SOUTHERN MOROCCO MISSION
FOUNDED 1888

REVIEW OF THE WORK 1924
Our Lord had compassion. The crowds were around Him
As sheep without shepherd, all scattered and lost;
He bore with their scorning, He pitied and taught them,
And love counted not what redemption would cost.

Our Lord has compassion. He cares for Morocco,
Where Islam’s dim moonlight of worship and prayer
Blights young men and maidens; where sad, weary women
Are crushed beneath burdens, too heavy to bear.

Still He has compassion. His love never changes—
The love that despaired the dark Cross and its shame;
God’s love that is waiting to bless and to save them,
The love that calls us to go forth in His Name.

The Master is speaking. Pray ye for more labourers,
The harvest is great but the reapers are few.
Alone with the Master, oh, servant of Jesus;
And with the great need ask Him, “What shall I do?”

Morosador. MARY KITCHE
Southern Morocco Mission.

IN accordance with our usual custom we are sending this brief account of the work which has been carried on by our missionaries in Southern Morocco during the past year. It is a matter that calls for praise that for thirty-six years our missionaries have been enabled to bear testimony to the grace of God, as revealed in Jesus Christ our Lord, among the darkened Moslems of Morocco. The results of this faithful and persistent sowing of the seed cannot be estimated by any human calculation. Many thousands of Moslems, Jews, and Europeans—men, women, and children—have heard repeatedly the story of the love of Jesus; have seen its power exemplified in the lives of those who are its Heralds, and in some measure, at least, have felt its power in their own hearts. Who can tell how many may have believed unto salvation? It may be that He who will not quench the smoking flax sees a spark of flame in hearts which to us appear altogether unillumined, and in His own time will make it manifest. There are those who give abundant evidence of the reality of the new life which has come to them, and when asked the cause make answer in the words of one of old, "It was Jesus who made me whole." The Gospel has evidenced itself in their lives as the power of God, and they are rejoicing in the great discovery.

On the multitudes who have heard and understood the Gospel message in their minds, but who have so far made no outward response, the Spirit of God may at any moment, in answer to faith and prayer, fall in convicting and constraining grace, leading to definite decision for Christ. Here is a great field for intercessory prayer. Let prayer arise unceasingly that those who know the truth, who have heard and seen, may have grace to rise up and follow Jesus.

The changed attitude of the natives to
the missionaries is an encouraging feature, which is increasingly evident. It was not always so. There are those on the field to-day who have in past days experienced the hatred of the people in being stoned and cursed. Now the natives trust the missionaries as they will not even trust their own relatives. This gives opportunity for magnifying the grace of the Saviour, and for testifying to His power to save.

The opportunities for aggressive evangelistic service have never been so manifest and manifold as at the present moment, and call for intensified effort on the part of every one who has felt the burden of Morocco's needs. The needs are clamant and appealing, and call for earnest and prayerful effort.

The Field.

The sphere in which, in the providence of God, the Mission has been called to serve is one of peculiar hardness, for wherever the religion of the false prophet has penetrated, the difficulties confronting the Christian missionary are greatly increased. But it is a high honour to be called by the Master to serve Him "in one of the hardest fields in the world." That the workers have realised this privilege and honour is evidenced by their patient continuance and devoted service in the ministry of the Word.
This darkest corner of the dark continent was until recent years utterly neglected by the Church of Jesus Christ. For centuries it lay at our very doors in all the unrelied darkness of Islam. When the Church at long last awoke to the fact of the hitherto neglected command of our risen Lord to evangelise all nations, other lands rather than Morocco had prior claim. Hundreds of missionaries on the northern and western borders, on their way to distant fields, passed Morocco "on the other side." Generation after generation came and passed and still the people lived in the shadow of death. Shall we ever forget the words of a native convert, who said to a missionary. "Just to think that my father lived all his days in this town, so near to Britain, and never once heard of the love of God, in sending His Son to be the Saviour of the world?" In 1888 our first workers left to witness for Christ among these darkened and long-neglected people. The question, "What are they among so many?" might well have been asked by those who had never felt the dire need of these lands. It was a venture of faith. The workers, contemplating the difficulties of their task, of which they were well aware, might have said with the quiet assurance begotten of faith, "We are not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ, for it is the power of God." They were confident that God, who had begun this good work in them, would perform it till the day of Jesus Christ. They required the stimulus of this high confidence, for the early years were sorely testing to their faith. But little by little a footing was gained in this inhospitable field. Now the stones have been gathered out, the seed has been sown, and in prayerful expectation the workers are waiting and working in view of the days of reaping, which shall surely come.

During these years the country itself has greatly changed. The advent of civilising agencies has broken down the separating walls of superstition, and has brought the people into closer contact with the missionaries. These agencies contain all the good and ill which go to make up what is called civilisation. Railways now connect several of the main cities; motors run on well-made
roads; there is telegraphic and telephonic communication; schools, dispensaries and hospitals, better housing conditions—these and many other reforms are all for good. Among the agencies which are the unfavourable products of civilisation may

![Miss Alderson Vaccinating Children](image)

be mentioned the public-house—shamelessly introduced by Europeans among a native population who are exhorted by their religion to follow the principles of total abstinence from all intoxicating drink; low-class picture houses, Sunday sport and desecration of the Lord's Day, and many other undesirable elements.

There are now five mission stations—Marraksh, Azemmour, Mazagan, Saffi, and Mogador. The city of Marraksh is situated in the great plain at the foot of the Atlas Mountains, and is surrounded by palm, olive, and other fruit trees. It is the emporium of a large district. Any day there may be found in its streets Moorish, Jewish, and European residents, Arabs from the plains, and Shluh from the Atlas regions. It is thus an important centre for missionary activity, and the missionaries have not been slow to avail themselves of every opportunity for Gospel testimony.
The other four stations are likewise centrally situated, all being key places to wide districts. At these stations the missionaries have manifold opportunities for witnessing for Christ.

The Work.

A work of far-reaching import is being carried on daily in the dispensaries. From the early hours of the morning the patients begin to gather, and when the door is opened a large company files into the waiting room. What a motley crowd they are! Judging from the hopeless condition of many of the sufferers, whose ailments have been for long chronic and incurable, they must have unlimited faith in the power of the missionaries to do them good. Others, they say, have been helped on the way to betterment, and so, why not they? It is pathetic to look at these men and women whose bodies have been wrecked by sin and neglect, and whose suffering has been unmitigated by kindness or Christian care. But they are all here present in a Christian dispensary, and for a time under the influence of those who love them for the Lord's sake. What an opportunity there is here for commending the Gospel by word and deed! "When He saw the multitudes He was moved with compassion," and still, through the instrumentality of His servants, He continues this gracious work of healing. In carrying on this service, what patience is needed by the workers! Oftentimes labouring in the dispensaries in the intense African heat, dressing wounds, unspeakably foul, alleviating long-borne burdens of pain, speaking words of comfort and hope to those wounded sorely in the struggle of life—all these experiences are to be found in the daily round. While obeying the command of the Lord Jesus to "heal the sick," the missionaries ever keep before them the supreme purpose of their work, the preaching of the Gospel. Throughout the day, group after group of sick folk gather in the waiting room, to whom the workers declare the glad tidings of salvation through Jesus Christ. To the Moslem, whose first visit it is to the dispensary, the experience is
strange and unforgettable. He has come with the sole desire of securing healing of the body, but the need of another kind of healing, even that of the soul, is stressed by the workers. He is exorted to repent and forsake his sin; cleansing and power are offered him through the merits of Jesus Christ our Lord.

"Little Ones Like Me."

**Work Among Children.**

It is an omen of hopefulness that now no difficulty is placed in the way of children who desire to attend the mission schools. When the first mission school was opened in Morocco it may be said that a new era in missionary work was inaugurated. The work has steadily grown, and now it is only limited by the number of workers who are available. In the early years there were many hindering influences preventing the children from hearing the glad tidings of the Saviour’s love. There were especially the intense, ingrained fanaticism and ignorance of the people, which made it impossible to gather the children together in the mission schools. The importance and far-reaching influence of this work cannot be over emphasised, and calls for praise that now this door of effective evangelism is so widely opened. To this fruitful field we may confidently look in future years for workers to arise who will be the bearers of the Gospel message to their fellow country-folk. Already there are on the staff of the mission four native workers, whose first impressions of the Gospel were gained in the mission schools.
There are numbers in all the schools who are daily being taught the Scriptures who give encouragement to their teachers by diligence and interest, and who, from time to time, give evidence that the Word is prevailing in their young lives.

Moorish Women.

If it be true that "A nation's progress can be measured by the status given to its women," then we can appreciate the backwardness of Moslem lands. The explanation is to be found in the degrading position in which Moslem women are doomed to spend their days. In Moslem lands there is no home life. Women are denied their rightful place, and are constantly subjected to irritating and humiliating conditions. Envy, hatred, and distrust prevail in the Harems, and, consequent on this, divorce, with all its evil results, is painfully prevalent. The degradation of women in Moslem lands has ever been a disgrace to civilisation and a menace to the welfare of the whole community. Her hopeless lot can only be rectified by the Gospel of Christ. There is no help in Islam. It has been tried and found utterly wanting. To the women of Morocco, who suffer so sorely, our sisters are carrying the redeeming words of Jesus Christ. It is something altogether unheard of that there should be those who really care for them, who visit them in their hours of sickness, and speak to them words of hope through Jesus Christ. The workers are welcomed in every home, and on these occasions opportunity is always sought for Gospel testimony. That the message is not forgotten by the women is oftentimes encouragingly evidenced. A missionary writes: "Ten days ago, an old lady we used to visit twenty years ago came with a cousin to see us. I have only seen her occasionally in recent years, but she told me she had never forgotten what we taught her about the Lord Jesus, and all her hope and trust were in Him. It was a joy to see her. The girls told me that during the few days she stayed with us, whenever they began reading, even if she was lying down
apparently asleep, she would sit up and join with them in prayer." Not only is visitation work in the homes carried on, but meetings for women are regularly held in the Mission House. In these ways the Gospel message is being made known to large numbers of women.

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**Classes for Converts and Inquirers.**

In order to deepen the interest aroused in the minds of those who have visited the dispensaries, and who are desirous of hearing more, classes are regularly held. These opportunities are greatly valued by the workers, who are thus brought into closer contact with those who are inquiring the way of life. To sow the seed of the Kingdom in hearts which, in some measure, are ready for its reception is a work which has much promise of helpfulness. When definite decision for Christ has followed, the converts are taught more fully the truth of the Gospel. There are oftentimes disappointing experiences when those who have been under the teaching and example of the missionaries go back, and come no more to the meetings. The temptations that beset inquirers and converts in Moslem lands are ever powerfully present, and victory is only possible through the sustaining grace of Jesus Christ. Prayer should be made for them that in their lives the saving power of Christ may be realised.

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**District Preaching.**

To reach the thousands of people who live outwith the cities, occasional journeys are undertaken by the missionaries. There are manifold openings for itineration work among the towns and villages, many of which have never been visited by a Christian missionary. During the past summer several of the missionaries, who have had this work laid upon them, have made journeys among the villages, and have been encouraged by the opportunities which exist for commending the Gospel. In the town of Dimnat, some sixty miles east of Marraksh, a hopeful opening has been found, and it is intended, should the way
open, to establish an out-station in this important centre.

Shelter Work.
The work in the Shelter at Mazagan is being diligently carried on. There have been large attendances and growing interest. Travellers and other homeless folk are warmly welcomed by the missionaries. To these men the Gospel is preached, and, as the audiences differ in their personnel night by night, an effective door for ministry is thus opened. The founder of the Shelter wrote: "We have had a great gain in the Shelter work in that we have kept up its serious character and tone. The time each evening is short enough for Scripture reading and exposition and conversation. We have to remember that it is the only opportunity many of them will ever have of hearing the Gospel."

Scripture Distribution.
The Word of God is an effective instrument of evangelism, and it is good to know that in Morocco the Scriptures are now being read more widely year by year. The entrance of the Word into the minds and hearts of the people will make many wise unto salvation through the illuminating grace of the Spirit of God. In all nations men have been forced to acknowledge its life-giving words, its compelling power, and through its testimony have been led to know the Lord. So, doubtless, will it increasingly be among those in Morocco who are now studying its wonderful words of life.

To the Jews.
The Mission has ever kept in view the necessity of declaring the truth concerning the Messiah to the children of Israel. Blindness of heart has befallen them through their persistent ignorance and unbelief, but there are those among them who are well aware of their spiritual declension as a people, and who are longing to know the true way of life. Many of the new generation of Jews have lost
faith in the traditions of their fathers, and also, alas! have lost faith in God; but they
do not hate the Messiah as their fathers did, and they are willing to listen to the message
of the missionary. Jews are found in all parts of Morocco, and to them, as opportun-
ity offers, the Word is faithfully proclaimed.

The Home-End of the Work.
The fellowship of friends who have become
aware, in the providence of God, of the
spiritual needs of the people of Morocco is
greatly valued by the Council, as well as
by the missionaries on the field. Their
prayerful interest and faithful remembrance
of the needs of the work have been a great
encouragement to all who have at heart the
evangelisation of the people in that dark
land. Owing to the increasing opportuni-
ties for service, it has been found necessary
to increase the Mission staff, and to extend
the area of operations. These new obliga-
tions call for increased support, and we
shall welcome for this purpose the gifts of
old and new friends. It is the will of God
that the people of Morocco should hear the
Gospel message, and in the fulfilling of His
gracious promises He is calling us to be
workers with Him. What can we do to help in the sending of the Gospel to that
people? In the first place, He is calling us
to the ministry of intercession, for it is
through the prayers of His believing people
that blessing will be vouchsafed. In His wonderful condescension He waits to answer our prayer. Let all who know of Morocco's needs take afresh upon their hearts the burden of these needs, and we shall see the Lord's hand manifest in saving power.

When we pray, "Thy Kingdom come," let us remember that we are praying to One who has infinite resources, who can save to the uttermost, and who will yet do beyond our asking in response to believing prayer. Let us not be weary in the well-doing of prayer, for it is the sure way of blessing. As we pray, guidance will be given us as to how we can help effectively. It may be we could all give larger gifts in answer to the prompting of the Holy Spirit. In view of the lessening days of opportunity and of the pressing needs of the work, the call to help comes with greater urgency and force.

And beyond all else it is our Lord's command which we are called upon to obey and to fulfil: "Prove to me only that the least command of God is God's indeed, and what injunction shall I need to pay obedience."

Some of our readers might consider whether they should not undertake the full support of a missionary, for which £80 per annum are required. Fifteen pounds provides for the support of a native helper, six pounds for the support of a girl in the Mission Homes. Those who are already helpers of the work might do what in them lies to commend the work to the prayerful interest of their friends. By this means new helpers will be secured. Or perhaps they could arrange for meetings in churches or mission halls, when missionaries or others would tell of the work of the Mission. Let there only be prayerful and earnest effort and doors will be opened. In Sir Frederick Treves's story of his journey from Damascus to Haifa, the famous surgeon tells of the accident to the train in crossing Lebanon, and of the driver whose life he could have saved if only he had had his instruments with him. Are there not multitudes dying in their sins in Christian and heathen lands alike whom God could save if only He had His instruments? He longs to save them. But He is hindered for lack of instruments. And this is what He says to us, as He calls us to be His instruments for accomplishing
His desire: "I am come down to deliver. Come now, therefore, and I will send thee." Shall we resist a call like that? Shall we not rather say, "For their sakes, I consecrate myself?"

Preaching the Gospel.

Mr. Naírn writes: "Preach the Gospel. ‘The preaching, the preaching, we must have the preaching. The first quotation is the preacher’s marching orders. The second is what we often hear as we enter the reception-room to meet a fresh batch of patients. New-comers tell us at once that they want medicine. Others who are acquainted with our procedure tell them they must first have the preaching. In this way we see the change that has come over many. They expect us to preach. This morning three young lads came in late. One of them wanted his ear attended to. But first of all they said, ‘Preach to us.' I said the time for preaching was over just now, but gave them an Arabic tract. It would be very interesting to know how many thousands now know the Gospel message very well. Both Moslems and Jews anticipate now the most we can tell them. This is progress of a kind. It is the result of many years of obedience to our marching orders. But it does not satisfy us. We long to see the message with all its glorious effects bearing fruit in many lives. What more can we do?
The past month has seen greater crowds than in any previous year. We have only the one Gospel to preach to them. 'It pleased God, through the foolishness of preaching, to save them that believe. Such is the declaration of His Own Word. Does it please Him no longer to do so? Is there some other way of preaching the Gospel that we have not yet learned? We preach to every group that sits before us, 'Ruin by the fall, redemption by the Cross, regeneration by the agency of the Holy Spirit, and challenge them to prove that our own lives have not experienced this great change. We have proved the power of Christ to save in our own lives. We believe He can as easily save those around us. We see some whom He has saved. We thank Him for them. We believe He has many more of His chosen ones all around us. We are not down-hearted that they are so slow in accepting Him as Saviour and Intercessor. We just keep on expecting to see them won for Him. His pearls are all of great price. He knows the stubborn refusal of the enemy to part with them. But the joy He shall have in them to all eternity may be all the greater because of the opposition He met in bringing them home to His fold. Meanwhile whether we are workers with Him in the actual field of conflict, or prayer helpers with Him in the homeland, let us just remain steadfast, unmoving, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as we know that our labour is not in vain in the Lord.' Amen.
OFFICE-BEARERS.

Hon. President:
JOHN ANDERSON.

Chairman of Council:
R. G. MUNSI.

General Council:
Right Hon. LORD MACLAY, LL.D.
D. J. FINDLAY, J.P., Glasgow.
D. J. KNOX, J.P., Glasgow.
DAVID KEITH-MURRAY, Crieff.
R. G. MUNSI, Glasgow.

Superintendent in Morocco:
CUTHBERT NAIRN.

Hon. Treasurer:
JAMES FULTON, 64 Bothwell Street, Glasgow.

Secretary:
JOHN GEDDES, 64 Bothwell Street, Glasgow.

MISSIONARY STAFF, 1924.

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Native Helpers—Rahma, Silcah, Tammo, and Zaharah