



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



Notes on Annual Cash Statement, 1901.

(See pages 116 and 117.)

WHEN Satan came to tempt our Lord after His baptism the evil one's first test had reference to the question of daily bread—the question of material support is still one that the adversary uses to exercise the servants of God in all lands. Those who go forth to foreign countries in obedience to Christ, without a human guarantee of support, are specially exposed to trial in this direction.

Our cash statement sets forth how the funds entrusted to us by kind friends have been administered on behalf of those who have gone out to North Africa as members of this Mission. The Council seeks to do all it can for the missionaries, but it is only able to administer what is entrusted to it.

Those who join the Mission are well aware of this fact, and declare that they believe that, should the supplies sent them by God through the Council be insufficient for their needs, the Lord for whom they go forth to labour will in some other way provide them with what may be really necessary for them. Perhaps sometimes they find experimentally that the trial of their faith is more severe than they had contemplated that it would be. We do not say that those who are unable thus to go forth should not be sent out at all, but we think that they would do well rather to connect themselves with some society (if they can find one) that may be able to assure them of regular support.

Some good friends have been reported to say, "I shall not help the North Africa Mission because it does not always fully sustain its missionaries." Surely this is hardly sensible. Should they not rather say, "Since the Mission cannot do so much for the workers as it desires, I must see if it is not possible for me to help them more abundantly than before, so that they may do so"?

The past year has been one of unprecedented financial perplexity, and the Council has been unable to help the workers as it would like to have done, had the Lord, through His people, sent in more abundant supplies. Still, God has brought His servants through the year, and, though some of them have been sorely tried, their bread has been given them, and their water has been sure.

The Council has done this year what it has never done before in all the twenty years of the Mission's history. It has obtained an advance from the Bank of £1,000 to make up in some measure for the receipts being smaller than usual. It would

have been very glad not to have done so, but the pressure was great, and there were known to be legacies to come in amounting to over £5,000, one of them (already overdue) being larger than the Bank's advance. Further, the Mission holds property of an estimated worth of £5,000 to £6,000. So that while the legacies and property appeared to be worth over £10,000, the advance from the Bank was only £1,000. Still, this going to the Bank has been very distasteful, and it is desired to clear the amount off as soon as possible.

The number of missionaries to be supported is rather less than it was a few years ago, and there has not been much work of a kind involving special expense during the period under consideration, so that a slightly smaller income might have gone as far as before. But the falling off in the receipts is nearly £3,000 compared with some previous years, and since the financial year has closed the receipts still keep low, so that we seem to need quite £3,000 to repay the loan and put the work on a comfortable footing.

Humanly speaking, the many claims for South African distress, the Indian famine, etc., may have turned aside certain gifts, but in the main it is the absence of legacies and large, irregular gifts that accounts for our low receipts. We believe, however, that we should ever look beyond second causes to God, the great first cause. He could easily have so ordered that legacies should have been paid in, or that large gifts should have been sent. If He has not, it is for some very good reason. For He doeth all things well. We have searched diligently to find out what the Lord desired to teach us, and trust that already our souls have been richly blessed in so doing. There may be other things in relation to the arrangements of the work still to be shown us, and when these are learned, we expect that the Lord will send us forward with increased joy and blessing.

"Oh, how great is Thy goodness which Thou hast laid up for them that fear Thee; which Thou hast wrought for them that trust in Thee before the sons of men!"

For this "laid-up" goodness we are looking, and are persuaded that we shall not look in vain, for our God is faithful.

We trust that the cash statement is sufficiently clear to need no detailed explanation, but should anyone desire to know further particulars, we shall be pleased to give them.

E. H. GLENNY.

Home Department—Barking.

THE work at the headquarters of the Mission has gone steadily on, as in former years. The only change in the personnel has been that Miss Young, who worked some years in Algeria and afterwards in the office of the Mission, has left us to take up Christian work in East London. The

Home Mission work carried on for so many years by Mr. Glenny and his family in and around Barking, has been shared in by the three probationers who were accepted for missionary work by the Council last autumn. All three have worked diligently at the study of Arabic under the able tuition of Mr. Marshall, with whom they have also gone through a very useful course of reading on Mohammed and Mohammedanism, thus becoming acquainted, before going to the field, with what is most of importance in the religion of the people whom they will have to teach. The marks obtained by the students at the final examinations in both these subjects were in every case good. In the study of Arabic various grammars are used, and the excellent Arabic-English dictionary by WORTABET, published by the American Mission Press, Beyrout. This has been found to be the best thing possible for beginners, and the Gospel of Luke is worked carefully through with this dictionary. For Mohammedanism STOBART'S *Islam and its Founder*, and PFANDER'S *Balance of Truth*, are studied, with SALE'S translation of the Koran and other works for reference.

Missionaries not yet Located.

Mr. A. LEVACK. Miss F. H. GUILLERMET. Miss A. WENDEN.

At Home.

Miss B. VINING (invalided). Miss I. L. REED. Dr. and Mrs. TERRY.

Workers' Union for North Africa.

This Union, established in January, 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., Miss Tighe, The Priory, Christchurch, Hants. Miss Tighe would be glad to enrol any lady friends as "scattered members" of the Union in towns or districts not yet represented. Membership with this Union presents a form of service open to all ladies, however isolated their position.

North Africa Prayer and Helpers' Union.

This Union has been formed with the following objects:—

(1) To unite in Prayer for the extension of Christ's Kingdom in all Foreign Mission Fields, and especially in North Africa. It is understood that each member will plead for this object at least once a week. Failure from any cause to do so, to be regarded, not as breaking an agreement, but as the loss of a privilege.

(2) To make use of the monthly paper *North Africa*, with the view of obtaining information for definite prayer, and maintaining interest in the work.

(3) To seek to enlist the sympathy and prayers of others, for the spread of the Gospel in North Africa.

Friends desiring to assist the Mission by joining the above, or forming a local union, are invited to communicate with the Hon. Secretary, Barking.

FAREWELL MEETINGS to be held (D.V.) at **Devonshire House, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.**, on **Tuesday, October 15th**, at 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. Afternoon chairman: Sir Matthew Dodsworth. Evening chairman: T. Blair Miller, Esq. Speakers: Pastor James Stephens, Rev. Norman Bennet, outgoing missionaries, and others. All friends of Foreign Missions are invited.

. Annual Report .

NORTH AFRICA.

Mission Council.

J. H. BRIDGFORD, Christchurch.
W. SOLTAU ECCLES, Upper Norwood, S.E.
EDWARD H. GLENNY, Barking.

JOHN RUTHERFURD, Lewes.
HENRY SOLTAU, Redhill.
JAMES STEPHENS, Highgate Road, N.W.

RANSOME WALLIS, Epsom.

Office of the Mission—LINTON ROAD, BARKING, LONDON.

Hon. Treasurer, W. SOLTAU ECCLES, 31, Linton Road, Barking.

Hon. Secretary, EDWARD H. GLENNY, 31, Linton Road, Barking.

Hon. Physician, S. H. HABERSHON, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P., 88, Harley Street, W.

Bankers, LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK,
Barking.

Hon. Auditors, MESSRS. ARTHUR HILL, VELLACOTT AND CO.,
1, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

Witnessing for Christ in North Africa.

May 1st, 1900, to April 30th, 1901.

"All things are delivered unto me of my Father: and no man knoweth the Son but the Father; neither knoweth any man the Father, save the Son, and he to whomsoever the Son will reveal Him. Come unto Me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."—Matt. xi. 27, 28.



CHRIST'S invitation to come to Him for rest extends to the Moslems, and other dwellers in North Africa, as well as to us. The missionaries of the North Africa Mission are Christ's messengers to bear to them His gracious promise of rest from the guilt, doom, and power of sin. It is a glorious privilege to be permitted to press this invitation, and a great joy when some poor souls accept it, and enter into the rest that is promised now, and shall be the portion for ever of all who truly come to Him. Those who, by their prayers, their gifts, and their sympathy, assist the messengers, share with them and with the Lord this joy. When the invitation is rejected, they share their regret and sorrow.

During the year under consideration, joy and sorrow have both had their place.

There has been decided progress among the converts from Mohammedanism in Morocco and Algeria, and this is cause for profound thankfulness. What would have been thought a hundred years ago of the statement that there were little bands of converted Moslems in Morocco and Algeria, and scattered individuals who were Christians all through North Africa? Then these lands were strongholds not only of Islam, but also of piracy, which defied the Governments of the civilised world. Of course, these converts need instruction and caring for; they are not perfect any more than the Christians at home are. Someone has suggested that when they are perfect they should be sent home to instruct those who are imperfect Christians in England. Still, though failing in some respects, they are, so far as we can find by the most careful investigation, true, and devoted to Christ as their only Saviour, and assured that Mohammed is a false prophet, unable to help them.

Some of the converts have clearly and boldly preached the Gospel to their fellow Moslems, and they have sometimes had to suffer sharply for so doing.

There have been some new cases of conversion, and some, who were following afar off, have been restored. Pray that they may grow in faith and courage. There has also been encouragement with regard to those previously converted from among Spaniards, Italians, French, and Jews, and a few new cases have come out for Christ.

Altogether the spiritual prospects were never more encouraging than at present. The number of converts, it is true, is still very small, but there is increasing hopefulness all along the line. Will not those who have joined us for years in prayer join us also in thanksgiving?

In several respects the year has been one of considerable trial, not only from lowness of funds, but also through the loss of several experienced missionaries, whose places at best can only be filled by new workers who, at present, have little knowledge of the work, and, in some cases, not even by these.

The Council has been strengthened by the addition of our brethren, Mr. Rutherford, Presbyterian Minister, of Lewes, and Mr. Ransome Wallis, of Epsom; but we greatly miss the presence of our old and tried friend, Dr. W. S. Eccles, who, though still on the Council, is compelled, for health's sake, to be away in Italy for most of the year. Since the year closed we have also lost our kind and genial friend, Mr. Edwards, of Redhill.

Among the missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. Mensink have been compelled to retire by the continued ill-health of Mrs. Mensink; and Mr. and Mrs. Summers have become agents of the British and Foreign Bible Society in Morocco. For this work they seemed so suited that we felt it was God's will that we should consent to lose them, feeling that the work as a whole would gain thereby. Miss Lambert's health was such as to permanently forbid her

returning, and Miss Vining is also unable to go back. Several missionaries have had to stay at home for over a year because of poor health, so that altogether our staff of workers has been a good deal weakened. Four new workers went out, and one missionary from another mission joined us during the year. We have now three new workers ready to go forth when God clears the way.

There are also some six persons offering to go out who give *prima facie* evidence of being called of God. In the ordinary course of things they will take a year at Barking for the study of Arabic under Mr. Marshall.

The year has been marked by the issue of our new volume, *The Gospel in North Africa*, which has been noticed in the most kindly way by practically all who have seen it. But we want it to rouse interest that shall lead to practical results, as well as draw forth appreciation. We shall be most thankful if all friends will help in its circulation. We are also about to make special efforts to procure a wider circulation for our monthly record, *North Africa*, and to obtain opportunities for meetings to make known the spiritual needs of the poor people for whom we labour.

If you cannot go out, beloved friends, yourselves, you can help us to make the needs of North Africa more widely known by arranging meetings and circulating books and papers. Will you do so?

We trust the experiences of the year have been such as to draw us all nearer to the Lord, and we hope and expect that He is about to bring us into fuller and deeper blessing both for ourselves and others.

Pray for us that we may all be thoroughly yielded to God and ready to receive all that He has to bestow upon us.
E. H. G.

Morocco.

STATION AND DATE OF OCCUPATION, NAMES OF MISSIONARIES AND DATE OF ARRIVAL.	FORMS OF WORK CARRIED ON.*	STATION AND DATE OF OCCUPATION, NAMES OF MISSIONARIES AND DATE OF ARRIVAL.	FORMS OF WORK CARRIED ON.
Tangier, 1884— Miss J. JAY1884 Mrs. B. ULTON1838 Mr. J. J. EDWARDS ...1888 Mrs. EDWARDS1832 Miss F. R. BROWN ...1889 Miss BREEZE, M.B. ...1894 Miss F. MARSTON ...1895 Dr. ROBERTS1896 Mrs. ROBERTS1896 Mr. O. E. SIMPSON ...1896 Mrs. SIMPSON1898 Mr. W. T. BOLTON ...1897 <i>Spanish Evangelist.</i> Mr. A. BLANCO <i>Schoolmistress.</i> Miss VECCHIO	<i>For Moors.</i> Day-school for Moorish girls. Attendance 25 to 35. Moorish Men's Hospital 18 beds supported 209 in-patients. Ten services per week. Daily prayers Moorish Men's Dispensary. 2,383 attendances during mission year. Moorish Women's Hospital. 4 beds supported. 45 in-patients. Daily teaching. Moorish Women's Dispensary. 3,940 attendances. Medical visiting in homes. Itinerating medical work } in villages & Itinerating colporteur work } on journeys Sunday Bible Class for Moorish men —average attendance 8. Saturday and Sunday services for Sus and Berbers (part of year). Industrial Institute, at which an average of six Moors work on fruit farm. Orphanage Home for Moorish lads, housing 12 to 20. <i>For Spaniards.</i> Day-school. Average attendance 60 (88 scholars on boo's). Women's Sewing Class. Young Women's Bible Class. Sunday Services and Sunday School. Visiting in homes.	Zetuan, 1889— Miss F. M. BANKS ...1888 Miss A. BOLTON1889 Miss A. G. HUBBARD 1891 Miss I. DE LA CAMP...1897	Medical Dispensary for Moors. Average attendance 40, three days a week. Medical Dispensary for Jews and Spaniards, Saturdays. Medical and Social Visiting in homes of Moors and Riffs. Separate Sewing Classes for (a) Moorish women. (b) Moorish women, many of whom are black Soudanese Moslems. (c) Moorish girls. (d) Rifian girls. (e) Moorish children. (f) Spanish children (Roman Catholics) Sunday Class for Moslem girls. Average attendance 20 Day School for Moorish girls. Average attendance 14. Evening School for elder Moorish lads. Weekly meetings for Moorish boys Average attendance, senior 12, junior 15. Evangelistic work to villages occasionally. Sunday Bible Class for Spanish Christians. Sunday Class for Spanish children. Average attendance 20. Sunday Evening Evangelistic Meeting for Spaniards. Tuesday Prayer Meeting for Spaniards. Testimony Meeting for Spaniards.
Casablanca, 1890— G. M. GRIEVE.) L.R.C.P. & E.1890 Mrs. GRIEVE.....1890 Mr. H. E. JONES1897 Mrs. JONES1896 Mr. H. NOTT1897 Mrs. NOTT1897 Miss L. SEXTON ... 1897	Hospital, In-patients. Dispensary, Out-patients Visiting men in shops and cafés. Visiting women in their homes. Itinerating among villages. Sewing class for girls.	Fez, 1888— Miss L. GREATHEAD, 1890) Miss M. MELLETT ...1892 Miss S. M. DENISON ..1893 Mr. D. J. COOPER ...1895) Mrs. COOPER1897	Dispensary for Moors— Attendance in 7 months, 1 254 men. " " 5 " 2,000 women. Dispensary for Jews once a week. Visiting in homes. Girls' Class. Average weekly attendance 20. Sewing Classes for women. Instruction Class for colporteur native Evangelists. Itinerating evangelistic work by colporteurs in markets, fairs, prisons, and towns.
Sarache, 1899— Miss S. JENNINGS ...1887 Miss K. ALDRIDGE ...1891 SUB-STATION, ARZILA	Dispensary, Out patients. Medical Visiting in homes Classes for women and girls. Itinerating among villages. Three evangelising journeys. Visits to Sub-station		

* In these tables no attempt has been made to place the work opposite the name of the worker who engages in it, as many help in several branches.

THE number of stations in Morocco has remained the same throughout the year, and also the numbers of workers at each station. The table of forms of work will give an idea of the variety of ways in which the attempt is being made, in reliance on God, to carry out Christ's command to preach the Gospel to every creature, a command which did not exclude those who live in the "derelict Empire," as someone has styled Morocco.

The opposition on the part of the Government has not been felt to any extent during the year, but the opposition of the Moslem heart and head has remained as strong as ever.

There are, however, signs of real blessing, and we would ask those who have long prayed for the workers and their work in Fez, to join us in thanking God for the very encouraging report Mr. Cooper is able to send in, telling not only of the establishment in grace of the former converts there, but also of the conversions and baptisms of others following this. The reality of the change of heart and life in the native colporteur evangelists has lately been attested by one who is specially fitted to form a correct opinion.

We are very thankful that the work among children, both at Miss Jay's Moorish Girls' Day School, at Mr. and Mrs. Edwards' Orphanage, and at the various classes held at each station for sewing and Bible teaching, has gone on uninterruptedly.

The medical work at each station still attracts large numbers of both men and women, and forms a very useful means to the end, as well as a beneficent means in itself. Two or three qualified medical men or women and several trained nurses are still very much needed. Whatever may be urged, however, on theoretical grounds against medical work being undertaken by unqualified, though well-trained, workers, there is no manner of doubt that an immense amount of good work, from a medical point of view, has been done, and scarcely a single case of harm has ever been known to occur amongst all the odd 200,000 patients who have been treated in Morocco. Possibly those who cavil at this work, might themselves do something to provide for further qualified assistance. But though doubtless a whole loaf is better than half, in the meantime half a loaf is better than no bread, and could a plebiscite of the people themselves be taken, it is absolutely certain what their wish would be. It is not a question of blocking the way and keeping any from getting the best treatment possible, but of providing for those who otherwise can get no treatment at all, the best that can under the circumstances be given.

Miss Marston, Mrs. Boulton, and Miss Hubbard were seriously ill during the year, and Miss Brown a month or two after the year ended. We thank God for their restoration to health. On the whole, the health in the field has been better than in previous years.

The Gospel Union has suffered from the protracted and severe illness of Mr. Clinton Read, at Fez, and this has somewhat hindered the getting ready for the press the colloquial translation of the Gospels.

The work of the Southern Morocco Mission at Morocco City and the coast towns has gone on steadily, and Dr. Ker's work at Rabat has been maintained.

Miss Seth Smith and Miss Stiedenrod have worked among the Jews in Tangier, and some work has been done for the Jews in Fez, Tetuan, and Larache as opportunities have arisen.

It will be noticed that more itineration work has been done this year than formerly. And this is a matter for rejoicing, since more than two-thirds of the inhabitants of Morocco, which is variously estimated at from 4,000,000 to 8,000,000, live in villages. Thus it will be easily seen that it is necessary to take the Gospel to them by tenting journeys.

A great loss to the Mission in Egypt has been a great gain to Morocco. In October Mr. Summers accepted the post left vacant by the death of Mr. Wm. Mackintosh, and returned to his old field of work, as Superintending Agent for the British and Foreign Bible Society's work in Morocco and the Canary Islands. But he is in hearty sympathy with all the workers at Tangier and the other stations, and already they have found his presence and advice most helpful.

Tangier.

All branches of work which were reported on last year have been going on during the twelve months under review. The report of each worker given below calls attention to these forms of work. Tangier is a seaport town of about 30,000 people, and many more thousands from all parts of Morocco are constantly coming and going. Consequently the fourteen workers stationed there, although they number more than at any other town of Morocco, are all too few to overtake the work that might be done here. Each of the missionaries is doing all that can be managed. Miss Breeze much needs a trained nurse, and Mr. and Mrs. Edwards need someone who could help indoors with the orphans, and out-of-doors on the Fruit Farm. Dr. Roberts also mentions the need of a nurse for the Men's Hospital.

Moslem Girls' School.

Miss Jay writes:

"In reviewing the work of the past year there is, as always, much cause to praise God; His loving care and protection have been continually manifested.

"The school was re-opened on October 1st, 1900, and has gone on without interruption until closed this summer, at the end of June, for the holidays. Up to the present time there has been no further opposition from the Moorish Government, and we would ask friends at home to join us in special praise to God for this. The girls themselves were delighted to return, and although the numbers attending are not so high as before the persecution, yet we generally have from twenty-five to thirty-five

present. There are others who would like to come, but their parents still fear displeasing the Government if they sent their children to school.

"This winter the rainy season was severe and prolonged, and the weather often prevented the pupils who live at a distance from attending; but some were very brave, and came through all the rain and mud rather than miss school.

"About half the girls who came when the school was re-opened were old scholars; it was encouraging to find that most of them remembered well the texts, portions of Scripture, reading, etc., they had learned the year before. Of course, much time had to be given to teaching the new girls, but in this the old pupils helped, and the progress of all the children has been good. Several had to commence reading and sewing from the very beginning (some did not even know how to hold a needle when they came to us), but they are generally anxious to improve, and so have advanced rapidly.

"It is a drawback to the work that the girls often leave to be married just when they are making good progress and taking most interest in their lessons; in this way we have lost four of our best pupils during the year.

"The health of the children has not been very good; there has been much fever amongst them, no doubt owing to the prolonged rainy season. Two, quite little ones, died of it, and several of the other children had to stay away two or three weeks owing to attacks of it. We have also had outbreaks of measles and mumps. I have had Mrs. Farah's valued assistance throughout the year, except during October and November, when, owing to the sad illness and death of one of her children, she was

unable to attend. The homes of all the girls are open to us and have been visited, especially during times of sickness, both by Mrs. Farah and myself. During a severe thunderstorm in the winter the house was struck by lightning in two places, but God graciously preserved us from all harm.

"We desire to specially thank the many kind friends who have sent help to the work; the expenses for rent, teachers, materials, etc., are, in such a town as Tangier, necessarily heavy, and we thank God for the wonderful way in which all our needs have been supplied, and for the warm interest of friends at home. Their sympathy has been most cheering, their gifts of clothing have been just what we needed for our destitute children, and without their help the work could not have been carried on."

Industrial Institute and Orphanage.

Mr. Edwards reporting on the Industrial Institute and Orphanage, says: "We began the financial year with about a dozen orphan and destitute boys in the Institute, and a daily average of six men working on the Fruit Farm. But as winter drew near we were deliberately besieged with applications from starved and half-naked Arab and Moorish children. Many of them had been wilfully abandoned to their fate by their nearest blood relations, in consequence of the severe distress and unusually high prices of native produce, and they were thus forced to wander about and obtain on the streets of Tangier—gutters of iniquity—by begging and thieving, the most precarious kind of existence possible. We were obliged to refuse admittance to many; but others appealed so strongly to our pity, that our hearts refused to close the door of hope to the miserable little objects, who pleaded so earnestly for bread and clothing, shelter and comfort from the wind, rain, and cold of the winter season. So our rooms became crowded, and the barrel of meal touched bottom before the end of the financial year, and heart and brain were kept busy devising schemes to meet daily calls upon our charity. The mysterious handful of meal, by the power of God, still remains in the barrel, and a grain of faith in the heart, as earnest of future blessing, and reminders that, however severe the famine, the days of plenty must come—always providing, of course, that it is the Divine Will for this Orphanage and Training Institute to go on.

"The boys made excellent progress in reading, writing, and industrial occupation. The cleverest of them learned to read intelligently the Holy Scriptures; and the first class was taken through Genesis, the four Gospels, Ephesians, and portions of the Psalms specially relating to the Messiah. The Commandments, Apostles' Creed, and innumerable texts and short hymns were memorised by almost all the boys during the year. Every evening after supper either my wife or myself conducted prayers, and this was followed generally by teaching from the Bible.

"It has been no easy task for Mrs. Edwards to provide sufficient clothing for our largely-increased 'family.' The high prices and inferior quality of materials obtainable in Tangier made the timely assistance of certain friends in England and Ireland not only acceptable, but positively an imperative necessity, to keep the children warm and comfortable. We have both felt again the lack of indoor and outdoor assistance in the carrying on of the great work, but until our funds are very largely increased we must go on as we are, considerably handicapped in every way.

"The colportage work has been carried on by two native colporteurs, thanks to financial help from London and Dublin. Many cases of interest have been reported, leading us to suppose that a good work has been done amongst the different tribes visited in Central and Northern Morocco. Hundreds of portions of God's Word have been by this means placed in the hands of the reading classes, who could not have been reached without native colporteurs.

"The men at the farm have in a measure been brought under the direct influence of the Gospel, by constant intercourse, by private conversation, and more open exhortation and example. Our watchman and head gardener, who was so brutally treated and nearly murdered in January, has recovered wonderfully. His gratitude and integrity are valuable assets in a work of this kind.

"Bible readings have been conducted in the town for the Sus people, and Berbers generally, on Saturdays and Sundays during

part of the year, and many have been brought at least a step nearer to Christ thereby.

"The trees and vines are in a flourishing condition, but some years must naturally be allowed them to yield their increase. Thus self-supporting orphanage work is entirely out of the question for some years yet.

"In closing, my wife wishes me to say that gifts of clothing are always of very great value, and are truly appreciated by the half-naked little ones of Morocco who besiege our gates through the year."

Gulloch Memorial Hospital for Men.

Dr. Roberts writes, reviewing the year's work:

"In-patients. We will take this department first, as we all look upon this branch of the work as the most important and far-reaching. We admitted 209 cases, which is rather above the average for the period covered. Eleven of these were re-admissions. This fact is significant, for it shows that they appreciate the kindness received at our hands, and that they are not driven away by our insisting that they listen to the Gospel. Most of our patients are poor, but we remember that 'to the poor was the Gospel preached' in the time of Christ's ministry on earth. Possibly at some future time we may be able to get a richer and more intelligent class, if we can have a more elaborately-fitted-up ward. But this will require a larger staff.

"Whilst it is difficult to speak of instances of definite spiritual interest, there are encouraging signs that the spirit of prejudice is being removed, and a more ready ear for the Gospel obtained. We have been much struck by the way in which several patients have slipped down on their knees directly we began to pray—which is a most unusual thing for Moslems to do. Both our hospital servants helped us in preaching the Gospel, and we hope that one is really saved, and the other 'almost persuaded.' During one month we had with us a converted native from Fez, who read the Gospel of Matthew morning by morning to the in-patients, and preached the Gospel clearly to them.

"There have not been so many interesting medical or surgical cases as usual, which may be due to the fact that other European doctors in the town give now more aid to the sick either free or for a moderate charge. One man brought in during the summer had been stabbed in eleven places, and left to welter in his own blood. He was very exhausted on admission, but finally went out cured. Another poor fellow, who was just beginning to recover from a dreadful wound, succumbed to lock-jaw. One Sunday evening a lad was brought in, who had been shot right through the leg below the knee joint. In five months he was well again, with a hole remaining in the leg. There have been cases of accidents, from tossing, the bursting of guns, gun-shot and other wounds inflicted by robbers, etc., etc.

"As to workers, Miss Craggs was my valuable assistant in the hospital work and routine till the beginning of 1901, when Mr. Bolton took over this work, and has been helping since then. Mrs. Roberts was 'chief of the linen-cupboard' and dispenser for in and out-patients. We have thus got through the work, but we shall be glad when a trained nurse comes along. Mr. Mensink, Mr. Cooper (during his stay in Tangier), and Mr. Bolton conducted services for the out-patients, whilst Miss Craggs, Mrs. Roberts, Mr. Bolton, and myself have taken the services with in-patients. The hymns sung have also been welcome channels by which the Gospel has been made known.

"The number of out-patients, 2,383, is about 300 more than last year. During the last six months we have made Saturday an extra out-patient day.

"As a rule, ten services have been held in the hospital each week, as well as the morning prayers, which I usually take; seven of the ten with in-patients, and three with the out-patients."

Women's Hospital.

Miss Breeze writes:

"During the year the Lord has been very good to us personally. He spared and restored to health, after a long and serious attack of typhoid fever, my dear fellow-helper, Miss Marston. He has also signally given help in specially trying times in the medical work."

This report goes on to mention that as there are only three

workers at the hospital (viz., **Mrs. Boulton**, who goes down three days a week to dispense and give addresses to the patients; **Miss Marston**, who lives with Miss Breeze and shares the work and responsibility; and Miss Breeze herself), it is quite impossible to avoid having occasionally to slacken off the work, and sometimes even to close it for a few weeks, if any illness occurs to the workers.

Miss Breeze continues: "The work may be divided into four classes, viz., Dispensary, In-patients, Medical visiting, and Friendly visiting.

"(1) Dispensary. This is opened three times weekly. On Tuesdays and Fridays all are welcome, and the attendances vary from seven to seventy. The door is closed at 10 a.m., but some arrive as early as 5.30 a.m. to get first turn. All must be present at the Gospel address, and they enjoy the singing of hymns accompanied by the 'baby' organ. On Thursday mornings we have only village women, and in the case of these, the addresses are given to little groups, for they often have to hurry away that they may be able to return to their distant homes in companies. Altogether we had 3,940 attendances during the year.

"(2) In-patients. These vary greatly socially, in age and disposition. Some are unhappy at the enforced cleanliness and order; some are so joyous, it is difficult to think them ill. One little Riff girl, who had been deformed by an old burn, used at first to shriek whenever she saw me; but after a time she became so happy that when she left in tears, she said, 'I shall go home and burn myself again, to get back here.' One poor country woman, who was formerly an in-patient, refused to let a native doctor amputate her toe, saying, 'I will go to my own tabeebah in Tangier, and if she likes to cut it off she may.' Fortunately such a measure was not necessary. She let me tear out the nail, and then it soon healed. We have had forty-five in our beds during the year. We have only *four* supported, and should be glad to have our eight beds, with some person, or group of persons, to support and pray for the inmates.

"(3) Visiting the sick at home. This is necessarily my province, and I have paid 153 such visits.

"(4) Friendly visiting. This is specially Miss Marston's work. Many people appreciate and look forward to her visits.

"We should much like to follow up our patients into their village homes, but this is out of the question until we have more workers and special funds.

"We desire to thank heartily all friends who have helped us in any way by money, dolls, empty bottles, old sheets, etc., etc. We can still use plenty more; but, above all, we would ask for help by prayer. I would add that our work is only among women and children, and these are all Mohammedans."

Itineration and Other Work.

Mr. Simpson's report covers some months of work before he joined the North Africa Mission. As a member of the Gospel Union, he did a good deal of camping-out and itinerating work among the villages, as well as visiting in the shops and cafés of their station at Al Kasr. He estimates that about two and a half thousand people heard the Gospel during this period. Since his marriage to Miss Craggs, they have together made some most successful evangelising tours, distributing medicines and preaching the Gospel to large numbers in the villages. They also visited Larache, Mequinez, and Fez.

Mrs. Simpson reports that for nine or ten months of the mission year she was engaged in the hospital work helping Dr. Roberts. After her marriage and a short stay in Spain and Tetuan, she returned to Mr. Simpson's old station at Al Kasr, and says that there hymns and medicine opened the doors of every house in the town, and visits had to be promised several days ahead. After a short stay in the town they commenced village work and itinerating, and so successful was the medical work in attracting the people, that the "old, old story" was listened to daily by an audience of one hundred and fifty to two hundred people, whilst some of the better-class women who were not allowed out sent for Mrs. Simpson to go and see them in their homes. No lady missionary had been resident in Al Kasr for any length of time previously, and no Nazarene lady had ever visited some of the villages to which she went. There is much reason to thank God for this good report of itinerating work, which is so much needed in Morocco.

Mr. Bolton also was able to do some most satisfactory itine-

ration. In May and June, with Mr. Barnard, he visited many villages around Tangier, and later on went a journey to Casa Blanca by land.

After helping in the dispensary for men at Tetuan for one month, he journeyed in the Angera Hills, where he found the people most friendly. Night after night men gathered at his tent door, and read the Bible with him or listened to his message.

From September onwards Mr. Bolton worked in Tangier, and when Miss Craggs left in January, he helped Dr. Roberts in the T. M. Hospital.

In November he started a Sunday Bible Class for Moors, such as Mr. Mensink carried on for some years. At this there is an average attendance of eight. It is held in a small room near the hospital, and all sit on the floor, as they seem able to sit longer this way than they can on chairs.

Work Among the Spaniards.

This work, so successfully initiated and carried on by Mr. Patrick and his helpers, has been continued by Miss Brown and Miss Vecchio, and by Mr. A. Blanco and his wife. The services, Bible-classes, and visiting have gone on regularly, and Mr. Blanco, besides seeing to these branches of work, has lately commenced translating into Spanish some of Mr. Spurgeon's sermons, which he has printed at Madrid. Miss Vecchio has laboured most earnestly and successfully in the Mission Day School, which has increased its numbers, and maintained its efficiency. Miss Brown has continued her visiting, sewing and instruction classes, Sunday-school work, and tract distribution. During the year, in answer to much earnest prayer on the part of the workers and others who help in the work, God gave a time of real revival among the children, when Miss Spiers and Miss Smith visited Tangier and held special meetings. A short report of this from a letter sent by Miss Harvey appeared in the July issue.

Miss Brown reports: "We have been much encouraged in the work. The Gospel meetings were well attended during the winter months, and many fresh people came whom we never saw before, and there has been a spirit of enquiry amongst many.

"From the distribution of *Las Buenas Nuevas* week by week in the shops and streets of Tangier I have received a good deal of encouragement." Miss Brown goes on to give instances where this tract led to requests for copies of the Bible. She also states that they are indebted to Mr. Robert Grant, Los Angeles, for supplying them for several years with this publication. She further says: "Miss Vecchio is encouraged by the progress her school has made during the year. At the present time she has eighty-eight scholars on the registers, with an average attendance of over 60. It is no light matter to teach and train children untaught and uncontrolled at home. Besides giving them a good secular education, Miss Vecchio seeks to ground them well in Scripture knowledge. On February 7th, twenty-five prizes, kindly supplied by the Burton Y.P.S.C.E., were distributed. One of three new members of the young women's Bible-class has professed conversion. She is a bright, earnest girl, and helps me on Sunday morning with the children.

"The women's sewing class has continued all through the year, and garments for the poor have been made. I should be glad if friends at home would send me old garments and materials for making up."

Tetuan.

This town is about forty miles away from Tangier, a long day's ride on a rugged bridle path over the hills and across plains. The steam service from Marteen (the port of Tetuan) to Gibraltar, which now is more or less regular, has made communication with Tetuan much more practicable of late years, and thus the tedious journey to Tangier can be avoided. There are rather more of the better-class Moors there amongst the 30,000 inhabitants than there are at Tangier. The latter town is, according to a native saying, "given up to the devil and the Nazarenes," and consequently the upper classes do not care to live in such a place, unless compelled by official business. The four lady workers who have worked on so perseveringly for many years at Tetuan are now well known throughout the town, and their Christ-like lives must have produced a very real impression on many. They have now gained the ear of people from all

ranks, and do not fail to present the Gospel of Christ to all they meet with. In addition to this, they get many Riffs and other country people who come into the market under the sound of the Gospel at the medical dispensary; and the number of girls and women who are being regularly taught can be seen from the table of forms of work.

Miss Bolton, besides her work among the Moors, has given part of her time to the Spaniards, and much blessing and many cases of conversion have followed her efforts.

The need of patience to continue year in year out at work which is so long in yielding visible results is very great. Encouragement, however, has not been wanting. One of two Moorish women, who gave good evidence of conversion, was married during the year to one of the colporteurs at Fez, and thus a Christian home has been established amongst the Moors, perhaps the only one existing at present. Several other cases of conversion amongst the Moors have occurred, as well as those of Spaniards, already referred to.

Miss De la Camp reports that the attendance at the girls' school after her return was rather less than previously, but that of the sewing class so much increased that she had to form two classes. She noticed amongst the elder children, as well as amongst those visited in their homes, that greater interest in God's Word was shown.

Miss Hubbard says that in answer to definite prayer on the subject, they found that the men at the dispensary were much more willing to receive copies of the Gospels. The sewing class and Sunday class kept up well, and "one girl who professed conversion last year was married and sent away to Beni Hassan soon afterwards. Last time she was in town she said her faith was in Christ only, and she told us of His answering prayer in a special matter, which seemed to encourage her. Another girl we believe to have been brought in this year, who has been taught in the sewing class seven or eight years. The visiting has often been encouraging. In many houses, when they see the Book, a request is given to read, and then, as a rule, better attention is given than when we suggest reading."

Miss A. Bolton tells of the time of spiritual blessing, commencing with the workers themselves and then passing on to the Spanish Christians. She says "they, too, began to search and try their ways, and to give themselves to prayer, with the result that in several cases almost the whole family has been saved. The Spanish prayer-meeting quickly became one of the brightest hours of the week, and as answers to prayer were of daily occurrence, we commenced a testimony meeting. As the work went on deepening some found 'the way' too strait, and turned aside, and have gone deeply into sin, but we believe them to have been truly converted, and much prayer is daily made that they may be restored."

Miss Banks writes: "The dispensary was open nearly all the past year, three times a week to Moors, once a week (often twice) to Jews and Spaniards. Having no doctor we do the best we can, either sending a very serious case to Tangier, or declining to treat it, or occasionally getting the help of the resident Spanish doctor. This year we have had some really good times with the women patients, a roomful of from fifteen to twenty often listening attentively to the story of Christ's love and death for them, touched, many of them, with the sense of their own sins, and the uncertainty of the future. Many come regularly for weeks, hearing the way of salvation explained each time. The men do not come in such numbers as the women, and are not so easy to reach, but some accept the Gospels given to them.

"Our number of patients varies according to the season. Thirty we consider a very poorly-attended dispensary and sixty a full morning, whilst in the summer we have run up to eighty at times, a fair average being forty to forty-five, in fine weather.

"This past year Miss Knight and I have been trying especially to get hold of boys. Two weekly teas have been given in the evenings, one for big boys, ten to thirteen coming regularly, and the other for smaller lads, of whom we have often had fifteen. Teaching these classes is a great pleasure, though some of the lads are most imaginative. Both classes of boys have learned a good many texts, and the elder ones remember Bible stories well. Several from the elder class have been coming steadily to a small evening school.

"A Moorish women's sewing class, and a sewing class for Riffian girls, are held each week, and many have come to them. Sometimes one or another seems nearly convinced, and very near to the Kingdom, but no one of them has as yet really confessed faith in Christ."

Miss Banks' amusing and interesting account of some of the answers in the classes we hope to give in a subsequent issue.

Fez.

The word Fez brings up forcibly to one's mind the great loss the Mission has sustained in the death of Miss Herdman. But the work now going on also reminds one that faithful sewing is followed by reaping. For ten years she toiled day in, day out, teaching and preaching, to all whom she could reach in this important city, the northern capital of the Empire, the seat of a large University, and the Sultan's palace, and the abode of nearly one hundred thousand souls. And those who now have the high privilege of continuing her work are able to testify to the good she was used to accomplish.

The work at Sifroo has been in abeyance throughout the year, as, owing to the lawlessness of the tribes, and trouble between the Government and the local authorities, Miss Mellett and Miss Denison have not been allowed by the English Vice-Consul to return there. They still hope to go back to this interesting town, so situated as to be a "strategic point," as soon as permission is given them. In the meantime they have been carrying on much needed and most useful medical and other forms of work among the women of Fez.

In October, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper travelled up to Fez from Tangier, where they had spent some nine months, as explained in the last report. Ever since arriving there Mr. Cooper has been deluged with work. Besides the medical mission dispensary work for men, he has had the daily direction of the eleven native converts employed as colporteur evangelists. This is no light task, and the constant supervision, the classes for instruction, for hearing the written reports of their work, visiting them in their homes and at their work, meetings for prayer, fellowship, and worship, etc., must be a great tax on his strength. We would ask all Christians who have at heart the work of God among Moslems, to pray that our brother may be sustained and strengthened. It would not be wise to expose the converts to Government persecution by making known too many details, but if all the letters received during the year were published it would be seen that a work of grace is going on in Fez, and that the nucleus of a church is being built up. It would also seem that a revival is on the eve of commencing. Of some twenty-seven special cases which the colporteurs and Mr. Cooper agreed together to pray for specially, some half have already professed conversion, and a few have been baptised. In this stronghold of Islam, God's Spirit is manifestly at work.

Mr. Cooper's report, which unfortunately has to be abridged somewhat, says, amongst other things: "Since the beginning of October the various branches of work in Fez have been set in motion again. There have been 'diversities of operations' during the year under review; in each we have sought humbly that God should be all in all.

"First in order, though not in importance, has been the Men's Dispensary. The registered attendance (for the six and a half months) numbered 1,254. To these the Gospel was preached in its simplicity and fulness by ourselves and the native helpers. Many interesting cases might be mentioned. Some specially desired copies of the Scriptures, others have returned to inquire more fully, and one was baptised in the name of the Triune God.

"The Women's Dispensary has been in full swing since the return of the lady workers in December. About 2,000 women and children have received treatment.

"The Girls' Class, conducted by Miss Greathead, had an average weekly attendance of twenty. They are remarkably well-behaved, and to hear them repeat the chosen texts would send a thrill of joy and hope into any Christian heart. Both this class and the one for boys are taught to sing Gospel hymns.

"Wednesday mornings were given to the Jews, at the earnest request of one of our native workers, who has laboured earnestly to point them to Jesus, as the Saviour of all men.

"Native workers. Much might be said under this heading,

but we prefer to go on quietly without any great publicity. Suffice it to say that eleven men have been actively engaged in distributing hundreds of Scriptures in the various markets, fairs, prisons, and towns of the land. We, who have stood by them in the villages as they gave away portions, and sat with them by the wayside as they read to those who would lend a willing ear, who have watched them pitch their tent in the midst of a bigotted students' camp, and heard them preach Christ crucified as they stood Bible in hand, confess that we know of no agency more calculated to bless Morocco, than its own saved sons going forth to disseminate God's Word, and to witness to its saving power."

Casablanca.

The work at this important seaport town has gone on steadily. The medical work carried on at the hospital continues to give many and varied opportunities for preaching the Gospel, as well as for showing Christian kindness and sympathy. The visiting in the homes, in the shops, and cafés has been regularly kept up, but this year there has not been, for several reasons, the same amount of itineration work done as in previous years.

Medical Mission.

Dr. Grieve reports that moving the dispensary, which for some time was held in the town, out to the hospital, which is situated about ten minutes' walk away from gates, has proved a decided advantage. The numbers still keep up as before, in fact, are larger than they were, and there is more room, more light, and more fresh air. This means also better conditions under which the preaching and teaching goes on. Amongst the in-patients, Dr. Grieve mentions specially the surgical cases, and says that with these the workers seem to get closer, so to speak, to the individual, and thus have a greater opportunity of dealing faithfully with them. He says that all the in-patients showed interest in the Gospel talks, and some were quite favourably disposed to its claims.

A good number of Jewish women and children come daily to the Dispensary, but Dr. Grieve finds he can deal with the Jewish men best in their homes. He is greatly surprised to find how very little the Old Testament is read amongst them.

Summing up the year's work, he says: "Continued advance has undoubtedly marked the year gone, no less than preceding years. As yet the progress with us cannot be recorded on the ground of professions, but as heretofore by the manner in which our message has been listened to and received. The fact that we are always ready to speak of the things of the Gospel and to advance the claims of the Messiah is known well to all classes both among Moors and Jews. The daily preachings at the dispensary, the talks in the shops, private conversations in the dwelling houses, etc., etc., have all tended to bring this about, and now, quite unsought, the conversation desired has very frequently, and often unexpectedly, been commenced by the other side, not only in the privacy of the house, but even on the street."

Visiting in Homes, Classes, etc.

Mr. Harry Nott, in writing about the visiting generally done in the afternoons—in the mornings he takes it in turns with Mr. Jones to preach to the dispensary patients, and conduct services for the in-patients in the evenings—says: "Praise God also for so many open doors in the town among the shops and cafés. We have quite a number of friends in the cafés, and many hours have been spent in these humble places, where so many men gather after their day's work is finished (about four o'clock) to drink either coffee or tea, or to smoke their pipe of keef, *i.e.*, Indian hemp, or, worse still, to gamble away with cards the little money they have earned. We have sometimes quite a congregation to speak to, and most of the keepers welcome us and treat us with respect."

Mr. H. E. Jones, in reviewing the year's work, remarks on the willingness of the people to listen to the Gospel, and says that though frequently much opposition is met with, they have comparative freedom to deliver the message. He continues: "Several times we have made use of the lantern, which was very helpful in bringing the subjects vividly before the men's minds, and was much appreciated by them."

"When we are able, Mr. Nott and I visit the surrounding

villages, but since his absence on furlough, I have not been able to do any of this work.

"The class held by **Mrs. Jones** and **Mrs. Grieve** afforded good opportunities of teaching the girls portions of Scripture and hymns. They have also a head knowledge of the way of salvation, and we pray that God will by His Spirit apply the knowledge to their hearts."

Miss Sexton has sent home most interesting accounts of her work from month to month, and as several of these have appeared in foregoing issues, there is no need to give further details. She, as well as **Mrs. Nott**, helps in the dispensary and classes, and visits the women in their homes most assiduously, both in the town and the villages outside the walls.

Larache.

Although by no means a large town, Larache is an important place, since much of the merchandise for Fez is landed here. Miss Jennings and Miss Aldridge continue their medical work and visiting, and are every year getting more houses and more hearts open to them, and to the Gospel message they deliver. Miss Jennings does a great deal of itinerating work from Larache as a centre, and not only stays in the villages, but pays several visits each year to Arzila, a seaport town some miles to the north. Here she works at the house of a converted native woman, and as she spends many weeks at the time there, this may be counted a sub-station. She has been helped, as in former years, by her friend, Miss Parkinson.

Miss Aldridge found it necessary to take another house more suited for the work, and has also been making arrangements for a better room, for dispensary work and classes. She says: "Upon my return [from furlough] in the early winter, visiting was at once taken up, and after a short delay caused by having to seek more convenient premises, the girls' class, and dispensary work, etc., were re-opened. I have not kept a record of the number of visits paid to the homes. The people usually come in twos and threes, or, again, little groups of country people, or one or two reading men together. So they are coming and going all the morning, and one gets various opportunities of teaching, sometimes to quite a group, sometimes to odd ones only. Then a number come asking me to visit at their homes. These are chiefly slaves sent by the ladies who may not come out, and this visiting takes a good deal of time.

"In visiting the prisons with bread (which has been distributed since Mr. Gurney's visit in the spring), I have been asked for medicine, and had to feel pulses thrust through the bars, and pass in medicines in the same way. I was also allowed to give some portions of Scripture too. Some of the prisoners were from tribes farther south, and have now been released."

Miss Jennings says that at the beginning of the year she was making her second village expedition, at the close of which she had to work alone at Larache for a time, as her fellow-workers had left on furlough. At the end of May she re-started itinerating work, during which she found the little harmonium a novel attraction and great help. At one village named Sharsa, which she visited twice, she found the Moslems more bigoted than any she had ever met.

In July she paid the first of two visits to the little out-station of Arzila, where she was joined for one week by Miss Chadwick, of Gibraltar, and subsequently by Miss Vecchio, from Tangier, both of whom helped much in the work. In the courtyard of the house of Safia, the convert, she started a sewing class for twenty orphans. In October, Miss Jennings returned to Larache accompanied by Miss Brown, who was able to give help in dealing with the Spaniards who came to their house. On Miss Parkinson's return to Larache, very busy days were spent in medical and other work amongst Moors, Jews, and Spaniards.

In January, Miss Jennings travelled to Rabat, and in April made the second stay at Arzila. In her teaching the Gospel during this visit she found the magic lantern most helpful.

Thus Miss Jennings has been able to accomplish a good deal of itineration, so much needed in Morocco, since it gives opportunities to evangelise amongst people who otherwise would never hear the Gospel message. She has taken care to distribute Gospel portions to all who could read as she journeyed about, as well as to preach the Word, both in her medical mission tent and in visiting in the huts of the villagers.

Dr.

GENERAL CASH ACCOUNT FOR

TO BALANCES in Hand, May 1st, 1900.

AT HOME.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
General Purposes		7	6	1					
Designated Purposes	571	8	10						
							578	14	11
ABROAD.									
At Various Stations							316	5	10
									895 0 9

TO RECEIPTS.

FOR GENERAL PURPOSES—

Donations	3,520	18	6						
Publications		43	5	6					
Sundry Receipts		26	15	0					
					3,590	19	0		
Less part of Donation refunded		62	13	4					
							3,528	5	8

FOR DESIGNATED PURPOSES—

Specially Supported Missionaries									
Donations	1,496	12	9						
Medical Missions									
Donations, etc.		526	11	2					
Patients' Payments at Sousse		113	2	6					
Profit on Exchange		96	9	10					
Morocco Industrial Institute and Orphanage									
Donations		21	4	0					
Sale of Produce		66	8	1					
Profit on Exchange		48	7	0					
Various Designated Objects and Persons									
Donations	1,379	11	0						
Profit on Exchange		137	16	4					
					3,886	2	8		
Less part of Donation Refunded							4	0	0
							3,882	2	8
Temporary advance from Bank							1,000	0	0

TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR ALL PURPOSES **8,410 8 4**

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

£9,305 9 1

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

N.B.—The Morocco Industrial Mission Account appears to have spent more than it specially received during the year. This is explained by the balances in hand for it among the designated balances and in the foreign balances, which at the commencement of the year were respectively £578 14s. 11d. and £895 0s. 9d. The same is true of other Accounts, but as these are numerous, and many of them are small, they are not separately stated.

EDWARD H. GLENNY, Hon.

Mission.

1st MAY, 1900. TO 30th APRIL, 1901.

Cr.

DIRECT EXPENDITURE FOR MISSIONARIES AND THEIR WORK.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Missionaries' Personal Allowances, General and Special	3,414	1	10						
" Outfits for New Missionaries	35	9	9						
" Missionaries' Personal Rent and Repairs (apportioned), Furniture, etc. ..	808	13	4						
" Helpers engaged in direct Missionary Work	612	13	5						
				4,870	18	4			

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

By Rent, Repairs, etc., for Mission Purposes (apportioned)	408	18	8						
" Relief and Food	67	7	2						
" Teachers of Languages and Books	254	6	5						
" Travelling and Freight	561	13	3						
" General Expenses, including £14 5s. for New Tent	72	0	9						
				1,364	6	3			

WORKING EXPENSES OF MEDICAL MISSIONS.

By Rent, Repairs, and Furniture	234	7	9						
" Wages of Native Servants	75	12	5						
" Drugs and Instruments	296	12	4						
" Food, Firing, and Relief	180	13	4						
" General Expenses, including Travelling, Freight, and Postages	38	16	3						
				826	2	1			

MOROCCO INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE AND ORPHANAGE.

By Repairs to Building and Cultivation Expenses	133	1	8						
" Food, Clothing, Furniture, and Sundries (partly met by Sale of Produce, see Receipts)	156	16	8						
				289	18	4			

TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE FOR MISSIONARIES AND THEIR WORK

7,351 5 0

OTHER EXPENDITURE.

PUBLICATIONS.

By Printing and Binding "NORTH AFRICA," and Electros	310	19	0						
" Postage and Carriage	81	3	0						
" Share of Office Salaries	104	16	8						
" Other Publications and Electros	32	0	7						
" Stationery and Sundries	21	19	2						
				550	18	5			

MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES.

By Travelling and Share of Office Salaries and Printing, Postages, Stationery, and Sundries							129	0	6
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OFFICE.

By Rent, Taxes, and Repairs	73	9	5						
" Salaries and Wages	371	4	8						
" Postages, Stationery, and Sundries	87	3	9						
				531	17	10			

TOTAL OTHER EXPENDITURE

1,211 16 9

TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR

8,563 1 9

BALANCES IN HAND, APRIL 30th, 1901.

At HOME, General Purposes	5	6	5						
" " Designated Purposes	403	3	3						
				468	9	8			
Abroad at Various Stations				273	17	8			

742 7 4

£9,305 9 1

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

ARTHUR J. HILL, VELLACOTT & CO.,

Chartered Accountants, 1, Finsbury Circus, E.C.
30th July, 1901.

that there was money
d £316 5s. 10d. The

Algeria.

STATION AND DATE OF OCCUPATION, NAMES OF MISSIONARIES AND DATE OF ARRIVAL.	FORMS OF WORK CARRIED ON.	STATION AND DATE OF OCCUPATION, NAMES OF MISSIONARIES AND DATE OF ARRIVAL.	FORMS OF WORK CARRIED ON.
Djemâa Sahridj, 1882 Miss J. COX1887 Miss K. SMITH1887 Missionary Helpers— Mons. & Mme. ROLLAND	Meetings in Men's Hall for Kabyles. Meetings in Women's Hall for Kabyles. Sunday School for children. Classes for men, women, and children. Visiting in homes. Evangelistic Tours.	Cherchel, 1890— Miss L. READ1885 Miss D. DAY1885	Numerous Classes for children, Arab boys and girls, attendance, 150. Thursday "Sunday" class for Europeans. Visiting in homes of children. Caring for the sick. Helping in French Protestant work.
Constantine, 1886— Mr. J. L. LOCHHEAD, 1892 Mrs. LOCHHEAD1892 Miss E. K. LOCHHEAD, 1892 Mr. P. SMITH1899 Mrs. SMITH1900 Mr. E. SHORT1899	Frequent Lantern Services for Arabs, Jews, and Europeans Service for men, Monday nights. Class for Arab lads. Classes for women and children. Visiting Arab women in their homes. Book Shop and Bible Dépôt. Itinerating. Gospel Services for French.	Algiers, 1892— Workers amongst Kabyles— Mons. E. CUENDET ...1884 Madame CUENDET ...1885 Miss E. SMITH1891 Miss A. WELCH1892 Workers amongst Arabs— Mr. W. G. POPE1891 Mrs. POPE1892	Meetings and Services for Kabyle men. Classes for Kabyle women and children. Visiting Kabyles in cafés, and Kabyle students of Medersa in their rooms. Itinerating in Kabylia. Translation work of New Testament into Kabyle. Services in hall in Kasbah for Europeans. Itinerating work amongst Arabs and Jews. Bookshop and Bible Dépôt. Visiting in homes. Distribution of Scriptures. Services on ships calling at Algiers.

THE country of Algeria, containing between four and five millions of inhabitants, has only four stations at the present time being worked by missionaries of the North Africa Mission. Three of these, viz., Djemâa Sahridj, Cherchell, and Algiers, are in the central province, whilst the fourth, Constantine, is in the eastern province, to which it gives its name. The western province, which in days gone by was occupied by many of the workers, is now without a single missionary to the Moslems.

The work still continues to be uphill, and the opposition and continued suspicion of the French authorities have again this year considerably harassed the workers. Charges were brought against the missionaries by speakers of the Nationalist and Anti-Jewish party in the French Chamber at Paris, and they were accused of causing Arab disturbances. The French Protestants in Algeria wrote a series of favourable articles in the Protestant organs, and invited the English missionaries to defend themselves. But the best reply that could be given was that of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the French Prime Minister, who declared that the charges were without foundation, and that the missionaries had liberty to sell or distribute Bibles, or other books or papers.

Despite the opposition, the workers have continued steadily and perseveringly, preaching the Gospel, teaching all whom they could reach or who came to them, and distributing gospels and tracts to those who could read.

At Djemâa Sahridj, amongst the Kabyles, God has graciously allowed some very definite results to follow the patient seed-sowing, and conversions have taken place, as detailed below.

The long-projected evangelising amongst the inhabitants of the Aurès Mountains, which lie to the south-east of Constantine, seems to be nearer realisation, as Mr. Smith and Mr. Short, and Mr. Michell and Mr. Lochhead have all made tours to the foot of the mountains, and Mr. Michell has done something towards studying the special Berber dialect spoken in this locality. Mr. Cuendet has given the Kabyles the whole New Testament in their own tongue, and part of this is in print and circulation. Miss Banks is reaching some of the Riffs in Tetuan, and thus the Kabyles, Chaouia, and Riffs, three of the great Berber families, are being touched, at any rate; whilst six missionaries give themselves entirely to work amongst the Kabyles.

The work at Constantine and in Algiers amongst the Arabs is much more encouraging than it was formerly, and in many ways it seems there is real cause for thankfulness for the progress made during the twelve months under review. There is much need, however, for earnest prayer that many more may be raised up to tell of Christ to the untouched millions of this wonderful country.

Djemâa Sahridj.

At this station, the first one to be occupied by the Mission, there has been a decided work of grace during the year. Notwithstanding all the difficulties and causes of discouragement, described at length in last year's report, which still obtain, there has been a real advance. The work is entirely among the Kabyles, and Miss Cox and Miss Smith, who have long been in charge of the station, are at length beginning to have the joy of reaping. It seems to be quite appropriate that at the station where the Gospel has been preached longest, there should be largest results. Altogether during the year there have been ten conversions, bringing up the total number of converts to 36.

The Halls for men and women have been most useful throughout the year, and the workers have been greatly assisted by M. and Mme. Rolland, their French helpers. They have also been cheered by visits from a Swedish evangelist, M. Franson, and from M. Cuendet, of Algiers.

Miss Cox and Miss Smith, in reporting on the year's work, say: "The Lord has done great things for us whereof we are

glad.' First, we praise God for His wonderful grace displayed in S. R., our native helper, who has been in every way a blessing in the work during the winter. Not only has he assisted in the various meetings and evangelistic tours, but also his life and witness to the keeping power of Christ in his own village have been really blessed.

"Our various meetings have been well attended, in spite of the tremendous opposition from both Mohammedans and Roman Catholics. We have had, too, the joy of baptising one of our converts of long standing, and have the assurance, from his daily walk, that the truths so long professed have more and more power in his life.

"During the brief visit of Mr. Franson, the Swedish evangelist, five more Kabyles made profession of faith in the Lord Jesus, three men and two boys, one of the men being our guardian, and another the son of one of the most fanatical Mohammedans in our village. The two boys belong to our Sunday-school, and their father confessed Christ three years ago.

"Thus ten natives have made profession of faith during the

past year, eight of these for the first time, and two returning after a time of backsliding.

"A.o.N., the native employed for some years by the Bible Society, has just made what appears to us in many respects a very satisfactory marriage with a dear young girl who was recently under instruction at our station, and although she is not yet converted, she is in every way well disposed towards the religion of Jesus Christ, and there seems the prospect of a pure and happy Christian home in our midst.

"Our evangelistic tours have, we believe, received God's seal this year. In working from French centres, we have been enabled to witness among officials as well as amongst Europeans of all classes, whilst our work in the native villages has often been amongst people who were listening to the 'glad sound' for the first time."

The report goes on to mention the difficulty Miss Cox and Miss Smith have experienced this year from the shortness of funds for the support of the work, and refers to the possible necessity of their returning to England to endeavour to secure the support of M. and Mme. Rolland and their family, and also of their native evangelist, S. ou R. It seems sad indeed that the station should be left at a time when God's Spirit is manifestly at work, and we can only pray that God may incline some of His servants to supply all that is needed, that this step may not be necessary.

Constantine.

The work at this station becomes more encouraging every year. The workers have been able to report from time to time that the hearing which they get from many of those with whom they come into contact is different from that of former years. Situated as the city is, in the very large eastern division of Algeria, it forms a splendid centre from which to reach many from distant parts. Something has been done by cycling journeys, and itinerating, to get information about the dwellers in the Aurès Mountains. And, as mentioned elsewhere, Mr. Michell, of Tunis, and Mr. Lochhead were able to spend a few weeks in travelling, during which time Mr. Michell collected data for commencing a study of the dialect of the Berber language used by the inhabitants.

The classes have been vigorously carried on, and the Book Dépôt has provided an opportunity for many a *tête-à-tête*, which would not have been possible without it. Mr. Evan Short, since the close of the year, has visited the Alexandria missionaries, and hopes after his marriage to Miss Tiptaft to return to Constantine. Thus the number of workers there will be augmented.

Mr. Lochhead writes in a short report as follows: "In looking back over the past year we can truly say we believe it to have been one of real progress. Not only have a greater number of people come under the sound of the Gospel message, but we believe that there has been a more real interest felt by Arabs, Jews, and Europeans in the great truths. A special feature of the work has been a lantern meeting, held almost nightly. Some of these have been most interesting, and our hearts have been filled with praise for the way the people listened to God's Word. We know that there will be fruit to God's praise and glory.

"The Bible shop work has also been carried on steadily, and the texts in different languages have preached a silent sermon to many a passer-by. We rejoice with all our hearts that there is so much more work overtaken now than formerly owing to the presence of Mr. Smith and Mr. Short with us.

"The Women's department of the work has also been encouraging. Visiting the Arabs in their homes, and the regular classes for women and children, have been carried on as usual by Mrs. and Miss Lochhead."

Mr. Percy Smith sends a most encouraging account of some of the special cases dealt with at the Book Shop, and also of the Lads' Class, the interest in which has been maintained by means of the lantern. He also mentions one who is receiving special instruction with a view to baptism.

Cherchel.

To the whole population (variously estimated at from 3,000 to 4,000 souls) of this little town which lies to the west of Algiers on the sea shore, Miss Read and Miss Day are now thoroughly well known. The greater part of the children have been through

some of the various classes, or "Thursday" Sunday Schools, and thus their message also is now well known. The homes are on all hands opened to them through the children. Thus once again, in God's providence, this town, the ancient capital of the Roman province of Mauritania, is, after centuries under Moslem rule, under the sound of the Gospel.

Miss Day writes: "Were it not for the grains of encouragement which the Master gives us outside the work among the Arabs, this year's report could be summed up in the cry of pain, 'Then I said, I have laboured in vain; I have spent my strength for nought, and in vain; yet surely my judgment is with the Lord, and my work with my God.'

"Two enquirers, lads from Miss Read's class, are a source of joy to us, as we have great hopes of seeing them soon openly embrace Christianity.

"We have lost a few boys and girls from our Sunday and Thursday classes, lost all but the little Protestants from the class for Europeans on Thursday mornings, lost a few houses from our visiting list, but there are still plenty left.

"Our lantern has been a great attraction this year. Mr. Pope had two very good meetings for men with it, and we have often used it for different families of women who have come up to see us in the darkness of the night, as well as for the children. It has been a great help in telling the Gospel story.

"The medical work has known no relaxation; the people seem to depend more and more on us for care during sickness, and for their sakes we absent ourselves with regret, even when only for a few days.

"How much we have to be thankful for to our Heavenly Father, for when we begin to count our mercies, preservation from sickness and danger, food and drink, and the comforts of a home, whereas our Master had not where to lay His head, and above all, for the joy of service, and of being a co-worker with Him."

Algiers.

The city of Algiers, with its 150,000 inhabitants, forms in many ways an admirable centre for missionary work, and it is a matter for regret that amongst the Arabs, Kabyles, Jews, and Europeans who might be so well reached in it, there are only six missionaries of the North Africa Mission at work there.

But the work that these six have been used of God to accomplish is indeed a matter for thankfulness. Four of them are at work amongst Kabyles, and two amongst the Arabs, whilst all do a certain amount among Europeans and Jews.

Mr. Cuendet, having completed the translation of the New Testament into Kabyle, has been free to take several journeys into Kabylia, whilst Mr. Pope, though he has been used of God to the conversion of several, is somewhat despondent as to the response among the Arabs to the Gospel preaching. Miss E. Smith and Miss A. Welch report a great increase of interest in those attending their many well-maintained classes, and in those they visit.

As to work among the Kabyles, Mr. Cuendet reports that during the year "thousands of Kabyles have heard the Gospel more or less often; many of them have seemed much impressed, but it is difficult to speak of conversions. I know that several believe in Jesus Christ as the only Saviour, but are afraid to accept Him as a personal Saviour and confess Him openly. Yet I had the pleasure, in one of my missionary tours, during the meetings that Mr. Griffiths and I held at Tazmalt, of seeing a young Kabyle really accept Christ. The good seed has been sown in many hearts, and the work will not be in vain. Some of the results are manifest at Djemâa Sahridj, where the Mission's work in Algeria was first begun. From May to the end of July a good number of Kabyles attended my meetings, and again from January onwards the numbers increased, and I had a very good series of meetings.

"I regularly visited many of the Kabyle cafés and thus met men from every part of the country, and had good times with the Kabyle students of the Medersa in their own rooms. They always seemed pleased to see me. I feel this work among the students to be very much laid on my heart, and I would ask all Christian friends to pray very specially for them."

Mr. Cuendet goes on to say that he has been able to make four tours in Kabylia, during which time he preached in forty-eight villages. He distributed in Algiers and Kabylia five hundred portions of Scripture in Kabyle. He was also engaged in

correcting proofs of his Kabyle translation of the New Testament from Corinthians to Revelation, and in translating part of Genesis.

Mr. Pope reports :

"Our work at Algiers during the last twelve months has been as follows: (1) Our shop and book-room in the Arab quarter, in which Ayoub (a converted Moslem from Egypt) has been chief worker. This was open every day, mornings and evenings, in some cases until very late at night. Many and long have been the conversations held there, especially those with several talebs and students from the Medersa. The Religious Tract Society gave me a grant of £1 worth of Arabic literature, some of which has been read and re-read and discussed.

"We held a few meetings and boys' classes in the shop, but as it is situated in a fanatical part of the town, those who came regularly were boycotted by their fellows. There were three cases of interested readers, who returned many a time, but they could not be got over the line.

"(2) Distribution and visiting formed the greater part of our afternoon work. In company with Ayoub I visited and distributed Gospels and tracts in several parts of the town. The Scripture Gift Mission kindly gave me a large grant of French and Arabic Gospels which I held in dépôt for them at Algiers, and was thus enabled to send some thousands of Gospels to French pastors and other workers in distant parts of Algeria. In this way more than 5,000 French and 3,000 Arabic Gospels were distributed during the year. Mr. S. Wilkinson also gave me a grant of 300 Yiddish Gospels for distribution among the Algerian Jews; besides which quite £5 worth of books from the British and Foreign Bible Society were distributed, which were obtained through Mrs. Robertson's Scripture Aid Society.

"(3) Through the kindness of friends I was enabled to do a good deal of itineration both amongst the Jews and Arabs. Some of these itinerations extended over hundreds of miles, and were done either by train, diligence, or bicycle. We visited Blidah, Medeah, Cherchell, Oran, Tlemçen, Bel Abbas, and Mascara, besides innumerable smaller towns and villages.

"(4) The above three items formed our principal work, but

opportunities for working both amongst the French and other nationalities were frequent. We had a hall in the Kasbah in which we held two services a week, for any who would come in. It was often packed with people of all nationalities, and many a time have we felt the presence of God working there.

"I also assisted Mr. Moore a good deal both at 'Hosein Dey' Hall, and that of Bab-El-Oued, where a number of French and French-speaking Spaniards have been gathered out for Christ.

"Several American warships visited Algiers, most of which carried no chaplain. On U.S. s.s. *Dixie*, *Kentucky*, and *Wilmington* we had a number of soul-saving services, and many young men came out for Christ."

Miss E. Smith and Miss A. Welch report :

"The fact that stands out clearest as we try to review the year, is the remarkable way in which the people have realised how entirely spiritual the nature of our work is. That we are called of God to preach the Gospel, care for the sick, comfort the sorrowing, and raise the fallen, is now a matter that needs no explanation.

"The native work encourages us more and more; the children need no pressing to attend their class, and visitors are surprised at the sweetness with which many of the hymns are sung.

"No door is ever closed against us now, and the first request is nearly always, 'Sit down and sing about Jesus,' while many a Mohammedan mother hushes her baby to sleep singing as a lullaby a Gospel hymn.

"The French work has begun to tell, and much opposition has thus been raised. The Anti-Semitic party, pushed by the Jesuits, attacked the missionaries, and we in Algiers felt the full force of their hatred; strange to say, the French people who attended our meetings saw the whole matter clearly from the first, as their remarks plainly showed.

"In the month of May we opened a 'Home' for children at Pointe Pescade. The children, who came with the full consent of their parents, stayed for three days to a fortnight each. The joy of the little ones and the gratitude of the fathers and mothers were very touching indeed."

Tunisia.

STATION AND DATE OF OCCUPATION, NAMES OF MISSIONARIES AND DATE OF ARRIVAL.	FORMS OF WORK CARRIED ON.	STATION AND DATE OF OCCUPATION, NAMES OF MISSIONARIES AND DATE OF ARRIVAL.	FORMS OF WORK CARRIED ON.
Tunis, 1885—	<i>Among Mohammedans.</i> Two Bible and Tract Dépôts Meeting; for Moslems at Dépôt, Sundays and Thursdays. Day School for Arab girls, attendance, 16. Weekly Sewing Class for Arab women, attendance, 10. Class for Arab porter boys, average attendance, 16. Class for Arab boys. Visits by students from University Mosque. Visiting women in homes. Itineration in villages and evangelistic journeys. Visiting in cafés and shops. Literary work, tracts in Arabic, etc.	Susa, 1896— T. G. CHURCHER, M.B., C.M.1885 Mrs. CHURCHER1889 Miss R. HODGES1889 Miss A. COX 1892 Mr. H. E. WEBB1896 Mrs. WEBB 1897 Miss F. M. HARRALD 1899 Prolonged Furlough— Miss N. BAGSTER. SUB STATION, <i>MOKNINE</i>	"Baraka" (for in-patients). Evening services for patients Dispensary out-patients, including those at Kairouan and Moknine, 4078 visits. Bookshop and Bible Dépôt. Services and lantern addresses at Bookshop. Itinerating and evangelising journeys. Sunday meeting for Arabs. Sewing class for Arab girls. Visiting in homes. Sunday class for French girls. Meetings for Italians.
Mr. A. V. LILEY1885 Mrs. LILEY1886 Mr. G. B. MICHELL...1887 Mrs. MICHELL1888 Miss M. GRISSELL ...1888 Miss A. M. CASE1890 Miss A. HAMMON... ..1894 Mr. J. H. C. PURDON 1899 Mrs. PURDON1899 Miss F. HARNDEN ...1900 Prolonged Furlough— Miss M. SCOTT. Miss E. TURNER. Miss K. JOHNSTON.	<i>Among Italians.</i> Gospel Meetings. Bible Readings. Teachers' Preparation Class. Day School. Sunday School. Visitation. Bible Colportage work. <i>Among Europeans.</i> Meetings for English Sailors.	Kairouan, 1897— Mr. J. COOKSEY1892 Mrs. COOKSEY 1896 Miss E. T. NORTH ...1894 Miss G. L. ADDINSELL 1895	Bible shop. Class for girls, attendance, 25 to 30 daily. Weekly Class for women. Visiting women in homes. Visits of students from Mosques. Visiting readers in shops. Lantern service for lads, twice weekly. Lantern meetings every Saturday for Jews Hebrew reading with Jews.
		Bizerta, 1898— Miss M. ERICSSON ...1888 Miss R. MARKUSSON 1888	Sewing Class for girls. Magic Lantern Services for men and boys. Visiting women in their homes. Visits to Missionary's house. Several orphan girls housed and trained. Meetings for Italians.

DESPITE the French law against distributing literature in public places, despite also the hindering and annoying "officiousness" of underlings in authority, a year of steady missionary work has gone on in this country. Although the work has been to some extent hindered, and the workers harassed, yet notwithstanding all opposition a very large amount of Gospel preaching and teaching has been accomplished, and a not inconsiderable circulation of Scriptures and tracts effected by means of the Bible and Tract Dépôts opened at three of the stations, and by the expedient of hiring rooms *pro tem.* when on journeys, and all this without breaking the law.

None of the work which was going on at the beginning of the year has been given up, and in addition to the more usual forms of service, several evangelistic journeys have been undertaken, e.g., that by Miss Grissell and Miss Maud Tapp, and by Miss A. Cox and Miss Jones, Dr. Churcher and Mr. Webb, and others.

Mr. Michell has continued his literary work, and has published by lithographic process another of his series of tracts. Dr. Churcher and his helpers have done valuable medical work at Susa, and Mr. Cooksey and his wife, with the two lady missionaries, continue to witness for Christ in one of the most sacred cities of the Moslem world. At Bizerta, as the report below shows, conversions have gladdened the hearts of the workers.

Each of the stations may be looked upon more or less as a "strategic" point, and the variety of work carried on at each shows the many expedients that have to be adopted in order to make the message of God's forgiveness through Christ "reach home" to Moslem heads and hearts. For besides the opposition from those in authority in the Government, there is the opposition of the Moslem to any form of religion or any doctrinal teaching but his own.

Whilst much patience and faith is needed by our workers, in this land, there is much to encourage.

We regret that ill-health still causes the absence from the field of Miss Scott, Miss Bagster, Miss Johnston, and Miss Turner; and we record with sorrow the death of Mr. and Mrs. Cooksey's little girl in December.

Tunis.

Amongst the (estimated) 180,000 inhabitants of Tunis there are probably 90,000 Moslems. Whilst many of these are very poor and ignorant, and many belong to one or other of the Berber races, yet many also are highly educated, and have been students at the Zaitouna University Mosque. It is therefore most appropriate that there should be there amongst the workers one who can meet these on their own footing, so to speak, and we recognise God's providential guiding that Mr. Michell, who has such a remarkable aptitude for languages, and such a thorough knowledge of Arabic, should have been guided to this city of opportunities. The tracts he has published, and his translation of parts of Anselm's "Cur Deus Homo," although they make no great stir at present, will doubtless be instrumental in leading many of the more thoughtful to turn to Christ, or, at any rate, to make earnest enquiry. Mr. Liley also has had many interviews with students, and allows them to call at his house at any time of the day.

The Girls' School and Women's Classes are doing a very real, if quiet work, and the Bible Dépôts have been of the greatest service in providing points of contact with individual souls. The journeys taken by Miss Grissell and others have spread the Gospel message beyond the capital of the Regency. The earnest work among the Italians, carried on by Miss Case and her helpers, has been continued steadily, and God has granted blessing in conversions.

writes: "Though unable to point to any break-down yet in the solid walls of opposition on nearly every hand against the Truth in Tunis, I cannot but thank God who has kept the torch alight, and enabled us still to bear our testimony for Him, has kept us in health, and supplied our needs, and also given us some little encouragement in a few cases, and opened up to me one or two new forms of service.

"I have had charge of the Bible and Tract Dépôt again, during the past winter, which has now been moved to a more public and convenient position in the main street. Our dépôt-keeper, a Jewish convert, continues to give us every satisfaction. Our sales are not numerous, and we have sometimes had difficulty in meeting our expenses, but we could not let this invaluable agency fall through, and, thank God, it still goes forward. Every Sunday and Thursday, in the evenings, meetings were held there, of a conversational kind. This was all I found it possible to obtain. In this work I generally had the help of Mr. Liley and Mr. Purdon.

"I have not been able to help in Miss Case's work among the Italians so much as I should have liked to do, as I feel a keen interest in this work. But I have continued to meet with them once a month, and to give occasional addresses on "baptism," or other subjects that arose. Mr. Anderson's visit was a great help and encouragement.

"In the early spring I was glad of an opportunity offered by a shop hired by Miss Grissell in the Halfouine, to take my turn

twice a week, with Mr. Liley and Mr. Purdon, in addressing the natives of that quarter. We had comparatively large attendances, and though opposition, sometimes loud and bitter, was often made, on the whole, I left conscious that the Truth was finding its way into some minds, and that the strongest opponents did not treat us worse than (or even so badly as) they treat one another. I was much encouraged by one quiet elderly man, who came to see me when I was laid up with a total loss of voice, and who showed an open, fair-minded attitude very rare among the educated classes here. I am pretty sure that only considerations of his position and livelihood prevented him from continuing in the path of enquiry."

Mr. Michell then goes on to mention two methods for further reaching the people. One is by getting the Word of God published in the handwriting of the people. He says he believes that, under God's gracious providence, such an edition will prove a perfect revelation to those who miscalculate the number of those who can read and understand the Arabic Bible, and will also be so acceptable to the natives that it will be purchased with avidity. He has employed a native convert, Si M. B., to write out the Gospel of Luke, and this is now ready for reproduction by photographic process and printing, and only awaits the funds necessary. Half the cost of paper, printing, and binding has been kindly promised by the Scripture Gift Mission, but at present the rest has not been obtained.

The other most important matter is that of giving the Scriptures to the Berbers in their own language. This has been laid on Mr. Michell's heart very heavily, and it is a matter of great regret that want of space prevents our giving his most interesting and well-reasoned communication on this subject. He seems to have been specially fitted by God for this greatest of all forms of missionary work. As, however, we hope to give Mr. Michell's diary of his journey to the Aurés Mountains, taken with a view to learning the dialect of the Chaouia, in next month's issue, it will be wiser to withhold the rest of his report and then give all *in extenso*, than to mutilate it by condensing in this number. We would ask those interested in the translation of God's Word to pray much about this effort now being put forth.

Day School for Moslem Girls.

Mrs. Michell writes:

"We are especially encouraged in the work among the children. Daily contact with them, and systematic teaching in the grace and power of the Holy Spirit, is slowly but surely undermining the false and pernicious doctrines in which these girls have been cradled, and in many ways we gladly note a decided difference in some of the older ones.

"The little school was re-opened in October, with sixteen girls. Miss Hammon is still my faithful helper, and indeed I feel that the school is really more hers than mine. Unless she is absent, I only give two mornings a week to it, whereas she attends almost daily, and is devoted to the work. Mrs. Purdon and Miss Jones give us regular and valuable help."

Mrs. Michell then mentions that, after prayer, they decided on re-opening, to teach the girls to read and write in their own language—Arabic. The former attempt to do so in French was not successful. They are very encouraged with the result, for now, not merely do they learn Scripture by heart, but the learning to read puts it into their power to read God's Word. The report continues: "Still more [than for encouragement from the increased interest of the girls] do we praise God for spiritual blessing. Miss Hammon and I both felt that never before had we known the girls so attentive and really eager to listen to the Bible teaching. Several professed to be seeking the Lord, and we believe commenced daily prayer in the name of Jesus." Visiting in the homes gave further opportunity for pressing the need of salvation on the girls, and Mrs. Michell, Mrs. Purdon, and Miss Grissell were able to take some of the girls to the seaside with them for several weeks, and this enabled them still more to gain their confidence and influence them for Christ.

Mrs. Michell speaks of the Women's Weekly Class as her own special bit of work, and during the past year this was carried on even through the month of Ramadan. The report concludes: "We do not feel able to speak certainly of real conversions, but we thank God for evident signs of His Spirit working in several hearts, and are most hopeful about three or four of the women."

Miss Grissell writes: "I cannot gather up the recollection of the work of the past year without saying with David, 'Happy are the people whose God is the Lord,' for every month as I try to recall it, does but echo 'the memory of His great goodness.' No 'marvellous acts' perhaps which will stir the Christian world have we to speak of, no awakening yet as in Uganda; but yet such a real sense that we have not been working alone, that 'our labour has not been in vain in the Lord,' that we praise Him for the way He has led, and look forward hopefully for the 'little cloud' of blessing to prove but the harbinger of the showers from the open windows of heaven.

"I may say that last year saw more strenuous effort put forth in Tunis for the evangelisation of its people than I have seen going forward before during the twelve years I have been associated with its work. We have counted with pleasure that on some Sunday nights four Gospel meetings have been carried on, and that without taking into account what our friends among the Jews, or Italian colporteurs might happen to have on hand at the same time. There were two meetings for Moslems at opposite ends of the town, another for Italians, and one for English sailors! So thank God for that.

"Sidi Gamati came up to town for a few days during the winter, and he told me that he had never heard so much talk about us and our work in the cafés before. He said many Moslems were angry, especially against the effort made with the children, but others talked over the teaching with more or less interest. Of course, this was at a time when we had opened shops in the most populous Arab quarters and were carrying on almost nightly meetings. I suppose the talk is not so lively just now, for the editor of the Arab newspaper has just thought it desirable to stir it up by a long article against us.

"For my own part in the work I have not much to say, for though I have been very busy, it has been after the style of the maid-of-all-work, and I have been putting my finger in pretty well everybody's pie. The absence of three of my own house party necessitated my trying to do what I could to keep a hand on some of their special friends, and very interesting it has proved in showing me what good work they had been enabled to do by visiting in the homes. I have mentioned before that there is one dear woman of whom I have no doubt that in her simple way she is resting in faith on the Lord Jesus for salvation to the exclusion of all else, though her husband knows nothing of it—terribly angry he would be if he did. On the other side there is a dear girl who had given good hope she was drinking in the words of life, but now she has got the things of this world around her in her husband's home, she has gone back, and is no longer with us in her desire to hear of the Lord.

"Then there is the *dépôt* work, in which we have many opportunities of telling, in quiet conversation, the tidings to passers-by. For the *dépôt* I would especially ask prayer; its doors are open every day except Sunday, and always some one is there anxious to explain the Book it exhibits in the windows. Pray

that there may be a result in some returning to hear the way of the Lord more perfectly expounded to them.

"The evening meetings have been a great interest to me, and not unfrequently I have helped in them, but the work I like most is in our own house with the young men who come to read with me by invitation. As I happen to meet one here and there who shows some interest I ask him to our house, to a room we have set apart for that purpose, and these visits are often repeated till there is no doubt a knowledge of the Truth is gained, and so in this way a few have been shown the path of life. Our longing desire is that light given them may result in Life received. One of them at least gives us some hopes of this, and we pray for him that it may soon be manifested.

"Itinerating work is rendered very difficult now by the opposition of the French authorities. Personally I have only been able to undertake one journey, and that was over the Tunisian border, and I cannot say that I felt it encouraging. The great need still is for more workers to *settle down* in the different towns and gradually open a quiet work. North Africa, though so near the homeland, is not yet taken for Christ even in the sense of there being one of His followers to lift His banner in the different large centres."

Mr. Liley has continued through the year his good work among the porter boys, holding a class for them weekly, and has spent much time in conversations and discussions with students from the famous school at the Zaitouna Mosque. In these he has been able not only to meet their arguments, and thus lead them to think, but also to press home on them the proofs of Christ's death, and His divinity, and His consequent claims to their hearts and lives.

Attendance at the Book Shop and *Dépôt* has also taken up much of his time, and provided him with many opportunities of dealing with all and sundry about the things of God.

Mr. Liley has held many good lantern meetings during the year, and during Ramadhan he hired a hall, which was filled night after night with an attentive audience.

In addition to all this work among the Arabs, he has managed to rent a hall, to which English sailors from vessels in the port have been made welcome, and spiritual blessing has resulted in not a few cases.

Mr. and Mrs. Purdon had only been on the field for about six months at the commencement of the year. They have made considerable and satisfactory progress in speaking the colloquial language. Thus they are already able to help in the various branches of work in Tunis, and their help is evidently much appreciated by their fellow-workers.

Mr. Purdon, after an amusing account of his studying days, goes on to describe his first efforts, as follows: "On account of the necessity for close study to lay a good foundation, I was unable to do any active work until towards the end of last year, when I ventured timidly to make a commencement. First of all I tried my little store of Arabic in the Porter Boys' class, and my first address had to be written out and well committed to memory. Like all written sermons, it was like stale bread without any butter or liquid to soften it, and my fellow-missionaries gave me the valuable advice to write no more sermons. I should have said that that first address was delivered three times that night, and as I disregarded all notes at the third 'delivery,' I took courage and advice both. Slowly but steadily have I felt more 'at home' in the language, but I'm still slow and heavy.

"My fellow-missionaries have been exceedingly kind in helping me on, so that during the winter I had, as a rule, a couple of meetings to speak at, each week.

"I can give no report as to results, since what there was would naturally be the result of those who, knowing the language better, could bring the message of salvation nearer to the people's hearts. Many seemed to have been interested in the way of life, and a few were undoubtedly striven with by God's Holy Spirit; but the fear of man, the besetting sin of inquirers, has hindered them from the blessing of life in Christ Jesus.

"I had a boys' class in our house during the spring, once a week, at which Miss Hammon kindly helped, but we fear we had not the little fellows long enough for them to understand what sin is, or its wonderful remedy, and now the parents have forbidden them to come any longer.

"Since Mr. Liley left I have had the Porter Boys' Class each

Wednesday morning. The attendance is very variable, and but six or seven attend really regularly."

Work among the Italians.

Miss Case reports: "Last winter was a busy one for Miss Roberts and me. We had no efficient helper, and the visiting, which is so important, suffered in a measure, while we attended to the Day and Sunday Schools, preparation classes for young teachers, Bible-classes, and meetings.

"Mr. Michell very kindly came to our aid whenever necessary, and Mr. Anderson, of Italy, cheered many hearts by his fortnight's mission in November. Our Christmas fêtes were pleasant times. At one of them the genial Italian Vice-Consul encouraged us by his kindness, as did also our fellow-missionaries by their presence. At another, one dear lad and several others made profession of trusting Jesus.

"We received two cases of Scriptures gratis from Egypt, and one of our youths hit upon an expedient for placing them in the hands of the people without breaking the law against street distribution. 'With a pack upon his back,' this young pilgrim visited numbers of the houses, entered into conversation with the people, and before leaving asked in a friendly way, 'Would you like a book?' Nearly always it was accepted with pleasure, and in this way he disposed of a good many copies." Miss Case tells of one convert who witnessed faithfully and joyfully for Christ in the hospital where the nurses are Roman Catholics.

The report continues: "The removal of the dépôt and Arab work from one common centre to other quarters this year has thrown upon us the entire responsibility of the Hall rent, and other expenses. Some small sums have been sent to meet these, and we can go on until November of this year without anxiety. If the Lord wills that the Italian branch of the work continue after that, we must also have an evangelist, and we should be very glad to receive the support for one."

Susa.

In Susa there are about 20,000 inhabitants, three-quarters of whom are Moslems. All around lie many villages, so that it may be looked on as a central point of contact for some 200,000 people. Thus it is a most important place for a mission station. Dr. Churcher, with his wife, and a band of workers, has carried on the medical work and preaching during the year, and other workers have kept on the book-shop, visiting, and classes as usual. Miss A. Cox has been used of God among the Italians, and some journeys have been accomplished by her, and thus the Gospel has been taken to other parts of the Regency of Tunis. Mr. and Mrs. Webb were at home during the greater part of the year, and since their return have helped in the book-shop and other work. Miss Hodges has helped in the various branches of work, whilst Miss Harrald reports that the year has been for her a busy and happy one, spent in study until the time of her examination (which she passed very satisfactorily). Once a week she has her little girls' class in the town, and on Sundays a small class for French-speaking children.

Medical Mission Work.

Dr. Churcher, reporting on the Medical Mission Work, writes: "There were 4,070 visits at the Medical Mission recorded during the mission year. These were divided between the two stations of Susa and Mòknine, as, on account of illness and from other causes, Kairouan was not visited. Mòknine received a visit every fortnight, and Susa had its three days a week. No advertisement calls the people together; indeed, they have to pay ten sous each time they come. Still, the numbers keep up to almost as many as we have strength to attend to properly. They come from all parts of the land, and are mostly of the Bedouin and villager class. Hardly one can read, so that the need for such work as ours is apparent, if the Gospel is indeed to be preached to every creature. Often those who receive benefit from the first bottle will send a friend with the prescription paper to get it repeated, and so a fresh soul comes under the sound and influence of the Gospel. Wordless books are distributed (when we have any left); Gospels are sometimes sold, and many a poor dark soul seems to go away with a tiny light, and faith in Jesus, as the Saviour who died for sinners.

Besides dealing with the men, as we look into the dirty yet often bright and intelligent faces of the women and children, we thank God for such an opportunity of bringing them the simple yet sufficient and glorious Gospel message.

"On week evenings at sunset I gather those around me who are staying at the Baraka [*i.e.*, the substantial building, part stone and part wood, used as a substitute for a hospital, where patients stay that they may be treated daily], and go over the Gospel message again. On Sunday evenings I take part in a service at the book-shop. This is almost an open-air meeting, and proves very useful in bringing out what does not, as well as what does, attract a Moslem audience. Here passing Jews and Maltèse who know Arabic are attracted, and hear the Truth, as well as the Moslems, and with such a congregation it is not surprising that movement and variety are characteristic features, and that no two meetings are alike.

"On Sunday mornings, after our own English meeting, we gather patients from the Baraka, friends and Arab neighbours in our own house for a short, bright half-hour's Gospel service, and we have been encouraged by the steady and increasing attendance.

"During the year some of the villages round have been visited at various times with medicines and the Gospel message, and a short itineration was made to the south. This, in brief, completes the *outward* story of the year's work."

Miss A. Cox has during the mission year sent us some most interesting accounts of her journeys, several of which have appeared in previous issues, as well as reports on the work at the book-shop, visiting, etc., in Susa. She has also during the year been carrying on

Work among Europeans,

and in a short report says: "We thank our God for the conversion of two Europeans during the year, one an Italian workman, the other a French soldier. Also for the spirit of enquiry among several persons, and a real interest in the things of God manifested by some other young Frenchmen in the army.

"We have been made very glad by the definite growth in grace of two of our Italian converts. The one whom we took on to help in the European work, proving himself a sanctified and useful 'city missionary,' the other eagerly seeking to lead his own family to Christ."

Kairouan.

Kairouan, "the holy," than which there formerly existed no city more sacred according to Moslem ideas, except Mecca itself, has for three years been occupied as a mission station, where four of the Mission's workers, Mr. and Mrs. Cooksey, and Miss Addinsell and Miss North, have been steadily working away during the year. The work was interrupted by illness, when Mr. and Mrs. Cooksey had to go to Susa, that their little one might be under Dr. Churcher's treatment, and also when, during their absence, the other two children, who were left at Kairouan, had an attack of measles, through which Miss Addinsell and Miss North nursed them.

As mentioned in former reports, Kairouan forms a most important centre for reaching the Moslems, as it swarms with mosques, to which various schools are attached, and consequently with fanatical students. It is a matter for great thankfulness that so many are willing to come about Mr. Cooksey and discuss matters of doctrine with him, for he thus gets opportunities for presenting the Gospel to these potential missionaries of Islam. The Jewish convert, as the report below shows, gives us great cause for praise to God for his consistent life and testimony.

The work among the girls, and the openings in many houses for preaching during the visits of the lady workers, are full of encouragement.

Mr. Cooksey writes: "The usual work has been done in Kairouan since the last report was written. Mainly this has run in the well-worn grooves of (1) the Bible shop, (2) friendly discussion with students and readers in shops and places of leisure resort, (3) lantern meetings for lads, and (4) a well-attended weekly class of women conducted by Mrs. Cooksey.

"(5) The work among the Jews, commenced a couple of

years ago, has gone forward; something has been attempted by reading the Hebrew Scriptures with those who were able to read (for this they have a great relish); by friendly talks in the Bible shop upon the claims of Christ; and some good lantern meetings on Saturday evenings at the house. In this work I have been ably helped by Smaggia, the Jewish convert."

During the summer the heat is so great that all the workers have to go down to the coast at Susa, and they are able to help in the work going on there.

Mr. Cooksey's report continues: "During my absence the Bible shop was kept going by Smaggia, who did his best to witness for his Master, by distributing the Word and testifying when possible to all comers.

"Our fellow-workers and kind friends, Miss North and Miss Addinsell, have as usual been busy with good work on every hand—classes, visiting, dispensing, and some itinerating has claimed most of their time. Miss Addinsell has also kindly helped me in the lantern meetings for lads.

"The year has brought much trial, sickness, and one death to us, but also much encouragement in the work.

"There is good reason for a hopeful outlook if we can develop the work, and use the new opportunities which constantly arise, for which we need more men and means."

Miss North reports: "Our girls' class was closed last year at the beginning of May, on account of our having to give up the room in which it was held. This left us more time for visiting in the houses, and we were in and out among the people till the beginning of August, when we were obliged to leave for a cooler place. On our return in October we were fortunate in securing a room, which was in the same neighbourhood as before, and, better still, was in the home of two of our girls, and this enabled the elder one to remain with us. The girls soon came, bringing fresh ones with them, until we had thirty on our books, of whom twenty-five remained attending regularly. They like coming, and have all improved a good deal in their behaviour. This year we began to teach them embroidery and Arabic reading. They enjoy the reading very much, and though slow, will get on in time. We need patience with them. We have been much encouraged by their attention during the Bible lessons, and the questions they sometimes ask prove that they are thinking about what they have heard. We wish we could tell of some really seeking the Lord; but the seed sown is good seed, and we expect the harvest by and by.

"The visiting in the homes is not very encouraging at present, as the people do not realise their darkness. If only they were made to feel the weight of their sins by the Holy Spirit! It is for this we work and pray.

"We praise God for His goodness, and for all the way He has led us during the year: guiding us, providing for our needs, and strengthening us for the work day by day."

Miss Addinsell, in a short but interesting report, says that from May to August her chief occupation was visiting the women, and she endeavoured to visit every house twice a month. During a visit to Nabeul in the autumn she was greatly interested in seeing Mrs. Gamati's work at this little coast town. On returning to Kairouan, sick nursing occupied many weeks, on which she remarks, "Surely these interruptions are part of God's plan for us." Later on, visiting, helping in the lantern services, and then, when Miss North's class increased in numbers, daily work, occupying about two and a half hours every morning with the girls of this class, has filled up a year's happy service.

Bizerta.

This interesting town, with about 5,000 inhabitants, has this year become interesting from the missionary standpoint, for God has been pleased to crown the many years of patient work carried on by our two Swedish sisters, associates of the Mission, with success. Miss Ericsson and Miss Markusson have been cheered by seeing three Moslems turn to Christ, and in each case the reality of the conversion has been proved by the persecution endured for Christ's sake.

In the last two issues some facts were published from letters of both these sisters; Miss Markusson's report below gives further details. She says: "Looking back on the past year, we can truly say, 'the good hand of our God has been upon us.' Our work for the Lord here at Bizerta has chiefly been done amongst Arab women by visiting them in their houses; amongst girls, by a small sewing class during a part of the year; and amongst men and boys, by magic-lantern meetings (held one evening every week during the winter), and by reading and conversations with those who have come to our house.

"Our servant, an Arab who is almost blind, whom we took on partly for pity's sake about two years ago, has during the winter confessed Christ as his Saviour, and was baptised on 18th May. He has since proved both true and faithful, and has been a marked help in the mission work. He has given out tickets of invitation to the lantern meetings, and has brought many men to our house to hear about Christ, and has also been witnessing for Christ personally. Lately, when greeted by some old friends, he sat down by the road-side with them and told them about the change of heart and thought he had experienced. But when he told them of Jesus Christ they began to throw stones at him, one of which hurt him somewhat. He has been the means of bringing two young Moslems to Christ."

Tripoli.

STATION AND DATE OF OCCUPATION, NAMES OF MISSIONARIES AND DATE OF ARRIVAL.	FORMS OF WORK CARRIED ON.
<p>Tripoli, 1889—</p> <p>Mr. W. H. VENABLES 1891 Mrs. VENABLES.....1891 Mr. W. REID1892 Mrs. REID1894</p>	<p>Medical Dispensary, 5149 men, 2225 women. Bible shop and Bible Dépôt. Sewing Class for girls, attendance, 30. Visiting men in café; and shops. Visiting women in their homes. English Service on Sundays.</p>

THIS large country, which is under the dominion of the Sultan of Turkey, has no missionaries to preach the Gospel to all its millions, except the four workers of the Mission stationed in Tripoli, the capital city. There are at present three members of the Central Soudan Africa Industrial Mission staying there for a few months, to try and acquire some words of the Haussa language before going to the Soudan by way of the Niger. But these, of course, cannot do more than witness by their lives, since they cannot preach. Although the Turkish authorities will not permit any non-Moslem travellers to go inland for more than a few miles, and the sphere of labour of the missionaries is, therefore, necessarily confined to the city itself, it forms a splendid centre for reaching many people from very distant parts, since several caravan routes from the Soudan and Sahara converge on the city, which is itself built on a desert oasis on the seashore. Many pilgrims on the way to Mecca also come to this port in order to embark for Jeddah. Thus at the Medical Mission, carried on so successfully by Mr. Venables, aided by his wife and Mr. and Mrs. Reid, are to be found patients from many remote places and many different tribes, as well as numbers of townspeople, both men and women. The reports below show how greatly these workers feel the urgent need of reinforcements, that full advantage may be taken of the opportunities of visiting in the homes now open in this fanatical place, and of dealing with individuals who will carry the Gospel message far and wide.

The bookshop, or Bible dépôt, has also provided a useful sphere of work, and many interesting and interested listeners have in this little shop been warned, and pleaded with, and earnestly pointed to Christ as their only Saviour.

Much patience and grace is needed by the workers that they may be enabled to keep on hopefully with the work, and we would ask that they may be remembered in prayer, and, if God will, that they may see such results of their plodding work as will encourage and cheer them.

Mr. Venables, reporting on the medical mission work in which he is helped by **Mr. Reid**, says:

"We have to record with heartfelt thanks another year of our loving Father's care and faithfulness. In sending us here, He has fulfilled His promise to be with us, which we claimed; and He has sustained us and encouraged us by sending a great number of people, who have thus heard the glad tidings of the Gospel message.

"During the past year the Medical Mission was open on 133 days, and the men attending numbered 5,149, the women 2,225, making a total of 7,374. This gives an average for men and women together of 55 per day.

"The work has gone on uninterruptedly for eleven months, with the exception of one week, when there was a scare amongst the people. Very few came, and a policeman was stationed at the door warning all not to enter. No reason was given, nor did we hear why we were so particularly cared for. But the scare soon blew over, and the people came again as usual. Our great regret is that we are not able to deal with those who are brought to us, owing to the smallness of the number of workers. Although the work is restricted to the city, there is plenty to do among these patients, besides the many houses which are open for visiting. It is sad to think of many going away without being definitely dealt with, especially as some of them come three or four days' journey."

Mrs. Venables writes:

"During the past year, a very large number of women have attended the Medical Mission. This is not altogether an advantage, for I find when twenty or more are in the room it is almost impossible to get the attention of all. It generally means an increased number of babies who want to make their voices heard instead of mine, and effectually prevent their mothers listening at all.

"**Mrs. Reid** and I have between us paid a good many visits, but very many more might be paid with more workers.

"One woman is, I believe, really interested; her father was under instruction and seemed almost persuaded years ago. The daughter says he died a believer in the Lord Jesus, but I am not sure that she fully understands what that means. Still, I am encouraged with her interest, and pray that she may really step over the line.

"We have thirty girls attending the sewing class; the number was limited to that as we could not manage more. The behaviour and attention have been fairly good.

"Besides **Mrs. Reid**, who has been present with me at the class each week, **Miss F. Roberts** gave a great deal of help during the time she was here by preparing garments. When she left my sister came here, and this enabled me to keep on all the work as before."

Egypt.

STATION AND DATE OF OCCUPATION, NAMES OF MISSIONARIES AND DATE OF ARRIVAL.	FORMS OF WORK CARRIED ON.	STATION AND DATE OF OCCUPATION, NAMES OF MISSIONARIES AND DATE OF ARRIVAL.	FORMS OF WORK CARRIED ON.
Alexandria, 1882—	Meetings for Moslems in the "Mandarah" every night. Visiting the Kaiserwerth Hospital at Moharrem Bay daily. Day School for Moslem girls. Lantern Meetings. Meetings for Enquirers. Sunday School for girls. Visiting women in homes with Bible woman. Itinerating in villages of Delta Services among English Soldiers and Sailors.	Shebin el Kom, 1900	Sunday Morning Arabic Service. Visits daily in the "Mandarah." Book Shop and Bible Dépôt. Itinerating among villages, and visits made on foot or by donkey and rail. Visiting in homes. Small School for girls.
Mr W. DICKINS1896 Mrs DICKINS1896 Mr. W. FAIRMAN.....1897 Mrs. FAIRMAN1895 Miss B. M. TIPTAFT...1899 *Miss K. PHILPOTT ...1900 Native Bible Woman— SITT ADMA		Miss VANDER MOLEN,1892 Mr. C. T. HOOPER ...1896 Mrs. HOOPER1899 Mr. A. T. UPSON.....1898 Mr. A. HOPE1901 Mr. S. FRASER..... 1901	
* Now Mrs. Upson.			

THE increased prosperity of Egypt, resulting from the British occupation, makes it incumbent on all British Christians to see to it that the Gospel Message is taken to the various peoples of the land. If the opportunity is not seized at once, doubtless in a few years' time, when education has greatly increased, much more difficulty will be experienced in evangelising. The great enemy will not be idle, and infidelity and rationalism will take the place of Moslem ignorance and bigotry. It is therefore a matter of regret that we have to record, not only the fact that no more stations have been opened during the year under review, but that one has been closed. It was found impossible to get a companion to help **Miss Van der Molen** in her work at Rosetta, and it was manifestly unwise for her to try and labour on there alone. The Council therefore advised the closing of this station, and so **Miss Van der Molen** removed to **Shebin-El-Kom**, where she has been working hard in getting together some girls for school-teaching, and at visiting wherever this was possible. The arrival of **Mr. Hope** and **Mr. Fraser** added two more to the number of workers in February last. But this gain in numbers is nullified by the great loss the Alexandria band of workers has experienced in consequence of **Mr. and Mrs. Summers** leaving Alexandria for Tangier, as mentioned elsewhere.

Alexandria, so far as the North Africa Mission is concerned, is still without a doctor to carry on any medical missionary work there.

There are so many facilities for travelling and moving about from village to village in Lower Egypt, that funds for the special purpose of itinerating work there are much needed. Whilst the city of Alexandria has amongst its 300,000 inhabitants some 200,000 Moslems, and thus gives scope for energies of the six workers there, yet the crying need of the many millions living in small towns and villages of the Delta is being more and more borne in upon the hearts of the workers both in Alexandria and **Shebin-El-Kom**, and several are eager to travel about from time to time and evangelise among the fellaheen. Cheap railway fares, canals, roads on the canal banks which make good bicycle-tracks, the patient, even if obstinate and obdurate donkey, all provide easy means of locomotion, for day trips, or journeys occupying several months.

The school work which Mrs. Dickins has kept up regularly, with help of the lady missionaries and Sitt Adma, her native Syrian Bible-woman, is bearing most encouraging fruit in the lives of the girls and the intelligent interest they show in the Gospel, and is a most necessary form of Christian work for Egypt in its present transitional state, as is also the visiting in the homes.

Alexandria.

The work in this city, which, with the exception of Cairo, is the largest in Egypt, has been steadily maintained throughout the year. The population is cosmopolitan in the extreme, but the work has been chiefly among the Moslems. Some services have been held regularly for British soldiers, and others for sailors also. In this work God has given our workers the joy of seeing some souls born again. Many interesting cases of better class and well-educated Moslems, who have come night after night for conversation and discussion, might be mentioned if space permitted. The services amongst the Moslem in-patients of the Kaiserwerth Hospital have been very encouraging, and the hearing given by many to the Gospel is most hopeful. Thus the different methods for reaching the people are being employed, and much seed-sowing work has been accomplished.

Mr. Dickins writes in reporting on the work of the Station, which was maintained by Mr. and Mrs. Fairman and Miss Tip-taft during the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Dickins on furlough:

"The workers here desire to record to the glory of God that He has graciously fulfilled the promises of His word to them throughout another year. Although it is true the staff has been reduced by Mr. and Mrs. Summers leaving for Tangier, yet the work of the year has been encouraging.

"The nightly preaching of the Gospel has been maintained almost without any break, the congregations being larger and more regular than during last year, with a deeper manifestation of the spirit of enquiry.

"The large Hospital at Moharrem Bey has been regularly visited, and hundreds of Moslem patients have had the way of salvation through a crucified Redeemer faithfully pointed out to them.

"Some itinerating journeys have been taken inland, but not so many as was desired, owing to the large claims of the work in the city itself, and the fewness of the workers.

"The Day School has been maintained with efficiency and with marked progress in all directions, and the Sunday School has been much more largely attended than ever before.

"Many of the families in the district have been visited in their dwellings regularly by the lady missionaries with the native Bible woman, when the Word of God has been expounded to varying groups of listeners.

"The missionaries have also diligently studied the language under an able teacher.

"The special feature of the year was a visit from one of the members of the Council, J. H. Bridgford, Esq., to the great encouragement of the workers.

"But all realise more than ever that the struggle with Islam has only just commenced, and will be a long and severe one, demanding a more wrestling spirit of prayer and sacrifice from God's co-workers, both at home and abroad, before many of those now bound in its fetters will be released. We believe that this spirit will be given, and that then we shall see greater things."

Mrs. Dickins writes enumerating several very marked answers to prayer, by which they have been encouraged in their work during the year, and also by several providential dealings of God in trying circumstances. She asks fellow Christians to join her in praising God for the strength given which enabled them to keep on the Girls' School work to the last day before the summer holidays, and says that the Bible woman, Sitt Adma, is, in answer to prayer, truly growing in grace, and in her knowledge of God. A further answer to prayer is the receipt of help towards Sitt Adma's salary for next year.

Shebin-el-Kom.

This mission station, spoken of in our last year's report as "our youngest," has had its number of workers considerably increased during the year, by the arrival of four other workers, as mentioned in the report below. The situation of this town, contain-

ing itself 22,000 people, and being in the centre of the Menoufiyeh Province, containing three-quarters of a million or more, makes it a place admirably suited for work such as is being attempted and accomplished there. It is hoped that when funds are more plentiful the village expeditions and itinerating journeys in the province, will be more frequently undertaken. Since the mission year closed Mr. Upson and Miss Philpott have been married, and Mrs. Upson will now be able to join with Mrs. Hooper in the efforts made to reach the women and girls.

Mr. Hooper reviews the work of the station as follows:—

"As the work in Shebin-el-Kom is still in its infancy, our report must naturally be more on footholds gained than on advances made against the strongholds of Islam.

"Looking back over the past, we see the good hand of God has been with us, helping us in our difficulties, supplying our needs, and giving us grace to enter some of the many opened doors.

"In November the staff of workers was increased by the coming of Mrs. Hooper from Alexandria, and early in December by that of Miss Van der Molen from Rosetta, and again by the arrival of Messrs. Hope and Fraser in March of 1901, from Barking.

"Every Sunday morning a service in Arabic has been conducted, which has often been well attended, when the simple Gospel has been preached, and words of comfort and counsel spoken to believers. On Sunday evenings a service in English has been held, more especially for the missionaries.

"Every day the reception room has been opened, when men could come in and read the books lying on the table and ask questions. Many have done so, both Moslems and Copts often coming in threes and fours, and sometimes six and eight together. Oftentimes we have been favoured with visits from learned sheikhs, when deep questions have been dealt with, some of which have developed into warm discussions; but good order has always been maintained.

"Then there is the village work, which has been carried on as far as we have been able. All around us are hundreds of these densely-packed villages, some of which we have reached on foot, or by train or donkey. Many have been revisited several times during the past year, when the Word of Life has been spoken, and Scriptures left with those who could read. The importance of this work cannot be over-estimated, and we beg for the means to extend and widen it.

"Itinerating journeys have also been taken as circumstances permitted. On one occasion Mr. Upson was away nearly a month, visiting some of the larger villages, selling books and preaching the Gospel day or night to individuals or groups, as opportunity could be found. On another occasion Mr. Hope and Mr. Hooper made a similar journey in another direction. Details of these journeys can be seen in the past numbers of *North Africa*. We would that our staff were stronger and better equipped, that this work could be more regular.

"Then there is the women's work. As we had no lady workers in Shebin until the last six months, this branch is quite new. Miss Van der Molen and Mrs. Hooper, during that time, have opened a school for girls, and visited some of the homes of the women in Shebin. This very difficult work requires much tact and wisdom, as well as time and patience.

"We praise God for the few opened doors gained, and hope to see many more.

"The last addition was the opening of a Bible Dépôt. This has been a most encouraging work. A shop on the Mission premises, which are situated in a good position, has been stocked with about 6,000 copies of the Scriptures, which are sold on the premises and in the towns and villages visited. The sales have so far averaged just over 100 copies per month, and might easily be trebled could a permanent colporteur be employed.

"Although we are not able yet to report converts won from Islam at this station, we rejoice and praise God that He has enabled us to do what He sent us to do, viz., to bear witness to His name by making known the Gospel, which is the power of God unto salvation to all who believe."