italians. A book depôt is a useful centre for meeting all classes, and in this work Miss A. Cox and most of the other workers take a share.

Itinerating of a regular character is done by visiting Kairouan and Djemal for Medical Mission purposes, and in a wider and more general way has been undertaken occasionally by several of those at this station.

Dr. Churcher, who in years gone by did excellent work in Tangier and Fez, writes as follows of the medical work:—"In sending a report of the last mission year of this work of God, for God, and, we humbly believe, with God, we do so with deep gratitude to God for all His mercies. The figures which follow give the total attendances at the central and two out stations, and are the highest yet reached; they represent a large amount of bitter suffering relieved and joyful witness borne to the Lord and the Gospel.

ATTENDANCES DURING				
May, 1898	..	..	..	410
June	..	..	..	246
July	..	..	..	236
August	..	..	..	390
September	..	..	..	50*
October	..	..	..	693
November	..	..	..	809
December	..	..	..	633
January, 1899	..	..	..	717
February	..	..	..	725
March	..	..	..	1,046
April	..	..	..	816
Total	..	..	..	6,771

* Medical Missionary laid aside by sickness.

"I would bear grateful testimony to the work of my partners, Brethren Pope, Cooksey, and Webb, whose earnest labours have been essential to our success, nor must we forget the lady workers and missionaries' wives, both in Sousa and Kairouan, whose work, not always visible, has yet been very real and valuable.

"To hit off the year's work in a sentence, we may say it has been 'patient continuance in well-doing.'

"The people have continued to come to us from an ever-increasing area, and our dispensary work at Kairouan and Djemal has reached hundreds more who had never before heard of Jesus.

"The expense of drugs have been heavy, for, coming from afar and generally needing iodide of potassium, which is very dear, each one has been an expense, though nearly all have contributed something.

"Specially do we need help for those too sick to work and too poor to feed themselves, who come to us and simply say: 'We are going to stay with you till we get better.'

"To show loving-kindness and tender mercy to such who cannot repay us is surely pleasing unto the Lord.

"A number, specially among the country people, have, from time to time, professed their faith in the Lord Jesus as their Saviour, and we trust that in not a few there is faith as a grain of mustard seed. We ask the prayers of God's people that if it be His will this little faith may soon grow to faith abundant.

"The nearly 20,000 medical attendances given during the last four years—in this district where formerly there was no

work being done—constitute a cause for gratitude, but they are also a call and stimulus to continued and enlarged effort in the future, for there are regions beyond still unevangelised. Who among us will lay up for themselves treasure in Heaven, practically believe that it is more blessed to give than to receive, and now turning many to righteousness, hereafter shine as the stars, for ever and ever"?

Miss Bagster, who labours with Miss A. Cox, continues:—"The first few months of our mission year I was at home on furlough. Returning to Sousa in the autumn, my time has been largely occupied in the Medical Mission, and increasingly one sees the benefit of such work among Mohammedans. They do not want to hear the Gospel, believing it to be error, but they *do* want medicine for their bodies, and we pray that many coming, eagerly seeking for the medicines, may, as they hear of the 'Great Physician,' be led earnestly to seek Him. It is our earnest desire that not one coming to the Medical Mission may leave without understanding at least something of God's plan of salvation in Jesus. During this past year many have heard—some once or twice, others repeatedly, and a few at least with earnestness. The seed has been sown; now we pray that in God's time it may spring up and bear fruit to His glory.

"The work among the little Bedouin children has been entirely stopped by a bigoted Moslem. He has threatened and frightened them so that they will not come near us. The town women still welcome us into their homes, and we have more houses open than we can visit regularly. One family of five or six little girls which I have visited weekly ever since I came to Sousa is still open, and the parents and children are always very friendly.

"The Women's Class has been well attended, but one longs to see hearts touched and lives changed, but so far we cannot tell of one who has accepted the truth as it is in Jesus. Oh, that the light might shine into their poor, dark hearts, and that many among these dear women might be turned from darkness unto light—from death unto life."

Mr. H. Webb, who, with his wife, has laboured with Mr. and Mrs. Pope, writes:—"Before the reaping comes the ploughing and gathering out of stones, and much of our work seems to have partaken of the character of the latter, though we believe there has also been much seed sowing which must bring forth fruit. Could you look in upon us as we sit in the waiting room among the patients and watch their faces, as many of them hear the Word for the first time, you would realise the great need of these poor people, and rejoice that we have such a great salvation to offer them. Line upon line they have to be taught, but we are often encouraged by one and another, who have been to the Medical Mission before, putting in a word of explanation to their fellows, thus proving that they have not forgotten what they heard before. Through the medium of the Medical Mission we are brought into contact with hundreds of natives, largely drawn from the Bedouin class, who, having no certain dwelling place, are difficult to reach by any other means.

"With these we have opportunities of dealing both collectively and individually, and we seek to make clear to each one the fact of salvation through Christ alone. Many of those who come from the villages we follow up in our itinerating tours, and through them we get access to many others. Our bicycles have enabled us to get about more than we otherwise could have done, as most of the villages are easily reached by this means. Since we have been prohibited from distributing the Scriptures as we used to do, we find it very convenient to be able to invite the people to our Bible shop in Sousa, where we have liberty to sell or to give away to those who are unable to buy. In this way we seek to put into the hands of every reader who appears interested a copy of the precious Word. But among the most valuable opportunities our shop affords, we count those of private conversations with one and another, for, having them alone, they are not afraid of their fellow Moslems, and will listen freely to our message. In these private talks we get below the surface, and find in many a heart a reaching out for something more practical and certain than Islam can offer, as we occasionally get the question asked, 'How can I be saved from such and such a sin?' On Saturdays we usually have quite a number of Jews for talks and reading the Word. Our shop is a testimony, also, to the Europeans—to Roman Catholic and Atheist alike—and among those who have purchased Scriptures are the wife of the Judge, the Commissaire, a lawyer, army officers, and others.

"Gospel meetings have been held on Sunday afternoons for French-speaking people, and on Sunday evenings for Italians. These are usually conducted by Mr. Pope. There are also meetings during the week. Two or three have professed conversion in connection with these meetings. They were greatly helped by the addresses and personal counsels of Miss Case, when on a visit to us a few months ago, and two others seemed to be brought near the Kingdom through her ministrations. During the month of Ramadan we opened our shop several evenings a week, and held lantern services for Arabs and Europeans separately. At these we were usually crowded out, as many as a hundred each night listening to the Gospel as illustrated by the lantern views. Mrs. Webb has been able to lend a hand in dispensing at the Medical Mission, and also has paid several visits to many of the houses of the girls who attended the class. In this way the teaching has been followed up with a certain measure of encouragement. Classes for Jewish and Arab lads have been held in our little hall behind the shop on Friday and Saturday afternoons. We often wonder what the harvest can be, but, as we look around us upon the fields, and wonder how anything can possibly grow out of such dry and stony soil, and then see the plentiful harvest gathered in, we know that far greater miracles are possible in the region of grace than nature, and so, though we go forth weeping, bearing precious seed, we shall doubtless come again rejoicing in due season."

KAIROUAN.

Mr. J. Cooksey gives the following report of the year's work:—"Plenty of opposition and plenty of encouragement have been our experience during the past year.

"It is a great mistake to suppose that we Christians are the only ones who have any missionary zeal. Moslem Colleges are turning out men full of ardour and enthusiasm for the propaga-

tion of Islam, and very keen and clever some of them are; they always occupy the opposition benches in our little Bible Dépôt, and they take it to be their duty to unrelentingly oppose the Gospel, exalt Mohammed and his Koran, criticise those who profess Christianity, and having done all to oppose, these men have claimed some of our effort and much of our prayers. Then we have the more peaceable element of shopkeepers and tradesmen, who have no theological character to sustain, men who feel the wear and burden of life, who call sin by its proper name, and are often open to confess their heart-ache; this is one of the most hopeful plots of ground in the whole field, and some day we expect it to yield a fine harvest for the Master.

"Another large class are the unlettered Bedouin from the country, rude, frank, manly fellows, with enough character and energy, if converted to Christ, to preach the Gospel to the whole of North Africa in a very short time; these are specially reached through Dr. Churcher's Medical Mission here, where every fortnight we gather a hundred of them with their wives and babies. An attentive, interested, lovable audience, many in their rough informal way have testified to faith in Christ as their Saviour. True, they have not been baptised, and have never swelled a missionary report, but may not such as these be of the Kingdom of Heaven?"

"Lantern meetings, a little itinerating, private discussions, dealing with really interested seekers who have found the path too hard, or discovering hypocrites and imposters, have furnished opportunities of service.

"A good steady work in the form of classes among the girls is being carried on by Miss North. They are showing quick intelligence in learning Scripture texts, and many are disposed to have a heart interest in the things of God. A small company of women gather weekly at the mission house for a sewing class held by Mrs. Cooksey. They are taught the way of salvation, and the claims of Christ are pressed upon them.

"The station has been deprived for some months of the loving, devoted help of our sister, Miss Addinsell, who was brought very low with fever and has had to recruit in England. This patient, consecrated work of our sisters who dispense the medicines, teach the future wives of the rising generation, and trudge from house to house with the Water of Life, demands our prayers, sympathy, and co-operation."

BIZERTA.

This town has lately been occupied by **Miss Ericsson** and **Miss Marcusson**, two Swedish sisters, who are associated with this mission. The work has not been easy, and Miss Ericsson's health is not robust. They write as follows:—"It was at the end of May last year that we came to Bizerta. Looking back, we feel very thankful to the Lord for His presence and for answers to prayer. He has opened the way to sow the living seed amongst Arab women and children and also amongst Italians. Our Arab boys and girls have improved; they behave better and learn their texts and hymns a little quicker. Lately the Lord has brought us in contact with a few Jewish families, and we have commenced a sewing class for Jewish girls.

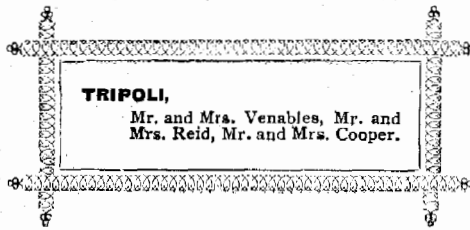
"We had at first some trouble with the authorities but nothing serious; now they seem to have more confidence in us. For this and every other grace we desire to give thanks to our Mighty God."

A FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath unto the Treasurer for the time being of "THE NORTH AFRICA MISSION," for the purposes of such Mission, the sum of _____ Pounds sterling, free from Legacy duty, to be paid with all convenient speed after my decease and primarily out of such part of my personal estate as I may by law bequeath to charitable purposes, and the receipt of such Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge for the same.

TRIPOLI.

One Station, Six Missionaries.



Tripolitan Mission.

Mr. Venables acts as doctor here, and reports that he has had an attendance of 3,761 men and 1,325 women, or a total of 5,086. As the dispensary was open on 133 days, this gives an average number of just over 38 patients on each occasion. Mrs. Venables has acted as dispenser, and the other missionaries have spoken, either individually or collectively, to the people.

TRIPOLI.

Mr. Reid reports as follows:—"We have much reason to praise God for His goodness to us in all our ways. We are thankful for the rest and change that we had at home. And now we are glad to be back in our old sphere again. Since my arrival my work has been on the old lines—Medical Mission preaching, shop, lantern meetings, and some visiting.

"For some time after my return I took special notice of the attitude of old acquaintances with regard to myself. Some, I found, were glad to see me back again, and others seemed as though they would rather I had stayed away. I was specially struck with the fact that many seemed, by some means or other, to have realised as they had not done before that my chief business here among them is to turn them from Mohammed to Jesus Christ.

"The people generally with whom we have been in touch, through the Medical Mission especially, have long stuck to the idea that the Sultan has sent us here and that we are well paid for the business. Many have actually had the impression that the Sultan had commanded the Queen to send a doctor and assistants here to attend to the medical needs of his poor Tripolitan subjects.

"After years of work many of the city people now know that this is not the case, and that we are here to make them Protestants, a name only recently familiar to them; this is their latest impression about us.

"The majority of those who come to us from the interior keep to the original idea, and in the dispensary and waiting room may be heard praising the kindness of the Sultan and saying, 'God save the Sultan.' Hearing them talking in this strain gives us an opportunity of telling who has sent us and what is the real object of our work amongst them.

"With regard to the Medical Mission, the attendance has kept up well, and a large number have heard the glad tidings, many for the first time, others having been and heard in previous years.

"The work at the shop has been fairly well kept up, though the number of visitors and enquirers has not been great.

"The lantern meetings have been kept up pretty regularly since Ramadan.

"The attendance of Moslems has been only small, opposition being very strong.

"The Jews have attended better, and we are glad to thus get an opportunity of telling of the Messiah and of the Way of Life through faith in Him.

"We are still not able to speak of converts. But we know a good work is being done. Stones are being gathered out, and the good seed sown wherever the opportunity occurs. It is hard work, and is beset with difficulties, the two greatest of which, perhaps, are the dangers of being discouraged on account of the lack of converts, or of being satisfied without them.

"May we be saved from both of these, and go on in His name who has all power given unto Him in heaven and in earth."

Mr. Cooper writes:—"Mr. Reid's absence in England rendered it obligatory for me to devote most of my time to the Medical Mission. This branch has been kept the hand-

maid to the Gospel. While we have endeavoured to do everything within our power to alleviate suffering, we have not neglected to impress on those receiving medical treatment the transitoriness of bodily pain compared with that which they must endure if they fail to be reconciled to God by Jesus Christ, and I gratefully record that the addresses and individual talks have been listened to with more patience and attention than in former years. As the hearing ear must come before the understanding heart, we take this as a sign of His presence working. Nor is this all. Some have evinced a deep interest, and two give evidence of conversion.

"The Bible shop has been opened frequently. Sales of Scriptures and other religious literature have not been large, but it has given invaluable occasion to speak to hundreds concerning salvation. Next in importance come the lantern services which were resumed last Ramadan. Our first attempt was crushed almost immediately by the authorities, but the second enjoys a successful continuance. The average attendance at each meeting is twenty-five, and for the most part a class of people not otherwise reached by any of our agencies.

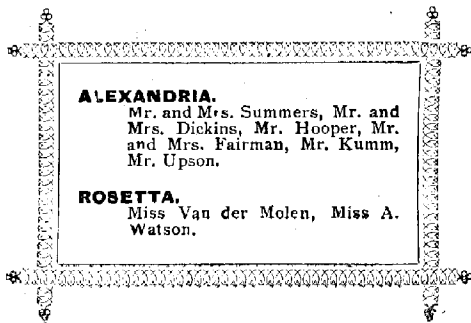
"The opening of a youths' class for the study of English adds one new feature to the year's work. I purposely keep the number small to ensure good conduct and, if possible, more rapid progress. The persevering few are advancing satisfactorily. This last named is a simple effort at trying to remove ignorance, which in its turn begets superstition and prejudice. All these obstacles impair the clearness of their moral perceptions, and consequently retard the advancement of truth and righteousness."

Mrs. Cooper adds:—"It is with thankfulness to God, who has so graciously blessed, encouraged, and helped me, that I am able to forward a brief report of this my first year's work in Tripoli. The earlier months were chiefly given to the study of the language."

"The Medical Mission then being open four times a week, I sat with the women in their waiting room, putting into practice the Arabic I was studying. After a few months I was able to explain to them the 'wordless book,' which seemed to convey the truth in a way that any amount of talking could not have so quickly done. This little book also helped me when visiting in the houses. The people would listen to its explanation, whereas, if I had spent the same time in reading a portion of God's Word, they would have instantly rebelled, sitting more like blocks than interested children. Owing to my autumn illness we did not re-open the girls' class till January of this year, when only nine children appeared. However, in March we had fourteen, and since then the numbers have gradually increased to twenty-seven. Lately they have improved very much in conduct and sewing. As a rule, they listen well to their Bible lesson, and it is very encouraging to hear them repeat a number of texts and sing a hymn. We long to know that the words which have found an entrance into the heads may soon penetrate their hearts and reveal to them their great need! Also, that as they repeat them in their homes, they may be used as lights to those other sheep who sit in such ignorance of their dense darkness."

EGYPT.

Two Stations, Eleven Missionaries.



Egyptian Mission.

The work of this mission in Egypt has been so fully referred to in "NORTH AFRICA" from month to month, that it is not necessary to add much to the comprehensive survey given by Mr. Summers on behalf of himself and his fellow-workers. The breaking up of the power of the Khalifa by the battles of Atbara and Omdurman, and the indications that have been given that British power and supervision are likely to be long continued, have given a further sense of security in Egypt.

It is most important that vigorous efforts should now be made to preach the Gospel far and wide among the Moslems in this land, who are now ready to listen to it as they have never been before since the rise of the false prophet. To this we earnestly plead for consecrated and qualified labourers who may be willing to go forth in the name of the Master. We commend Mr. Summers' statements to the prayerful consideration of all who are interested in the furtherance of the Gospel.

BRIEF REVIEW OF YEAR'S WORK IN EGYPT, 1898 to 1899.

"He said unto them, When I sent you without purse and scrip and shoes, lacked ye anything?"

"And they said, Nothing!"

"This year is another Amen to the promises of our faithful God. We have lacked nothing. Our lives and services, though lacking in themselves, have been made complete by Him. A financial sufficiency is the smallest of our blessings. He has enriched us with a buoyant joyous service and an imparted faith and patience in discipline.

"This has been a year of 'goings forth' into the regions further beyond, while we have not forgotten the steadying and deepening of work already in hand. All this meant extra expense, and we had no 'purse' or 'scrip' to fall back on, yet we lacked nothing.

"It is difficult to know where to begin in describing the year's work, for in Egypt we make our work *one undivided whole*. We cannot speak of *many* efforts such as Industrial effort, Medical effort and so forth, but we can speak of one *united* effort, and that is, the preaching of the ever-glorious Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Yet, in looking into it, this united work does assume different aspects which are:—

"1. *Study of Language.*—This constitutes the first stage in discipline of the missionary's heart and mind, and engrosses the most of his time for the first five years. The year under review has been the most successful in this respect. Mr. Dickins and Mr. Hooper secured the services of an instructor in this difficult tongue who was not only an excellent and enthusiastic teacher, but one who loved the Gospel and loved and respected us for the Gospel's sake. The result has been substantial and rapid progress all round, in both the theory and practice of the language. The salary, though high, was not too much, and has been regularly met. This is one element of our enrichment during the year.

"2. *Moslem Girls' School.*—This is more than a school. It is the outward and visible sign of the people's confidence in us. Though held in the same premises as our active evangelistic work (a fact which militates against its numerical success), it has been most effectively conducted during the past year. The daily average attendance is forty, and quite a number of the girls range in age from twelve to sixteen years. Were we not trusted by the people we should not have had these girls under our care and instruction. Marked improvement is shown in their personal cleanliness and appearance, in plain and fancy

needlework, in reading and writing, and, best of all, in Scriptural (mostly New Testament) knowledge. Mrs. Dickins, who has charge of the school, is assisted by our sister, Mrs. Fairman, and both are seconded by the Syrian Bible-woman Adma. At Christmas there was the annual treat and exhibition. This has already been described in a previous number of 'NORTH AFRICA,' but I want to add here that those of us who know the difficulties connected with working this school regard that occasion as a *triumph* of sanctified effort and believing prayer.

"3. *Harem Work.*—This is almost exclusively in the hands of Mrs. Dickins and Sitt Adma. They have done what they could, but that has been far too little. Our sisters have not been able to do much beyond visiting the families of the children attending the school. Yet in these harems are found *half* of the population of Egypt, and that half, too, most amenable to the Gospel's message of mercy and goodwill. This work can be done only by sisters, and here we need strong reinforcements.

"4. *Evangelistic Services.*—I believe that this work is unique in Egypt, if not in all North Africa. They have been carried on nightly (excepting Saturdays) and uninterruptedly (excepting holiday seasons) throughout the year. The attendances have varied from one to fifty. This latter number means that our little hall is crowded. The message is delivered by each of the brethren in turn, no matter how stumbling his Arabic may be. These meetings are most engrossing in their interest, and they have not been without fruit. A goodly number of men—mostly young men—have come to us and expressed their desire to become Christians. Some of them have been assisted by the preaching of the Word, others by the example of the Christians, and others through the agency of dreams.

"We vary these services by frequent Lantern Services, which we hold in a larger hall. There we discourse on Scriptural and scientific subjects—the latter, of course, always from an evangelistic standpoint. Every object projected on the screen is made to illustrate or enforce some aspect of Saving Truth. At these services the attendance is larger, there being sometimes as many as a hundred present. We find they help to bring in new people at the more ordinary evangelistic meetings.

"5. *Controversial.*—This word, I am afraid, sounds very unspiritual. Yet it indicates a very important phase of our work, and in conducting it we follow the Pauline method: 'Paul, as his manner was reasoned with them out of

the Scriptures, opening and alleging that Christ must needs have suffered,' etc. The subjects we seek to discuss are—Sin, its heinousness and its remedy; Jesus Christ, His peerless character and unparalleled work. The subjects the Moslems like to attack are the authority of the Bible, the ignoble death of Jesus, the supposed contradiction involved in the Holy Trinity, and the total depravity of the human race. We aim at conducting these controversies calmly and reasonably, and at promptly discouraging anything that detracts from the dignity of the faith once delivered unto the saints.

6. *Itinerant Work.*—More of this work has been done this year than during all our previous Egyptian experience. It has been carried on by Messrs. Dickins, Hooper, Kumm, Upson, and myself. Most of the larger towns of the Delta have been visited, and also a large number of villages. Two expeditions have been made to different points on the edge of the Libyan Desert, with a view to proceeding further inland. There has been new interest aroused in the Gospel, impressions for good have been left behind, and Scriptures have been judiciously placed in the people's hands. Detailed reports of these journeys have been given in previous numbers of 'NORTH AFRICA,' so need not be repeated here. We have also seen, as never before, the appalling spiritual destitution of Egypt, and we are aware of its people's need of the Gospel. We have found that two brethren can travel in a very simple way for a month at a cost of £12. It is thus an economical way of spreading the good news of the Kingdom.

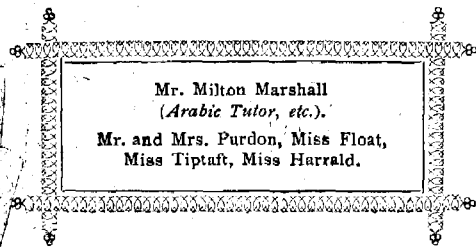
"*Rosetta.*—This ancient town is an out-station, and is bravely held by our sisters Miss Watson and Miss Van der Molen. The people are bitterly fanatical, and they have been

described to me, by those who live amongst them, as very wicked. The sins of the cities of the plain are there most commonly indulged in. Thus the conditions of work are extremely hard and trying. Yet work is being done. A small girls' school has been carried on throughout the year. A beginning has been made to reach the women in their homes and in the fields. Then an encouraging work has been done by Miss Watson amongst some of the educated official class of 'effendies.' She has taught them English, making the Bible the text-book. This has brought them face to face with Jesus. Three have professed to believe in Him, two of whom were baptised in the month of April. The Mission House at Rosetta has also proved a home of rest to some of the missionaries seeking a change from the strain of work in Alexandria.

"I would say more, but space fails me. I add, however, one important item. During the visit of our Hon. Secretary we held a Conference of all our missionaries in order to decide, under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, on a more definite plan of operation for evangelising Egypt. We considered the claims of school-work and other agencies, and recognised their high value, yet we felt that we as a Mission must commit ourselves to a definite way to the *one* work of preaching the Gospel to the Moslems of Egypt, and that, too, in the most direct manner possible. We feel, therefore, specially led to invite the sympathy and co-operation of all Christians who appreciate the value of purely spiritual work.

"Let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us :
And establish Thou the work of our hands upon us !
Yea, the work of our hands establish Thou it !"

BARKING.



and later on to Sousa. Each of these friends has been engaged in home mission work while studying, and several souls have been led to Christ by them during their stay here.

We close the eighteenth year of the Mission's history with praise to our God, who has sustained and blessed the work up till now, and in the expectation that the future will be better than the past, because of His good blessing upon us.

We shall be very glad to see friends at any of the following Farewell Meetings, at which several returned Missionaries will speak, as well as those going out for the first time.

PRINCIPAL FAREWELL MEETINGS.

DATE.	PLACE OF MEETING.	TIME.	NEAREST STATION.
Mon., Oct. 2..	Lansdown Hall, West Norwood	7.30 p.m.	West Norwood or Tulse Hill.
Tues., Oct. 3..	Park Hall, Barking	7.30 p.m.	Barking.
Wed., Oct. 4..	Highgate Road Baptist Chapel	7.30 p.m.	Highgate Road (Midland), Gospel Oak (N.L.R.).
Sat., Oct. 7..	Conference Hall, Stratford	7.30 p.m.	Plaistow or Stratford Central.
Mon., Oct. 9..	Metropolitan Tabernacle	7.30 p.m.	Electric Railway to Elephant and Castle.
Mon., Oct. 9..	Abbey Road, St. John's Wood	8 p.m. ..	London Road (N.L.R.), Marlboro' Road (Central).
Thurs., Oct. 12	Talbot Tabernacle (Powis Hall)	8 p.m. ..	Westbourne Park (District).

The list of donations for August is postponed till next month through the pressure of other matter.