

No. 46.—New Series.

February, 1909.

NORTH AFRICA

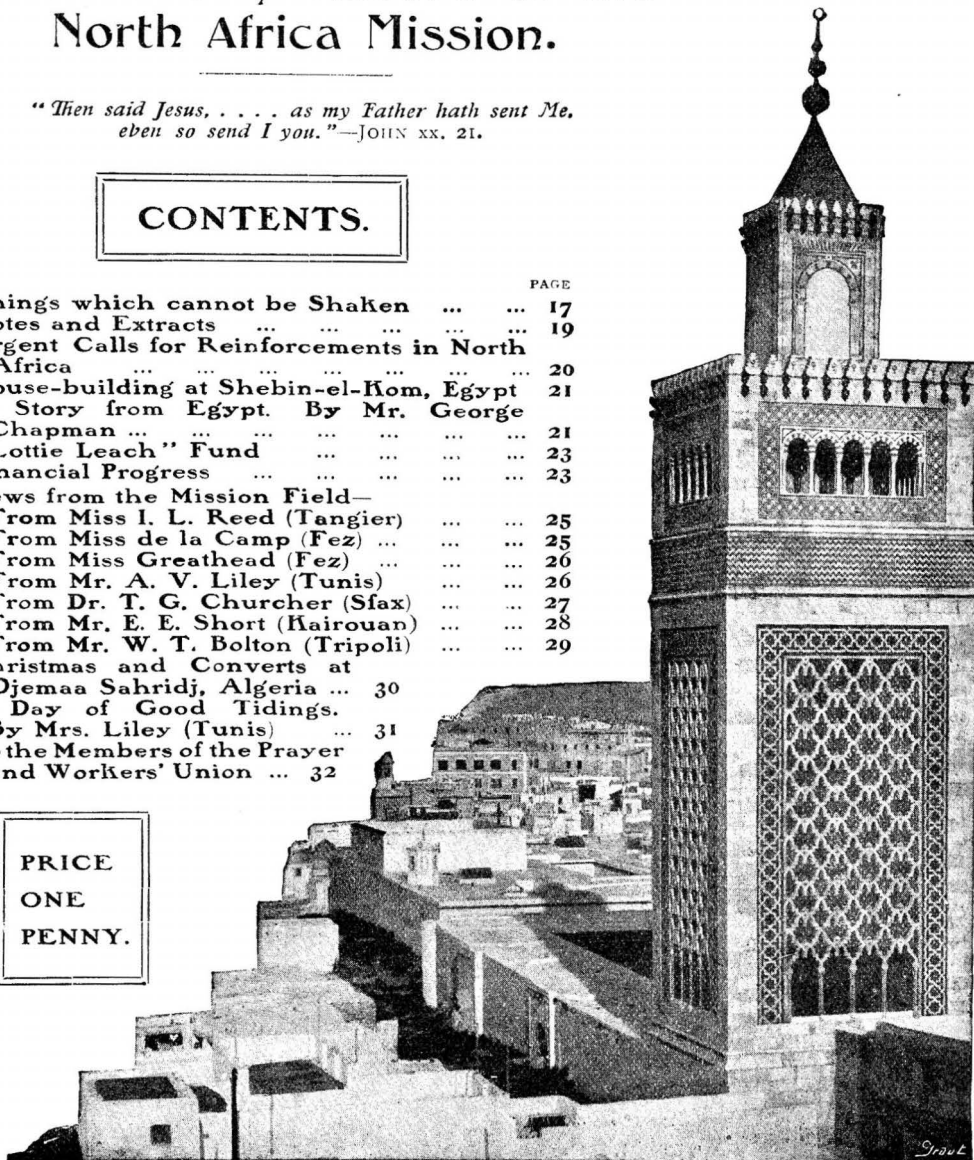
The Monthly Record of the
North Africa Mission.

*"Then said Jesus, . . . as my Father hath sent Me,
even so send I you."*—JOHN xx. 21.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Things which cannot be Shaken	17
Notes and Extracts	19
Urgent Calls for Reinforcements in North Africa	20
House-building at Shebin-el-Kom, Egypt	21
A Story from Egypt. By Mr. George Chapman	21
"Lottie Leach" Fund	23
Financial Progress	23
News from the Mission Field—	
From Miss I. L. Reed (Tangier)	25
From Miss de la Camp (Fez)	25
From Miss Greathead (Fez)	26
From Mr. A. V. Liley (Tunis)	26
From Dr. T. G. Churcher (Sfax)	27
From Mr. E. E. Short (Kairouan)	28
From Mr. W. T. Bolton (Tripoli)	29
Christmas and Converts at Djemaa Sahridj, Algeria	30
A Day of Good Tidings. By Mrs. Liley (Tunis)	31
To the Members of the Prayer and Workers' Union	32

PRICE
ONE
PENNY.



Office of the North Africa Mission, 4, HIGHBURY CRESCENT, LONDON, N.

S. W. PARTRIDGE & CO., 9, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON, E.C.

Subscription for this magazine 1s. 6d. per annum, post free.

**LIST OF DONATIONS from DECEMBER 1st to 31st, 1908.
GENERAL AND DESIGNATED FUNDS.**

GENERAL FUND.			1908.	No. of	Amount.	1908.	No. of	Amount.	DETAILS OF DUBLIN AUXILIARY.		
1908.	No. of	Amount.	Dec.	Receipt.	£ s. d.	Dec.	Receipt.	£ s. d.			
Dec.	Receipt.	£ s. d.	Brought forward.. 610 0 5			Brought forward.. 105 10 7			S. S. McCURRY, Esq., Hon. Sec., 3, Spencer Villas, Glenageary. Designated Receipt No. 3123. Re-stated on account of error in December issue.		
1	{ Upper Norwood Cong. Ch. }	2 2 0	22	{ Boys' B.C. (Gloucester) 1293 }	0 4 0	17	{ Recreation Hall S.S., (Manor Park) }	1 8 0	No. of Receipt. £ s. d.		
	{ In Memoriam, A.H.G. }	0 15 4		{ Y.P.M.B., Waterloo-ville, Hants. }	0 5 0	18	{ Kensington Y.W.C.A., Foxteth Tabernacle, Liverpool }	0 7 7	93	..	1 0 0
	{ Drummond Hall B.C. }	0 17 3	23	{ 1301 }	0 10 0	19	{ Y.W.C.A., Foxteth Tabernacle, Liverpool }	0 5 0	9	..	0 5 0
	{ 1244 }	10 0 0	24	{ 3 }	0 5 0	21	{ All Nations M.U. }	2 12 0	100	..	2 0 0
2	{ 5 }	0 7 0		{ 4 }	0 5 0	22	{ Anon. }	0 7 7	201	..	1 0 0
	{ 6 }	0 5 3	28	{ 7 }	2 0 0	23	{ 3 }	1 0 0	2	..	1 0 0
3	{ 7 }	11 12 0		{ 8 }	0 5 0		{ 4 }	0 5 0	3	..	0 5 0
4	{ Chesham Bap. Ch. }	2 13 10	29	{ 9 }	1 3 6	28	{ 5 }	0 14 0	4	..	0 10 6
	{ 9 }	1 10 0	30	{ 10 }	1 1 0	29	{ 6 }	0 5 0	5	..	1 0 0
	{ 50 }	0 10 0		{ 11 }	0 5 0	30	{ 7 }	0 7 7	6	..	10 0 0
	{ 1 }	0 5 0	31	{ 12 }	0 5 0		{ 8 }	1 6 0	7	..	12 0 0
	{ 2 }	0 2 6		{ 13 }	0 5 0		{ 9 }	15 0 0	8	..	1 2 4
	{ 3 }	0 5 6		{ 14 }	0 5 0		{ 10 }	8 0 0	9	..	0 5 0
5	{ 4 }	5 0 0		{ 15 }	0 5 0		{ 11 }	0 5 0	10	..	1 0 0
	{ 5 }	0 5 0		{ 16 }	0 5 0		{ 12 }	0 5 0	1	..	1 0 0
8	{ 6 }	0 5 9		{ 17 }	0 5 0		{ 13 }	50 0 0	2	..	1 1 0
	{ 7 }	25 0 0		{ 18 }	0 5 0		{ 14 }	2 14 7	3	..	0 10 0
	{ 8 }	0 10 0		{ 19 }	0 5 0		{ 15 }	0 10 8	4	..	2 0 0
9	{ 9 }	0 4 6		{ 20 }	0 10 0		{ 16 }	54 10 0	5	..	0 10 0
	{ 60 }	1 1 0		{ 21 }	0 10 0		{ 17 }	3 15 0	6	..	3 0 0
	{ 1 }	0 5 0		{ 22 }	0 10 0		{ 18 }	63 13 2	7	..	5 0 0
	{ 2 }	2 2 0		{ 23 }	0 10 0		{ 19 }	43 2 0	8	..	2 1 0
10	{ 3 }	0 5 0		{ 24 }	0 10 0		{ 20 }	6 4 0	9	..	2 0 0
11	{ 4 }	0 1 0		{ 25 }	0 10 0		{ 21 }	54 16 0	20	..	2 10 0
	{ 5 }	0 10 0		{ 26 }	0 10 0		{ 22 }	3 15 0			
	{ Paragon Rd. Gospel Hall, Hackney }	1 2 6		{ 27 }	0 10 0		{ 23 }	63 13 2			
	{ Freehold Mission, NewSthgate }	0 4 1		{ 28 }	0 10 0		{ 24 }	43 2 0			
	{ 8 }	0 5 0		{ 29 }	0 10 0		{ 25 }	6 4 0			
14	{ 9 }	5 0 0		{ 30 }	0 10 0		{ 26 }	54 16 0			
	{ 70 }	0 16 8		{ 31 }	0 10 0		{ 27 }	3 15 0			
	{ 1 }	1 0 0									
	{ 2 }	1 1 0									
	{ 3 }	2 1 1									
	{ 4 }	2 0 0									
	{ 5 }	1 0 0									
	{ 6 }	0 5 0									
16	{ 7 }	6 0 0									
	{ Y.M.C.A., Roun'd Rd., Forest Gate }	0 11 2									
	{ 9 }	0 13 0									
	{ 80 }	1 4 9									
	{ 1 }	0 10 6									
	{ 2 }	10 0 0									
	{ 3 }	3 10 0									
18	{ 4 }	0 2 6									
	{ 500 }	0 0 0									
19	{ 6 }	0 5 0									
	{ 7 }	0 5 0									
	{ 8 }	0 3 0									
21	{ 9 }	0 2 6									
	{ 90 }	0 2 6									
	{ Highgate Road Y.W.C.A. }	5 0 0									
	Carried forward	£610 0 5									

FORM OF LEGACY OR BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath unto the Treasurer for the time being of "The North Africa Mission," for the purposes of the Mission, the sum of _____ pounds sterling, free from duty, to be paid within six calendar months after my decease, and I direct that receipt of such Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge for the said Legacy.

N.B. Land and money secured on land can now be bequeathed under the condition enacted by the Charitable Uses Act, 1891, 54 and 55 Vic., c. 73.

[The will or codicil giving the bequest must be signed by the Testator in the presence of two witnesses, who must be present at the same time and subscribe their names in his presence and in the presence of each other. Three witnesses are required in the United States of America.]

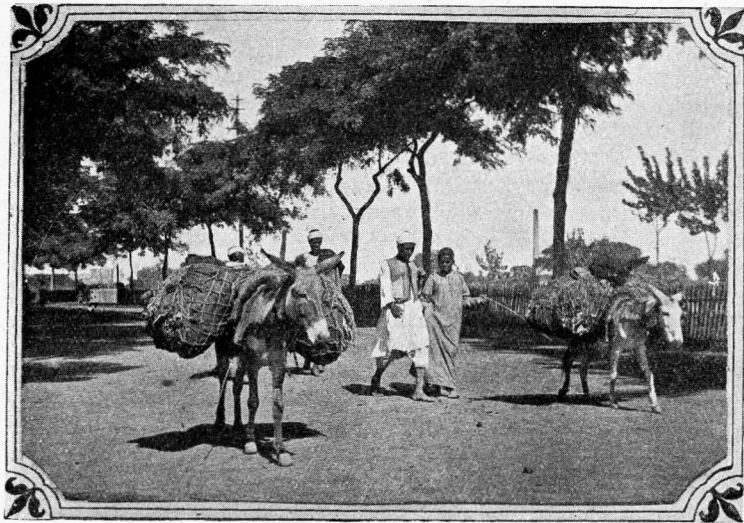


Photo by]

[Mr. G. Chapman.

Fellaheen bringing "Durra" to Market, Egypt.

Things which Cannot be Shaken.

"Yet once more I shake not the earth only, but also heaven. And this word, yet once more, signifieth the removing of those things that are shaken, as of those things that are made, that those things which cannot be shaken may remain."—HEB. xii. 26-27.

THE Scriptures in many places warn us of the instability of all earthly things, and direct our attention to what is enduring and permanent. From time to time God in His providence permits or ordains that there should be violent upheavals in society, in commerce, in empires, and in nature: thus corroborating the testimony of Scripture and intensifying its witness; of this the earthquake in Southern Italy and Sicily is a sample.

It is the work of the evil one to endeavour to explain away these warnings, so that men may not be disturbed in their indifference, that sinners may go on in their sins, and Christians not be roused to more active service for the salvation of those around them.

Even religious people seek sometimes to quiet alarm by such passages of Scripture as Luke xiii. 4, and say that we should not suppose those suddenly cut off are specially wicked. They seem to misunderstand the point of the passage, for what the Saviour seemed to teach was that we are *no better* than others who are cut off, but that *all* who do not repent of their sins are in danger of both temporal and eternal judgment, and should at once escape from their position of insecurity to Christ the only refuge.

All the world is guilty before God, all the world is exposed to the wrath of God, all the world is perishing, and awful calamities like those that have just occurred are solemn reminders to the whole world that except *they* repent *they* shall *all* likewise perish.

Our hearts are moved with sympathy for the poor sufferers in these terrible disasters, but we must not stop our ears to the voice of God ourselves. God has declared that the world that now is shall be destroyed by fire; that He will so

terribly shake, not only the earth, but the heavens, that only that which cannot be shaken will stand.

In that future and tremendous overthrow all the mighty and hoary systems of false religion will totter and fall for ever. The mighty empires of this world will be broken to pieces, and everything that is not of God, even amongst the truly godly, will be shattered. Jesus shall reign, and every foe shall be brought low. The kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our God and of His Christ. Ultimately everything not of God will be overthrown, and there will be a new heaven and a new earth wherein will dwell righteousness.

Is it not well for us now to seek to discover what there is that will not be shaken or removed that we may build our hopes on that which will endure?

The Scripture tells of those persons and things that are enduring and cannot be shaken. Let us consider some of them.

In Hebrews i. 11 we are told that God said to His Son, "*Thou remainest.* The heavens and earth, the work of His hands, shall perish, but Jesus, the Son of God, endureth eternally. Here there is one on whom we can count and build, not only for the present, but even when heaven and earth fail.

What a rest, what a comfort, that under no conceivable circumstance can our Saviour fail us. He is the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever.

The throne of the Son of God is as enduring as He Himself is. For God the Father has declared, "Thy throne, O God, is for ever and ever" (Heb. i. 8), and when Christ's enemies combine to break away from His control their vain efforts are said to be an object of divine ridicule. Of the increase of His government there shall be no end.

Further, *His name shall endure for ever* (Ps. lxxii. 17). His character is permanent. He is the immutable one. Though all things change, He changeth not. What a rest for faith to know that His love and truth will for all eternity be unchanging.

As an instance of this we are told repeatedly in Ps. cxviii. and cxxxvi. that *His mercy endureth for ever*. This is just what a poor sinner needs, not only mercy, but enduring mercy, so that when a repentant sinner breaks down he can still count on mercy.

Again, Christ said, "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but *My Word shall not pass away*" (Mark xiii. 31). "The Word of our God shall stand for ever" (Is. xl. 8). As well might the enemies of England bombard Gibraltar with peashooters as the enemies and professed friends of God attempt to destroy His Word by their denials and criticisms. They shall totter and fall, but the Word of our God shall stand both now and when they are dead and their memories blotted out. Just now the Word of God is being especially attacked, particularly by professed Christians, but let no man's heart fail for fear. For even though every Christian doubted, God would establish His Word and vindicate His truth gloriously.

Space fails us to speak of how *His glory shall endure* (Ps. civ. 31; how His *council* and *purposes shall stand* (Is. xiv. 24). His purposes as to Israel, the Church, the world, all will be carried out, and He will in no wise deviate from His designs.

There is, however, one other statement that deserves special attention. The world passeth away and the lust thereof, but *he that doeth the will of God abideth for ever* (1 Jno. ii. 17). Not only does Christ endure and His Word stand, but His true people stand for ever. All the wrath that men and devils bring to bear upon them will fail, they shall stand for ever. What holy cheer for tempest-tossed believers.

Then though much of *the work of true believers* may be but wood, hay, and

stubble, it is evident that there will be some that will *abide* (1 Cor. iii. 14). Work done by humble yet faithful servants of God according to His will, will stand and endure. Is not this a glorious prospect for the Christian? It is possible for him by God's grace to do work that will endure eternally to the glory of God and to the joy of his own heart?

The ancients desired to make themselves a name, and to build a tower that would reach to heaven. They failed, as all those who seek to make a name here will, for the glory of man is as the flower of the field. But those who seek to glorify God and please Him perfectly will do a work that, while glorifying God, will also be a permanent memorial of their toil in the ages to come. Who would not covet to do work like this? And will not those, who give their lives or their means to bringing the Moslems of North Africa, or the heathen or Roman Catholics elsewhere to the Saviour, do work that shall stand?

When literary work or scientific work, and even philanthropic work will be forgotten, those who win souls or in other ways glorify God will have the satisfaction of having done something that will be remembered and will endure for ever.

Thank God there are things that stand and will stand whatever comes.

Let us be warned by the insecurity of earthly things, of which we are forcibly reminded by this terrible earthquake, to rest our hopes and build our work on that which endures for ever.

E. H. G.

Notes and Extracts.

Just as we go to press we have received the sad news of the death of Mr. Harry Nott at Laraish, Morocco, on 16th of January, of typhoid fever after only a few days' illness.

HOME NOTES.

The Monthly Prayer Meeting

will (D.V.) be held at 4, Highbury Crescent, N., on the first Thursday of the month (February 4th), at 4 p.m. Tea at 3.30. A hearty invitation is given to all friends of the work who are able to attend.



Miss A. Cox and Miss Bagster are now both back at their out-station at **Tebessa**, where they are much encouraged by the gathering round them of so many people, both Arabs and French. They desire special prayer, that several *enquirers* may be definitely convinced by the Holy Spirit of their need, as *sinners*, of a Saviour.



Miss Helen Freeman of the Algiers Mission Band, has gone to **Relizane**, in the pro-

vince of Oran, hoping to be able to do gospel work in that very needy province of Algeria. She has been welcomed by the French pastor and his wife. Miss Freeman would value the prayers of our readers.



"WANTS."

Mr. A. Shorey, 91, Rue Rovigo, Algiers, much desires the help of friends to enable him to purchase a **magic lantern and slides**, for use in his work among Jews, French and Kabyles, and especially for children's meetings. Will some friends interested in Sunday-school work, and whose hearts long for the conversion of the children, help him in this effort?



FOREIGN NOTES.

Tunisia.

Dr. Churcher writes from **Sfax**, on January 2nd, 1909: "We have registered about 550 visits during December. I am seeing patients each afternoon in the book shop in town, while keeping on the morning work at the house as before. A few of the afternoon patients have bought Gospels."

Mr. W. Dickins writes from Alexandria on January 6th, 1909: "We have spent a very happy Christmastide. I held our first Christmas Day service here in the afternoon in Arabic. We are just in the midst of the week of prayer. The first two meetings have been

well attended. Archdeacon Ward, of St. Mark's Church, gave the first address, and I had the privilege of conducting the meeting last night. A spirit of prayer was poured out upon us. We are also holding nightly prayer meetings in Arabic."

ALGERIAN RUGS AND MATS.

We still have a good stock of these goods for sale, and we should like to dispose of them quickly on behalf of the industrial work at Cherchell, which is helping so many poor girls and women there, and bringing many natives under Gospel influence. The carpets, rugs and mats are all hand made, of best wool, in rich colours and artistic designs, and the pile is very thick, ensuring almost endless wear. We invite our readers to order any of the following as acceptable presents for their friends, or for their own use: Carpets, from £3 5s. to £5 15s. 9d.; rugs, from 16s. to £1 16s.; sample mats, suitable for footstools, chair seats, etc., at 2s. 2d., and a larger size at 2s. 10d. A price list, giving sizes and descriptions of these goods, may be had on application to the Mission Office. Any article sent on approval; but in such cases friends are expected to pay carriage both ways if they do not purchase. Postage extra in all cases. Please apply to the Secretary, North Africa Mission, 4, Highbury Crescent, London, N.

URGENT CALLS FOR REINFORCEMENTS IN NORTH AFRICA.

From several stations there come urgent appeals for additional labourers.

In TANGIER, the death of Miss G. Smith leaves the Tulloch Memorial Hospital once more without a permanent nurse.

Nurse Woodell has gone over from Tetuan as a temporary supply; but she is with great difficulty spared from there, and her return is urgently requested as soon as possible. The Council will, therefore, be very thankful to hear of a *fully-qualified nurse* to fill Miss Smith's place. Dr. Wilson also needs a *brother to help in the spiritual work* of the hospital among the Arabic-speaking in-patients and those attending the Dispensary.

In CASABLANCA a *doctor and a co-worker* are needed to set Mr. and Mrs. Simpson free to return to Fez.

In TUNIS the workers feel the urgent need of help. They ask for a *medical man, and also for a brother to work*

among the Italian population. This branch of the work is becoming too heavy for Miss Case alone.

A doctor with an English diploma is permitted to practise in Tunis, though not in Algeria. The fact that Mr. Liley is hoping to come to England for furlough this summer makes the need more pressing.

Besides these, there are needs at other stations, not to speak of the many unoccupied places all over the field.

Will our readers unite with us in prayer for these workers, and for the means for their support, and will any who feel called to offer themselves communicate with The Secretary, N.A.M., 4, Highbury Crescent, London, N.? If God intends these vacancies to be filled, He surely will find those to fill them, and the means needed to sustain them and their work, but let us not be wanting in doing our part.

"Pray ye therefore the Lord of the Harvest, that He would send forth labourers into His Harvest."—Luke x. 2.

HOUSE-BUILDING AT SHEBIN-EL-KOM, EGYPT.

In our January issue mention was made that it was *imperative to begin immediately to build the needed dwelling-house* over the mission-school, in order to be able to finish the work in four months, the time allowed by the landlords for extension of the lease. They will only grant another two months' grace, if this becomes absolutely necessary, and then will demand additional rent for that extra period.

Mr. Fairman therefore started the builders to work in December without delay, but the greater part of his slender capital for building was at once swallowed up by the purchase of bricks, for which, unlike Pharaoh of old, he pays a fair price!

Now he writes that *unless further money-supplies are sent out quickly, the work must be delayed*, as the Council's instructions to him are not to contract for more building than the sums in hand will permit. Unless the building is steadily proceeded with, great inconvenience to the missionaries will be caused, as well as serious hindrance to important missionary service, and in the end additional expense. The sooner our workers can occupy our own mission-house, the sooner will the expense of rent cease to burden us at that station.

While thanking our Heavenly Father for what has been already contributed for this purpose by several true friends of the mission, specially interested in the work at Shebin-el-Kom, we make known the fact that fully £300 is still required to complete the building. We believe our Father wills the erection of this house for His service, and that He will see to it that what is needed shall be given us. Who will enter into fellowship with God in this matter, and by their gifts, cheerful and willing, encourage His servants' hearts, often burdened by the strain of perplexing and heavy labours, and strengthen their hands for further brave endurance?

The following graphic story by Mr. Fairman's colleague will be read with real interest. It shows that solid work is being accomplished at Shebin-el-Kom, and best of all that the Divine blessing is not wanting. Oh! that the Holy Spirit may regenerate many dead souls there, both Moslem and Copt, to become temples of the Living God, and brave witnesses to the Living Christ.

A Story from Egypt.

By Mr. George Chapman.

"Listen to this!" said Mr. Fairman, with a smile, as we sat in the Bible Dépôt on Christmas Eve, going through the boys' Scripture examination papers: "Question 21. What were the first and last plagues with which the Egyptians were afflicted? Yusef Michail's answer—'The water was turned into blood,' and 'thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house.'"

Of course, I laughed—who wouldn't? but, after all, it wasn't such a bad mistake; the boy had only mixed up the last plague with the last commandment, and, as my colleague remarked, to prohibit

covetousness would indeed be a plague in the eyes of an Egyptian!

The Scripture examination came about in this way. We have a small annual grant from the Society for the Free Distribution of the Scriptures, and as this year we have been unable to do much itinerating work, when Scriptures for free distribution are useful, and also have had a colporteur *selling* Scriptures, we found, as the year drew to a close, that a little money still remained to be expended.

Now you must know that for some years the whole of our scholars have been under daily systematic Bible instruction, and

much time has been given to questioning the students to note their progress. We had not, however, until this Christmas held any formal examination to test their knowledge, and so it was arranged that papers of thirty questions should be set them, to which written replies would be required, and that prizes of Bibles, Testaments, and portions should be presented to those successfully passing the test.

December 24th was fixed for the examination, and Christmas Day for the prize distribution.

It was an anxious day for the boys and girls, but a happy day for us, that Christmas Eve. The papers set were not made easy to ensure a good result, and it is not improbable that the average Christian at home would have been at a loss for the correct answers to some of the questions; but, to our surprise and delight, the scholars did quite remarkably well. Two boys made not a single mistake, a score or more had but one or two, and there were really no failures in the whole school.

It has happened occasionally that Moslems have removed their children from the school, because, when questioned, they had displayed a considerable knowledge of the contents of the Bible, and an ignorance of the Mohammedan faith; nevertheless, it was a real joy to receive the additional proof the examination gave that the daily teaching of God's Word was not without result.

The success of the examination was sufficient for one day's rejoicing, you might think; but it would appear that blessings do not always come singly, for the 24th of December was our Lantern Service night, and on this occasion we had a record attendance of over 220.

Our little church is very small, and how we crammed them all in is a mystery; but I know we used up every available form and chair, and even a table, to provide seating accommodation.

It was a great meeting in more ways than one. The subject was, of course, the birth of Christ, and for little less than an hour Mr. Fairman preached the gospel in fluent Arabic, without the least interruption of any kind, to the accompaniment of a dozen or so of slides by way of illustration.

Christmas Day dawned bright and clear, and we were early astir, for the prizes had to be sorted out, names engraved, and preparations completed for the services before nine o'clock.

What a red-letter day it was for our boys and girls! Christmas Day! Prize-giving day! Orange and sweets day! and, after the service, holiday!

Excitement! We learned afterwards from their parents that many of the children had not slept the night before.

Not a boy was late, except one poor little youngster who had been run over and was carried in with a crushed foot; no need for an inspection of hands and faces; boots and shoes; every face had been washed with water, if not with soap; at least the toes of every boot had seen some polish, and the sight of the anxiety of some little fellows, lest at the last moment some mischance should step between them and their prize, found one hesitating between laughter and tears.

Presently all was in readiness, and the scholars were marched into the church, where the prizes, all Scriptures, were spread out, and a brave show they made. It is astonishing what a lot, you get for your money if you invest it with the British and Foreign Bible Society!

Then the native gentleman who was to make the presentations rose, and we all stood, Eastern fashion, with folded arms, while he prayed—the earthly father speaking to the Heavenly Father about the children. I think he was himself too affected to speak, though a fluent preacher, for three of his own children—two girls and a boy—were at the top of the whole school, and so the headmaster said a few words, and then, with beaming faces, first the girls and then the boys came up to receive their prizes, and oh! how they clapped each other—yes, actually clapped, and in a church; and do you know the thought that was in my mind all the time was that God was glad that Christmas morning, for was it not His Son, whose birthday we were keeping, who said, "Suffer the children to come unto Me"?

When the books had all been distributed, the boys and girls were mustered outside, and all received the customary orange and handful of sweets, and then

school was over for the day, and with laughter and shout they dispersed.

A few of the elder boys were allowed to remain to the adult service, and we rejoiced that a company of over eighty gathered to keep the birthday of the Babe of Bethlehem who became our Saviour.

The lessons for the day were taken from three different books, and it was a sight to gladden the heart to see our big boys with their new Bibles hunting up the passages, and then, with straight backs and books held high, closely following the reading of the story that never grows old.

May I give you one more glimpse at us before I write good-bye? It is New Year's Eve, and once again a Thursday. The Lantern Service attracted another crowd, and this time they listened to the story of the life and teaching of the indomitable missionary, Paul; but that service has been over some hours, and now it is 11 p.m., and a faithful few—twenty-

five in all—are gathered to watch and pray the old year out and the new year in.

It is cold, and we are all tired; but the voices ring out joyously in the hymns, and no note of earnestness is missing in the prayers; and after a short address, we bend our heads in silence while the clock ticks out the last moments of the dying year. Then, when the hour is struck, we join once again in hymn and prayer, and afterwards gather around the Church's great memorial feast and partake of the symbolic bread and wine of the Lord's Supper, and, separating with warm, good wishes, wend our homeward way.

Overhead, in the cloudless sky, the clear, bright stars keep silent watch until the light in the east heralds the dawn of another day, and we think of the dark world of Islam, and pray that the Son of God may arise in the East, and dispelling the darkness, herald for these people a yet more glorious day.

“LOTTIE LEACH” FUND.

The special fund for the support of Lottie Leach is again exhausted; we therefore bring the matter once more before the notice of readers of NORTH AFRICA.

The fund was last referred to in April, 1908, and since then £21 8s. 10d. has been contributed. At that time the fund was somewhat overdrawn, and this fact accounts for the apparently larger expenditure than usual during 1908.

Old friends of the N.A.M. will remember the sad circumstances which made Lottie an orphan at a very early age; to others we may say that her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Leach, and her baby brother, were mysteriously murdered at Sfax in 1896.

Lottie has been brought up by her aunt at Rothesay, and is now in her fifteenth year. She is making good progress in her studies and giving satisfaction to those who care for her.

We have no doubt there are some of our readers to whom this need will appeal, and we would assure them that their gifts will be much appreciated.

FINANCIAL PROGRESS.

When we went to press in December for our January number, we still needed further gifts to make up the £1,500 (for general purposes) which a friend had made a condition of his giving £500 to our general funds. This kind donor, however, seeing that a considerable amount had been given, did not press his point, but generously sent in his gift of £500.

Though, therefore, we did not receive all that we had deemed to be required, yet the year ended more satisfactorily, from a financial point of view, than any year for some time past. The loan from the bank has been reduced from £450 to £250, and all claims to December 31st were met. *We invite all our friends to join with us in praise to God, even as they have joined with us in prayer. The Lord has provided.*

Now the new year is advancing, and the supplies of 1908 will not meet the needs of 1909. We must not rest upon the past, but *continue in prayer* that we may be entrusted with an increasing income. Ten thousand pounds will be none too much to meet the needs of 1909. We should be glad of £12,000. We want to go forward, to strengthen the work, and to increase the number of labourers.

But besides helping by prayer, we require to labour to make known the spiritual needs of North Africa, and to inform and stir up

the Lord's servants to meet them. To this end we wish to increase the circulation of NORTH AFRICA, and also to have **more meetings** on behalf of the Mission. **Mr. Cooksey** is staying at home for a time, and has had a number of opportunities to speak of the work,

but he **needs the help of friends to get further meetings** for this purpose.

Those who can help in this way will, we are sure, be interested in the story he has to tell. Please write to Mr. J. J. Cooksey, 4, High-bury Crescent, London, N.



Photo by]

Porter Boys, Tunis.

[Mr. A. V. Liley.

PORTER BOYS, TUNIS.

Truly one can say that in Tunis the Orient meets with the Occident, the North with the South, for here we may see the Chinaman following upon the heel of the American tourist, while the dark-skinned Soudanese may be carrying the baggage of some Russian traveller. In the city at least fifteen different languages or dialects are spoken.

One of the most interesting classes of the people is the porter class. They are mostly "Jibalis" from the mountainous district in the South of Tunisia; these men leave their families and come up to the city for a few months, a couple of years or more, and earn their living as porters. They may be seen in groups at the corners of the main streets, "waiting to be hired." They will do anything in the carrying line, and their strength is wonderful.

Fathers will bring their sons with them, and these take up their stand, baskets in hand, outside the large central market, ready to carry home the housewife's purchases. They lead a very unrestrained life, the only discipline they have is when, under the vigilant eye of a policeman, they have to stand in a line, backs to the wall, waiting their turn to be hired.

We seek to influence some of these boys, and for that purpose have a class for them once a week, when they learn texts, hymns, and have a Bible lesson. By means of this class, which has been carried on for years, hundreds of boys have heard something of the Gospel.

A. V. LILEY.

News from the Mission Field.

MOROCCO.

From Miss I. L. Reed (Tangier).

January 7th, 1909.—This is the day of prayer for Foreign Missions appointed by the Evangelical Alliance. One feels almost conscious of a present answer to all the prayer that is being offered.

I am very glad of the opportunities of again telling out the Gospel in Arabic. We had a good number of out-patients this morning, all very attentive during the singing and Gospel address. At the end, two men stayed behind, most eager to be taught. One of them said, "I heard the Gospel some time ago, but I seem to have forgotten, and I do so want to hear it again." It was quite refreshing to speak to seekers. They took portions of God's word away with them to their country home.

Of the in-patients at present, one is a man on whom Dr. Wilson has three times operated for cancer. He is truly grateful for all the care and attention he has had. A few days ago he handed over his little all (eighteen dollars) for the hospital.

He knows that nothing more can be done for him, and says he is asking God morning and night to take him. He has often heard the truth, and believes up to a certain point, though one cannot speak quite confidently. We are praying much for him.

Another patient is a boy of about seventeen years, on whom Dr. Wilson successfully operated. He has been in hospital several weeks, and we quite hope that he has accepted the Lord Jesus as his own Saviour. He gives a clear "lip" testimony, and his kindness to the other sick ones is very marked. The poor cancer man said yesterday, "Oh! don't send him away until I am dead, for he does so much for me, and always so willingly."

It is very cheering to come across so many, both among the out-patients and in visiting, who have a fairly clear knowledge of the Gospel. The work that has been going on all these years has not been in vain, even if professed converts are few

and sometimes disappointing. Some day we may have liberty of conscience, even in Morocco.

The classes for women and girls that Mrs. Roberts has are simply splendid, both for attendance and order. The regular teaching they get must tell.

How we feel the loss of Miss Smith! Oh the need of more workers! Who will come?

From Miss de la Camp (Fez).

December 15th, 1908.—Praise God we are back in Fez! We left Tangier on the 3rd inst., going to the Funduk to mount our animals straight from the cemetery after seeing our dear Georgie Smith laid to rest in the very spot on which she had stood at her sister's funeral only two years and eight months before. We still feel as if those last few days in Tangier could only be a dream, and that we must see her again going in and out of Hope House as we were accustomed to do. We cannot understand why she who was so suited for the hospital, and who seemed indispensable, should be taken, but we know our Father makes no mistakes, and we ask Him to raise up some one to continue her work.

We had an exceptionally good journey from Tangier for this time of year, good roads, good weather, good animals, and good muleteers. Only one day did we have rain; it was the "tail-end" of a thunderstorm, and cleared up in a few hours.

We were very much struck by the signs of prosperity as we came along. The people are busy ploughing everywhere, more land is being put under cultivation than I have ever seen before, and the work is almost everywhere being done with oxen; only once did we see a horse and a donkey yoked together. Not once did we need to spend the night inside a "nazala," but stayed outside the villages. Even the villagers looked improved and better cared for, and numbers of mud huts and properly

built houses have replaced the goat's-hair tents.

We have had such a hearty reception here. Visitor after visitor has come every day welcoming us back, so that we have not even had time to unpack. We found our house as if we had only left it a few days before. Our servant took such good care of everything.

We are so delighted and so thankful to find all our things in such good order. H.'s care of them is beyond praise. The mice and moths only got into places that had been locked up, and even there they did not do much damage.

From Miss Greathead (Fez).

December 24th, 1908.—From our leaving Tangier until our arrival here we could not have wished for a better journey, and on our arrival at our house we found all ready for us, the kettle boiling and dinner ready, and the house nice and clean. Our man has been very faithful to us, for it cannot have been easy

for servants who had European houses to look after; the people cursed them, and threatened to cut their throats for having anything to do with Christians.

The people of Fez have passed through some trouble, and yet they are not quite satisfied with the present Sultan, only because he is asking so much money from them, and they cannot part with their money, it is part of themselves. If one walks behind them in the streets it is mostly money that one hears about, and in the houses the conversation is on the same subject, and so no wonder they do not like parting with it!

We are so settled now that we feel as if we had never been away, and we are only waiting until Christmas is over to start the classes again. As there is a Moorish festival evening on we thought we would wait until it was over and then start work. In the meantime many have been to see us, and many welcome us in the streets and want to know when we are going to doctor them.

The Sultan is going to leave for Morocco City very soon, they say, as he likes Morocco City better than Fez.

TUNISIA.

From Mr. A. V. Liley (Tunis).

Saturday, December 19th, 1908.—As last Monday was a fine day, and I had at last a spare afternoon, I seized the opportunity to do a little visiting in the country on my bicycle.

I had not got far from the city when I overtook a company of Arabs, returning on their donkeys to their villages. After the usual salutations and the inquisitive questions as to where I had come from, where I was going, and what was my business, had been answered, I mentioned how grateful we ought to be to God for the recent rains after the long drought. "Ah yes, praise the Lord!" ejaculated one Arab. Then I went on to speak of the goodness of God in giving seed time and harvest, rain and the warming sun, in spite of man's continued disobedience and sinfulness.

"Do you hear what he says?" said one Arab. "He speaks like a Muslim."

"I am a Muslim," was my reply; "a real, true Muslim, for by the grace of God

I have *sellemt* (abandoned) my soul to Him."

"Do you pray, fast, and give alms as we do?" was the immediate question.

"No, I don't in the way many Arabs do, for I notice many of them pray and take God's name in vain; they fast during the day and steal at night; if they give alms, they let everyone know it; so they don't do it for the glory of God."

"By the head of the prophet, that is true," said an Arab.

"But who are you; what are you?"

"I am a servant of God, preaching His word while treading my way heavenward."

Their interest was now aroused, and as we rode along, by the help of the wordless book, I was able to preach the Gospel to them, until we came to a bend in the road where the little company divided, not however until I had given them a number of copies of John's Gospel to take home with them, and also my address, so that they might come and visit me at the house the next time they came to the city.

The usual evening meetings have been held at the Bible depot, various classes of people being present. One evening there were several young fellows present, and, being under the influence of drink, they put a number of senseless questions, and tried to argue in a very silly way. At last I had to say to one of them, "If you had a right conception of God, and had a real reverence for Him, you would not be under the influence of drink and speak in this way."

"God is almighty over all, and has destined I should do it; I have no power of myself," was his reply.

What a power this idea has over these people; how they try to throw all the responsibility back on God! I have spent many hours this week with a young student, trying to show him the truth about God's sovereignty and man's free-will, and that the very fact of there being reward and punishment for good and evil-doing shows man must be a free agent. For some two or three years we have had an exceedingly nice young student coming to us; he speaks of his difficulties, and puts his questions in a very nice way; intellectually he often seems convinced of the truth of the Gospel; but, alas, he has not a real sense of his guilt before God, and his need of a Saviour. He, too, is tainted with the idea that God is the Author of all things, whether good or evil. The logic of these people is very much at fault, for this young fellow, like so many others, argued that God being omniscient had therefore decreed the fall of Adam. Si B. and I had a long talk with this young fellow in the Bible depot one morning this week on James i. 13, 14, and 15.

As I came home from the meeting one night, I saw a Djerbi man standing outside a saint's tomb, and in a low voice pouring out his difficulties through the wooden grating to the saint, imploring his aid in some business he was about to undertake, and promising the saint a candle and some incense if he helped him. I have known one or two of these *marabouts* or saints when living: they were a source of amusement to the men, and a butt for all kinds of jokes and tricks for the boys. Now when they are dead they are revered, and their help is implored.

Saturday, January 2nd, 1909.—Rain.

rain, rain has again been the order of the week. The Arabs have been going about with their dripping garments closely pulled about them, and looking most uncomfortable. The poor little Arab children who have to beg their daily bread suffer terribly. It has been a very great pleasure to me, through the help of funds sent me from Toronto, to have over sixty of these young folk come every Wednesday during the last few weeks to my house and have a good meal of thick soup and bread. They make a terrible mess, but the smiles of gratitude and contentment on their faces as they go out more than repay us for any trouble we have been put to. After all the soup and bread are eaten and the bowls and spoons gathered up, I try to give them a little Bible talk, and to tell them of the love that animates us to have love and compassion toward them, but it is a very difficult task, for their little minds are so dull; one must have them constantly under one's influence and just teach them line upon line.

We have had only two English ships in this week, but there have been a number of Swedish and Danish ships. Many of the men on these ships read a little English, but understand better when spoken to. I had a very solemn time on the ships this week, for on one of them the doctor had not left half an hour, after having attended a man who had had a finger cut off in the machinery, when an Arab was knocked down in one of the holds by a basket of coals swinging round, and was instantly killed. The night previous a man had been killed on the electric railway. I referred to these incidents with beneficial results, for the sailors were much solemnised and listened very attentively to my message.

From Dr. T. G. Churcher (Sfax).

January, 1909.—May I give you a little account of my stewardship since my return to Sfax? We have held the medical mission each morning, and have taken over Mr. Webb's book-shop in town for afternoon consultations. The number of visits has been 948. To these people the Gospel has been preached fully and freely, and we are more convinced than ever that it is just what these poor people need.

Many gospels and tracts have been put into circulation, these we hope, through your prayers, will bear fruit in many hearts.

Now let me introduce to you some of our visitors. Here is a young lad who reads well, so I give him a gospel and he goes away very pleased; in a few minutes, to my disappointment, the book is returned. No doubt someone has warned him against the books of the *kaffirs* (unbelievers).

One morning there was only one violent opposer present. When he came into the consulting-room, his case revealed recent and gross immorality, and such is a common sequence.

Another day a Moslem youth appeared, such an one, I should think, as the young man whom, when He saw him, Jesus loved. He strongly urged that Mohammed would save all Moslems in the day of judgment. I offered him a considerable sum if he would bring me a verse from the Koran which said so. He asserted that he could and would next day; but from that day to this he has not returned!

Another day a Mohammedan patient assured me he had never sinned, that he loved God with all his heart, and not only his neighbour as himself, but twenty neighbours on both sides of his house *better* than himself!

These typical cases may give you a small idea of the gross ignorance of the people amongst whom we work.

Please join us in prayer for our porter boys' class, with an average attendance of thirteen, and the Sunday afternoon meeting, when usually about forty children gather; also for our two servants, both of whom make a kind of profession of being followers of Jesus, that they may grow in grace and holiness; and for a Maltese woman, who knows Arabic well, and professes conversion since she began to come to the medical mission.

From Mr. E. E. Short (Kairouan).

December 9th, 1908.—Yesterday morning a man entered the shop, saying he had been looking for me, and that he had come from some distance away in the

country, where some one had told him about me and about the book-shop. This man came to my house in the evening, and S. and I had a long talk with him. He could read fairly well, and evidently understood fairly well what we tried to teach him.

This morning I had another hour's read and talk with him at the back of the shop. He seemed too readily to accept everything that was said and too easily to profess himself a follower of Christ, so that we feared he had some worldly motive. This afternoon and evening he has not been back as he said he would be. But there was one interesting point about this man, and an encouraging one. S. happened to begin quoting John iii. 16. The man completed it, with a single verbal alteration, from the Beyrout version. We questioned him, and it appeared that he had remembered it from the writing on the outside wall of Dr. Churcher's refuge at Susa, having passed there and read it. This must have been over three years ago! The verbal alteration was in the "writing on the wall." May the seed sown then and now yet bring forth good fruit! The man said he had not been a patient of Dr. Churcher's, so it was "seed by the way-side."

January 4th, 1909.—On Saturday last S. left here for Tunis to commence duty in the American Mission. I shall miss his co-operation in the lantern meetings. He parted from us in a very friendly spirit.

The Friday before Christmas we had fifteen in our boys' class, but at the end there was a little disturbance and stone-throwing outside. So far as I can learn, some one made some complaint (not, it seems, in *my* interest) and the boys were rebuked and had to "eat the rod" from a neighbouring schoolmaster or religious teacher. They were round the door on Christmas Day, when I meant to have them in for a few minutes, but they were afraid to come in, nor did they appear last Friday, so they have missed their Christmas treat. But as some, I believe, are friendly and really want to attend the class, I hope to have them back soon, somehow.

Mrs. Short is carrying on the girls' class, and Miss Realey is giving good help in it with the sewing.



[Photos by]

[Mr. W. T. Bolton.]

1. Turkish Soldiers at Tripoli preparing to salute the flags.
2. A view of the crowd just after the flags were saluted.

TRIPOLI.

From Mr. W. T. Bolton (Tripoli).

December 19th, 1908.—I am enclosing two interesting photographs of a great historic event which was celebrated here yesterday. I refer to the opening of the Ottoman Parliament. Tripoli was gay with flags by day and illuminations by night. Shops were closed, and a general "bank holiday" was observed.

I could hardly realise that I was actually in a Moslem country as I watched a procession composed of Turks, Arabs, British, French, Italians, Maltese, Greeks and Jews wend its way through the streets, headed by flags of the representative nations, which fluttered in contact with that of the Crescent. Men of all nationalities gripped each other's hands and cheered each other's flags. When the distinguished procession arrived at the Palace, the holders of the flags stopped in front of a company of Turkish notables, who rose and saluted

the commingling flags amidst the cheers and hurrahs of the crowd. Then as they passed on to the beach a battalion of soldiery and a company of cadets from the Turkish training school saluted and cheered the ensigns, and, at a given signal, cannon standing in a long line boomed out one after another, announcing the new reign of *Liberty! Fraternity! Equality!* a hundred and one times.

Another procession was actually composed of school-girls, with their teachers, all unveiled.

The whole of the day's proceedings was wonderful to behold, and we date a new era in missionary work amongst Moslems from this time.

One cannot help feeling thankful that the British have helped to bring about this satisfactory state of things, and as Turkey has accepted so much advice, may we not believe that we as British missionaries may correspondingly win their confidence with regard to our glorious message, which in a fuller manner will mean *Liberty! Fraternity! Equality!*

Christmas and Converts at Djemâa Sahridj, Algeria.

As our dear friends in the Homeland have for long years taken a very prayerful and active interest in our large and growing family of converts from Islam, we think that they will be interested to learn something of the proceedings here on Christmas Day and the day following.

Our little party of girls in the "Home" awoke betimes, and their shouts of laughter and fun over the Christmas stockings reached our ears before we were out of our room.

After the native breakfast of unleavened bread and cold water, other girls arrived, some with babies, and several with bundles of clothes for the fête under their arms, to change here! Some among them were so poor that we had at once to give them a garment from over the seas, to make them presentable.

It was a busy scene; one woman, the cook for the girls' "Home," was preparing the feast, and large quantities of semolina were being turned into "couscous." There she sat, on the ground, surrounded by her red pepper and onions, etc., and with the native pot of red earthenware placed over the fire. There were native women and girls everywhere, laughing and talking; taking possession, as it were, of this place which has been the "rendezvous" for their husbands, brothers, and sons, for long years, while the women could only steal in at stated times by side paths. We overheard the words spoken in a glad whisper, "Now this place is for us."

Soon all were assembled in their own mission hall. Such a group of bright, happy faces, with headgear of all shapes and colours, from brilliant yellow silk to very sombre dark red cotton. Such earnest faces, too, full of longing to further understand the sweet words which tell of the "Tidings of great joy," for all people. The prayers and hymns were no vain words to these North African women, but truly "Words of life."

Then followed the "couscous" feast. Three groups, seated on native mats, surrounded the large, curiously-designed dishes, and the wooden spoons found

plenty of work to do. The pieces of chicken were carefully divided and handed round to each guest separately. Dear L., with closed eyes, reverently gave thanks.

The leavetaking was very touching. Some there had hardly ever been at such a feast before. All were full of gratitude and anticipation for the morrow, when they were to meet around the lighted Christmas-tree, with husbands, brothers, or sons.

Saturday, 26th December, was such a day of work amid driving wind and pouring rain. The girls' room was early a scene of busy life; one great event being the taking down of the "Azetta," or large weaving frame, as a handsome native rug had been finished that very day. Theroquiya's skilful little fingers have woven nearly all the wonderful coloured patterns.

We spent nearly the whole day in one of the halls, decorating the room, dressing the tree, turning forms into tables, covered with red cloths and furnished with white plates, piled with oil cakes, bread, nuts, and sweets (German fashion), for each guest.

The platform looked pretty covered with red garments supplied by our dear friends from over the seas. Then there were warm shirts for the husbands and brothers (oh! how some of these poor creatures needed them!). The background of the platform was filled with maidenhair and other ferns, lovely red berries and wonderful blue iris flowers, standing in a bank of emerald-green moss. The tree itself was a huge branch of the Laurustinus. Our dear friends from the North and South of England would have rejoiced to see how greatly their gifts added to the beauty of the scene. The wee children had a table to themselves (Arab fashion) on the ground, and a bran pie full of French sweets.

They arrived in groups (by families), making their way through the dark winter night, in spite of wind and rain; even the babies came, making strange bundles amid the finery of the parents who were adorned in their best, to do honour to the "fête de Jésus."

We had taken the precaution of asking the native policeman to be on guard to prevent the distribution of thorns which usually strew the pathway of these first women converts from Islam whenever they venture out under cover of darkness to the house of the "Roomis" (Christians). As there are several hedges of prickly pears near the house, it is quite easy to do this cruel work, and the poor bare feet have to suffer for the otherwise delightful evening.

The scene was full of life and brightness as the people surrounded the laden tables; the lighted tree, the brilliant Chinese lanterns, the gay garments of our guests, with their fine dark eyes shining with happiness, and the joy of fathers and mothers in seeing the progress of their children after another period of instruction in this house, all combined to make the scene a joyful one.

The delight of all was great when the two little brides and "Pearl" stepped forward and sang one hymn after another in the French language.

Dear B. K., who for so long was a cause of grave anxiety to us, but who is now

out and out on the Lord's side, was there, with his young wife and their first child, and made a capital Father Christmas. He appeared upon the scene clad in his long robes, with a white beard and pocket of unusual size, stuffed with dolls in pretty English costumes, sent by a dear friend from Scotland. Then one of the Christians spoke a few earnest words, another Christmas hymn was sung, and then followed a prayer by a converted Moslem, which was enough to draw tears of thankfulness from the eyes of any who have ever taken part in the blessed work of bringing the "Light of Life" to this Mohammedan people. Said one man, "I could stay here always," and a woman was heard to remark, "We will stay here all night if you will let us."

But this evening, like all others, had to draw to a close at last, so we were soon shaking hands with our guests, who left us full of gratitude.

Dear friends, we beseech you to continue to pray for this Kabyle people, for "there is yet very much land to be possessed."

J. C. COX,
K. S. SMITH.

A Day of Good Tidings.

By Mrs. Liley (Tunis).

To a devout Bible student the hand of God must be plainly visible in the events at present stirring the whole Moslem world. Twenty years ago the remark was frequently made that the Turkish Empire was fast falling into decay through its own inherent corruption, and yet at the present time a movement has arisen in its midst, which seems to possess the germ of political regeneration for the country and its people.

Wonderful reforms have taken place, still more are in prospect in the future, and many of these cause the world to look on in questioning astonishment.

A certain section of the press says that such a constitution as the one now existing in Turkey could not have been expected without a revolution, and France sees in the movement a far distant consequence of its own Republic, which has paved the way for liberty and reform, and inspired races groaning beneath a despotic government with a desire for freedom.

However this may be, it is certain that an extensive change in the political constitution of the Turkish Empire has been accomplished in a short space of time, and one must admire the generosity and moderation with which reform for the benefit of the country has been inaugurated. Such a renovation cannot remain without touching all Mohammedans throughout the world, and it must be a loud call to the Church of Christ for their evangelisation.

The "Young Turks" have their counterpart in India and in Egypt, while in Algeria and Tunisia a similar movement exists, and has produced notable symptoms of a transformation in the thought of those Moslems who have received a European education.

Such instruction has led them to desire the benefits of civilisation and science, both for themselves and their countrymen. In Tunis these young and intelligent natives are divided into three parties

which somewhat resemble Conservatives, Liberals, and Radicals.

The first party wish to conserve the old traditions and religion, and to bring them into a line with the advance of the times. The Liberals find that this is impossible, and, while cleaving to anything worthy of retention, would abandon their old customs and religion for progress, liberty and reform.

The third party is entirely progressive and rationalistic; its members are in danger of lapsing into complete infidelity. All three parties work more or less ardently to effect a union between French and native elements, with a view to secure justice and independence. One and all find that such a union is impossible without betraying the religion which Mohammed instilled into his followers, and daily it is becoming more evident that the power of Islam will decay with

the advance of science and civilisation.

The Mohammedan religion has for centuries reared its Jericho-like walls to prevent the entrance of the Gospel, but one instance of the way in which they are falling was given recently, in a conversation between one of the most intelligent and best educated native gentlemen in Tunis and an English missionary. The Tunisian gentleman said, "I wish that you could hold, not one of your meetings only each evening, but four every night in the different quarters of the city, for they would all add to the uplifting of my people." But one man cannot do the work of four!

Oh, may some believers in our Master receive the call to consecration as His witnesses to the Mohammedans, so that from east and west and north and south those emerging from bondage may taste the riches of His grace and rejoice in conscious salvation!

To the Members of the Prayer and Workers' Union.

Requests for Praise and Prayer.

Praise is asked for the case of a Moor at Casablanca, who definitely declares himself a believer in the Lord Jesus Christ.

Prayer is asked for Miss Woodell, who is taking up work temporarily at the Tulloch Memorial Hospital, Tangier; also, that another nurse may offer for this post, so that Miss Woodell may soon be free to return to her work at Tetuan.

Prayer is asked for blessing on the newly-revised Gospel of St. Luke in Algerian Arabic.

Prayer is asked for blessing on copies of the Scriptures distributed to the patients in the hospital, Tangier.

Prayer is asked that money may soon be sent in for the Spanish work at Tangier, and also at Tetuan.

Prayer is asked for native servants working for Mr. Elson at Tangier who profess conversion, especially one who is asking for baptism.

Prayer is asked for the men attending the refuge and dispensary at Laraish; also for the classes and fortnightly lantern services.

Prayer is asked for the women's class at Casablanca, and for several Jews there who have heard the Gospel.

Prayer is asked for some women in Mrs. Roberts's class, Tangier, who have been under instruction for several years, and yet are still indifferent to the message.

Prayer is asked for the Spanish work at Tetuan, for a convert who is now established as day-school teacher and Bible woman; also for guidance about opening a refuge there for poor men passing through the town, that funds, room, and caretaker may be provided, if this plan is of the Lord.

Prayer is asked for Mr. Liley's work among English sailors at Tunis; also for his itinerating work, and that funds may come in to meet all expenses.

Prayer is asked for blessing on the Sfax Medical Mission, the book shop, the porter-boys' class, and the children's meeting on Sunday afternoons.

Prayer is asked that a permanent Italian evangelist may be provided for the work at Bizerta.

Prayer is asked for Mr. and Mrs. Webb's work at Susa, and for guidance about itinerating in the villages round.

Prayer is asked, for the classes held in Tripoli, for the medical mission, and for the visiting in the houses.

"All earthly things with earth shall pass away;
Prayer grasps eternity. Pray! always Pray!"



North Africa Mission Publications.

“THE GOSPEL IN NORTH AFRICA.”

By JOHN RUTHERFURD, M.A., B.D., and EDWARD H. GLENNY, N.A.M. 248 pages; over 120 telling Illustrations and 8 Maps. Prices (net reduced):—

On good paper, bound in paper covers	...	...	...	...	1	0
” ” bound in paper boards	...	...	...	...	1	6
On high class paper, bound in paper covers	...	...	...	...	1	6
” ” bound in cloth boards...	...	...	...	...	2	6
Special Edition, on Art Paper, bound in cloth boards, bevelled edges, with gold letters	...	...	...	...	3	6
BOOKLETS:— “Carpet Industrial Branch”	...	...	...	...	0	8
” “Taib and Boorawiyah”	...	...	...	...	3	0
” “First Fruits from I’ez”	...	...	...	...	0	6
“NORTH AFRICA.” the Monthly Record of the North Africa Mission, illustrated	...	...	...	...	1	6
				per annum		

All post free.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

Hand-Painted Texts.—Miss M. Geddes, Huron Villa, Eaton Road, West Kirby, will be glad to receive orders for texts, hand-painted in oils, with flowers; prices from 2s. 6d. Proceeds in aid of the North Africa Mission.

“Tuckaway Tables.”—Will friends kindly make known that these small handy folding-tables can be had, hand-painted with flowers, wood-stained, either mahogany or walnut-wood, from C. M. G., Bankside, Silverdale Road, Eastbourne, price 13s. 6d., postage and packing case included? The proceeds will go to the funds of the N.A.M.

Home-made Confectionery.—Creams—peppermint, lemon, ginger, vanilla, coffee, 2lb. for 2s. 8d., post free; smaller quantities at 1s. 4d. per lb., postage extra. Please send orders, enclosing remittance, to N. L., 17, Clarinda Park, W., Kingstown, Co. Dublin. Proceeds in aid of the N.A.M. work at Constantine.

Picture Postcards.—The following series are now on sale:—Six Egyptian cards from photos by Geo. Goodman, Esq., price 4d. per packet, post free 4½d. Six cards illustrating “Life in Morocco,” price 3d. per packet, post free 3½d. Six “real photograph” cards from photos taken in Tunis by Mr. A. V. Liley, price 1s., post free. Six “real photograph” cards from photos taken in Egypt by Mr. Geo. Chapman, price 1s., post free.

Knitted gloves, white or coloured, ordinary size, 2s. per pair. A handsome linen tea-cloth, embroidered, and trimmed fine crochet, price £1 1s. Proceeds in aid of the N.A.M. Please supply to Mrs. Pakeman, Charlisle Avenue, St. Albans.

A large table-centre embroidered on canvas in green and yellow, lined with white sateen, price £1. Sent on approval if desired. Please apply to the N.A.M., 4, High-bury Crescent, London, N.

Telegraphic Address:—"TERTULLIAN, LONDON."

Telephone:—2770 NORTH.

THE NORTH AFRICA MISSION.

Council of Direction.

J. H. BRIDGFORD, Christchurch, Hants.
A. CHAPMAN, Highgate Road, N.W.
ARTHUR DENCE, Guildford.
W. SOLTAU ECCLES, M.R.C.S., Upper Norwood, S.E.
HENRY EDMONDS, Tunbridge Wells.

EDWARD H. GLENNY, Manor Park, E.
J. W. GORDON-OSWALD, Beaulieu, Inverness-shire
EDWARD MERRY, M.D., Wandsworth, S.W.
E. E. SHAW, Wimbledon, S.W.
COL. G. WINGATE, C.I.E., Blackheath, S.E.

Advisory and Auxiliary Council.

CAPT. C. H. HILL, Gibraltar.
REV. CHAS. INWOOD, Hove, Sussex.
COL. E. R. KENYON, R.E., Gibraltar.
W. E. D. KNIGHT, Esq., Upper Clapton, N.E.
W. R. LANE, Esq., Kew.
REV. J. J. LUCE, Gloucester.
R. MCKILLIAM, Esq., M.D., Blackheath, S.E.

COL. J. F. MORTON, late of Mildmay.
REV. J. RUTHERFURD, B.D., Renfrew.
HENRY SOLTAU, L.R.C.P. and S., Highbury, N.
CANON STORER-CLARK, M.A., Greenwich, S.E.
PASTOR FRANK WHITE, Streatham Hill, S.W.
ARTHUR WOOD, Esq., Eltham.
FRITZ P. WOOD, Esq., Eltham.

Hon. Treasurer.

J. W. GORDON-OSWALD, Esq.

Hon. Secretary.

COL. G. WINGATE, C.I.E.

Acting and Assistant Secretary.

M. H. MARSHALL.

Bankers, LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK,
Islington Branch, London, N.

Hon. Auditors, MESSRS. A. HILL, VELLACOTT & Co.,
1, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.

Office of the Mission:—4, Highbury Crescent, LONDON, N.

Gifts in money or in kind should be addressed—"The Secretary, North Africa Mission, 4, Highbury Crescent, London, N." All cheques and money orders should be made payable to order of the "North Africa Mission." Remittances may also be paid into the London and South-Western Bank, Upper Street, Islington, or to any of its branches.

Parcels for transmission to the field can, if not exceeding 11 lb. in weight, be sent to North African ports by Foreign Parcel Post from any post office in Great Britain. The cost can be ascertained from the Postal Guide.

Boxes and Cases can be sent to the N. A. M., c/o Messrs. Bride and Eastland, 39, City Road, London, E.C. Particulars as to contents and value, which must be declared for Customs' purposes, should be sent to the office of the Mission. Before sending large cases, friends should write for shipping instructions. A note showing the cost of freight and charges will be sent from the office in each instance, when the shipping account has been settled.

LOCATION OF MISSIONARIES.

MOROCCO.

Tangier.	Date of Arrival.
GEO. WILSON, M.A., M.B.	Dec., 1906
Mrs. WILSON	Dec., 1906
Mrs. ROBERTS	Dec., 1896
*Miss J. JAY	Nov., 1885
Miss G. R. S. BREEZE, M.B. (Lond.)	Dec., 1894
Miss F. MARSTON	Nov., 1895
Miss I. L. REED	Oct., 1903

Spanish Work—

Miss F. R. BROWN ... Oct., 1889
Miss VECCHIO, School Mistress.

Casablanca.

Mr. O. E. SIMPSON ... Dec., 1896
Mrs. SIMPSON ... Mar., 1893

Tetuan.

Miss A. BOLTON ... April, 1889
Miss A. G. HUBBARD ... Oct., 1891
Miss M. KNIGHT ... Oct., 1905
Miss H. E. WOODFELL ... Jan., 1907

Laraisch.

Mr. H. NOTT ... Jan., 1897
Miss NOTT ... Feb., 1897
Miss S. JENNINGS ... Mar., 1887
Miss K. ALDRIDGE ... Dec., 1891

Fez.

Miss I. GREATHEAD ... Nov., 1890
*Miss M. MELLITT ... Mar., 1892
*Miss S. M. DENISON ... Nov., 1893
Miss I. DE LA CAMP ... Jan., 1897

ALGERIA.

Cherchell.	Date of Arrival.
Miss J. READ	April, 1886
Miss H. D. DAV	April, 1886
Miss K. JOHNSTON	Jan., 1892
Miss E. TURNER	Jan., 1892

Algiers.

Kabyle Work—
M. E. CUENDET ... Sept., 1884
Madame CUENDET ... Sept., 1885
Mr. A. SHOREY ... Nov., 1902
Mrs. SHOREY ... Oct., 1904

Djemaa Sahridj.

Kabyle Work—
Mr. D. ROSS ... Nov., 1902
Mrs. ROSS ... Nov., 1902
Miss J. COX ... May, 1887
Miss K. SMITH ... May, 1887

Constantine.

Mr. J. L. LOCHHEAD ... Mar., 1892
Mrs. LOCHHEAD ... Mar., 1892
*Miss E. K. LOCHHEAD ... Mar., 1892
Mr. P. SMITH ... Feb., 1899
Mrs. SMITH ... Sept., 1900
Miss F. HARNDEN ... Nov., 1900
*Miss F. H. GUILLERMET ... May, 1902
Miss E. LOVELESS ... Nov., 1902

Tebessa.

Miss A. COX ... Oct., 1892
Miss N. BAGSTER ... Oct., 1891

REGENCY OF TUNIS.

Tunis.

Mr. A. V. LILEY ... July, 1885
Mrs. A. LILEY ... April, 1886
*Miss H. M. M. TAPP ... Oct., 1903

Italian Work—

Miss A. M. CASE ... Oct., 1890
*Miss L. E. ROBERTS ... Feb., 1899

Associated Worker—

Miss M. BENZAKINE ... Jan., 1906

IN ENGLAND.—Miss E. VINING, *Invalided.*

* At Home. † In England for Deputation Work.

Bizerta.

	Date of Arrival.
Miss M. ERICSSON	Nov., 1882
Miss R. J. MARCUSSON	Nov., 1895

Susa

†Mr. J. J. COOKSEY ... June, 1892
†Mrs. COOKSEY ... Dec., 1896
Mr. H. E. WEBB ... Dec., 1892
Mrs. WEBB ... Nov., 1897

Kairouan.

Mr. E. SHORT ... Feb., 1899
Mrs. SHORT ... Oct., 1895
Miss G. L. ADDINSELL ... Nov., 1895

Sfax.

T. G. CHURCHER,
M.B., C.M. (Ed.) ... Oct., 1885
Mrs. CHURCHER ... Oct., 1885

DEPENDENCY OF TRIPOLI.

Mr. W. REID ... Dec., 1892
*Mrs. REID ... Dec., 1894
Mr. W. T. BOLTON ... Feb., 1897
Mrs. BOLTON ... Dec., 1897
Miss F. M. HARRALD ... Oct., 1899

EGYPT.

Alexandria.

Mr. W. DICKINS ... Feb., 1896
Mrs. DICKINS ... Feb., 1896
Miss R. HODGES ... Feb., 1889
Miss F. M. BANKS ... May, 1886
Miss H. B. CAWS ... Oct., 1907

Shebin-el-Kom.

Mr. W. T. FAIRMAN ... Nov., 1897
Mrs. FAIRMAN ... Feb., 1899
Mr. G. CHAPMAN ... Nov., 1907