The Fourteenth Annual Report
of the Board of Foreign Missions,
of the United Presbyterian Church,
of North America.

Presented to the General Assembly in May, 1873.

Philadelphia:
George S. Ferguson, Printer, 714 Sansom Street.
1873.
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Fourteenth Annual Report

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The Board of Foreign Missions
FOR 1873-4.

President:
REV. W. W. BARR.

Executive Committee:
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Corresponding Secretary:
REV. J. B. DALES, D. D.,
1628 Filbert St., Philadelphia.

Treasurer:
THOMAS B. RICH,
190 Elizabeth St., New York.

This Board meets on the Second Tuesday of each month at 6½ P.M.
Missions and Missionaries.

Syria.

Rev. John Crawford,
Rev. J. P. Patterson, M. D., Damascus.

India.

Rev. Samuel Martin, Sealkote.
Rev. James S. Barr,*
Rev. J. P. McKee,
Rev. E. P. Swift,
Miss Eliza Calhoun,

Gujranwalla.

Egypt.

Rev. James Barnett, D. D.,
Rev. Gulian Lansing, D. D.,
Rev. Andrew Watson Caire.
Miss Eliza F. Johnston,
David Strang, (licentiate,)
Rev. S. C. Ewing,
Miss Theresa M. Campbell, Alexandria.
Rev. William Harvey, Sinoris, (Fayoum.)
Miss Maggie A. Smith.
Rev. John Hogg, D. D.,
Miss M. J. McKown,
David R. Johnston, M. D.,
Miss Anna Y. Thompson, Osioot.
Mansura.

China.

Rev. J. C. Nevin, Canton.

* Now in this country.
FOURTEENTH REPORT

OF

The Board of Foreign Missions.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH:

In presenting their Fourteenth Annual Report, the Board of Foreign Missions gratefully recognize the goodness of God towards our Foreign Missionaries during the year, and the encouraging favor with which he has accompanied their labors. With much concern, the attention and earnest consideration of the Assembly are asked to the following statements and recommendations respecting this great branch of the work of our Church:

I. THE WORK.

Our Missions, in the order of their founding, are in Syria, India, Egypt and China, with their leading centres at Damascus, in Syria; Sealkote and Gujranwalla, in India; Alexandria and Cairo, in Lower Egypt, and Osioot, in Upper; and at Canton, in China. In these missions there are 21 stations and out-stations, 15 licensed and ordained American missionaries, 20 American female missionaries, 1 printer, 2 physicians, 97 native ordained ministers, licentiates and teachers, 18 churches and 563 communicants, 27 schools and 2,536 scholars. During the year the contributions by the native churches in Egypt, were $3,159, tuition fees, $1,247; in India, contributions, $59, tuition fees, $106. From the press in Egypt 298,000 pages of printed matter, in books, tracts, &c., were issued.

II. FUNDS.

The whole amount in the Treasury on entering upon the year, May 1st, 1872, was $10,716.29. The amount contributed from all sources during the year ending April 30th, 1873, was $50,616.60, of which $8,132.85 were from legacies and bequests,
and $2,283.99 from Sabbath schools, making a total in the Treasury of $61,362.89. The amount allowed at the last Assembly for this work was $54,239; but the whole amount contributed being only $50,646.60 there was an actual deficit of $3,592.40. The expenditures amounted to $55,164.39, leaving a balance in hand from the whole amount received of $6,192 50—a sum which, it pains the Board to say, is not sufficient to meet our actual indebtedness at this time.

One of the most painful features of our financial condition is that, through the delay of congregations to make contributions for this cause until near the close of the year, there was a period of several months when the Treasury was often overdrawn, and in some cases our foreign missionaries had to borrow money at the rate of 12 per cent. interest. Surely, this ought not to be.

To obviate a necessity for this by the missionaries, the Board are projecting a plan to have money borrowed, if it must be borrowed at all, here, at the usual rates, rather than among the heathen, and at these high rates. In that case all will see the necessity, in all duty and honor, to have monies regularly placed in the treasury, to meet any such obligations, if they have to be assumed.

In the mission in Egypt the management of the financial concerns and the book operations has become so weighty, that it has been strongly urged that a man be appointed to this work, who shall also be charged with the general secular interests of the mission. It is stated that such a person could enter upon the work without having to wait to acquire the language, and with such a man in charge, each missionary would be free to be wholly devoted to his proper missionary work.

### III. MISSIONARY PREMISES AND PROPERTY.

During the year the premises so long desired for the service of the missionary in Canton, China, have been completed through the laborious and careful attention of the Rev. J. C. Nevin, and are in good condition for his dwelling.

In India, the summer residence at Dharmasala, on the hills, has been placed in good order, and has done and promises to do very important service in protecting and recuperating our missionaries during the hot season. It is, however, a matter of regret that at Gujranwalla the buildings so long needed, both for the safe and healthful residence of the missionaries, and for the purposes of their work, are still unfinished and unfit to be occupied. In the great necessity of the case, the mission
have resolved to prosecute the work to an immediate comple-
tion, even if they have to borrow the money for it. No esti-
mate has ever been sent by the mission for it, and, therefore,
no provision was made. Most earnestly do the Board make
an estimate for it now, which it is hoped the Assembly will
grant, and the churches will promptly pay.

The property at Bledan, on Mt. Lebanon, about eight hours
from Damascus, has been used for many years, through the
generosity of its owner, the Rev. Dr. Lansing, without any cost
to the church, by the missionaries both of our Syrian and
Egyptian fields. It having become necessary, however, to have
it disposed of, and the Board being certified that from its high
situation and salubrious atmosphere, it was important as a place
of resort during the hot season for our missionaries, both in
Syria and in Egypt, have, after much consultation, purchased
it at a cost of $1,200, and have paid $500 on the sale. This
property has already proved itself valuable as a missionary
Sanitarium.

IV. MISSIONARIES.

In July last, the Rev. Dr. Hogg and wife, having completed
their visit to this country, sailed from our shores, and after
stopping for their family in Scotland, set forward again, and
reached their field in September. In June last, the Rev. Dr.
Barnett and family were compelled to leave their station in
Cario in consequence of their enfeebled condition, and most of
the time since have been sojourning in Europe, in the hope of
being benefited, both by the change of climate and the enjoy­
ment of valuable medical and surgical attention. During last
summer, the Rev. J. P. McKee and family, in India, were very
seriously affected with sickness for some time, and Miss Calhoun
also was in a feeble state; but it is gratefully mentioned that all
these persons are now in an improved condition. In the India
mission, Mrs. Scott, widow of the late Rev. G. W. Scott, native
missionary, has departed this life; and the Rev. Jas. S. Barr,
after about twelve years' thorough devotion to his work, has been
constrained to seek a change, and now, with his family, are on
their way to our country. This missionary deserves the wel­
come and the rest of the veteran and worn soldier returning
from the field of many a hard exposure and toil.

V. NEW MISSIONARIES.

On the 24th of August last, the Rev. A. H. Rule and wife
sailed from New York for the mission in Egypt. On the 2d of
the following November, Rev. J. F. Patterson, M. D., and wife
sailed for Damascus, Syria, and Miss Maggie A. Smith accompanied them as far as Egypt. All these persons were appointed at the last Assembly, and the Board are happy to know that they have reached their fields, and have entered upon their preparatory work under encouraging auspices.

VI. MISSIONS.

I. Syria.

Principal Mission.—Damascus, about 70 miles inland from the Mediterranean Sea, at Beirut, and 120 miles northeast of Jerusalem. Population about 150,000. Mission in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, commenced in 1843, fully established with our church in 1845. Present missionary laborers from us, Rev. John Crawford, Rev. J. F. Patterson, M. D., and their wives.

Stations.—Seven in number, viz.: Yabrud, Nebk, Deir Atiyeh, Rasheiya, Ain-esh Sha’ara, Ma’ara and Bludan.

Summer Residence.—Bludan, on Mt. Lebanon, about 20 miles from Damascus.

This mission was established at Damascus in 1843 by the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, and since 1845 has been jointly occupied by that church and our own. In it there are seven stations besides Damascus, viz.: Nebk, Deir Atiyeh, Yabrud, Rasheiya, Ain-esh Sha’ara, Ma’ara and Bludan. Including Damascus there are native church members in six places, and schools in all of them but one. The whole number of communicants is 60, and of pupils under instruction 306, of whom 295 are in the day school, and 11 in boarding school. The total of laborers in this mission is two missionaries with their wives, and 16 native teachers and helpers. Five native converts united with the church in Damascus during the year, and four at Deir Atiyeh.

In this mission preaching is kept up at Damascus, and in all the stations as far as possible, and the attendance has been regular and good. In the schools a good work has been done. The action of the last Assembly in recommending the establishment of a Literary and Theological Institute in Damascus, as had been done at Osioot, in Egypt, was hailed with real satisfaction, and already the foundation is well laid in the arrangements and studies of the school for all that is intended by this important movement. Most pressingly is some suitable apparatus for such a school called for, and the Board have included it in the appropriations asked for from the Assembly. The return for this in enabling the mission to raise up native teachers for its schools, and evangelists and pastors for its churches and stations, is sure and invaluable.

The following summary of this mission from the beginning has just been made by one of the missionaries, and is interesting:
There are in all, of communicants and adherents, about three hundred and fifty in connection with this mission, who call themselves and are recognized as Protestants; ninety-three have been received by the mission as communicants—eighty-eight of them on examination, five on certificate. Of these, two have abandoned their profession; two were murdered in the massacre of 1860; eight have died; one has been suspended, and seventeen have removed and been certified to other Protestant churches in Syria and Egypt; seventy infants have been baptized, and nineteen marriage ceremonies performed. The first child baptized by the mission is now a well educated physician, just beginning to get a fine practice in Damascus, and is a much more regular attendant at public service than most of our United Presbyterian physicians at home.

The present need of our mission seems to me to be a girls' school in Damascus, and an efficient American lady for Superintendent.

This mission continues its pleasant cooperation in the labor and expense of the work with the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, and thus the burden of carrying it on is lightened, while its efficiency and usefulness are increased. It grieves the Board, however, to state that during the past year the Rev. J. O. Scott, one of the devoted missionaries of that church in this field, departed this life; yet it is gratifying to know that there are hopes that his place will, ere long, be supplied by the Board of his Church.

The Rev. Mr. Crawford, who has so long labored alone for our church in this field, has felt his heart greatly encouraged and his hands strengthened by the arrival of the Rev. J. F. Patterson, M. D., and wife, to be his fellow-laborers; and probably at no time in its history has this mission had brighter prospects than at the present. Only let it have needful help, and abounding good will result.

The Report from this Mission, for the year ending December 31st, 1872, is as follows:

REPORT.

The following changes have taken place in the Mission force during the past year: Near the end of October, the Rev. J. O. Scott, one of the Irish brethren, left Damascus with little hope of ever being able to return and resume his place in the Mission. He had been connected with the Mission a little more than four years, but had, from the first, been in very feeble health. Although, on the whole, he seemed to have gained in strength, yet he had continued subject to occasional attacks of illness, which seemed rather to increase in severity. He resolved at last to try the effect of a change of climate, and, for this purpose, removed to Suez, in Egypt, with the intention of spending the winter there, but, soon after his arrival, he became much worse and died there on the 5th of December.

The Rev. J. F. Patterson, M. D., and Mrs. Patterson arrived in Damascus on the evening of the 31st of December, and took their places in the Mission, thus making our strength at the close of the year numerically the same as at the beginning. The Mission feel thankful
that the want of a medical missionary, which has been so long felt and felt more and more each year, has at last been supplied by the arrival of Dr. Patterson, and it is hoped that he may long be spared for usefulness in this field.

The present Mission force consists of three ordained missionaries and their wives, viz.: one from the Irish Church and two from the American. It is hoped that another will soon be sent by the Irish Board to take the place of Mr. Scott.

The usual Sabbath services in the city were maintained throughout the year without interruption and were generally well attended, the number attending the morning service ranging from sixty to eighty. The Bible class has been attended by from fifteen to twenty persons, and the Sabbath school by from fifty to eighty children. An English service was also kept up the greater part of the year for English-speaking residents and travellers.

Visits were made, as usual, during the summer, to the out-stations, ordinances dispensed in them and the schools carefully examined.

Five new members were received upon examination to our communion in the city, and four in one of the out-stations. One member in the city died during the year, and two others removed to places outside of our field, taking certificates to connect with other Mission churches. The schools in the city have continued to prosper, although in consequence of the Jesuits establishing themselves here during the year and making great efforts to prevent the children of Catholic parents from attending our schools, the attendance was rather smaller, for a part of the year, than it was the year before. The number of pupils has, however, been between eighty-five and ninety and is again increasing. The action of the last General Assembly in recommending the establishment of a Literary and Theological Institute in Damascus similar to the one in Egypt was noticed with much interest. It is proper, however, to remark that the Literary department of such an Institute has been for some time in existence, although we have not called it by that name. The school in the city is divided into three departments, which we have usually designated as the Primary, the Junior Boys', and the Senior Boys' Departments. In the Primary Department are the younger children and beginners. The teachers in this department are two youths who were trained in the school and are still pursuing some studies in it. In the Junior Boys' Department are classes in Arithmetic, Geography, and Arabic Grammar and beginners in English and Turkish. This department is taught by a young man of much promise, who was trained in the school, has now been for several years a teacher in it, and is we hope preparing for a wider field of usefulness. In the Senior Boys' Department are taught classes in Arabic Grammar, Higher Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Physiology, Natural Philosophy and a Bible hand-book. This department is in the charge of a teacher of much experience, who was educated in the Mission school at Abeih, on the other side of Lebanon, but has been for more than ten years in our employment. Some of the more advanced pupils in the higher department are employed in teaching some classes in the lower departments, and a special teacher is employed a part of each day to give instruction in the Turkish language and in writing. There are also two classes in English, one taught by the teacher of the Junior Boys' department, and the other and more advanced class by one of the missionaries. A Scripture lesson is also given each day in all the departments, and all the pupils are taught, first Brown's, and afterwards the Assembly's Shorter Catechism. Five paid teachers are employed in the school, the
aggregate of whose salaries is about $50 per month. Some apparatus suitable for such a school is much needed, and we hope that, when this wants is made known, it will be supplied by some of the congregations or friends of Missions at home as was done for the school at Osioot, in Egypt.

Nine village boys were in attendance upon the school in the city during the whole year in the same manner as was stated in the report for the previous year. Two others were in attendance during the first half of the year, one of whom has since been employed in teaching a new village school. Two new boys were received near the end of the year, making eleven such pupils in the school at present. Five of these are boarded at the expense of the mission; the rest receive some assistance.

The schools in Nobk, Deir Atiyeh, Yabrud, Rasheiya, and Ain-esh Sha'ara, have generally been in a prosperous condition throughout the year. Notwithstanding the opposition of the Papal-Greek clergy, the attendance upon the school in Yabrud increased until there were about forty pupils in it at the end of the year. The school in Rasheiya had grown so large and the work in that district had become so important, that it was resolved in the Spring to make some changes in our arrangements for the work there. Abdullah Musa, the native helper, was relieved of the charge of the school and allowed to devote his whole time and strength to evangelistic work in Rasheiya and the surrounding villages. The school was divided into two departments, one for boys and the other for girls. Ibrahim el-Khury, who had been employed as a teacher in the Primary department of our school in Damascus, was sent to take charge of the Boys' department, and Miriam Eid, a former teacher in our girls' school in Damascus, was got to teach the girls. There were upwards of thirty pupils in each department at the end of the year. We hope God will bless these new arrangements for the extension of the work and the prosperity of His cause in that district.

In July a school was opened in Bludan, the summer residence of the mission families, and one of the pupils of the school in Damascus, as before stated, was made the teacher of it. There were about twenty-five pupils in it at the close of the year. This makes six village schools now in operation in addition to the schools in Damascus.

A service in Arabic was also maintained in Bludan most of the time during the summer months, and was generally attended by from ten to twenty persons.

The book shop for the sale of the Scriptures and other religious books was kept open as usual during the year. A colporteur was also employed for about seven months of the year at the expense of the British and Foreign Bible Society. His sales were small, but it is hoped that good was done by his conversations with the people and by his reading the Scriptures to them as he had opportunity. Two hundred and fifty-four volumes, containing the whole or some part of the Bible, were sold during the year.

**II India.**

This mission has four stations:

SEALKOTE.—About 1,300 miles northwest of Calcutta, in the Punjaub, about 70 miles from Lahore. Population about 20,000, in a district of about 640,000. Mission organized by Rev. Andrew Gordon, in 1855. Missionaries during the last year, Rev. Samuel Martin and wife. Isaac Wilson,* John

*All names in Italics are natives.
Stevenson and James Wallace, Scripture Readers, 2d grade; Kafe L'al, Colporteur.


Zafferwal.—Organized in 1867. Abdulla and Isq Bhajan, Scripture Readers, 2d grade.

Gurdaspore.—About 69 miles from Sealkote. Population of District about 1,000,000.

Dharmasala.—Summer residence. On Himalaya Mountains, 130 miles east of Sealkote.

This mission has still its leading stations at Sealkote and Gujranwalla, and minor, but important ones, at Zafferwal and Gurdaspore. The Report, which we have, is for the year ending December 31st, 1872; and while some changes have taken place, yet the assurance, is confidently given us by our laborers that there is growing and encouraging evidence of substantial progress.

After many years of hard labor and exposure, Rev. James S. Barr and family, of this mission, are now seeking a respite for a time by a return to this country. After much deliberation, it was deemed best for the Board to recall Miss M. E. Welsh, which action was taken on the 13th of August last. In regard to this step, the Board have only to say that, after long and minute correspondence and inquiry of all connected with the mission, it appeared there was an unhappy want of harmony and co-operation between her and the mission. And as she declined to take appointments from the mission, but asked the Board to assign her a separate and independent field of labor; as, too, with such feelings on her part, the mission declined to give her further appointments, and the Board, at this distance, could not undertake to do so, it seemed, wisest and best every way, for the interest of the mission, and for the good name of our holy religion among the heathen, that the Board should pursue the course it did.

The one great need of this mission still is laborers, as was so much pressed by its different members in their Report to the General Assembly last year; that is, that re-enforcements shall be promptly sent forth to it, and be properly provided for and sustained in it. By Mr. Barr’s necessary removal for a time, only two men, Revs. Samuel Martin and J. P. McKee, are in charge of all that important mission field. Most painfully do they feel the difficulty and responsibility of their position. Most earnestly have they again and again, throughout the whole year, made appeals for re-enforcement; and the Board are grieved to have to report to the Assembly that we have not been able to send even one man to their help. Most anxiously
does the Board ask this Assembly to do something at this meeting, if it is possible, to meet the crying need.

**Sealkote.**

In the native church at this place, there are 39 communicant members, and the whole Christian community here is 70. Three adults and seven children were baptized here during the year. Bazar preaching has been faithfully carried on, five short itinerations were made out into various parts of the district, and the laborers were well received.

In the boys' schools at this station, 281 scholars have been received, and 221 have regularly attended. Every day the Bible has been used in the school in connection with prayer and instruction. The girls' school has not been quite so prosperous; but there are encouraging evidences of the usefulness of the efforts to teach the female mind, and move and mould the female heart.

The Industrial School has not been in operation, but several of the men are allowed to continue some kinds of the work, as they desire.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SEALKOTE AMERICAN U. P. MISSION.

Another year has passed, and, with gratitude to our Heavenly Father, we are able to record that the lives of all our laborers have been spared. The following changes have taken place during the year: Miss Calhoun went to Gujranwalla about the 1st of March; Mrs. Scott joined the station about the 1st of April, and labored in connection with the mission until July.

**PREACHING.**

Bazar preaching has been kept up during the year; especially during the hot season. For the greater part of the season, we had preaching twice a day, and very often in two places. Sometimes a good deal of opposition was manifested, but mostly we had good attention.

**ITINERATIONS.**

During the year, five short tours were taken in the District: three of them in the direction of Zafferwal. We could not afford to leave the work at Sealkote long at one time; and we regret that we have not been able to spend more time in itinerating. Still, we have been over a large portion of the District, and visited a great many villages. The work was more pleasant than it was last year; owing, perhaps, to the fact that we labored among a better class of people. We did not find the same opposition, and we had no difficulty in obtaining audiences.

**CONGREGATION.**

The services for the native Christians has been kept up regularly. The attendance has generally been good, but occasionally some of the people, especially those engaged in farming, would grow careless, and need to be reminded of their duty. The work of the missionary is not,
by any means, done when converts receive baptism. In many respects, they are little better than their heathen neighbors; it is much easier for them to become convinced of the truth of a doctrine than to put it into practice. Pastoral duties here are by no means to be neglected; but so long as we can afford but one missionary for two stations, it is hard to attend to them satisfactorily. In the oversight of the native congregation at Sealkote, the Head Teacher, Mr. Wilson, has rendered great assistance.

The number of communicants at Sealkote at the end of the year was 39; at Zafferwal, 9. The total Christian community in connection with the mission is, at Sealkote, 70; at Zafferwal, 16.

During the year, 3 adults were baptized at Sealkote and 7 children: of these, two were the children of parents who were also baptized. At Zafferwal, 1 adult and 2 children were baptized. Total number, 13, of whom 6 were received from the world. Of those baptized, 1 has left the mission, and 1 died.

The number of deaths in our little community has been greater than usual. During the year, 2 adults and 6 children died. One of the former, Rebecca, was the wife of Isa Bhajan, one of our Scripture Readers. She had been brought up in our Girls' Orphanage, under Miss Gordon; and during the year and a half she was permitted to labor at Zafferwal, she had shown herself a zealous and useful laborer in the cause. She was much beloved by the people there, and her death was much regretted. The other person mentioned was a man named Buta. He had, some years ago, been an inquirer in the Presbyterian Mission at Lodiana, but had left there, and, according to his own statement, had led a wicked life. He took consumption, and felt that his end was approaching, and desired to become a follower of Christ before he died. He was then living in a village about six miles distant from Sealkote. He came one day to the mission, and asked to be received. We promised him a house on the compound, and in a few days he brought his family, consisting of a wife and two children; and, unlike many who profess to be inquirers, he commenced to work at his trade (shoe-making) for the support of his family. But death had laid his hands upon him, and it was soon evident that his labor was ended. As he grew weaker, he became more anxious to receive baptism; and he gave such evidence of sincerity, that we did not hesitate to receive him. He died rejoicing in his Saviour. Cases of this kind are encouraging. They show that the labor spent upon inquirers is not in vain, although they may appear at the time to be unworthy. "Cast thy bread upon the waters; for thou shalt find it after many days."

Two were received into church membership upon examination. These had received no special training in school; and one of them had never attended school. The satisfactory manner in which they answered the questions put to them, shows that the influence of family training is felt here as well as in more favored countries. They were not the children of those who are in mission service, but of farmers who are compelled to labor hard for their support. It is encouraging to find the children of our native Christians thus early identifying themselves with the church.

**SCHOOLS.**

*English and Vernacular.*—The whole number of scholars in attendance during the year was 281. Average attendance, 221. There is but little of interest to report. We had hopes that some of the scholars
would come out on the Lord's side; but, as yet, we have been disappointed. Although we have taken pains to introduce as much direct religious teaching as possible, we have, as yet, witnessed no visible fruits. Many have professed themselves convinced of the truth of Christianity, but none have received baptism.

The course of Christian instruction remains the same. Each class receives a lesson daily, and the whole school is assembled once a day for the reading of the scriptures and prayer, and on the Sabbath all are required to be present at worship. The Head Teacher has proved himself a valuable assistant. He has labored most diligently in the school, and, in addition to his regular work, he has preached a good deal in the bazar.

Girls' Schools.—We regret that we have no very satisfactory report to make of the Girls' Schools. Previous to her departure to Gujranwala, Miss Calhoun suspended both the city schools. The one in the adjoining village we kept open. When Mrs. Scott joined the station, she took charge of this school, and re-opened one of those in the city. She continued in charge as long as she labored in connection with the mission.

Industrial.—Although the Industrial School, as such, has been suspended, the different kinds of work have not been given up. The men are allowed to continue them as they can; and, as yet, we see no reason to regret the step we have taken in throwing all the responsibility on them. There will always be work for a few; but it is not probable that a flourishing business can be built up soon. The people of this country cannot unite well enough to succeed in any combined undertaking.

We have thus given an outline of our work for the year. While there are many discouragements, we still have the evidence of real progress. The native Christians are slowly, but steadily, advancing toward independence and self-support. Their children, too, are early identifying themselves with the church. Much remains to be done, but great progress has been made; and we confidently expect more rapid advancement in the future.

Samuel Martin.

Zafferwal.

This is a kind of out-station of Sealkote, and has two Scripture Readers. During the year one adult and two children were baptized here, and the total number of communicants is nine, with a Christian community of sixteen.

Gujranwala.

This station was the second opened in our India Mission, and is the central point in a district of about 800,000 inhabitants. The Rev. J. P. McKee and wife, and Rev. James S. Barr and wife, have had their principal residences and work in this station and vicinity during the year, and Miss Calhoun has had here a useful charge of the girls' schools. In the church at this station there are 20 communicants. In the schools there have been on the roll 459 pupils, and an average attendance each day of 381. In these schools the Bible is every day used, and earnest endeavors are made to reach the heart as well as
the head of each scholar. Over the female schools, which are now nine in number, and in which thirteen native teachers were employed, Miss Calhoun has had the close supervision. Five days in the week these schools were open, and on each Saturday she assembled most of the teachers, with all the scholars, and had lessons in the Scriptures.

It is especially gratifying that at this station there are three young men, who were of the orphan boys' schools, who are now studying for the ministry, and in the course of a year one of them will probably be licensed to preach the Gospel to his benighted countrymen. This rallying of a native ministry for the work is a matter of great encouragement.

At this station the building for the residence of the missionary is erected and occupied; but the one for the chapel and the schools is also most imperatively needed. The site is secured, and the building is partially completed, but has been long stopped from want of funds. In view of its pressing importance the Board have included the sum required to finish it in the appropriations asked of the Assembly, and earnestly urge that it be immediately furnished.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF J. P. M'KEE.

Since I took charge of the work in this station, in February, 1872, up to the latter part of August of the same year, my principal work was attending to the schools and studying the language, though I went daily to the bazar, not so much to preach, as to have preaching done. About the latter part of August, I took sick, and was taken to the hills, where I remained until the latter part of October. The months of November and December I spent in itinerating in the District, when we visited over seventy villages, and preached in them all, and some of them two or three times. There was nothing worthy of note occurred while we were out. The people in country villages seem dead to every god but their belly. One man came to the tent for baptism, but I refused it to him, as I feared that it was loaves and fishes he wanted, and not the truth.

The schools this year have been quite prosperous, so far as numbers and progress in secular education are concerned. Average number on roll, 450; average daily attendance for the year, 381. And we hope that something has been done towards the evangelization of a large number of these. The truth has been preached faithfully to them daily from the Bible, both in separate classes and in the congregation, when assembled for morning exercises. And although none of them have openly professed their faith in Jesus, many of them have ceased to worship idols and the false prophet, and say openly that if it was not for the persecution which they would have to bear, they would become Christians, and that they long for the time when they can embrace Christianity without being driven from their home and friends.

Gujranwalla, 

J. P. McKee.

Miss Calhoun presents the following:—

On taking charge of the female department of the work in this station,
I found twelve schools in operation for girls and women. Two of these I found it necessary to close, one on account of its distance from the station, the other on account of the unfaithfulness of the teacher.

Two of the remaining schools I have collected into one, hence the number of schools is at present nine, with an enrollment of about three hundred. In these schools thirteen native teachers are employed, seven of whom are female and six male. Deeming the giving of religious instruction of greater importance than anything else, I devote myself chiefly to that part of the work, and have merely a general supervision over the native teachers, to whom is committed the work of imparting the elements of a secular education.

I conduct strict monthly examinations, and, judging of the teachers' faithfulness by the children's progress, grade their salaries accordingly. Owing to the incompetency and negligence of the teachers, the progress of the scholars has not formerly been as rapid as was desirable. I was also compelled by the ill-health of myself and other members of the family to be absent from the station three months during the summer, which very much hindered the work. But during the last few months there has been a marked improvement, and we hope for greater attainments in the future.

We now have a class of twenty-five reading the New Testament, a class of over seventy studying the first reading book, and the remainder of our scholars nearly two hundred in number, learning the alphabet. The schools are kept open five days during the week. On Saturdays I teach a class composed of the seven female teachers, together with all the scholars who read the Scriptures. In this class I have introduced sewing and knitting besides the regular Bible, arithmetic and writing lessons. The attendance in this class is very regular, and we hope in time to accomplish something in the way of better preparing the teachers for their work, as well as imparting the knowledge which maketh wise unto salvation.

My school duties have been so arduous as to require most of my time and strength, and the zenana work has necessarily been very much neglected. I have, however, been able to make two hundred and twenty-eight visits in heathen families during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

E. CALHOUN.

Gurdaspore.

This is a new station, about 69 miles from Sealkote, on the way to the hills. It is in the midst of a district of over 1,000,000 people, and opens up most promising prospects, if it can only be attended to. A very eligible site has been secured for mission premises, at a cost of less than $100, and every way, the field is white for the harvest.

Thus we have glanced at the India Mission. In a district of about three million of people, and left as it is by a kind of common consent largely to our church, with no means of grace scarcely except what we as a church take to them, the question of our responsibility in the case is a fearful one. Will we meet it, and help have immortal souls live? or neglect, and let them die? What will we do?
In regard to the work of this mission, one of the brethren solemnly says in a recent communication,—"If any one is inclined to feel dissatisfied with the progress of the mission, let him consider what good would be accomplished in America, in a town of 4,000 inhabitants, if they had but one sermon in a year, and no other religious instruction; and yet, with our present force, and the work we have on hand, we cannot visit each village in our district once in three years. We must have help from some source. It should come from our church."

III. Egypt.

Extent, 659,000 English square miles. Population of the whole country about 8,000,000, and in Egypt Proper, as occupying the Valley of the Nile, 5,200,000.

MISSIONS.


THE FAYOUm.—About 100 miles above Cairo, in the Valley, but at a distance from the Nile. A Province of Middle Egypt, containing over 100 villages, and about 150,000 inhabitants. Mission begun in 1866. Principal stations, Sinoris and Medecnet. Laborers, Rev. William Harvey and wife, Miss M. A. Smith.


MOTEAH, on the Nile, ten miles south of Osioot.

KOOS.—Mission begun in 1866. A large town, 430 miles above Cairo, and 24 below Thebes.

This mission was formally commenced in Cairo in 1855, and after being established in Alexandria in 1857, it has thence gradually extended until it embraces at present the following leading points or centres, viz.: in the order of their location, Alexandria, Mansura, Cairo, the Fayoum, Osioot, Moteah, Nakhayleh and Koos, At each of these points there is a church, having in all 491 communicants, and an increase during the past year of 92 by profession, and 8 by certificate. In the nine leading schools there are 1,015 scholars, of whom 605 are males, and 410 are females. The spirit of benevolence and of effort on behalf of the Gospel and their own improvement has been happily seen among the native converts in this mission during the year. Their contributions amounted to $2,139.50; tuition fees, $1,246.24; and their building fund $1,294.50—being a total of $4,680 24. In this mission the number of laborers at
the present time is 7 ministers with their wives, 1 physician and wife, 5 female missionaries, 2 native ministers, 1 native licentiate, and 52 native helpers—being a total of 78 laborers in this field. The printing press has sent out 298,000 pages of useful religious reading matter during the year.

The following particulars of the different stations are worthy of notice:

**Alexandria.**

In this city, the population though reported to be over 300,000, is more foreign than in any city of Egypt; and, as is often the case with foreign seaport towns, the field is more difficult, therefore, to cultivate. Messrs. S. C. Ewing and D. Strang, with their wives, have been the laborers here, in having the oversight of the native church, superintending the schools and the printing press, and in conducting the financial affairs of the mission. Miss Campbell also had efficient charge, most of the year, of the girls' schools. Divine service has been held twice every Sabbath by the resident missionaries, aided during the session of the Theological Seminary by some of the other missionaries. All the students, also, had an opportunity of exercising here their gifts, in carefully-prepared discourses, subject to the faithful supervision of the missionaries. Three new members were added to the church here on the profession of their faith.

The schools in Alexandria have been regularly carried on—the boys' school having 133 names on its roll, and the girls' 127. The boys were made up principally of Christians and Moslems; the girls of Greeks, Jewesses, Copts, Maronites, Moslems, Romanists, Armenians and Protestants. For the support of the girls' school the Ladies' Missionary Society of Paisley, Scotland, generously gave again £55. During the year these schools received a total amount of $343.24 for tuition fees.

The press in this city, under the laborious supervision of Mr. Strang, has issued in all 298,000 pages. Its publications have been of a timely and valuable character, and their general circulation will, it is believed, do great good. At the book depot here 954 volumes were sold.

Besides having the pastoral charge of the congregation in this city, which opens up a great and important field for all a missionary's time and labor, the Rev. Mr. Ewing has been burdened with the general treasurership of the whole mission in Egypt. It has been a heavy and exhausting tax upon him, and he has painfully felt that it could not but seriously interfere with the great duties he owed as a missionary of the Gospel to the immortal souls around him.
The Report of this Station, for 1872, is as follows:

REPORT.

At the beginning of the year all the preaching and the superintendence of most of the other work of the station devolved on Mr. Strang. At the annual meeting of the Association Mr. Ewing was appointed to Alexandria, whither he removed from Cairo on the first of May. He has since had pastoral charge of the congregation, besides which he has performed, by appointment of the Mission, the onerous duties of General Treasurer. Since his coming to Alexandria, the preaching has been equally divided between him and his predecessor.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Divine service has been conducted twice every Sabbath in the Scotch church, usually by the resident missionaries, but during the summer a few discourses were delivered by other missionaries. All the students of the Theological Seminary had also a hearing, which we trust was beneficial to themselves and edifying to the hearers. In some cases where the discourses had been previously delivered in Ramleh, it was interesting to notice that the speakers made extensive changes in accordance with the criticisms of their professors. We foreigners would willingly suffer by the inevitable comparison with these native preachers, if it might only lead to the calling and settlement of a native pastor such as the Seminary can furnish; but we have seen no symptoms of a movement in that direction. During most of the year a weekly prayer-meeting has been maintained; but we have to add that the small and irregular attendance, usually from six to twelve, is a strong symptom of a low state of religion.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

We have continued the Sabbath school throughout the year, and have put the instruction of the pupils as much as practicable in the hands of the teachers of the day schools, hoping thus to make a beginning in engaging the native members in the aggressive work so essential to the prosperity of a congregation, especially in a great city. The teachers have done very fairly, but have had much discouragement from the irregular attendance of the pupils. The average attendance has been about 20.

THE BOYS' SCHOOL.

This is still managed by our esteemed teacher, Moosa. He does not distinguish the various sects of Christians represented among his pupils, but reports that during the year 133 names have been enrolled, of whom 105 were Christians and 28 Moslems. The average daily attendance was 53, and tuitions amounted to $290.35. The school does not influence so many as we could wish to attend Sabbath school and public worship, but there are five or six whose attendance is tolerably regular. The writer mentions with pleasure that some months ago he found suitable employment for two lads, one of whom had been a pupil not long before, and the other was then a pupil and monitor. The former lives with an uncle, a member of the congregation, but the latter, it was feared, would cut loose from us so soon as he was out of the employ of the Mission, as some, at least, of his relatives are decidedly irreligious. Both, however, continue to attend church regularly.
THE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

REPORT OF MISS CAMPBELL.

"This school has in many respects given much cause for thankfulness. During the year 127 have been enrolled. Of these 67 were Greeks, 32 Jewesses, 7 Copts, 7 Maronites, 4 Moslems, 3 Protestants, 2 Catholics, and 5 Armenians. The average attendance, 35, although so much smaller than the enrollment on account of numerous feast and fast days, has been better than during the previous year. The amount received for tuition has also been larger, 224£ monthly fees having been received. Of these 187£ were for Arabic, and the remaining 37 for French and Italian.

"Some changes have been made in assistants. Early in the spring it was found necessary to dismiss Helana ISestass, and during the fall vacation the head teacher, Sulana Carabet, was married. The services of Helana Nashif were secured to fill the place of the latter. She was educated in one of the American Mission schools in Syria, and is a member of the church. The place of the former has not been filled, the amount of work not justifying the extra expense. The girls have for the most part made very commendable progress in their studies.

"During the greater part of the year a daily prayer-meeting has been held in the school. The attendance has been optional and has been very good, the little room in which it was held often being crowded. Those who attended have been quiet and thoughtful, have paid good attention and seemed interested.

"Mr. Strang has continued to render valuable assistance. After conducting the devotional exercises he has spent half an hour in giving a Bible lesson to the advanced class of girls. The Lord has blessed the work of our hands during the year, and to him we would render all praise and honor.

THERESA M. CAMPBELL."

To the preceding may it be added that the Ladies' Society, of Paisley, has lately sent to the school the handsome sum of £55. The gold value of the 224£ tuition fees was $52.89, the single fee being nearly 25 cents.

THE PRESS.

Not many works have been printed during the year, but the first on the list, "Testimony of the Koran to the Scriptures," deserves special notice, and has attracted considerable attention in several parts of Syria and Egypt. It proves clearly, what Mohammedans often deny, that the Koran often confirms but never opposes the Scriptures. As it is strictly defensive and makes no attack on their system, unless by inference, it does not seem thus far to have aroused the hostility of the Moslems. Containing a great many quotations from the Koran, it had to be printed with great care, and the long time and special pains bestowed on it have secured a book more than usually accurate. We have also printed during the year a translation of Ryle's "Call to Prayer," tracts entitled, "Restoring the Prey," and "The Second Birth," and an index to Scripture passages illustrating the principal subjects of controversy between Protestants and other sects of Christians, the whole amounting to 298,000 pages.

THE BOOK SHOP.

This was in the beginning of the year under the care of Abd al-Malik, who was soon afterward removed to Cairo. It is now in the hands of his former assistant, 'Azar Wanees, who, under, Mr. Ewing's supervision, is attending to it with commendable efficiency, though he is not,
and is not expected to be, for some time at least, the equal of his older predecessor and principal in standing up for the Gospel. The shop sales during the year have been 954 volumes, and the receipts $1,950.

THE CONGREGATION.

In the past year there have been no deaths, but the congregation has lost while Cairo has gained by the transfer of our able native helper, Abd al Malik. There have been other losses by removal, but of less importance. On the other hand three new members have been received on the profession of their faith. One of these is Hasan, a Syrian, born a Mohammedan, but convinced of the truth in his own country and baptized in Beirut. He soon found that he must abandon his country, his life or his new religion. He chose to leave his country, and is allowed to live here unmolested.

The general duty of giving to the Lord has been preached to the people, but special objects have not within the year been pressed upon their attention; nor has any local matter except the help of a few indigent persons, appealed especially to their sympathies. These facts and the general poverty of the members may account, in part at least, for the smallness of the contributions, which have reached only $30.20. Just now their help has been asked by the brethren in Sinoris for their new building, and it is to be hoped another year will give a better account.

THE ARMENIANS.

Late the last evening of August our Armenian elder, Carabet, came to one of the missionaries and informed him that a large part of the Armenian community, dissatisfied with affairs in their own church, proposed to join the Protestant community, and wished to know if they would be received. He was told they could not be received as communicants, but might be enrolled as adherents, and an hour was appointed for their meeting with the missionaries and the Arabic congregation. They met at the hour appointed, on Sabbath, the 1st of September, and after some conference fifty-two enrolled their names as Protestants. Mr. Carabet was requested to meet with them and preach to them. He preached to a large congregation on the following Sabbath, and eight more names were added to the enrollment.

Some of the leading men requested to have a young man brought from Constantinople to be a preacher and teacher. Though they put foremost the matter of preaching, it was soon evident they attached more importance to having a teacher for their boys who could instruct them in the Turkish language. They were constantly told that so large and wealthy a community could and should support their own preacher. For this reason and the lack of any vital religion among them, Mr. Carabet's congregation rapidly fell away, though he was diligent in both visiting and preaching, and in about a month he left off for want of hearers. A few for a time attended Arabic service irregularly, but now seldom one is present.

David Strang.

In this city, which contains about 40,000 inhabitants, Rev. Andrew Watson and the native minister, Rev. Makhiel El Bebrane, have been the missionaries. The Word has been regularly preached, prayer-meetings have been held, boys' and girls' school have been carried on—the latter mainly under
Miss Anna Y. Thompson, who has been assigned to this place. Mrs. Watson and Miss Thompson have also spent considerable time, and with gratifying results, in visiting the women from house to house, and teaching them to read the Holy Scriptures. During the year 868 volumes have been disposed of at the book depot, and thus good seed has been cast abroad.

REPORT FOR 1872.

We have great cause of thankfulness for the good health which we have enjoyed during the past year, and for the many opportunities the Master has given us of laboring for the spiritual welfare of the needy and perishing. It is now a little more than four years since this station was occupied by a foreign missionary, and during all that time the word of God has been preached on the Sabbath, either by him, or, in his absence, by Rev. Makhshiel, daily conversations held with the people in their homes and shops, and much religious instruction given in the schools; yet still we mourn over the moral desolation around us, and the manifest and painful indifference to the pressing interests of the immortal soul. Again and again have we thought of Jeremiah's bitter cry,—"Oh! that my head were waters, and mine eyes a fountain of tears, that I might weep day and night for the slain of the daughter of my people." Sometimes we have thought that we have not the proper qualifications for this field; sometimes that the Lord has no chosen ones here; sometimes that He desires us to go to some other town. Occasionally, it has seemed as if there was a rent in the dark cloud, and a bright ray was about to break through upon us. Then we have blamed ourselves for supineness, want of faith, life and prayer, and made a fresh onset, with the determination to sow beside all waters, and wait patiently and prayerfully for the harvest. And though the apparent results are yet small in comparison with some other stations, yet we have cause for gratitude that the Master has not left us without some tokens of His favor, and some evidence that the light is spreading in this town and the region around it.

In the town itself, the various departments of the work have been carried on without intermission. Rev. Makhshiel conducted the Sabbath services during my absence of five months at the Theological Seminary in Ramleh. Sometimes very few attended, and comparatively little good was accomplished, on account of quarrels among the members and adherents. Rev. M. was no doubt faithful in visiting the people in their homes, and disseminating evangelical truth, but his services have not been as acceptable as heretofore, on account of serious misunderstanding with some of those who are attached to our cause. On my returning from Ramleh, it was thought best to discontinue the second service on Sabbath, and visit different families, for the purpose of reaching some who would not meet with us in the chapel; but it was soon found that there existed serious difficulties to the execution of this plan, and it was abandoned. Then a Sabbath school for adults and children was opened, and this has succeeded beyond our expectations. Comparatively few children attend yet, but they are on the increase; while the number of adults nearly equals that at the morning service, and sometimes exceeds it. There is a class for the men, another for the women, one for the boys, and another for the girls. Two persons were received into church membership during the year, one of them a young man of considerable promise. The attend-
ance at the morning service is from 10 to 15 men, from 5 to 10 boys, from 4 to 8 women, and from 2 to 6 girls. We are sorry to miss some old faces, and gladened to notice new ones not unfrequently.

A meeting for prayer and the study of the scriptures is held on four evenings during the week. Occasional instruction is given at the close of the meetings in geography, history and astronomy. The teachers, and three or four others, always attend, while strangers occasionally drop in, and add interest to the exercises.

WORK AMONG THE WOMEN.

Miss Thompson and Mrs. Watson have spent considerable time teaching the women to read, and reading to them out of the scriptures. Seven commenced to take lessons; one, however, through fear of the priests, has discontinued, but we trust she will soon re-commence. Some of the others are learning rapidly, and give good evidence of being able to read the word of God for themselves before long; while others, who are not learning to read, listen with great interest to the simple stories of the gospel. It is hoped that the work in this department will grow, for the women are generally deplorably ignorant.

GIRLS' SCHOOL.

This school was only kept in existence during the summer months, no progress having been made, for the want of a teacher, until Miss A. Y. Thompson came to the station at the beginning of October. Since that time, it has improved in every respect, and is now in a prosperous condition. Miss Thompson says in regard to it,—"I took charge of the school last October. There was an enrollment of 21 at that time, and since then 25 additional names have been added, making a total of 46, the average attendance being 24, but during the past two weeks 30, while the larger girls have generally been very regular in attendance. There are 7 girls reading in the New Testament, 2 in "Line upon Line," 6 commencing to read, and the remainder, being small, are learning the alphabet, or beginning to spell. Nine of them are learning to write, 4 studying arithmetic, and 2 taking lessons in English. In the first part of the year, feeling myself incompetent to give the girls the necessary instruction, Mr. Watson kindly came and opened the school with prayer, and gave the scripture lesson. For some time past, I have had the assistance of Rev. Makhiel, the native minister, who, besides opening the school, hears one class. My largest scholar has also been helping a little with the smaller ones, as the native teacher can only teach the beginners, she herself being one of the taught. She answers, however, to take charge of the girls in the afternoon, when I am not able to be in the school, on account of my own lessons, and teaches them sewing and native embroidery. The scholars deserve credit for their diligence and general behavior, and some have made very commendable progress. They commit scripture with readiness, and sing with spirit and delight. Their religions are as follows: Copts, 36; Muslims, 5; Catholics, 4; Jews, 1."

BOYS' SCHOOL.

This school has been quite full all the year, and the teachers have taken commendable interest in the advancement of the scholars. They have not, however, had the advantage of much training, and are not, therefore, qualified to carry the pupils forward beyond what is simple and elementary; but they are, perhaps, sufficiently qualified for the wants of the school on its present plan, while there is no doubt that
with better instructors and accommodations the school would be well attended, even if the fees were increased. The usual scripture lesson in the morning has generally been given by the missionary, and the usual studies pursued during the year, especial progress having been made in arithmetic and geography. The roll shows the following: Copts, 43; Catholics, 24; Muslims, 14; Greeks, 13; Jews, 5; Armenians, 3. Total names, 102; average attendance, 45.

BOOK DEPARTMENT.

There has been an increased demand for books during the past year, and the demand is still increasing, and extending to the neighboring towns. This is an encouraging phase of the work; and it may reasonably be expected that the reading of the many good books sold will be succeeded by the open profession by some of their attachment to evangelical truth. The whole number of volumes sold are 868, at $285.00, nearly which is double the number of volumes sold in 1871, at nearly three times the price. The character of these volumes will be seen from the following description:

- Scriptures of British and Foreign Bible Society, 161
- "American Bible Society, 49
- Religious books, and a few secular books, from our own Press, 337
- Other religious books from various sources, 67
- Secular and school books, 254

NEIGHBORING TOWNS.

The places visited during the year are:

- Tanta, a city of about 8,000 inhabitants, and the seat of Satan's kingdom in the Delta. This town was visited three times. A few enlightened men were found in it, who are quite bold in expressing evangelical views; but they continue in open violation of God's commands, and make the chief part of their livelihood by working on the Sabbath. A number of good books were sold among them.
- El Mahalleh El Kabereh, a town of about 50,000 inhabitants, and about an hour from Mansura by R.R. This town was visited twice, and a few books sold in it. Three or four inquiring Copts and Syrians live there; but the Copts, though numerous, are generally very ignorant and bigotted.
- Ziftel, on the west side of the river, about 30 miles above Mansura, and Mit Ghaner, just opposite, on the other side, were visited twice, and many good books sold to the people, some of whom showed from their conversation that they had been reading the word. There is a large number of Copts in or near by these places, and they are noted for their spirit of independence, no less than for their bigotry.
- Mit Assas, about 7 miles up the river from Mansura, was visited three times. The enlightened Copt living there still receives us cordially, and manifests his interest in the cause of truth by his good example, and by training up his family in the fear of God. He has taught the females of his household to read, and reads with them, and prays with them: but he has not yet made an open profession of his attachment to our cause.
- Kafir El Lawandeet was visited twice. It is located opposite Mit Assas. A relative of the enlightened Copt just mentioned lives here, and received us very cordially into his family, where we spent nearly the whole night discussing the differences between the doctrines of the Coptic Church and the gospel. We found him well read in the scrip-
tures, and thoroughly convinced that the Coptic Church has gone far astray from the teachings of the Master. His two sons married girls from our school in Cairo. He has furnished his library with the choicest of our religious books, and does not hesitate to use his influence in favor of truth among those who come about him.

Besides these places, books have been sold in Damietta, Sharbeen and Saminnood.

**Observations.**

This region is evidently a difficult field for missionary work: still, if worked thoroughly, there is reason to expect that not a few would be brought to a knowledge of the truth by the free grace of Jesus Christ. What is greatly needed is a native of piety, zeal and tact, to go about among the villages and towns, and talk with the people.

_—A. Watson._

**Cairo.**

In this city, Drs. Barnett and Lansing have had the missionary charge. But in consequence of the enfeebled state of Dr. B.'s health, and especially of the distressing condition of Mrs. B. through chronic neuralgic opthalmia, he was led, under the direction of physicians, and with the consent of the Mission, to leave for Europe early after the last meeting of the Assembly, and thus has been unable to attend to his usual duties. Dr. Lansing had to be with the students of the Theological class for some time at Ramleh, and just as he returned was nearly fatally prostrated with an attack of pneumonia. Ibrahim Yuseph, also, was for a long time in such a low state of health that he could not accept the call which had been pressed upon him to take the pastoral charge of the native church in Cairo.

Under all these circumstances, the mission in this city has been tried. Yet the work was efficiently carried on, and has many cheering tokens for good. Twelve new members have been added to the church. Stated services have been held in the Arabic and Armenian congregations. The schools have been regularly conducted, and each day the Bible was thoroughly read and expounded. In the boys' school, the number enrolled was 137, and the average attendance was 114. There were also two girls' schools, under the care of Miss Johnston, and she has had much encouragement in her work.

Among the women, also, in this city, much good has been done. Mrs. Lansing has given several days in the week, when she was able, to this work, and Miss Johnston and some of the older girls of her school have been engaged in it as far as their other duties would allow. Thus many women, who could not have been reached in any other way, have often had the scriptures read to them, and in many instances they have been taught to read. Sixty-five women are now under such instruction.
During six months and a half of the year, 1,158 volumes were distributed from the Book Department of this mission. The sum contributed by the native church in this place for religious purposes was $654.81, or an average of $11.29 per member.

REPORT FROM CAIRO FOR 1872.

Though the ordinances have been regularly maintained, and the different branches of the mission work for the most part sustained during the past year, this station has suffered more than usual from illness of the working staff. 1st. The latter part of summer before last Mrs. Barnett was violently attacked with that peculiarly distressing form of chronic neuralgic ophthalmia which in this climate often results from a reduced state of the system, and after suffering therefrom all the following winter, and Dr. Barnett's health having also become much enfeebled, they were obliged to obey the orders of the physician, to seek, early last spring, a more bracing climate. They left for Switzerland the middle of June; and, we are sorry to have to say, that the state of their health has necessitated a much longer sojourn in Europe than they at the time anticipated. They were, by last accounts, at Florence, Italy, and unable, as yet, to give any very definite expectation of a speedy return. 2d. The licentiate, Mr. Ibrahim Yuseph, whose settlement as pastor over the Cairo Church we very confidently anticipated at the date of our last report, has, during a large portion of the year, been a great sufferer from a disease which was for a time judged by skilful physicians to be fatal, but from which, in a manner little less than a miraculous answer to prayer, he seems now speedily recovering. 3d. When just at his worst, the writer was prostrated with a severe attack of pneumonia, from which, for a few days, his breath was in his nostrils, and he seemed very near the general assembly and church of the first-born in heaven; but prayer was made for him by the church, and he was brought back. Notwithstanding, it should be recorded that death has not entered our ranks, nor those of the church, except in the removal of three infants; and in this country, where so large a proportion of the children of the natives die in infancy, their coming and going hardly causes a ripple on the even current of ordinary life.

THE ARABIC CONGREGATION has been regularly supplied with the word and ordinances during the year. Mr. Abd al-Malik, the ripest of the theological class, and a former resident of Cairo, and convert of the Cairo Church (though he had been for some time stationed at Alexandria,) was transferred to Cairo for the summer, to take charge of the congregation during the absence of the acting pastor on duty in the Seminary at Ramleh; and he discharged his duty with fidelity and acceptance to the congregation. The ordinance of the Lord's supper has been administered three times during the year, and twelve new members were received. There have been three adult and seven infant baptisms, and three marriages. There has been a very encouraging increase in the attendance on the Sabbath service, though on account of our diminished force we have not been able to support as many services as last year. The increase has been specially manifest on the women's side of the house; and the deep and earnest attention given to the word preached, gives promise of better fruit in the future than we have been able to hope for in the past.
The congregation, without a dissentient voice, made out a call for the licentiate, Mr. Ibrahim Yuseph, and on the back of it pledged itself very liberally to his support; but he could not be persuaded to accept the responsibility. He was at that time in a state of bodily infirmity which would extenuate, though it might not fully justify, his declinature; and it is now hoped, since the Lord has given him better health, that he may see his way clear to an acceptance.

A nightly meeting has been sustained the most of the year in Haret Es Sakeen, by Mr. Abd al-Malik, but it has recently been suspended for the present, on account of a falling off in attendance, and the louder calls for his services in other places.

Having succeeded in securing a much more commodious house than the former one for the girls' school in the quarter of the Esbakieh, a room was fitted up for nightly meetings in it, and they were opened on December 18th for five nights in the week; and these meetings are still continued, under encouraging auspices. The attendance and interest during the Week of Prayer were especially encouraging. From 25 to 40 were present in the Esbakieh, and small meetings were also held in Haret Es Sakeen, and among the Armenians.

The person mentioned in the last report who had been suspended, has been restored to Christian fellowship, after good evidence of repentance. Another, who was suspended the beginning of the year, has not yet given satisfactory evidence of penitence.

The project of purchasing a house for chapel schools, &c., mentioned in last report, was suspended, on account of the re-opening on the part of the government of negotiations for the transfer of the mission house. These negotiations are not yet closed; but more commodious premises for both the congregation and the schools are much needed.

THE ARMENIAN CONGREGATION

is in much the same state as at last report. The pastor is still giving satisfaction, and the handful of members comprising the church are distinguished by union, brotherly love and liberality in giving of their substance for the work of the Lord.

THE ENGLISH SERVICES

have not (owing to the absence of Dr. Barnett,) been sustained during the past winter. This want is less to be regretted, as the past winter, as well as the preceding one, Mr. Potter, an evangelical clergyman of the Church of England, has resided here, and officiated for the English community and sojourners. The corner-stone of an English church was laid a few days since on a lot of ground presented by His Highness, the Khedive, to the community. A Prussian Protestant chapel has also been built the past year, and we trust it may not be long until we be able to add a third Protestant church in Cairo.

THE SCHOOLS

In the boys' school in the Mission house, the average daily attendance throughout the year was 114; the number on the roll at the end of the year was 137, of whom 70 were Copts, 37 Moslems, 10 Syrians, and the remaining 20 of various nationalities. In accordance with the action of the Missionary Association at its meeting last summer, looking towards the elevation of the school to the grade of an Academy, a graduate of the Beirut College was requested from its President, and Mr. Abd En Noor was sent, and we are happy to say that in ability as a teacher, and in Christian character he has thus far given entire satisfaction. The raising of the standard of the school has, however, for
the present had the effect of reducing our numbers. Languages, and especially the English, are the rage with both pupils and parents, but long experience has shown us that their acquisition usually prematurely takes the boys from us and very often not only deprives them of the educational, but also of the religious privileges which we have to offer them. Therefore, when they found that only one hour instead of three was to be devoted to the acquisition of broken English, (which they usually only obtained enough of to make them Sabbath-breaking telegraph clerks or dishonest dragomen,) and that the other two hours were to be devoted to history, geography, and geometry, some of our best boys rebelled and left the school. But in the end 'pigeon English and true science which trains and fills the mind, will find their respective levels.

Up to the time of his late illness, the writer opened the school with the reading and exposition of a passage of Scripture each morning, and he can say that no part of his missionary duty was discharged with more zest and pleasure. The school in Old Cairo was, on account of the inefficiency of the teacher and the consequent falling off of pupils, suspended on January 13th. The school in Boulak is in much the same state as it was at the date of the last report.

Mahommed Mustapha, a Moslem, who for seven years had been first a pupil and then assistant-teacher in the school in the Mission house, opened a school in Boulak on his own responsibility, and carried it on for two months, when, as it was in danger of being closed, and a much more lucrative position was offered to him, we interposed and gave him as a grant in aid the pittance which he had before received as fourth teacher in our school in the Mission house, and with this assistance we are happy to say that his enterprise promises to be a success.

The following is the report of the two girls' schools by Miss Johnston, who has charge of them:

REPORT OF MISS E. F. JOHNSTON.

Some changes have taken place in the Cairo Girls' Schools during the past year, some progress made, and though we have had some trials, we have many reasons for encouragement.

The Ezbakieh school has at present an enrollment of 115, with an average daily attendance of from 75 to 80. The highest enrollment for any one month during the year was 133. The average daily attendance for the whole year is 63. We have in this school one class reading in the Old Testament, three in the New, and one in a translation of "Line upon Line," with two classes in arithmetic and writing. Very creditable progress has been made on the part of the girls, more interest taken in studies, and better order preserved than heretofore. It has lately been found necessary to dismiss one of the teachers of this school, and though we had anticipated some trouble and a falling off of the girls, we are glad to report that the contrary has been the case. The school is in better condition to-day than it has been since I took charge of it. During the early part of the Winter, Miss Campbell, being obliged to leave Alexandria for a time, spent some two months here, when she gave material assistance, not only by good counsel from time to time, but also by her labors in the school.

About three months since we were enabled to secure a large and comfortable house for this school—an improvement long needed, and one having a good effect on the school, besides affording a most acceptable place for religious night meetings.

I have spent most of my time the past winter, in the Ezbakieh school, to the partial neglect of the one in Haret Es Sakeen, believing that it
would be better to have one well conducted, than to spend half time in each, and have neither conducted satisfactorily. This may be considered doubtful wisdom. Our school has improved very much, while the other is about where it was. It helps to show, however, that we need more workers in Cairo. We should either have a school in Egypt for training teachers, or we must depend on teachers being sent from home.

A little less than a year ago it was found necessary to dismiss Miriam Dirnian from the school in Haret Es Sakeen. She left, and took the school with her, except four or five girls. Indeed, the first morning after her dismissal, no children came. Helana Makar, one of the older girls in the Esbakieh school, was put in charge as teacher, and, by visiting the parents, after a few days we succeeded in gathering in enough to make a new beginning. Matters looked a little discouraging, as the hot season was beginning, and we would all soon be obliged to leave Cairo. Seida, head teacher in the Esbakieh school, was sent three days in the week to help in the school, visit among the people, and do all in her power to build up the school. And she did her work faithfully. Coming back the first of October we found an enrollment of 39, the daily average attendance 23. The attendance has been kept up pretty well during the winter, but without much increase. The present enrollment is 37, considerably above that of a year ago, the average attendance 20 to 22. Seida’s health failing, she was obliged to give up work for almost three months, and as I have only been giving one half day in the week to this school, Helana has been left alone. If some experienced teacher could have been spared for that work, we might to-day have a good school in that quarter.

For the improvement of the teachers, I have taken Friday afternoons for a sort of normal class, giving lessons in geography and arithmetic, and general school management.

Although when sent to Cairo, I was appointed to take charge of the two girls’ schools and the work among the women, I concluded, during the past summer, that when I should begin work again, I would give all my time to the schools, and not attempt anything in the other department. But I find the two inseparable. Having charge of schools, I must visit the parents of the children, and this gives opportunities too precious to be neglected. Thus, though giving most of my time to the schools, I have also done what I could among the mothers and friends of the children talking to and teaching them, persuading them to learn to read, holding prayer-meetings for them, etc. Katrine, one of the school-girls attending school in the forenoon, has spent the afternoons in teaching women in their houses. The Thursday afternoon prayer-meeting has been kept up and better attended by the women than last year, and as it meets after school, the girls are allowed to go home or stay, as they wish. Usually from 15 to 25 girls remain. The meeting on Sabbath morning has been part of the time a prayer-meeting, part of the time a Sabbath school, with latterly an attendance of about 30.

E. F. Johnston.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL

in the school rooms in the mission house has been regularly sustained, with an average attendance of 24 and a fraction through the year. For the three months which have since elapsed, the average has been only a fraction less than 40, and the teachers have manifested a renewed interest in this important and promising work.
THE WORK AMONG THE WOMEN

has been carried on the entire year with greatly increased encourage­ment and success. Asul Inlirman and blind Wordeh have been em­ployed all their time in teaching from house to house; and Wordeh, the wife of one of the deacons, though in frail health, has rendered valu­able assistance; and Katrine, an advanced pupil of Miss Johnston's school, has also labored the afternoons the past winter. Mrs. Lansing has given several days a week to visiting the women, for the purpose of securing pupils, and to read and explain the word; and Miss John­ston has given as much time to this work as she could spare from her other duties.

Sixty-five women are now under instruction in the quarters of the Ezbakieh and Es Sakeen. They have generally made good progress, some having read the whole New Testament, others a part of it, and others are still in the primary reading book. Some are also wishing to learn to write; and as they advance in learning to read, an increased desire is manifested to understand what they read, and the visits of the missionary ladies are earnestly sought in several houses for this pur­pose. Numbers of women have been gathered into the female prayer­meetings in both quarters, and several of these attend church with more or less regularity. Besides those under daily instruction, a large number have been visited who, from various causes, could not learn to read, but who were glad to hear the simple gospel message of deliver­ance from sin and its penalty. The school girls have furnished a ready key to Miss Johnston, which might have been more extensively em­ployed, had school duties permitted. Mrs. Lansing, in addition to visiting the wives of members of the church and acquaintances, has latterly been in the habit of knocking at the doors of entire communi­ties; and while she has occasionally met with indifference, she has never been called upon to encounter a rebuff when her mission has been made known.

We have devoted the more space to this department because of its enlarged proportions, and because we feel that with the divine blessing in answer to the prayers of God's people, it will yield an early and abundant harvest. Egypt is, as the prophetic word foretold it should be, "the basest of kingdoms." We believe that our success in this land has, in a great measure, been owing to the depth from which the people have called up for deliverance and help; and the women, who are the serfs of serfs, call up from a lower depth than even the men, and their cry seems to ascend higher.

OUT-STATIONS.

There are two promising out-stations. Sutf, which we have hitherto worked in connection with Brother Harvey, but which is more conve­niently reached from Cairo than from the Fayoum. At late preaching services there, from 20 to 30 have attended, but illness and the weak­ness of our staff have permitted our going only a few times. The other station is Kalioub, north of Cairo, at a distance of 20 minutes by rail­road. An earnest, evangelical missionary from Holland, Mr. Wyland, has been at this place for a year and a half, but his knowledge of the language is still deficient, and he wishes us to assist him in organizing the work. As yet, we have been able to make but one visit there, at which it was evident that Mr. Wyland had done a good work in the way of reading the scriptures and talking to the people from house to house, and in his own house, and that there is a promising opening.
THE BOOK DEPARTMENT.

On account of the absence of Dr. Barnett, the report of the Cairo station can only be given from the middle of June up to the end of the year. The report of the other stations is in full. The following are the figures:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Station</th>
<th>Vols.</th>
<th>Tareef Piasters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alexandria</td>
<td>954</td>
<td>3,928.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damanhoor</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>1,937.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mansura</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>5,735.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cairo, (for 6½ months,)</td>
<td>1,158</td>
<td>6,591.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fayoum</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>1,937.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osioot</td>
<td>1,789</td>
<td>7,668.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koos</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>790.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This sum is a trifle less than reported last year. But last year all Mr. Schlotthauer's sales were included in our report; and this year, in his stead, the B. and F. Bible Society has, for most of the year, had two colporteurs employed in Alexandria, Cairo, and the Delta, and their sales do not enter above. This (together with the fact that the Cairo report is only given in part,) shows an encouraging advance in his department.

THE CONTRIBUTIONS during the year have been as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building Fund</td>
<td>$1,294.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission Work</td>
<td>$242.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor Fund</td>
<td>$332.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armenian Pastor</td>
<td>$48.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$1,916.81

Of this sum, $870.00 were contributed by strangers, and $1,046.81 by natives. Of this latter sum, $392.00 were from native friends in Osioot and vicinity, leaving $654.81 as the sum contributed by the Cairo Native Church, being an average of $11.29 per member.

While we lament that the failure of the call to Mr. Ibrahim Yuseph relieved the congregation from their pledges for his support, and thus diminished the amount directly contributed to the support of the ordinances, it will be seen from the above figures that a commendable liberality has been manifested; and we trust that the church may be made to abound more and more in other as in this Christian grace.

G. LANSING.

The Fayoum.

The mission here has its most important part in Sinoris. The Rev. William Harvey has been the missionary. In this place, preaching, and Sabbath school and Bible class services have been regularly held, and on four week-day evenings the people held meetings for studying the scriptures and for prayer. The boys' and girls' schools have been regularly kept up, and a part of every day's exercises in them was a course of instruction in the word of God. Very happy results have followed the efforts here to reach the women. During the year eight
women were received into the church in Sinoris on profession of their faith, and of the nineteen women now in the membership of the church sixteen have thus learned to read.

At Medeenet, also, the means of grace have been regularly dispensed; and several places in the vicinity, such as Roda, Suf, Tanea, Sanhoor, and others, have been visited, and it is believed there is rich fruit in them all, if it could only be gathered.

Fifteen persons were received into the church in this station, on extended examinations and the profession of their faith in Christ,—two being from Tanea, four from Roda, and nine from Sinoris. A great need here is a place of worship, the house having become altogether too small. And the people here, with a truly noble spirit, purchased an eligible lot, and are straining every nerve to provide the material for the structure, earnestly hoping that their brethren in Christian churches in Europe and the United States will help them. It is a worthy case.

This congregation, during the past year, contributed $241.00, $57.00 being by weekly collections, and $184.00 for the church building. At this mission, also, 387 volumes of books were sold.

REPORT OF FAYOUM STATION FOR 1872.

There has been no change in the working force of this station during the year, the laborers, foreign and native, being the same as in 1871. The teachers of the schools both in Medeenet and Sinoris were sick for longer or shorter periods, so that they were not able for duty in the schools. Still, the different parts of the work were carried on with but little interruption. In the good providence of God, such was my own health, and that of my family, that we were able to remain here during the summer until September, which month we spent in Ramleh.

The Academy in Osioot being closed during the summer months, and the assistant not being needed there, he made himself useful here during that time.

SABBATH SERVICES.

The order of exercises was nearly the same as stated in last report. The S. S. met in the morning, and was taught by seven teachers, members of the church. It was attended principally by the boys of the day school.

The Bible class, consisting of over twenty adults, was taught either by me or one of the teachers of the boys' school. At the same time, a woman's prayer-meeting was held in another room.

Divine service was held regularly every morning after S. S., the audience averaging 101, among whom were occasionally strangers from other towns, who, happening to be here, heard the Gospel for the first time. In the afternoon, the exercises were conducted on the plan of Bible class, most of the audience—children and adults—taking part in committing the lesson to memory or answering questions. The experience of the past few years confirms us in the opinion that this mode is one of the best, adapted to the wants of the people here. The average attendance was 95.
RELIGIOUS SERVICE ON WEEK DAYS.

Meetings were held on the nights of Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday in Sinqris. On Tuesday the lessons were from Acts of the Apostles; on Wednesday, from the Gospel by Luke, preparatory for the S. S. on the following Sabbath; on Thursday the text-book was a "Bible Hand-Book" as a guide to inquirers in the study of the Scriptures, and on Saturday night a congregational prayer-meeting. The average attendance at these meetings was 45.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

Instead of spending the first hour daily in giving instruction to the boys alone, both boys and girls met in the church, and had the benefit of the lesson taken from the historical part of the Old Testament, beginning at Genesis. The attendance of the boys has been regular, and the larger ones have made good progress in their studies. Boys enrolled, 52; Copts, 48; Muslims, 4; average, 32. The fees amounted to $20.00.

GIRLS' SCHOOL.

This school was continued during the year. Efforts were made to secure a more regular attendance on the part of the girls, but without much good resulting from it. Werdy Beshetly has continued teacher, and Mrs. H. has spent as much time as possible in the school. We hope to be assisted ere long by one of the female missionaries who can devote all her time to the girls' school. Enrolled, 37; average, 22.

WORK AMONG THE WOMEN.

Besides the Sabbath morning prayer-meeting, another was held on Thursday, attended by an average of twenty women and the larger girls of the school. Instruction was given them in the great truths of the Gospel, and though they are not far advanced in knowledge, we are not without evidence that some of them have not heard the Word in vain. Eight women were received into the church on profession of their faith during the year. Of the nineteen (19) women now members sixteen have learned to read, and also nine who are still outside read pretty well.

MEDEENET.

There has been no apparent progress in the work there during the past year. Instead of preaching there every third Sabbath as formerly, I made a weekly visit on Friday, and held a meeting which was attended by about twelve (12) persons. The meeting was appointed on Friday for the benefit of the scribes, who are unemployed on that day. Very few availed themselves of the privilege, and these mostly young men, formerly scholars in our school, who evince some regard for the truth, not only by attending these meetings, but also by giving their testimony to the truth before their fellow-workmen in the government offices where they are employed.

Both the boys' and girls' schools were conducted by the same teachers as formerly. Both teachers were sick a part of the time, so that both schools suffered on this account, as there is only one teacher in each school, and we had none to supply the vacant place. There are twenty (20) boys and twenty-two (22) girls. A petition, signed by a number of the inhabitants of Medeenet, begging that the market day be changed from the Sabbath to Tuesday, was presented to the proper authorities, and at one time it appeared that it would be granted; but through the opposition of certain parties it was indefinitely postponed.
Yet we are not without hope that God will hear the prayers of his people, and crown their efforts with success in this matter, in his own time.

RODA.

Wasaf (native helper,) labored there the greater part of the year, and did a good work, instructing the children by day, and reading and explaining the scriptures to those who come to his house in the evening.

I have visited this town twice during the year and on each occasion had an audience of at least forty persons. Of nine members from Roda, five have removed to Suft,—three hours’ distant,—and will form a nucleus there.

SUFT.

This place was occupied last year by Buktor Beshetly, a teacher from Cairo, whose wages were in part paid by a few of the people there,—Suft. After spending about five months, he became dissatisfied, and, returning to Cairo, refused to go back to Suft. A written request was sent by a few of the people begging that some one be sent to instruct them. As the call was urgent, Wasaf was removed from Roda to labor there, and to visit the neighboring towns.

This place has been visited during the year once by Dr. Lansing, twice by me, and also by some of the native brethren both from Cairo and Sinoris.

Tamea, Feddamene and Sanhoor have been visited, and the word of God read and explained as opportunity offered. Two persons from Tamea professed their faith with us since last report. But in the two latter places we have found but few willing to listen to the gospel.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Ten infants were baptized and fifteen persons received on examination and profession of their faith, viz.: two from Tamea, four from Roda, and nine from Sinoris. One of them is a blind man, formerly a teacher in the Coptic School. Though long since convinced of the truth of the gospel as testified to by us, yet he did not see his way clear to make a profession (public) till October 3d. He is now engaged in teaching in Roda, and is supported by the parents of the children and the brethren in Sinoris.

On the 6th of May, a special effort was made by the enemies of the truth to deprive the native brethren here of their religious liberty. Seven of the leading members of the church were summoned to appear before the Governor of the Province. False charges were laid against them, and they were at once cast into the common prison. Attempts were made to extort from them the promise that they would not henceforth testify publicly to the truths of the Bible. This they resolutely refused to do, and, being granted the privilege of defending themselves before the Governor, they stated the facts in the case, which, when he heard, he at once dismissed them, and at the same time rebuked their accusers. The result was the furtherance of the gospel rather than its hindrance, for which we have good cause to thank God, who thus disappointed the expectations of the enemy.

Our place of worship having become too small for the audience, the initiatory steps have been taken towards building a larger one. The native brethren have purchased a large lot, and are now engaged in providing their part of the building material; and we trust that, with the assistance they will receive from lovers of Zion in Egypt and America, they will be able to build a house for the worship of the God of Israel.
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE YEAR.

By weekly collections, $ 57.00
By contributions to Building Fund, 184.00

Total, $241.00

SALE OF BOOKS FOR 1872.

Scriptures, 128 $ 57.00
Miscellaneous, 259 40.00

Total, 387 $ 97.00

William Harvey.

Osioot.

This leading town, in Upper Egypt, is the centre of a large mission field, and is of special interest in the missionary work. The permanent labor here is done by the Rev. Dr. Hogg, Dr. Johnston, and Miss McKown, together with such help as Mrs. Hogg and Mrs. Johnston can render. The special points of labor are Osioot, Moteah, Nakhayleh, Bagore, and Dweyr, and in all these the interest in religious things has been; and is, very great. By the members of the church of Nakhayleh alone, sixty-five evangelistic services were held in the course of the year in the neighboring towns and villages. And throughout the entire year thirty eight meetings for prayer, singing, and the study of the scriptures, were held each week in these several places. In all of these and kindred works in other villages, the Theological students did, and are doing, a great work. In Osioot, the one weekly meeting at the church was given up, that there might be six district meetings in different parts of the city, and each male member was urged to attend one of these as a regular member of it. On each evening the roll was called, and the happiest results followed. During the year forty-four native converts made public profession of their faith in Christ in this province, and now there is here a Protestant community of nearly 1,000 souls, and a membership in the churches of 239 communicants.

In these churches, also, as elsewhere in the Egyptian field, the spirit of active Christian benevolence has been well cultivated. During the year the contributions amounted to $816.51 in gold, and the sales of books reached a total of 1,789 volumes, being considerable more than double the sales five years since.

In all these places, careful attention has been paid to the forming and properly carrying on of schools. Besides the Academy or Institute in Osioot, there are six schools, viz.: four for boys and two for girls. In the Institute, 31 pupils were on the roll. The actual attendance all the time was 25. This school Dr. Hogg opened every morning with religious ex-
ercises and systematic religious instructions. All the expenses of the primary school here the members of the native congregation have borne. Miss McKown has had charge of the girls' school with much to encourage her. At Moteah, Nakhayleh, and Bagore, scarcely less interest has been manifested in teaching the young, and with no less gratifying results.

WORK AMONG THE WOMEN.

This work has continued to receive here special attention. Miss McKown has had it in special charge, and, with assistants, has accomplished much. Over seventy women have not only been visited at their houses, but have been regularly taught to read. Most of these, with many others, have been induced to attend women's meetings for prayer and the reading and studying of the word of God. Twenty-three are now able to read well, and daily do read more or less in the Holy Scriptures.

THE MEDICAL MISSION WORK.

This has been in the hands of Dr. Johnston. Every morning two hours are allotted to a Dispensary service, which is increasingly attended. In the room where patients wait, Bibles and religious tracts and books are placed, and these are largely read. In attending the sick, careful efforts are made to improve any opportunity of speaking for Christ and the soul, and thus this department of the work in Osioot is found to exert a most beneficial influence for the mission, and for the good of immortal souls.

REPORT OF OSIOOT STATION FOR 1872.

The Rev. S. C. Ewing had charge of the pastoral oversight in the work of this station from the beginning of the year to the middle of March. From that time until the return of Dr. Hogg and family from Scotland in October, this department was conducted by native agents, viz.: by the licentiate, Mr. Ibrahim Yuseph, for 2½ months, and by Elder Athanasius for 4 months. Dr. Johnston and Miss McKown were also absent during the hot months of summer. They left Osioot in March and May respectively, and returned together in the beginning of October.

NATIVE CONGREGATIONS.

These are now three in number. The parent congregation was organized in Osioot in 1870. In the following year 38 members withdrew, and became the nucleus of two new congregations, the one ten and the other sixteen miles south from Osioot. The rapid growth of these infant churches during the first year of their organized existence, was without a precedent in the history of our mission. In one year from the date of their formation, their joint membership had increased more than three-fold. The 38 had become 121. The little band of 16 who formed the nucleus of the church of Nakhayleh at the beginning of 1871, increased nearly five-fold in the course of the year. This infant church outgrew its mother, and took the lead among the evangelical
churches of Egypt in point of numbers, as it had already done in calling and obtaining the settlement over it of an ordained native pastor.

The upbuilding during the past year has been rather from within than from without. This was not only to be expected, but to be desired, on many accounts. Young churches, as well as children and plants, of too rapid growth, are likely to be sickly and short-lived. That a goodly proportion of the members of the churches in this district have received the truth in the love of it, and have, ever since they embraced it, been steadily growing in grace, and love and good works, is the united conviction of the native elders of Osioot, the preacher of Moteah, and the pastor of Nakhayleh, as expressed in their Annual Reports, from which this is drawn; and we have no occasion to doubt the accuracy of their judgment, or the truthfulness of their testimony.

In Osioot itself, where the free self-development of the congregation has, to some extent, and of necessity, been hindered by the presence of the missionary, and the leading part which he has hitherto had to take in the management of its affairs, an absence of 18 months of the missionary pastor could not but be felt to some extent. The native brethren, who had charge of the congregation during 13 months, conducted the Sabbath services and night meetings; but the attendance at the latter dwindled down until the nightly meeting became a mere formality. A little life was infused into this meeting by the return of the students from Ramleh; but even the return of the missionary pastor failed to restore its previous vitality. It, accordingly, was discontinued, but six were opened in its stead. The object of this change, and its effects upon the congregation, will be noticed in the sequel.

The Sabbath school had also suffered greatly from want of proper management, and had to be entirely re-organized. The work in the villages had been given up, and the labors of the volunteers were restricted to the visitation of each other's houses, and the holding of meetings in different parts of the city of Osioot. It is a cheering fact, however, and we report it with grateful hearts, that all throughout the long months of absence of the pastor, and also of the theological students, who have done so much for this station, the brethren left in charge worked faithfully and zealously in the discharge of their duties. Not only on Sabbath, but on every week-day evening, they were always at their posts, ready with a message to all who wished to receive it.

The churches of Moteah and Nakhayleh were not so directly affected by the absence of the missionary as that of Osioot. Their Annual Reports, which have been translated and forwarded to the Board of Foreign Missions, indicate that, although their numbers have not increased in the geometrical ratio of three or five to one, as during the previous year, yet the individual members, and, in a notable degree, the elders, have adopted a high standard of Christian duty, and, by divine grace, are steadily aiming and striving to attain to it. In many things, they are still deficient; but all the members, with very few exceptions, have manifested a sincere desire to learn the whole will of God, and to live up to the measure of their knowledge.

ATTENDANCE ON SABBATH SERVICES.

The attendance on Sabbath services in Osioot was about the same as that of the previous year, while in Moteah there was an increase in the average attendance of 35 per cent., and in Nakhayleh of 45 per cent., in that of the previous year. The numbers given in the congregational reports are, for Osioot, 115; Moteah, 125; and Nakhayleh, 145; making a total of 385 souls who meet to worship God in the way of his appoint-
ment every Lord's day. These figures represent the attendance at the forenoon service, and at a part, at least, of the Sabbath school exercises. The attendance at the afternoon service was not so large. In the Osioot Report the average is given at 50. It has now increased to 85. No special mention is made of it in the other reports, the difference at the out-stations being not so marked.

Sixty-six evangelistic services were held in the course of the year by members of the church of Nakhayleh in the neighboring towns and villages. The churches of Osioot and Motceah also engaged in this work during a part of the year, but we are unable to state how many visits were made, or to venture an estimate of the number of those who have thus been sought out in the streets and by-ways, and invited to partake of the gospel feast.

Night Meetings.

Thirty night meetings for prayer, singing, and the study of the word of God were held each week throughout the whole year in Osioot, Motceah, Bagore, Dweyr, and Nakhayleh, with an average attendance of 20 persons at each meeting. The largest meetings were those held in Motceah, the average nightly attendance at which reached the high figure of 65 persons. Several women were able to attend this meeting; and the writer of this Report was delighted to find, on visiting this town, that these women are in the habit of holding a prayer-meeting in an adjoining apartment after the meeting is over. There was a decrease of 10 in the average attendance at the night meeting in Nakhayleh. The pastor reports 40 as the average for the whole year. Both in Motceah and Nakhayleh additional meetings were held in private houses during part of the year.

As already stated, the night meeting in Osioot had greatly fallen off on the return of the students from Ramleh. The reason of this is not far to seek. The leader of the meeting was unable to make the lesson interesting to an audience, the majority of whom were as well versed in the knowledge of the Bible as himself. There was an occasional clashing of sentiment, and a threatened rupture of brotherly harmony in consequence. Indeed, things had come to such a pass that several of the members, and with them one of the elders, had ceased to attend even the Sabbath services owing to the ill-feeling which had thus been engendered; and the first thing which Dr. Hogg had to attend to after his return was to call together the estranged brethren, and have them give to each other the kiss of reconciliation. The next thing to be done was to devise measures for preventing a recurrence of this state of matters on the occasion of his next absence, and it occurred to him that the best way to prevent the native brethren from assembling of an evening only to criticise each others' method of conducting the night meeting, was to break up the one meeting held nightly in the church, and to open as many district meetings as could conveniently be carried on. A meeting was called accordingly, and after a short address in which it was argued that the proper work of the missionary was to set the converts a working, to direct them in their work, and to keep them at it; that it was his work to set copies, and theirs to write them; his to cast in the leaven, and theirs to work it up in the dough, they were told that in conducting the night meeting for so many years, he had set them a copy which it was now their duty to go and write out, each according to his ability. They would still continue to learn; for in teaching others they would themselves be taught, and the missionary would endeavor to direct them, and assist them in their work by sup-
plying them with written notes and comments on the lesson of each night, so that they might be able to produce from their treasures things new as well as old, for the edification of their own souls and those of their hearers.

The proposal met with the hearty approval of the brethren. The nightly meeting in the church was discontinued, and six district meetings were opened in its stead in different quarters of the city. Each meeting was put under the direction of three members, one of them having special charge. Dr. Johnston has general charge of the whole. Each male member of the congregation has been requested to attach himself to one of the meetings in particular; and the roll is called every night. They meet four times each week. After the weekly lecture in the church, on Friday evening, the members who have attended the district meetings during the week are called for, and church members who have not been at least once at the meeting with which they have connected themselves, are visited and asked to give their reasons of absence. The notes supplied by Dr. Hogg are copied for the meetings by boys in the Academy, and these notes, after they have served their week in the Osioot meetings, are sent to do similar service at the meetings held in Moteah, Bagore, Benoob, Mellawi, (80 miles down the river) and in Koos. As these notes can be forwarded by post from Ramleh or even Syria, it is hoped that these meetings will be kept up henceforward throughout the whole year. Many outsiders attend these district meetings who would not wish to be seen attending a service in church. This, however, and the other results that have flowed from this movement, will more naturally fall to be recorded in the next Annual Report.

NEW MEMBERS.

Forty-four new members were received on profession of their faith up to the 31st of December, viz.: 8 by the session of Osioot, 9 by that of Nakhayleh, and 27 by that of Moteah, being an increase of 12¾, 12¾ and 50 per cent. to the membership of these congregations respectively. The aggregate membership of the Evangelical churches in this province now amounts to 239 adult males and females, representing a Protestant community of nearly 1,000 souls. By the transfer of the members belonging to Bagore from Nakhayleh to Moteah, the latter congregation now takes the lead in point of number, with a membership of 86; Nakhayleh follows with 78; and Osioot, which has lost 4 members during the year, comes next with a net roll of 75. Osioot and Moteah are waiting for pastors, and we trust that in little more than a year from this time, these will be supplied to them from the present Theological class. Sites for churches and schools were procured and purchased half a year ago both in Moteah and Nakhayleh, and petitions have been forwarded to the Viceroy for permission to build thereon. The Copts have not lost hope yet of thwarting their purposes; but the brethren in Moteah have made up their minds that they will threaten to rise in a body and leave the town if they are not to be permitted to build a place of worship in it for themselves and their families. Their petition has been favorably received by the Viceroy, and the only hope of the Coptic priests is now to bribe the local authorities. They have succeeded in bribing the Sheikhs of the town, but have failed in buying over the Deputy-Governor of the Province, who is a personal friend of some of our Osioot members. There will still be some delay ere the counter-petition of the Copts is disposed of; but we have reason to hope that all will go well at last. When once the right has been granted by the government to build a
Protestant church, and granted, as this will have been, in answer to the direct application of the native converts, without the intervention of the missionaries or the Consul, the Protestant sect will have been formally acknowledged as a distinct religious organized body in Egypt.

One of the members admitted to the fellowship of the church in this region was a convert from Mohammedanism. He was formerly a slave to a Copt in Moteah, who, on becoming a member and an elder of the evangelical church, taught his slave to read and pray, and gave him his freedom. He was baptized in Osioot on the communion Sabbath, in the presence of 300 interested spectators, Protestants and Copts. The writer of the Osioot Annual Report, in speaking of his case, remarks as follows: "Aba El Kereem was previously a Mohammedan, and a slave. He was admitted to both of the sacraments of the church on the same day; and thus, in his person, the door has been opened in these regions for those who are bound in the chains of a false religion, and also for those who are bound in the fetters of African slavery. His reception into the fellowship of the evangelical church was an embodied type of the abolition by the Christian religion of all distinctions of black and white, bond and free, far and near."

DECREASE.

One of the two blind teachers belonging to Bagore, who joined the church of Nakhayleh in 1871, returned to the Coptic Church, his plea being that no provision had been made by the church or the mission for his support.

Bishai, the ex-Coptic priest whose labors in Beni Allage had been so unproductive of fruit that the missionaries had come to the conclusion to dispense with his services, was suspended from church fellowship for having divorced his wife, and married another woman. The only reasons he gave were that he had lost his only child, and that his wife was old and sickly, and that she had given her consent to his marrying another wife, as Sarah did to Abraham. Many of the Copts approve of his conduct, and he is now teaching a school in Benoob, supported by the "enlightened" Copts of that town.

Death removed to the upper sanctuary last summer a man whose loss will long be felt, not only by the church of Nakhayleh, but by all his fellow-townsmen, and indeed throughout the whole district. At the risk of lengthening out this already long Report, we shall translate a few extracts from the Nakhayleh Report, giving a thoughtful estimate of his character, and a brief account of his latter end.

DEATH OF MR. TADRIUS ABU ZAKLAMY.

This brother was one of the leading men in the town of Nakhayleh, and the head of the laity of the Coptic sect in the whole region. It was no easy matter for a man in his position to renounce the love of worldly honor, and join himself to the small, despised evangelical party. But God, who had called him by his grace, and resolved to use him, not as a Saul, the persecutor, but as a Paul, the preacher and apostle, opened his heart to the reception of the truth when it was first proclaimed in this town by the evangelists from Osioot, and,—like Lydia of old,—he opened his house to the preachers, and then opened his mouth to speak in their defence, and to silence their opponents. After searching the scriptures with great zeal, and attending the services with unfailing regularity for some time, he made a public profession of his faith, and was admitted to the membership of the church. From that day till the day of his death his zeal in the work of the Lord was ever on the increase. He
always carried a copy of the New Testament in his pocket, and wherever he went, and with whomsoever he met, he never lost an opportunity of reading from it, and conversing with all who would listen to him on the great doctrines of the gospel of salvation. His example was greatly blessed, in stirring up the rest of the brethren, especially on the night when volunteers were asked for the village work.

Besides his earnest, Christian zeal, he was distinguished by many amiable traits of character. Notable among these was his humility, by which he often won over to him men of the basest description, who sought to prevent him from reading aloud in the market-place, or in the streets, where he generally spent a portion of every Lord's day. His singleness of purpose and sincerity in the performance of his duties were also very marked, and also the faithful manner in which he endeavored to minister to the spiritual wants of his own household. His labors were owned of God in the spiritual enlightenment of all the members of his large household,—a matter which caused him unfeigned delight during the whole of his Christian career, and which also proved a solace to his family after his decease.

On the day of his death two of the brethren called upon him. He had been confined to the house for only a fortnight, and was still able to sit up on the divan, and none of us imagined that his sickness was anything very serious. He seems himself to have felt otherwise. He asked them to sing the 84th Psalm, in which David gives utterance to his fervent longings for the heavenly home. After they had sung it once, he asked them to sing it a second time. Shortly after their departure one of the elders visited him, and read to him a portion of scripture, and then engaged in prayer; and in the course of his prayer he besought the Lord to remove his sickness, and restore him to his wonted health and strength. When he had finished, Mr. Tadrus said, "Why didn't you say, 'Thy will be done'? Whenever you pray with a sick man like me, always say, 'Thy will, O God! be done!'" He then called his only son (who is now Superintendent of the Sabbath school in N.,) and charged him to prepare rooms for the accommodation of the pastor, and also of the boys' school, until the church, etc., should be built. In a few hours he had left us. Quietly, calmly, and without a struggle, he fell asleep in Jesus.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

The contributions received during the past year for religious purposes were as follows:

From the church of Osioot, $489.57 (gold.) $6.53 per member.
  "  "  " Moteah, 117.17 " 1.36 "
  "  "  " Nakhayleh, 209.77 " 2.68 "

Total, $816.51 (gold.) $3.43 per member.

BOOK DEPARTMENT.

The sales of books during the year were as follows:

Scriptures, 622 vols., $181.06 (gold.)
Religious literature, 901 " 91.87 "
Secular and educational, 266 " 108.12 "

Total, 1,789 vols. $381.05 (gold.)

These sales were effected partly in the book-shop, and partly by colportage. Two of the members of the Osioot congregation colported in the
province, one of whom has for several years been supported by the congregation. The other receives a percentage on his sales. The following table will show the gradual growth of this department since the year previous to that in which the late Patriarch made the famous bonfire of our books in this city:

Sales in Osioot.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Vols.</th>
<th>Sales</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>825</td>
<td>$189.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>261.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>1,730</td>
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<td>1870</td>
<td>1,418</td>
<td>234.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>1,776</td>
<td>308.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>1,789</td>
<td>381.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total, 8,738 vols. $1,679.21

Thus mightily has the desire for the word of God grown and prevailed over the efforts of man to check its growth. The poor, deluded Patriarch has long since gone to his account,—"For all flesh is grass, and all the glory of man as the flower of grass. The grass withereth, and the flower thereof falleth away:—But the word of the Lord endureth forever."

Respectfully submitted,

Osioot, March 5th, 1873.

John Hogg.

SCHOOLS.

The schools in the Osioot district are,—in Osioot, the Academy, a Primary boys' school and a girls' school; in Moteah, a boys' school; in Bagore, a boys' school; in Nakhayleh, a boys' and girls' school.

THE ACADEMY.

No important changes occurred in this Institute during the past year. The session of 1871-72 continued until the first of May, when the theological students left for Ramleh, and most of the pupils from other towns went home to assist in the harvest, and it was then closed for the summer. The native teacher, Mr. Ibrahim Girgis, was usefully employed in the Fayoum during the vacation, under Mr. Harvey's direction. It was re-opened in the latter part of October. An additional native teacher, Mr. Daood Saada, (who spent three years in Athens, Greece, studying Greek,) was engaged and commenced his duties at the opening of the school. He has been specially useful teaching Greek to the theological students; but he has also rendered efficient help in other branches. The course of study during the past winter was, for the advanced class,—chiefly the theological students,—Algebra, Natural Philosophy, Mental Philosophy, Physiology, English, Greek and Rhetoric. For the second class, Arithmetic, mental and written, Arabic Grammar, Composition, Geography, and English. Dr. Hogg opened the school every morning with religious exercises, and a lesson in New Testament history for all the pupils, and taught Mental Philosophy and Vocal Music. Dr. Johnston taught English and Physiology. The other branches were taught by the two native teachers, Mr. Ibrahim, and Mr. Daood. There was an enrollment of thirty-one pupils; but the actual attendance throughout the session was twenty-five, viz.: eight in the advanced class and seventeen in the second. Ten were from Osioot, ten from Moteah, two from Nakhayleh, and three from other places. The attendance of the pupils was very regular, and their conduct and progress good. Two hundred and thirty dollars
were spent during the year in maintaining a part of the pupils in the
school, but it was chiefly given to those who are in the theological
class, and most of those receiving assistance from the Mission rendered
some equivalent service.

The Primary Boys' School was kept open during the whole year.
Four teachers are employed in it, all of whom are members of the
church. This school has continued under the care of native congrega-
tion, which has paid all of the expense—amounting to $225, or about
$19 a month. The enrollment of pupils was about the same during
the year as at the close of the previous year—varying from 70 to 80;
but the daily attendance was greater and much more regular. Thus
the average daily attendance for the whole of 1871 was only 40, but
for 1872 it was 68. The instruction given in this school ranges from
the alphabet to arithmetic, geography and grammar. As heretofore
much attention is paid to the daily religious instruction of all the pupils.

The Girls' School. Miss McKown's report is as follows:

The Girls' School has been in a better state the past year than for-
merly. A few months ago a house was rented in a central part of the
Christian quarter of the city, and since then the number of scholars has
increased. The monthly enrollment has been from thirty-five to fifty,
with a daily attendance of from twenty to forty-eight. The whole
number enrolled since the beginning of 1872 has been eighty-two. I
spend an hour and a half a day in teaching arithmetic and geography
to the most advanced girls, and twice a week after school is dismissed
I teach the teachers and Bible women arithmetic. But the rest of the
instruction is given by Mrs. Werdeh Melaik and Jemiana. Accord-
ing to Egyptian custom, girls are not allowed to go out of the house
except to visit very near relatives after they are ten or twelve years of
age. But during the past year a few girls have broken over this in-
jurious custom and are attending church and school.

There is now a very pressing need of a Training School for teachers
and Bible women, and there is also a fair prospect of a sufficient
number of girls from good families—principally Protestants—who are
able to pay their own expenses—that is, provide their own food, books
and clothes, to justify the opening of a Boarding School.

MOTEAH.

The Boys' School was open during the whole year with the exception
of a few weeks during harvest time. The two teachers have done their
duty, up to the measure of their ability in teaching, reading, writing,
arithmetic, grammar, the Shorter Catechism, and Line upon Line. Fif-
teen of the advanced pupils have gone to Osioot to prosecute their
studies, (ten of these are in the Academy.) The number remaining on
the roll is now about sixty. The want of a female teacher has pre-
vented the opening of a girls' school in Moteah, but a few girls attend
the boys' school.

NAKHAYLEH.

Both the Boys' and Girls' Schools were kept open during the whole
year. The course of instruction given in these schools includes
reading, writing, arithmetic and grammar, and some of the boys learn
a little English. This department has labored under great disadvan-
tages from the want of suitable school-houses for either school, and
also from the want of a teacher for the girls' school. The pastor's
wife has done what she could to supply the latter want, but the sick-
ness of her children, (one of whom died during the summer,) and other
family cares prevented her from accomplishing as much as she desired.
The average monthly enrollment was 85 for the boys' school, while that of the girls' school was only five.

The expenses of both the Moteah and Nakhayleh schools were borne by their respective congregations.

A small school of about twenty boys is carried on in Bagore by a former teacher in the Coptic school, who has become a Protestant. It serves a good purpose as a centre for the work in that town. One dollar a month was paid by the Mission during a part of the year to assist in carrying on this school.

**WORK AMONG THE WOMEN.**

Miss McKown has furnished the following very interesting report of this important work:

The work among the women in Osioot during the past year has been carried on in much the same manner as formerly, namely, by visiting from house to house, by Bible classes and prayer-meetings. There has been a very encouraging increase in the number of those who are learning to read. Last year there were forty, while at the present time there are over seventy. All of these receive lessons twice a week from a Bible woman, and I visit each house every ten or fifteen days. A few are learning to write also. Those most advanced have read through the Gospels, and are now reading the Old Testament, in connection with the Epistles. Besides the above number, there are several old women who cannot learn to read, but who attend church and prayer-meeting. I have two native assistants in this work—one Mrs. Melika Kaldas, who has been employed for more than two years. The other—Loghata—was a Coptic nun, and had been engaged in teaching a Coptic school for several years in Keuch, near Koos. When she connected with our Mission church in Koos, nearly two years ago, her scholars were taken from her. She has now been assisting me for several months, and by her prudent conduct and her knowledge of the truth, she has proved herself a valuable helper.

On Thursday morning of each week I have a Bible class which is intended especially for the teachers, but there are always others present. For the last few months we have been studying Romans. After we have finished this lesson, the prayer-meeting is held. All of the women who are church members attend this meeting with a tolerably good degree of regularity. Also the advanced class of the school girls. During the former part of the year the Sabbath school for women and girls was held before the regular church service, but in order to secure a larger attendance, it is now held after the service, and thus all who attend church remain for the Sabbath school. Generally we have three classes which are taught by Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Wredeh Melaik and myself. By the blessing of God on the use of these means, many of the women have acquired a good degree of Scripture knowledge, and from the good attention they give in church, the questions they sometimes ask, their fervent prayers, and the spirit with which they have borne afflictions and bereavements, there is reason to hope that some have been born of God, and are growing in grace.

There is reason also for encouragement from the state of the work in Moteah, and at the risk of having a lengthy report, I will copy what was prepared and read on this subject by the native preacher at the annual missionary meeting there:

"Much more has been done among the women the last year than during 1871. Since the time when the elders were ordained over this
church a little more than a year ago, they have regularly visited the houses in order to read the Word and pray with the families of the members. And when Miss McKown, in one of her visits to our town, perceived the strong desire of many of the women to learn to read, she made an effort to procure a teacher for them, but failing to do so she set to this work the wife of our preacher, one of her former pupils. The number of women who have learned to read is now twenty-three, some of whom can read the New Testament, and others are still in the Primer. But those who desire to have the Bible read to them are numerous, and the elders continue to visit them in their houses and read and expound to them the Word of God and teach them their Christian duties, and some of the women are regular attendants at nightly meetings for the study of the Word and social prayer.

"Praise be to God who has bestowed this grace upon us. How gladdening it is to the heart of every man to see his wife holding the book of God in her hand, and, after perusing it and meditating over it, pouring out her supplications before God in prayer, and how great will be our joy when we see all our sons and daughters able to read. He who has begun the good work in us is able to perfect it."

I regret to say that the women of Nakhayleh are not making much progress. They have no help except an occasional visit from the pastor, Rev. Tadrous Yusef, or the elders or deacons, and the services. They are earnestly asking for help, but alas, we have none to offer them.

MEDICAL MISSION WORK.

The medical mission work was carried on during the past year amidst some discouragements, but on the whole, with many things to encourage, and with many evidences of good resulting from it. Among the discouragements are the uncleanly habits of the great majority of the people, the entire ignorance and disregard of the commonest rules for the preservation of health, and the universal prevalence and influence of the Moslem dogma of fate—upon the Copts as well as the Moslems—rendering them extremely averse to the use of means for the restoration to health. Still the number of sick who attend daily at the Dispensary continues to increase, with evidence of more appreciation of the services of the physician. Two hours every morning—except on the Sabbath—are devoted to receiving and attending to the wants of patients.

From twenty to fifty or more attend daily, and of this number, sometimes twenty or thirty are present at one time, and while waiting for their turn they often take up and read the Bibles and other books for this purpose, and thus subjects of conversation and inquiry are introduced. I have endeavored to improve the many opportunities thus afforded for speaking a word in season to those who come under my care, and have been much assisted and encouraged in this work by the frequent presence of native brethren. Many strangers from distant villages are brought for a time under missionary influence in this way, and are often induced to attend our evening and Sabbath services while remaining in Osióot for treatment, or with sick friends, and thus a knowledge of the Gospel is spread among persons and to places not otherwise reached.

Some itinerating was done during the winter, but my duties in the Academy during the week, and the charge of the secular business of the station prevented me from visiting the surrounding villages very frequently.

Thus another year with its trials and its failures, its joys and its successes, has passed away. We trust that the church will see in this imperfectly written sketch of our year's work, enough to encourage her to
labor continually for us, and with us by her prayers, and to "speak" to her laborers here by the emphatic voice of increased liberality, "that they go forward."

David R. Johnston.

Osioot, March 20th, 1873.

THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

This very important part of the work in Egypt has been thoroughly attended to during the year. The session continued from the first of May to the last of September. In the studies, Dr. Lansing had his course of instruction in Hebrew and in the interpretation of scripture, Mr. Watson in Theology, and the exposition of the Epistle to the Romans, Rev. S. C. Ewing in Pastoral Theology, and, when once each week exercises were heard in the delivery of sermons, reading the scriptures, and in elocution, Mr. Strang attended, so that all the missionaries in the vicinity were engaged in helping make this right-arm of the mission and of the church in Egypt the most efficient possible.

REPORT.

The professors of the Theological Seminary have to report that seven students attended the Seminary the past term in Ramleh, two of those who had attended the preceding term, having been appointed by Presbytery to labor at the stations, viz.: Abd el Melek at Cairo, and Athanasius at Osioot. The Seminary was in session from the 1st of May to the end of September. Dr. Lansing gave lessons in Hebrew and interpretation of Scripture, and Rev. A. Watson in Systematic Theology and Exposition of the Epistle to the Romans, and during the two last months of the session, Rev. S. C. Ewing gave two lectures a week on Pastoral Theology. On Saturdays, when two sermons were usually delivered by the students and criticised by the professors, Mr. Strang also attended and took part, when instructions were also given in Elocution and the proper reading of the Scriptures. The students all diligently and successfully pursued their studies. Messrs. Lansing and Watson preached alternately to them and the mission families and a few outsiders on Sabbath mornings, and the Sabbath afternoon meetings for conference and prayer, in which students and professors freely took part, were, we think, the most delightful meetings of the kind we have ever attended.

G. Lansing,
A. Watson.

Koos Station

This station, being further up the Nile, has not been as much under the influence of the mission as some other points, but by means of native helpers, mainly, has been made to enjoy many of the means of grace. Members from the church here have also, in that spirit that has largely marked many of the native converts in Egypt, gone out to other villages and places, and sought to make the gospel known. Thus even Luxor and Koorna,—the sites of old Thebes, have been visited, and, through the blessing of God upon the labors put forth, the light is beginning to shine in these long dark and needy places.
KOOS STATION—(1872.)

Buctor es Sayfee has remained at this station all the year, and with the assistance of the members of the congregation has kept up religious exercises on the Sabbath, and to some extent on week days. The pastor of the church in Nakhayleh, Rev. Tadrus Yuseph, and Elder Tannas, from Osioot, visited the congregation recently. There was a good deal of coldness among the members on their arrival, but the visit seems to have been blessed in the awakening of at least some of the members to renewed activity in the Master’s service. The Lord’s Supper was administered, and several children were baptized. The towns of Luxor and Koorna have been visited frequently by some of the members of this congregation, and by the blessing of God on their labors and the labors of others, the light is beginning to shine in both of these towns, and we rejoice in this evidence that the Lord is not forsaking his own people in these places, which on account of their distance from the centres of our operations, and the fewness of our laborers, cannot receive from us the attention that they deserve.

S. C. Ewing.

IV. China.

In this vast field, with its hundreds of millions specially open to American Christianity, we have still but one missionary, the Rev. J. C. Nevin. The past year has been signally a year of labor with him. In a diligent prosecution of his work of securing mission premises, he has succeeded in completing buildings with ample accommodations for one large family, or two small ones. And they are eligibly situated for health, and for convenience in regard to the work. The building of the school rooms and chapel has not been attempted yet. But every thing, as far as done, is such a relief from the long trying condition in which this missionary had been placed, as to be a source of real joy to him, and of increased zeal and devotion in his work.

The whole sum expended thus far on these buildings is $7,617.63. The remainder of the sum raised and sent out for building purposes will be carefully invested until the opportunity will occur for the completion of the school rooms and chapel.

In his report, Mr. Nevin mentions that on his leaving China to return to this country, as he did, in 1870, he deposited to the credit of the mission the sum of $851.74 in one house, and $106 25 in another,—a total of $957.99. And he calls the attention of the Board to the fact that a wrong impression has been made from the statement that about $4,000 were in Canton belonging to our mission. To this, the Board have only to say that it would in no way do injustice to any of its laborers abroad, or make any representations or statements not in exact accordance with what is believed were the facts. In this case, the Board believed that from funds,—say about $4,000,—which had been sent to Mr. Nevin, he had bought a site for the mission-
pany; that on his purposing to return to this country he had asked the Board what he should do with the property and money; that the Board had directed him to sell the property and deposit the money in responsible hands, subject to the call of the Board; and that when he stated to us, as he did, that he had deposited the above sums of money, he had still the property unsold, and that thus there were in reality about $4,000 in Canton for our United Presbyterian mission. Such is the simple statement of the case as the Board regarded it.

In regard to this mission, it only remains to say, Mr. Nevin has not been without evidence of the presence and power of the Spirit of God. One person was led to profess conversion, and was baptized and received into the holy communion;—the precursor, it is fondly hoped, of a large and glorious gathering yet to be made into the fold of Christ from long benighted China.

REPORT FROM CHINA FOR 1872.

I trust it is with no ordinary feelings of gratitude that this report is begun. There are times when we feel a special sense of relief and a glow of satisfaction, which is personally, something wonderful, but perhaps not just the thing to urge upon the attention of others. You will, however, pardon me if I allude to the fact that I am now seated at my desk with any degree of comfort for the first time since my last report was written. A stage of this vexatious secular care has been reached where I can lay it down conscientiously—for a time at least. Were I fresh and funds adequate, I might feel concerned to hasten all the building that we desire to a speedy conclusion. The building season is now past, the rains having just put in an appearance which we know, in all ordinary events, will be followed by months of what we often feel to be unpleasant dampness. Work could be resumed early next fall; however, and may be, notwithstanding what I have just written above. Still, one stage of the whole has been completed, and we feel at liberty to enjoy a perfect rest for the time being. Although the whole year through has been an incessant seige of worry and annoyance, I need not stop to detail any part of it here. It is fit that I should, nevertheless, tell something about what has been accomplished.

And first, in reference to building, the two dwelling houses have been entirely completed in every desirable (i. e., as it seems to me) particular, both as to internal arrangements and external appointments. I felt that it was incumbent on me to make the best possible use of the funds so generously put into my hands; and in doing so to avoid a waste in the extreme of luxurious and fanciful building on the one hand and a parsimonious and shabby structure on the other. There are phases of Christianity—or rather peculiar ways in which its power over and in the life we live and in the lives we see lived, is manifested, which we cannot ignore and be faithful in our day and generation. There is a certain something which we call muscular Christianity, both figuratively and literally. There is too what I have before this denominated material Christianity—i. e., the peculiar way in which it manifests itself through the material elements which it presses into its service.

Notably we see the same principle availed of by the heathen and the Roman Catholics. They make the most for their cause that material
forms will afford, and go beyond what is right in making this to be a part of their religion itself. Protestant churches may sometimes overreach the mark too; but the principle remains the same, and a judicious and substantial evidence of the earnestness, faith, and hope of the church in the material works of God's people must always do good.

I have, therefore, conscientiously and persistently wrought that our mission buildings should be so substantial and of such good appearance as to impress the heathen with the fact that we are at least in earnest and mean to hold on in our work. I have also kept in view the fact that the church had a right to expect me to make such a sure use of her funds as would in all human probability be enduring and not transient or temporary. How far I may have succeeded time will tell. I think I can assure you and all concerned that I have made every cent go to the farthest possible within the bounds of goodness.

My next care was to see that the houses should be of convenient size to meet the possible contingencies of the Mission. Hence care was taken to provide for a large family, or two small ones—if amicably disposed. I have, of necessity, then, studied convenience and economy, doing my best to so arrange the whole establishment as to secure comfort to the inhabitants and durability to the house, whilst I made all I could out of the whole and its parts in an aesthetical way. Whoever comes out may reckon on finding a good house where every advantage for the enjoyment of health and comfort that Canton can afford, may be found. I feel like one escaped from prison when I look back at places where I spent ten years of my best days in China.

And now, lest I might excite undue expectations, let me say this—it must be remembered by any one coming out, that our work demands us to be prepared to occupy any opening, in the country around Canton, that may occur; and in these out-stations we must expect to share considerable hardness. But we expect our premises in the city to be a rallying point, where the exhausted energies may be recovered by a system of judicious alternation in the work—a vantage of consolation that no one at home can appreciate as we can here. Some one reading the above may think that city and country life in their advantages are reversed in China. Let me explain that by country work, as distinguished from that in Canton, is meant life and labor in villages and large towns, where in every respect we must expect a much lower grade of accommodation than in this city—the provincial capital.

As to the cost of the building thus far, I have spent in all $7,617.63. This sum covers the houses proper, together with the needed out-door improvements in the way of buildings, walls, walks, etc., some permanent furniture for kitchen and store-room use, as also pumps, cisterns, sinks, etc. Locks I had to order from home, and one English grate with its furniture for each house I happened on in Canton, at a very reasonable rate. Some of the out-door work could have been delayed until the school buildings were put up, but I thought it best to go on with them at present. As I stated before, I have not thoughtlessly or needlessly spent one penny of the whole amount. The cost of each house stands then at about $3,800, and I guarantee to refund from my own pocket any part of the amount that may be fairly adjudged unnecessary. I am sure that the work could not have been done in any other of our great mission fields so cheaply, as I have had the opportunity lately of comparing notes with several brethren from other fields who have passed through Canton either on their way home or on their return to their fields of labor. So I feel well prepared to assure any one
who may be disposed to speak of our China Mission as important but expensive, that they labor under a very mistaken conception of the true state of the case.

I was unable to attempt anything during the year towards building school rooms or chapel, even had it been in every respect desirable to do so. Reports from the building fund rendered it at least advisable to wait for a season. I am so thankful for what has been done that I see no room to feel a single regret that more was not done—unless it be that no laborers have come to this field of need. The chapel property is rather too small for both school and chapel, and rather large for either alone. We hope that in course of time an addition can be made to it or a more suitable site elsewhere secured. The best course seems to be to make the best of the present condition, and await help and advice and counsel from home. I assure you I am loath to enter upon any further building operations single handed unless the indications for good be very plain—in which case, by God’s grace, I’ll not turn back.

The chapel will be kept as at present. The school room has been enlarged by removing an old dividing wall, and thus rendered more comfortable and endurable. It is hoped that the disposition of the mission premises above indicated, will give more real satisfaction and be more productive of substantial good to all concerned than in any previous year of our brief history.

Owing to the absence of the Agent of the house with which our funds have been deposited, I have been disappointed in getting returns of all the Bills of Exchange received during the year. He will return in a few days, and I shall be able to send a financial report by next American mail. This present statement must be forwarded by the English mail to-morrow morning, so as to be sure of reaching you before the Assembly meets. In the mean time, as soon as I get full returns from the bankers, I shall place the balance of the building fund at interest.

In speaking of the building fund, I wish to call your attention to the fact that you ignore and exclude from your published report last year, my report to you for the close of 1871. And furthermore, in what you have to say about China on page 45 of said report, you certainly draw on a very treacherous memory for the statement that there was a deposit of $4000 in Canton, made under direction of the Board before I left for home. It is at least written down plainly three times in my report dated June 13th, 1870, and repeated in my report February 8th, 1872, that the deposit in Canton was only $851.74 with Messrs. Olyphant & Co., and $106 25 with Mr. Piercy. I feel that your statement is calculated to injure our mission standing, and the more so as you have published the same thing in the columns of the Instructor. We trust you will make the necessary correction as soon and as fully as possible.

Whilst secular matters are on hand there is one point which I wish to bring before you, and that is with reference to furnishing the houses in part with suitable furniture. Ought not the larger pieces to be permanent—such as chairs, tables, cupboards, wardrobes, bedsteads, etc? The English Wesleyan Mission are allowed a sum not to exceed $450, I believe, for each dwelling. The reason is this: in a place where the foreign community is so small, any one leaving temporarily or otherwise is necessarily subjected to great loss in disposing of his household stuff. When I went home I lost over $300 in this way. The only feasible plan to avoid this in any measure is to have the bulk of furniture fixed with the house, the occupant being expected to keep it in good repair. I don’t know whether you have ever had this matter before you or not, or whether the necessities of any of the
other fields render it fitting that you should take it into consideration. I fancy that India is much affected as we are here. I broach the subject not so much on my own account as on that of others who may follow in the work.

There is still another matter of importance for your careful consideration, viz.: insurance. What is your custom in this matter? Some of the other Boards or churches have some kind of a home insurance of their own; how managed I cannot tell. They do their own insuring I presume, however, as many large mercantile concerns do their own insuring. And in connection with this, would it not be wise to furnish each house with a "Fire Extincteur," (I believe that is the name, or something like it,) I mean those little patent fire-engines or extinguishers which a man straps on his back at a moment's warning, and with it does such effective work. There is one known as the Babcock Engine.

These extinguishers are kept by many of the merchants in China in their houses, and in several instances have been of the greatest benefit—just what was wanted, the right thing in the right place. I know nothing of the expense of the engines, but have not the least doubt as to the propriety and good policy of the Board putting one or more of them in each one of their mission houses. The best make I, of course, can't tell; that you could easily have decided at home.

Throughout the year I kept up regular Sabbath service and Bible class—the attendance on either being all that I could have reasonably expected. Of one thing I feel certain, at least, viz.: there was no falling off in these respects from the results and experience of previous years. Nothing has occurred, to interfere in any way with the work, either directly or indirectly. The preaching of the Gospel has been as free and untrammelled as ever it was, and the eagerness of the people to hear and to read as encouraging. During the last two or three years a movement has been set on foot by the natives, which has been denominated the anti-Christian movement. In one sense it is properly named, for whoever is not for us is against us; but in another I think it more nearly coincides with the rationalistic effort in India, of which Chunder Sen is the exponent. The effort here has, however, been rather to uphold their own system of religious philosophy, than to wage open war on the Gospel. Some few of the wealthy and the Literati seemed to be spurred into action by the spread of the Gospel, to undertake the project of hiring men to preach from and expound some of their own books as we do the Bible, and to establish free schools for children as we do. But we have not as yet felt any hostile effect as growing out of the movement. It must do good in the end, for God will overrule it to the furthering of his own cause. I feared it might operate against the reopening of our school for 1873, after so long an interval. But I cannot see that there has been the least impression to our disfavor. The school has been opened and is in progress with better auspices than I had anticipated as likely to be the case. One other Mission school has been opened in a neighborhood where there are two of these native free schools, and the brethren have succeeded also beyond anything they had hoped. During the past few months there has been considerable interest excited both among the native Christians and the heathen by several marked cases of devils having been cast out by prayer and the putting away of idols. From time to time, here and elsewhere in China, such cases have occurred. No evil has ever yet came from the manifestation, and good may be effected. We have been favored by the
visits of several brethren from other parts during the year, and all unite in speaking of the work in general as everywhere encouraging.

The work seems specially interesting in Canton. Our Presbyterian friends expect accessions to their strength this fall, and the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States expect, in a few months, to open a station here. Why should we be behind as a church in our efforts? I confess it is a wonder to me that so little interest is felt in the China Mission. Do not our people see that every year our relations with China are growing closer, deeper, and more vital? Have they no conception of the multitudes on multitudes that are here, and the vast resources they possess for good or bad? A short time ago, one of the Baptist missionaries from Assam, the Rev. Mr. Stoddard, whose success among the Garoos has been so remarkable, while on his way home, said to me, "I never had any just conception of this people before. I'm amazed, and my deep conviction is now that China is the field of the American Church." The very sentiment that I urged wherever I went while at home, and the very motto I would engrave in letters of gold in every church throughout the land, if I had it in my power, "CHINA IS THE FIELD OF THE AMERICAN CHURCH."

In concluding this sketch of the year I must not fail to mention that I have not been left without some evidence of God's power with our work. It was my privilege to baptize and receive into communion one convert. It is the day of small things with us, but the great harvest will yet come. It may not be our privilege to sing with the reapers as the sheaves are bound up, and yet we know that as the wheat is gathered into the great garner, we shall rejoice with the host of heaven.

With hope and prayer that we shall soon welcome one or more of the faithful soldiers of the cross, who ever stand ready to do the Lord's will, I remain as ever, your obedient servant in China.

J. C. NEVIN.

VII. A REVIEW.

The past year has been marked with some things of special interest:

1. THE DIVINE FAVOR.

The lives of all our missionaries have been spared; and though sickness and an enfeebled condition have marked some, yet it is hoped they are all now in an improved state. Nearly all the native churches have had encouraging accessions to their membership of professed converts. In nearly every mission the number of the schools, and of scholars in the schools, has increased, and earnest endeavors have continued to be made to have the Scriptures, which are daily read and studied, be savingly brought home to the hearts of all the pupils. And with the single exception of a painful delay in the churches to forward funds promptly to the treasurer until near the close of the ecclesiastical year, and of thus causing painful anxieties to the Board and to the missionaries, there has been a gratifying disposition manifested on the part of the friends of Christ to
contribute for this great cause. Encouraging tokens have also been given of the Holy Ghost accompanying the Word read and taught, and preached among the heathen.

2. MISSIONARIES.

Including the return of the Rev. Dr. Hogg and family, there has been an addition to the working force during the year of seven persons, viz.: Dr. and Mrs. Hogg, Rev. A. H. Rule and wife, Dr. and Mrs. Patterson, and Miss M. A. Smith. Some, also, and especially devoted, Christian women here at home, are holding themselves ready for any call the church may make for their services in this great work.

With this gratifying statement, however, it should not be overlooked that some have been temporarily or entirely laid aside, such as Rev. Dr. Barnett and family since last June, and Rev. James S. Barr and family within the last few weeks, and several of our weak places have not been filled.

It is a painful fact that the mission in China is not any stronger now than it was ten years ago; and practically the mission in India is weaker, there being then three American and two native ordained missionaries in the field, and now only two American and one native. Surely, in a church that, like ours, has, under the blessing of God, extended itself and increased in worldly goods, and in moral and religious power and influence, it ought to have been that the number of laborers we have among the heathen had been greatly multiplied. Should it not be so?

3. MISSIONARY FRIENDS.

The past year has continued to show the kindness of God in raising up valued and useful friends for our work, some of whom the Board feel, should be specially mentioned. Among them are the following:

Mr. Thos. B. Rich, of New York, has sedulously, and without any remuneration, continued to devote himself, as he had from the beginning of the history of the Assembly, to the treasuryship of the Foreign Missionary funds of the church; and in his kindness to our missionaries, and in the regularity and accuracy of his accounts, he has shown himself worthy of the lasting gratitude of our church.

Charles Arbuthnot, Esq., Pittsburgh, has three times during the year most liberally forwarded of his funds for the help of our foreign work, placing thus the munificent sum of $2,500 in our treasury for this purpose. May such noble generosity have its reward!

As Mr. John Curry, of New York, Samuel Finney, of Mans-
field, Ohio, Thomas Wilson, of Allegheny, Pa., J. P. Scott, of Philadelphia, and others have freely given each his hundred dollars or more, and some have volunteered the pledge that they will continue this gift annually as long as they live, it has been felt that the church has reason to thank God and take courage when her divine King and Head raises her up such friends and helpers!

Abroad, also, most pleasant tokens have been shown us for good.

With his usual enlarged and noble liberality, His Highness, Dhuleep Singh, of England, forwarded early in the year to the mission in Egypt his generous marriage donation of **one thousand pounds** —$5,000 in gold.

Mr. David Stuart, of Liverpool, has repeated during the year his great kindness to our missionaries as they have had to be in Liverpool. Mr. John Caldwell, of this city, has conferred special favors again upon us in aiding us in securing a very marked reduction in the passages of our missionaries by the Cunard Line of Steamships as far out as Alexandria, Egypt.

The different Societies, also, which have so often materially aided us in our work, have shown their usual generous and helpful kindness, and in the judgment of this Board the Assembly will honor itself in expressing its deep sense of the favors thus done us.

4. CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Board are gratified at being able to express the opinion that the number of individuals and congregations contributing to this cause is steadily increasing each year, and there is the strongest ground for believing that if pastors and sessions will only bring our missions before their people with any thing like full information in regard to their number, their condition, their modes of operation, and the call for them in the different fields where they are placed, there would be no lack of offerings and of prayers for this cause. Most earnestly would the Board press this upon the attention of the Assembly.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.—Very many of the Sabbath schools of the church are regularly doing something for this work, and it is believed all would if only pastors, superintendents and teachers would give them instruction in regard to it, and an opportunity to do it.

MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.—In a number of congregations, societies, both male and female, of adults and young people, have been organized, and thus much was raised and forwarded to the treasury. This course has had one great advantage, viz.:
that of having each member of a congregation, in becoming a member of the Society, called on regularly for this offering to the Lord's cause.

Bequests.—During the year the sum of $3,132.85 was left in legacies to this cause, Christians showing still, as Christians always should, that Christ and his cause shall be, at least, one of their heirs.

5. THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS.

During the year inquiry has been made in several instances as to the sending out of young men who have not pursued their theological studies here, with a view of their doing so on the heathen field, and especially in the Theological School in Egypt. The Board did not feel that it had authority to send out for the missionary work any but persons who have, at least, been licensed or ordained; and having consulted with the different Foreign Missionary Boards of this country, and some time since, with most of the brethren in our own different missions, have not felt that it could recommend this course to be pursued.

6. SPECIAL OBJECTS.

During the past year, as previously, contributions have often come into the treasury for special objects—sometimes for a special mission or missionary, or mission work—and, as far as possible, the Board have always been anxious to carry out the wish of the donor. But there are serious difficulties connected with this course. It requires a great many different accounts to be kept—has constant danger of confusion arising among so many different objects—has sometimes the appearance of unpleasant partiality and favoritism, and thus tends to discourage or excite painful feelings among missionaries—and if always strictly carried out, such special gifts would have some missions oversupplied, and some entirely crippled. Most earnestly, therefore, and after much consideration, the Board would urge the Assembly, the churches, and the friends of missions, to forward their contributions to this cause to the General Fund, and the Board will faithfully endeavor to distribute them in every case so as most to promote the great work we love in all its parts and details, as each has necessity or occasion.
VIII. RECOMMENDATIONS.

That the Assembly may have before it some particular items for its attention and action, the Board specially recommend the following things for adoption:

First.—That, as in various ways, the Divine favor has been manifested towards our work during the past year, the General Assembly call upon the churches under its care, and the friends of missions to thank God, take courage, and go forward in the work with increased prayerfulness, liberality and zeal.

Second.—That the thanks of the General Assembly be given by name to the generous friends who have been mentioned in this Report for their important aid; and also to the British and Foreign and the American Bible Societies, and the American Tract Societies, for their liberal grants of copies of the Holy Scriptures, Tracts, and other religious publications, for circulation by our different missionaries; also to the Ladies’ Missionary Society, Paisley, Scotland, for largely helping to sustain the girls’ school in Alexandria; and to the Turkish Missions Aid Society, for help to our missions up the Mediterranean.

Third.—That as all our missions have been founded on the conviction that they were needed, and shall be sustained, and as all the appropriations made by the Assembly are based on estimates from the missions, and are such as will meet the calls of each, and any thing separate or outside of this tends to divert or distract from the general work, and often produces unpleasant results; therefore, special objects or funds shall not, ordinarily be authorized or encouraged; that each mission be instructed to forward in its estimates any object, common or special, requiring funds, and the amount; and that all the churches, missionary societies, Sabbath schools and friends of missions be urged to send their offerings to the general fund, that the Board may disburse them according to the appropriations of the Assembly.

Fourth.—That in view of the importance of having a place of summer resort in the bracing and salubrious atmosphere of a mountain residence, for such of our missionaries in Syria and Egypt as may be able to visit it, the Assembly approve of the action of the Board in purchasing the property at Bludan, on Mt. Lebanon, for the use of those missions.

Fifth.—That inasmuch as the financial accounts and the Book Department of the mission in Egypt have now become so extensive as to have each require much of the time of a missionary, while both might be fully attended to by a properly qualified layman; therefore, the Assembly is urged to instruct the Board to seek such a person and appoint him to this service, that thus no missionary may be compelled to turn aside from the missionary work of making the gospel known to attend to secular work.

Sixth.—In view of the pressing calls from some of our missions for both male and female laborers, the church will send out, Divine Providence enabling, during the ensuing year, at least two male missionaries and one female to India, one of each to China, and one female to Syria, if called for, and that the Board be instructed to find, if possible, persons suitably qualified, physically and otherwise, for this service, and send them, together with any other that the emergencies of the case and the indications of Providence call for, and that the faithfulness and mercy of God may provide.
Seventh.—That the following sums be appropriated by the General Assembly for the ensuing year, viz.:

To Syria, $3,753; India, $16,695; Egypt, $30,628; China, $1,500; salaries of two new missionaries, $2,400; outfits for them, $800; salaries for two female missionaries, $1,000; outfits for them, $600; travelling of new missionaries, $1,500; miscellaneous, $800; total, $59,676. Adding premiums on gold and exchange, which will average 25 per cent., would make the amount needed in currency $73,846.

This sum is large; but it is due to the Board to mention that it arises in large measure from the painful fact that some of the missions were forced to borrow during the past year, and now that indebtedness, as well as others that have been accruing before, must be provided for. Besides this, the Board have included in these appropriations every thing estimated or called for by the missions, so that there should not be any occasion for any special object before the churches; but that all might freely and fully forward to the general treasury.

Eighth.—That the Assembly most earnestly urge upon all the churches under its care to have their contributions for the Foreign Missionary work forwarded to the Treasurer without waiting until towards the close of the ecclesiastical year. Most serious consequences follow this delay. The Treasury is thus forced to be empty and overdrawn—the missionaries are subjected to great inconveniences and trials—and where money has to be borrowed, it often can be done only at enormous losses for interest.

Ninth.—That in view of the importance of having the statements and reports from the different missions, as they are arranged in the Annual Report, read as widely as possible among our people, and thus all be fully informed of the condition and calls of our foreign work; therefore, the Board of Foreign Missions be instructed to publish, at least, 3,000 copies of the Annual Report; that a copy be sent to every minister of our church; that every congregation that shall contribute to the Foreign Mission Fund shall receive, without charge, as many copies as can be spared for general circulation among them; and that every pastor be urged to bring that Report before his people, and have it as widely read as possible.


Respectfully submitted,

W. W. BABB, President.

J. B. DALES, Cor. Sec.

Philadelphia, May 1st, 1873.
## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

**For Year ending April 30th, 1873.**

### RECEIPTS.

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### EXPENDITURES.

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<td>Purchase of Bludan Property, Syria Mission</td>
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$55,164.39

Balance in hand April 30th, 1873, 6,192.50 $61,356.89
ACTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

At its meeting in Philadelphia, May 30th, 1873, the General Assembly appointed the following Committee on Foreign Missions:—Ministers, J. P. Lytle, Jos. McHatton, F. Church, Jas. S. Barr. Elder, Henry Harrison. The Report of the Board of Foreign Missions was referred to this Committee, and after consideration the Committee presented the following report, which was unanimously adopted:—

REPORT ON FOREIGN MISSIONS.

It is the judgment of your Committee, that the inception, prosecution, and successful working of Foreign Missions, is one of the signs of the last times, and that the abundant blessing with which the Head of the Church has already crowned missionary labor in foreign fields, is but an earnest of that outpouring of the Holy Spirit which will fill the earth with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea. While a remarkable blessing has attended the missionary operations of all the different branches of the Church, it is believed that in none of them has it appeared more conspicuously and encouragingly, than in those under the direction and care of the United Presbyterian Church. It is the unanimous opinion of those who have had the best opportunity to judge, that in efficient organization and successful working, the missions of our Church are not exceeded by any in the field. We would, therefore, be not only recreant in duty, but ungrateful to our Divine Master who has gone before, and led us in the way, did we not prosecute this work with renewed energy and zeal, and much more were we to hesitate, or think of turning back. To maintain the advantage we have gained in the fields occupied by us, and press forward to new conquests in the cause of our Master, is our evident and imperative duty. Nothing is better calculated to discourage the hearts and weaken the energies of our missionaries, and dampen the ardor, paralyze the efforts, and diminish the liberality of our people, than continued discussions in regard to the impracticability of carrying forward our missionary work. It may be well to consider that, even if we did sound a retreat, there is One, Christ himself, who will not leave the field.

Your Committee present the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1st. That our thanks are due, and are hereby tendered, to the members of the Board of Foreign Missions, and especially to the efficient Corresponding Secretary, Rev. John B. Dales, D. D., for the faithful manner in which they have discharged the trust committed to them by the Assembly.

2d. That our thanks are due, and are hereby tendered, to Mr. T. B. Rich, of New York, Treasurer of the Board, for the efficient and satisfactory management of its funds. And that we take pleasure in mentioning the names of the following friends who have, during the year, materially aided our missions by their generous contributions, and other valuable services:

Charles Arbuthnot, Esq., of Pittsburgh; Messrs. John Curry, of New York; Samuel Finney, of Mansfield, Ohio; Thomas Wilson, of Allegheny, Pa.; J. P. Scott, of Philadelphia; David Stuart, of Liverpool, England, and John Caldwell, of Philadelphia; and also to the various Missionary, Bible and Tract Societies, which have kindly continued the
liberality of former years. It deserves special mention that His Highness, the Prince Dhuleep Singh, of England, has continued his generous marriage donation to our Mission in Egypt of $5,000 in gold—a shining example of liberality which has attracted the attention of the Christian world.

3d. That we call attention to, and strongly urge upon the consideration of the Church, the following recommendations of the Board:

"3d. That as all our missions have been founded on the conviction that they were needed, and shall be sustained, and as all the appropriations made by the Assembly are based on estimates from the missions, and are such as will meet the calls of each, and any thing separate or outside of this tends to divert or distract from the general work, and often produces unpleasant results; therefore, special objects or funds shall not, ordinarily, be authorized or encouraged; that each mission be instructed to forward in its estimates any object, common or special, requiring funds, and the amount; and that all the Churches, Missionary Societies, Sabbath schools and friends of missions, be urged to send their offerings to the general fund, that the Board may disburse them according to the appropriations of the Assembly.

"4th. That in view of the importance of having a place of summer resort in the bracing and salubrious atmosphere of a mountain residence, for such of our missionaries in Syria and Egypt as may be able to visit it, the Assembly approve of the action of the Board in purchasing the property at Bludan, on Mt. Lebanon, for the use of those missions.

"5th. That inasmuch as the financial accounts, and the Book Department of the mission in Egypt, have now become so extensive as to have each require much of the time of a missionary, while both might be fully attended to by a properly qualified layman; therefore, the Assembly is urged to instruct the Board to seek such a person and appoint him to this service, that thus no missionary may be compelled to turn aside from the missionary work of making the gospel known to attend to secular work.

"6th. In view of the pressing calls from some of our missions for both male and female laborers, the Church will send out, Divine Providence enabling, during the ensuing year, at least two male missionaries and one female to India, one of each to China, and one female to Syria, if called for; and that the Board be instructed to find, if possible, persons suitably qualified, physically and otherwise, for this service, and send them, together with any other that the emergencies of the case and the indications of Providence call for, and that the faithfulness and mercy of God may provide.

"7th. That the following sums be appropriated by the General Assembly for the ensuing year, viz.:

To Syria, $3,753; India, $16,695; Egypt, $30,628; China, $1,500; salaries of two new missionaries, $2,400; outfits for them, $800; salaries for two female missionaries, $1,000; outfits for them, $600; travelling of new missionaries, $1,500; miscellaneous, $800; total, $59,676. Adding premiums on gold and exchange, which will average 25 per cent., would make the amount needed in currency, $73,846.

"8th. That the Assembly most earnestly urge upon all the Churches under its care to have their contributions for the Foreign Missionary work forwarded to the Treasurer, without waiting until towards the close of the ecclesiastical year. Most serious consequences follow this delay. The Treasury is thus forced to be empty and overdrawn—the missionaries are subjected to great inconveniences and trials—and
where money has to be borrowed, it often can be done only at enormous losses for interest.

"5th. That in view of the importance of having the statements and reports from the different missions, as they are arranged in the Annual Report, read as widely as possible among our people, and thus all be fully informed of the condition and calls of our Foreign work; therefore, the Board of Foreign Missions be instructed to publish at least 3,000 copies of the Annual Report; that a copy be sent to every minister of our Church; that every Congregation that shall contribute to the Foreign Mission Fund shall receive, without charge, as many copies as can be spared for general circulation among them; and that every pastor be urged to bring that report before his people, and have it as widely read as possible."

4th. That it is recommended to the Board to follow the suggestion presented in their report, that when it becomes indispensable to borrow money to relieve the pressing wants of our Missionaries, that it be done at home, and by the Board, and on the best available terms.

5th. That it is strongly urged on Presbyteries not to recommend to the Board for appointment to missionary work, any one not established in the principles of our public profession, and who, therefore, cannot reasonably be expected to co-operate harmoniously and efficiently with those already in the field.

6th. That Rev. W. C. Jackson, and Messrs. William Getty and Thomas Stinson, whose term of office expires at this meeting of the Assembly, be re-elected members of the Board.

ADDRESS OF MISSIONARIES.

Rev. J. F. Patterson, M.D., Canonsburgh, Pa.
Rev. James S. Barr, Gujranwalla, North India.
Miss Eliza Calhoun,
Rev. Samuel Martin, Sealotto, North India.
Rev. J. C. Nevin, Canton, China.
Rev. G. Lansing, D.D., " ".
Rev. Andrew Watson, " ".
Miss E. F. Johnston, " ".
Miss M. A. Smith, " ".
Miss M J. McKown, " ".
Rev. William Harvey, Medeenet el Fayoum.
Miss Anna Y. Thompson, " ".
Rev. S. C. Ewing, " ".
Miss T. M. Campbell, " ".
D. R. Johnston, M.D., Mansura, ".
RATES OF POSTAGE.

The following are the rates of postage on letters and newspapers, to be *pre-paid* in all cases:

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<th>Destination</th>
<th>British Mail, via Southampton</th>
<th>Via San Francisco, monthly</th>
<th>Open Mail, via Southampton</th>
<th>Via Southampton,</th>
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*All letters for Egypt should be addressed to care of American Mission.*

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BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Letters relating to Missions may be addressed to Rev. J. B. Dales, D. D., Corresponding Secretary, 1628 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

Letters containing remittances of money, or relating to finances, should be addressed to Thomas B. Rich, Esq., Treasurer, 190 Elizabeth Street, New York.

---

FORM OF BEQUEST.

"I do give and bequeath the sum of **dollars** to the Board of Foreign Missions of the United Presbyterian Church of North America."

Or, if the bequest be of real estate, as follows:

"I do give, devise and bequeath all that (describing the property,) unto the Board of Foreign Missions of the United Presbyterian Church of North America, to have and to hold, to them and their successors for ever."

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This Board was incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, April 12th, 1866.

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RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

*Resolved:* That every member of the church should contribute weekly on the Lord's day as God hath prospered.

*Resolved:* That all the contributions of churches, Sabbath schools and societies shall be made through the Financial Agents of Presbyteries.

*Resolved:* That the Financial Agents of Presbyteries be instructed to remit *quarterly* any moneys in their hands for the different Boards of the church.
CONSTITUTION

OF THE

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Adopted by the General Assembly, May, 1859.

I. There shall be a Board of Foreign Missions, appointed by and amenable to the Assembly.

II. It shall consist of nine members, who shall hold their office three years, and five of whom shall constitute a quorum. Of those first chosen, three shall go out of office annually in the order of their names; and thereafter three shall be annually elected by the Assembly.

III. The Board shall be located in the City of Philadelphia.

IV. The Board shall meet quarterly, and as much oftener as necessary, and shall hold its first meeting on the third Tuesday of June, 1859, at ten o'clock, A. M., in the Second Church.

V. The Board shall have power to fill any vacancies occurring therein during the year and shall be styled, "The Board of Foreign Missions of the United Presbyterian Church of North America."

VI. To this Board shall be intrusted, with such directions and instructions as may from time to time be given by the Assembly, the superintendence of the Foreign Missionary operations of the Church.

VII. The Board shall make to the Assembly an annual report of its proceedings, its condition, and its needs, and shall submit for approval such plans and measures as shall be deemed necessary and useful.

VIII. To the Board shall belong the duty, though not the exclusive right, of nominating to the Assembly Missionaries and Agents, and of designating fields of labor; to them shall belong the duty of receiving the reports of the Corresponding Secretary; of giving him needful directions in reference to all matters of business and correspondence intrusted to him; of preparing for the Assembly estimates of all appropriations and expenditures of money; and of taking the particular direction and oversight of the Foreign Missionary work—subject to the revision and control of the Assembly.

IX. All property, houses, lands, tenements, and permanent funds, belonging to the Board, shall be taken in the name of the Trustees of the Assembly, and held in trust by them for the use and benefit of "The Board of Foreign Mission of the United Presbyterian Church of North America."

X. The Board shall have power to enact its own By-Laws.

XI. This Constitution shall not be changed unless by a vote of two-thirds of the General Assembly present at any of its sessions, of which notice shall be given at least one day previously.

XII. The Board shall submit an extract of its condition, proceedings, wants and plans, to the several Synods of the Church at their annual meetings.

P. Bullions, Moderator,
James Prestley, Stated Clerk,
STATISTICS OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

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| EGYPT            |             |           |             |         |       |          |           |                |               |             |              |             |            |              |              |      |          |                |                |                       |                     |        |          |       |                         |                    |                  |                  |                  |                        |                  |                  |
| Alexandria       | 1857        | 2         | 3           | 5       | 5     |          |           |                |               |             |              |             |            |              |              |      |          |                |                |                       |                     |        |          |       |                         |                    |                  |                  |                  |                        |                  |                  |
| Manmaura         | 1860        | 1         | 3           | 3       | 3     |          |           |                |               |             |              |             |            |              |              |      |          |                |                |                       |                     |        |          |       |                         |                    |                  |                  |                  |                        |                  |                  |
| Cairo            | 1865        | 1         | 2           | 3       | 3     |          |           |                |               |             |              |             |            |              |              |      |          |                |                |                       |                     |        |          |       |                         |                    |                  |                  |                  |                        |                  |                  |
| Mosta-net, fayoum | 1860        | 1         | 2           | 3       | 3     |          |           |                |               |             |              |             |            |              |              |      |          |                |                |                       |                     |        |          |       |                         |                    |                  |                  |                  |                        |                  |                  |
| Mokattab, fayoum | 1865        | 2         | 3           | 5       | 5     |          |           |                |               |             |              |             |            |              |              |      |          |                |                |                       |                     |        |          |       |                         |                    |                  |                  |                  |                        |                  |                  |
| Nakhlayth        | 1865        | 1         | 3           | 4       | 4     |          |           |                |               |             |              |             |            |              |              |      |          |                |                |                       |                     |        |          |       |                         |                    |                  |                  |                  |                        |                  |                  |
| Koos             | 1866        | 2         | 3           | 5       | 5     |          |           |                |               |             |              |             |            |              |              |      |          |                |                |                       |                     |        |          |       |                         |                    |                  |                  |                  |                        |                  |                  |
| Total            |             | 7         | 12          | 20      | 20    |          |           |                |               |             |              |             |            |              |              |      |          |                |                |                       |                     |        |          |       |                         |                    |                  |                  |                  |                        |                  |                  |

| INDIA            |             |           |             |         |       |          |           |                |               |             |              |             |            |              |              |      |          |                |                |                       |                     |        |          |       |                         |                    |                  |                  |                  |                        |                  |                  |
| Sealkote         | 1838        | 1         | 1           | 1       | 1     |          |           |                |               |             |              |             |            |              |              |      |          |                |                |                       |                     |        |          |       |                         |                    |                  |                  |                  |                        |                  |                  |
| Zafferwal        | 1856        | 2         | 3           | 5       | 5     |          |           |                |               |             |              |             |            |              |              |      |          |                |                |                       |                     |        |          |       |                         |                    |                  |                  |                  |                        |                  |                  |
| Gujranwala       | 1859        | 2         | 3           | 5       | 5     |          |           |                |               |             |              |             |            |              |              |      |          |                |                |                       |                     |        |          |       |                         |                    |                  |                  |                  |                        |                  |                  |
| Gurdaspore       | 1872        | 1         | 3           | 4       | 4     |          |           |                |               |             |              |             |            |              |              |      |          |                |                |                       |                     |        |          |       |                         |                    |                  |                  |                  |                        |                  |                  |
| Total            |             | 3         | 4           | 7       | 7     |          |           |                |               |             |              |             |            |              |              |      |          |                |                |                       |                     |        |          |       |                         |                    |                  |                  |                  |                        |                  |                  |

| CHINA            |             |           |             |         |       |          |           |                |               |             |              |             |            |              |              |      |          |                |                |                       |                     |        |          |       |                         |                    |                  |                  |                  |                        |                  |                  |
| Canton           | 1859        | 1         | 2           | 3       | 3     |          |           |                |               |             |              |             |            |              |              |      |          |                |                |                       |                     |        |          |       |                         |                    |                  |                  |                  |                        |                  |                  |
| Total            |             | 13        | 15          | 30      | 30    |          |           |                |               |             |              |             |            |              |              |      |          |                |                |                       |                     |        |          |       |                         |                    |                  |                  |                  |                        |                  |                  |

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