

his hands, with honest purpose to do his best. All who know Sir Evelyn Baring agree in regarding him as a thoroughly wise, as well as firm adviser; but one thing that has specially impressed me in connection with the British occupation of Egypt, and Britain's place and influence here, is its unobtrusiveness. The British army of occupation is the smallest; there is no unnecessary parade of that force; in almost all branches of administration Egyptian officials have the chief places, and in most cases only Egyptians are in official authority; but what surprised me most was to learn that Sir Evelyn Baring has no precedence over the representatives of other European nations. He comes in simply in order of seniority. The Consul-General of Spain is Dean of the Consular body, and ranks first.

"Next to the unobtrusiveness of Britain is its beneficent effectiveness. It is now twenty-four years since I was last in Egypt. In that time I noticed several very marked changes. I remember, for example, near the town of Kenh, on a Sunday afternoon, seeing 10,000 fellahen (peasants) assembled on the bank of the Nile, and being packed into large barges, to be carried to some place two days' sailing distant, to work, it might be, on some embankment, but as likely on something which was to enrich the arbitrary and self-indulgent Khedive Ismail. For such work there was no pay. That system of forced labor, or *corvée*, has now nearly or quite ceased. The dual control of Britain and France condemned it, and British influence has pursued it to a timely end. It was the very same system applied to the previously independent children of Israel in Egypt which led to the Exodus."—Rev. JOHN ANSON, D.D., in *Mission Record* of the Church of Scotland.

—*Life and Work in British Central Africa*—printed at Blantyre—animadverts on a practice which, unchecked, might easily degenerate into slave-holding. The extracts will explain themselves as

they proceed: "Does a European colonist really expect that even the most 'down-trodden' African would willingly leave the cultivation of his own food-crop to do the work of any one else? As long as the transport of the said district is carried on in primitive fashion by native bearers, so long will it be hampered during the garden season by failure of the supply of carriers. Improve the means of transport by introducing bullock wagons, and the difficulty, comparatively speaking, disappears. . . . Does a European colonist imagine that the native of the Shire Highlands is unwilling to work and can only be made to do so by presents or threats? Let him go and see the plantations of the Messrs. Buchanan Brothers at Michiru, Lunzu, Chiradzulo, and Zomba: then let him look at the buildings erected at Mandala, Blantyre, and Zomba. These are the products of free labor. Does he remember the carriage of the *Good News*, the *Charles Janson*, the *Domira*, and the other craft sailing now on Nyassa? . . . That was done by free labor in the days when no European employer dared think of eviction. . . . The natives themselves are saying that if there occurs oppression in such or any form, they will migrate to the districts where there are no Europeans and where they can be free to live and cultivate their gardens in peace. The results will be the melancholy spectacle that we see in the Cape, Free State, Transvaal, and Natal colonies, where native and European life have separated entirely."

—The Moravian Brethren sent out to Lake Nyassa, after a good deal of journeying hither and thither in the country, have finally found a settlement in the country of the boy-king Mkapalile. "There is a village of neat cottages very near our camping-place, and others not very far removed, about seventy in all, with still others somewhat farther off. The inhabitants appear diligent, having hedges, fences, and irrigating ditches, and growing in their gardens maize,