

No. 61.—New Series.

June, 1910.

NORTH AFRICA

Containing Annual Report for 1909.

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



Photo by Mr. A. V. Liley.]

.. Portal ..
of a
Mohammedan
College in
Tunis
known as
Madrasa
Es-Slimania.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Office of the North Africa Mission, 4, Highbury Crescent, London, N.

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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.

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.]



The River, Shebin-el-Kom, Egypt.

Jehovah Nissi

(The LORD my banner).

"The LORD hath sworn that the LORD will have war with Amalek from generation to generation."—EX. xvii. 16.

GOD'S war with Amalek still goes on, for Amalek is a type of the flesh and Mohammedanism is pre-eminently the religion of the flesh. The conflict against the flesh, whether in the individual, the community, or as personified in Mohammedanism, is, like Joshua's conflict with Amalek, subject to vicissitudes. When Moses held up his hand Joshua prevailed, and when he let down his hand Amalek prevailed. So, the great work of evangelising North Africa makes progress as the power of God is drawn upon by believing prayer, and it is retarded as prayer or faith grow slack.

The year 1909 has been a period of various experiences; in some ways and in some places there has been encouraging advance, and in others there appears to have been stagnation or retrogression.

It is sometimes difficult, when reviewing a year several months after it has closed, not to drift into remarking upon what has happened since the year closed; but this it is desirable to avoid, as it is well to keep, in the main, to the events of the year being considered.

The year has been fairly free from political or national disturbances of a character to hinder the work, and the field is gradually recovering from the serious

difficulties of the past. The political perplexities that so hampered the work in Algeria and Tunis for so many years are gradually disappearing. The unrest in Morocco is subsiding. Tripoli is becoming used to the new Turkish Government. Egypt still enjoys the advantages of British supervision.

Medical-mission work, women's work, Scripture translation and distribution, classes for the young and itineration have continued to be the principal channels through which the Mission has endeavoured to reach the people with the glad tidings of salvation. In the early days of the Mission, the medical workers and the lady missionaries were specially prominent; and probably this was ordered of God, for these two classes of workers are particularly useful in gaining an entrance among Moslems, who are fanatically prejudiced against the Gospel and whose prejudices are more easily sapped by kindness than stormed by arguments. There is still plenty of room for more medical workers and Christian sisters to enter the homes, but there is now a still more pressing need for Christian *men* of faith who are willing to plod on patiently amid many difficulties, and who are resourceful in finding ways of gaining the ears and hearts of the people, as well as wise and tactful in their labours.

Work amongst Moslems is still very difficult, and there is great danger of growing discouraged. It is not easy to maintain interest among friends at home when results come slowly. Yet, to those who remember the state of things years ago, and the tremendous difficulties that have arisen from various quarters, and still arise, the progress is encouraging, and the prospect decidedly hopeful.

God, Who has helped so wonderfully in the past, is still with us, and He will help in the future also. All along the line there are a few converts from Islam, as well as some from amongst Italians, Spaniards, and Jews. In Egypt, the Mission premises at Shebin-el-Kom have been completed. In Tangier, a commodious Spanish Mission building has been provided. Moknea, a station in Kabylia, formerly occupied by Mr. H. Mayor, has been passed over to the Mission. For all this we give thanks.

It is thought that it would be a great advantage if the Mission could have its own premises and buildings at most of its stations. It has, already, premises in Tangier, Djemâa Sahridj and Shebin-el-Kom; but only hired buildings in Alexandria, Tripoli, Tunis, Constantine, Algiers, Fez, etc. In hired buildings there is always the danger of being compelled to leave, through pressure brought to bear by the enemies of the work; while with buildings belonging to the Mission, it is more easy to maintain a position and to preserve the results that have been gathered by years of toil. Moreover, the expenses of rent are thus saved. Rents and house expenses amount on an average to over £1,000 a year, and if large permanent buildings were provided, a large part of this might be otherwise employed.

The year 1909, from a financial point of view, was decidedly trying. In 1908 the receipts were encouraging, but during the latter part of 1909 the trial was considerable. The receipts for the year were over £1,800 less than those of the year before; so that, though expenses at home were reduced by over £500, and expenses in the field were considerably less, still there was very keen trial both at home and abroad.

Since the new year began, this has in some measure been relieved; but the financing of the work is a matter calling for constant prayer and continuous effort.

In order that interest in the work may be maintained, first Mr. Cooksey and then Mr. Liley (beside other workers) have devoted themselves with great energy to visiting various parts of the country and telling of North Africa's need, and the Lord's work there. They have been much encouraged by the kind welcome that

friends have given them, and are counting on continued prayerful interest and sympathy on the part of those who have heard them. In addition to holding meetings, the Mission has sought by the pages of NORTH AFRICA to stir up increased concern for those who sit in darkness. It has also issued several booklets about the work.

To sum up, we invite our friends to unite with us in praise and thankfulness to God for having graciously helped, sustained and blessed us through a very difficult period, and to co-operate with us in prayer and effort, specially in the following matters :—

1. For a greater ingathering of true converts, and that those converted may grow in grace.
2. That all engaged in the work may be maintained in a state of spiritual prosperity.
3. That all needed heavenly wisdom may be granted in the conduct of the work.
4. That the Lord of the Harvest would thrust out an increased number of labourers, both men and women, into His harvest.
5. That all needed financial help for the maintenance and extension of God's work may be granted

This Mission was begun under a deep sense of God's leading and guidance. God has again and again appeared in remarkable ways to sustain and maintain it, amid difficulties that looked as though they would overwhelm it. The work is His, and as a Mission we count on Him to enable us to carry out His plans and purposes of grace. Our desire is to know and do His will, and we believe that He will show Himself strong on our behalf, and that, as in Israel's conflict with Amalek, He will ultimately give us the victory.

N.A.M. Meeting at the Mildmay Conference.

By the kind invitation of Captain Tottenham, superintendent of the Mildmay Institutions, a meeting on behalf of the North Africa Mission will (D.V.) be held during the annual Mildmay Conference, on **Tuesday, June 21st, at 3 p.m., in Room No. 5.** **The Hon. Granville Waldegrave** has kindly promised to preside, and **Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Simpson**, two of our missionaries fresh from the field, will speak. They will be accompanied by a native Christian from Casablanca, Morocco, who is able (by interpretation) to tell a wonderful story of the way in which he was brought from the darkness and bondage of Mohammedanism into the light and liberty of the Gospel of Christ. **Miss A. Bolton**, from Tetuan, will also give an account of her work in that city. Will our friends note particulars of this meeting, and as many as possible cheer us by their presence to hear of what God has been doing in Morocco and elsewhere.

To a greater or less degree, we all need at some time or other to have our eyes directed to the truth contained in the verse, "Let us not be weary in well-doing; for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not." Sooner or later there come trials of our faith and

patience in connection with our service; therefore we need to see that we do not lose sight of the positive promise that the Lord has made to all engaged in any way in labour and service for Him.—*The late George Müller.*

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

Morocco.

The last few years in Morocco have been a mixture of encouragement and disappointment. The Mission, since its foundation in Morocco, has lost twelve of its workers by death; two others have died since leaving the Mission, and about a dozen have retired through the ill-health either of themselves or of their families.

During the year under review, Mr. Nott was called home by fever after several years of faithful service, and his wife felt it was necessary to retire and to care for her little boy and aged mother.

Morocco has also for some years been subject to a very disturbed political condition, so that itineration beyond the beaten tracks has been generally difficult if not impossible, and mission work outside the coast towns has been interrupted and anxious. Civil war and conflicts with France and Spain have distracted the country, and although things are now more settled and prospects are more encouraging, the situation is still not without its disturbing features.

The number of missionaries in Morocco is less now than ten years ago, both in the North Africa Mission and in some other Missions, and there is pressing need for reinforcements both of men and women, but especially of men.

Notwithstanding, there are some causes for encouragement, as will be seen by the details given by various missionaries. Cases of conversion both among Moslems and Europeans call for praise, and incite to increased earnestness in faith and prayer that more abundant ingatherings may be granted in the future.

TANGIER.

Opened 1884.

Missionaries—

GEO. WILSON, M.A., M.B.
MRS. WILSON.
MRS. ROBERTS.
MISS J. JAY.
MISS G. R. S. BREEZE, M.B (LOND.)
MISS F. MARSTON.
MISS I. L. REED.

Spanish Work.

MR. A. J. MOORE, B.A.
MISS F. R. BROWN.
MISS VECCHIO, Schoolmistress.

Forms of Work Carried On—

Tulloch Mem. Hospital for Moslem men. In-patients, 127; Attendances at Dispensary, 2,559; new cases, 1,258; operations, 50.

Hospital for Moslem women. In-patients, 19; Attendances at Dispensary, 5,194.

Weekly class for Moslem girls. Usual attendance, 35-50.

Weekly class for Moslem girls. Usual attendance, 25-35.

Weekly class for Moslem women. Usual attendance, 40-50.

Weekly class for Moslem women. Usual attendance, 10-12.

Daily reading class for Moslem children. Usual attendance, 30-40.

English Sunday services. Average attendanc, 20.

Visiting sick women in their homes.

Visiting Moslem women in their homes.

Training native girls.

Spanish Work.

Gospel meetings.

Sunday school.

Sunday morning service.

Weekly Bible class for converts.

Weekly Bible class for men.

Weekly Prayer Meeting.

Open-air services during the summer.

Day-school. Average attendance, 42.

Women's sewing class. Attendance, 18-20.

Tract distribution.

Visiting in Spanish homes.

Dr. Wilson reports of the work at the **Tulloch Memorial Hospital** as follows:—

“The year 1909 proved an inauspicious one in the history of our Medical Mission. The sudden death of Miss Georgine Smith at the close of 1908 had left a blank that was difficult to fill. Miss Woodell kindly helped us for a couple of months. In the beginning of March, Miss Hodgson came out from England and gave us what assistance she could, till the beginning of August. In the height of summer we had in hospital a number of severe fever cases. Miss Reed, who had been working at high pressure, had an attack of relapsing fever in June. As she did not regain strength she was unwillingly obliged to go back to England in August. On August 11th, Mrs. Wilson, who had been trying to fill all the gaps, was laid aside with a severe fever which lasted for three weeks. On her partial recovery I had my turn of malaria, followed by a continued low fever. During October and November, Mrs. Wilson and I had to keep the hospital and dispensary going under difficulties—as a hospital cannot be carried on without a hospital staff.

“In December the work was temporarily closed, as the Council had agreed to our going to England for a couple of months to recruit and also with the hope of securing a needed augmen-

tation to our staff. In this latter respect we have been so far successful as to have secured the services of a lady, eager for foreign mission work and thoroughly qualified as a hospital nurse. She hopes to come out as soon as she has passed her final extra examinations. The above history of breakdown and fever amongst our workers accounts for the shortage in the hospital and dispensary numbers for the year.

"The **Dispensary attendances** for 1909 were 2,559. Of these 1,258 were new cases. In the Hospital we had 127 patients. In the spiritual work we have had the help of Mr. Steven, Mr. Jones, Mr. Elson and others. Mr. Isaacs has taken a great interest in the patients both in the dispensary and hospital, reading to them and teaching them verses."

Mrs. Wilson writes:—

"Morning by morning numbers of Moors have sat and listened to the simple Gospel story. Many friends have kindly helped with this part of the work. In the wards a little service is held as often as possible, and sometimes hymns are sung. The men are taught them and seem very pleased and interested. When we find anyone who can read well, we ask him to read aloud to the others, and give him specially marked passages."

Miss I. L. Reed writes:—

"A few cheering cases among the Hospital patients occur to me. One, a lad of about fifteen, whose first words on coming out of chloroform were, 'Give me my Gospel, I want to read.' Another youngster's first words after an operation were, 'Jesus loves me,' sung to the others."

"Early in the year an old man was brought from El Kasr. He had been in Hospital before, in Dr. Roberts' time, and knew a good deal of the truth. During the weeks that he was with us he was always very attentive. One evening, when Mr. Steven was taking prayers, he responded so heartily, 'For me! for me!' as the story of the Cross was being read. We quite hope that he found the Lord before his death."

WOMEN'S HOSPITAL, TANGIER.

Miss Breeze thus reports of the **medical work among women**:—

"The work has been carried on as usual during ten months of the year. As usual, I had the valued help of **Miss Marston**.

"**In-patients**. We had nineteen, chiefly chronic cases needing feeding more than anything else. One very sad case was that of a young woman admitted with high fever at mid-day, who died soon after midnight from collapse. She had known Miss Herdman and Miss Caley, and had learned something from them, but had become a camp follower and from that sad life passed away.

"The **attendances** at the **dispensary** numbered 5,194.

"**Visiting the sick** in their homes. I only do this when they are quite too ill to come here. It is very hopeless work; the friends have no

idea of nursing, and so often my efforts are nullified by their neglect or attempts to combine my treatment with theirs.

"To all except those who are too ill to hear anything, the Gospel has been preached; but the Evil One has also been busy, and when souls seemed nearing the kingdom, they were snatched away. We can only hope that seed sown may yet bring forth fruit. We thank all kind donors of gifts, either money or bottles, and we would ask the prayers of God's people that blessing may attend our labours."

Mrs. Roberts writes as follows:—

"My **classes for women and children** have kept up well during the past year, and were only closed for a short time in November when I was away. The **little Moorish girls living in the house** have varied in number from two to eight. Some of them have made good progress in reading, etc., and it is very interesting to watch their intellects unfolding under instruction. The morning **reading-class** has increased rapidly, but owing to lack of accommodation we cannot receive all who want to come."

Miss Jay was away from Tangier the first part of the year, not returning till the end of August. She was warmly welcomed on her return and resumed as far as possible her work, receiving a good many visits from the women who knew her and giving away a number of Gospels, etc.

SPANISH WORK.

Mr. A. J. Moore, B.A., reports:—

"The event of the past year has been the putting up of the **new Mission Hall** on the site of the old one. It is of corrugated iron, the interior varnished and boarded throughout, presenting a smart and clean appearance, which the electric light further enhances. The building is most suitable for school purposes owing to its excellent ventilation and light.

"The amount still needed for the completion of the payment due on the building and out-houses is £225.

"The attendances at our services under these improved conditions show a decided increase.

"There prevails a great and general deadness to spiritual things among the Spaniards in the neighbourhood of the hall, and the forces of evil are strong against us. Opposite, the Roman Catholics are building a large school, which threatens to crush us out of existence; and almost beside us there is a low restaurant whose influence is decidedly against our work.

"Next to the Sunday evening **Gospel service**, our best meetings are the Sunday morning service for Christians and the **converts' Bible-class** on Tuesday evenings, in both of which is shown a real hunger for spiritual things. The Bible-class is a mixed one, and we 'read round' and talk over the Word in an informal way. We are going through Acts, and the people seem really interested.

"Besides these meetings I have a **men's Bible-**

class on Monday nights, a members' **prayer-meeting** on Saturday nights, a weekly hymn-practice for **children**, and a quarterly **members' meeting** for discussion of church matters and for social intercourse.

"The summer 'open air' services in the *patios* (courts where the Spaniards live) have helped our work greatly, and have been the means of interesting some who never attended any of our meetings. The attention and behaviour of the people have been excellent, and our converts have helped splendidly in the services.

"Of conversions about which we can speak with any certainty, we have had **three** during the past year. Some three or four others made a profession, but have gone back. On the whole our converts give us great joy.

"I gratefully acknowledge the help so readily given to us in the Gospel services by Messrs. Blanco and Timoner. Mrs Blanco and other Christian friends have been most kind in playing for us in the meetings from time to time."

Miss Brown writes:—

"My first note must be one of praise to our gracious God for the many answers to our prayers; first, in sending us a brother for the Spanish work, Mr. A. J. Moore, who arrived here on April 2nd; and, next, for the money which has enabled us to complete the erection of the Spanish Church which was so badly needed.

"The Sunday morning **meeting for children** has not been so well attended as formerly. Many are the hindrances. We should be glad of your prayers for the parents, that they may see their duty in sending their children on Sunday.

"My **women's class** has increased in numbers and the women listen with earnest attention to the address, and I trust many of them are growing

in grace and in the knowledge of God. There are twenty-five names on the register."

FEZ.

Opened 1888.

Missionaries—

MISS MELLETT.
MISS S. DENISON.
MISS L. GREATHEAD.
MISS I. DE LA CAMP.

Forms of Work Carried On—

Medical Mission. Open twice a week for men, and twice a week for women. Average attendance: Men, 40; women and children, 130.

Weekly class for women converts.

Women's sewing class (three times weekly).

Weekly girls' sewing-class.

Young men's English class (three times weekly).

Meeting for boys on Thursdays.

Daily visiting in the homes of the people.

Owing to the disturbed state of the country, this station was vacated for about **eighteen** months previous to December, 1908, when **Miss Mellett** and **Miss Denison** returned to their posts, being rejoined in April, 1909, by **Miss De la Camp** and **Miss Greathead**. The medical mission was then re-opened, and has been carried on with only a slight break on two occasions, when the workers paid a few days' visit to Sifroo. The attendances have been excellent, and all are generally kept occupied in the dispensary during the morning. The afternoons are spent in classes and visiting from house to house.

Miss Mellett writes:—

"For months now there have been two men coming regularly for instruction, and they seem to be honestly looking for the truth . . . Some little time ago we were sent for by new people. We

were rather surprised when one of the women asked us to tell them something about Jesus. We asked her where she had heard about Him, and she answered that she had once been at our house at the medical mission and had heard there.

"For the past six months we have had staying with us a little native girl of about eight years of age. She has simply drunk in all she has been taught and tells us she really loves the Saviour and wants to follow Him. We have been delighted sometimes to hear her telling over again truths which she has been taught. Occasionally she puts in little native touches of



Photo by

[Miss Wallace.]

Ladies Itinerating. Crossing a Stream, Morocco.

her own, as when she tells that the angels who rejoiced at Christ's birth, 'sang and rejoiced and beat their *tom-toms*,' the *tom-tom*, here, being an invariable accompaniment to all rejoicing.

"The native *colporteur* in Sifroo tells us that he has enquirers from time to time; also that he teaches in the prison and gets a very good hearing. The one in Rabat has sold a number of Gospels during the year."

Miss De la Camp writes in reference to the **class for women** held on Thursday mornings:—

"A number of the women are new-comers since our return, to whom the old story is a strange, new tale, and it is ever a cause for rejoicing to find one and another who by slow degrees begins to understand or to show some measure of interest. At the end of the year, when the classes were examined on the texts learned during the year, quite a number of the women received prizes for repeating them correctly. We raise a note of thanksgiving for being permitted to continue in this place as witnesses for Christ."

Mr. Simpson's visit in the spring was a great help and encouragement to the **native Christians**.

TETUAN.

Opened 1889.

Missionaries—

MISS A. BOLTON.
MISS A. HUBBARD.
MISS M. KNIGHT.
MISS H. E. WOODELL.

Forms of Work Carried On—

Dispensary for Moslem men and women. Attendance of men, 1,477; women, 3,965.

Five weekly classes for women, girls and children.

Visiting in Moorish homes.

Spanish Work.

Sunday Gospel service. } *Discontinued in autumn.*
Weekly prayer-meeting. }

Miss A. Bolton reports:—

"In spite of the fact that our **dispensary** was closed for three months of the year, while in 1908 it was only closed for one month, our numbers show an increase over the former year. During the nine months we had 5,442 attendances of patients able to understand (?) teaching.

"My **weekly sewing-class** hardly changed during the year. Most of the women have been members for a long time. One, who seemed to be coming under the influence of the Gospel, became co-wife or *sherika* to her friend's husband. To show my disapproval, I dismissed Amina. She could not understand why, for, as she said, by their law a man might have several wives. As I write, she is again a member of the class (having become a widow), and one of the most responsive members—often coming only to hear the Word, and not remaining to sew. We have much blessing in our home among those who work with us.

"The **Spanish Sunday night meeting** was not continued after our return in the autumn. The priests had commenced giving financial help to

our people to a much greater extent than before, and most of them were tempted away from our meetings. We have been praying that the converts among them may be convicted of sin and restored."

Miss Hubbard and **Miss Woodell** moved in April into another quarter of the town, quite among a different class of people. They received a warm welcome, and have found added opportunities of usefulness.

Miss Hubbard reports:—

"Most of my afternoons have been given to visiting, sometimes sick visiting and sometimes social visiting. During the year, I have paid 383 **visits**. A good number of these have come about through folks in the dispensary wanting someone at home to be visited, and, on the other hand, very constantly the visiting brings folks to the dispensary.

"I have held Sunday **classes for Moorish girls** all through the year, the average attendance being about **twenty-two**. Also I have had an elder girl's sewing-class, but so many are now married and cannot come, that for the present I have given it up. Miss Bolton has kindly taken those who can still come, and by-and-by, I hope to begin once more with small girls, as I did years ago, and let them grow up with me. At the dispensary, I have taken most of the men's services and assisted occasionally with the women's."

Miss Woodell tells of a Moorish lady whom she has visited frequently, who seems much interested in the Scriptures, and asked one day that the book might be left with her for her husband to read. She has a good memory and asks most intelligent questions.

CASABLANCA.

Opened 1890.

Missionaries—

MR. AND MRS. O. E. SIMPSON.
MISS F. M. BANKS.

Forms of Work Carried On—

Dispensary for Moors and Jews. Attendances, 11,573.

Visiting women in their homes. Visits paid, 536.

Interviews with Moslem and Jewish men.

Tract distribution.

In 1909, a convert from Islam baptised.

Mr. O. E. Simpson reports:—

"The main branch of the work is that of the **medical mission**, around which gather most of the opportunities and openings for service among Mohammedans and Jews; but this year we have come into contact with a good many **Europeans**, among whom we have been able to give testimony and leave **tracts and portions of Scripture**. In all this work of distribution we have only found one Frenchman who refused to take the book we offered.

"The most interesting and we trust the most lasting in results is the meeting with **Moslems**

after medical missions, or at appointed times in our rooms. The Lord has been pleased in His great goodness to bring us into touch with a good number, with whom we have dealt lovingly and faithfully as to the things of eternity and the way of rest through the death of our Lord. The more we deal with the Moslem and Jewish heart, the more we find that we might teach morality with the consent of our opponents, but when the two truths upon which our faith really rests, the Divinity and death of our Lord, are mentioned, the natural heart rises.

"In the spring I was able to pay a visit to Fez, where I met with the **native Christians** and **colporteurs** every evening for a fortnight. In the presence of the Lord we went over the foundation truths of the faith, and all seemed to be helped and blessed by the opening up of the Word of God. Our hearts rejoice and praise God for the nucleus of a native church and for converted natives capable of propagating their new faith among their Moslem companions. Many books have been given and distributed by these native believers. Sixty portions were given away by one in a single month. . . . Two of these native workers have been with us here in Casablanca in turns the greater part of the year, and have been able to go into the Showiya country with books, as well as assist us in the town. One of these is an agent for the British and Foreign Bible Society, and during the three months he was here he sold 126 portions. He carried the books about openly from shop to shop without fear or harm. We greatly desire your prayers on behalf of these native colporteurs that they may be kept faithful to the Lord.

"We have had the privilege of **baptising one native convert** who had long given evidence of being born from above.

"There is much land to be possessed. There are still towns without missionaries, and tribes with no one conversant with their tongue to tell them of the wondrous love of the Lord Jesus."

Mrs. Simpson writes :—

"It has been a great privilege to be allowed to work so undisturbedly throughout the year, despite the rumours of war and the strivings of rival Sultans.

"We closed our Dispensary in Ramadhan. Otherwise, it remained open through the year. God has made a most wonderful and gracious provision by raising up friends who have lovingly supplied the necessary drugs, largely apart from Mission funds, and He has answered prayer by awakening soul interest among the recipients."

In October **Miss F. M. Banks**, who is a trained nurse, and who had been stationed in Tetuan for some years, but had been recently in Egypt, arrived at Casablanca, accompanied by **Miss Wakefield**, a qualified lady doctor (self-supporting). These ladies took over the work among women and children, thus enabling Mrs. Simpson to devote more time to **visiting** and to personal dealing with enquirers.

LARAISH.

Opened 1899.

Missionaries—

MISS C. S. JENNINGS.

MISS K. ALDRIDGE.

Forms of Work Carried On—

Dispensary for simple cases. Open three mornings a week.

Special cases treated every day.

Weekly class for girls. Fifteen names on roll.

Weekly class for boys. Seventeen names on roll. Average attendance, 13.

Distribution of Gospels.

Sunday Bible-class for women.

Two visits paid to sub-station, Arzila.

Visiting in native houses.

Owing to the lamented death of **Mr. H. Nott** early in January after a very short illness, and the retirement of **Mrs. Nott** a few months later, the work at this station has necessarily suffered. The **Men's Refuge** had to be closed, the **lantern lectures** and **classes for young Jews** dropped. Evangelistic work among men and boys could not in the nature of things be carried on by the lady missionaries, and they feel very much the great need there is for someone to step into the breach and take up again the work to which Mr. Nott formerly devoted himself.

Miss C. S. Jennings was home on furlough during the summer for a well-earned rest. Her report is therefore necessarily brief. In the course of it, she says :—

"During the early part of the year I made two visits to my **sub-station, Arzila**, the second time carrying on the work quite alone for three weeks among Jews and Moors. Would that I could tell of definite spiritual results in this my twenty-second year of life out here, but such joy is not granted me; so I look up for grace still to plod on patiently and perseveringly, and to be kept from fainting, looking for some fruition to be granted for His praise and glory, maybe, beyond the veil."

The **dispensary work** was carried on during the year with the exception of a month in the spring, when Miss Aldridge paid a visit to Fez.

Miss Aldridge writes :—

"Several men who have been coming regularly for medicine have taken away copies first of one and then of another of the Gospels, until they have had all. There is need of another worker who could speak to the people while they are waiting for medicine.

"Quite late in the autumn I started a **class for boys**. Most of them had been under Mr. Nott's teaching. Though they cannot read, they learn texts very well, and I give them a short Bible lesson. The attendance at the little girls' class has fallen off, the reason being that I made it a Sunday class, not having material for them to make garments, and they were keen on sewing. Every time they came, the cry was, 'When are you going to let us sew?'"

Algeria.

During 1909 there has been cause for thanksgiving in connection with the work in Algeria, while at the same time a great loss was sustained by the death of Miss H. D. Day of Cherchell, who passed away on Nov. 28th at the English Hospital at Algiers. The removal of this faithful and devoted worker has left a great gap in the ranks.

At Djemâa Sahridj the work has been going on steadily, and an interesting conference took place there in November. Twenty-two native converts from all parts of Algeria met with a number of missionaries (some of these not being associated with the N.A.M.) for a three days' Conference. The presence of the Lord was felt by those who attended, and the souls of both converts and missionaries were strengthened and refreshed.

In the city of Constantine on June 31st, the first recorded baptism of an Arab convert took place. At the same time two others (converts from the Roman Catholic Church) were also baptised.

At Tebessa, a station only opened in 1908, our sisters Miss A. Cox and Miss N. Bagster have been holding the fort. They have met with some encouragement and are looking for a greater blessing in time to come.

The important work of translation has been still going on. M. Cuendet has finished the Book of Numbers and has begun Deuteronomy, while Mr. Percy Smith has completed the Gospel of John.

DJEMAA SAHRIDJ.

Opened 1881.

Missionaries—

MISS J. COX.
MISS K. SMITH.
MR. AND MRS. D. G. ROSS.

Forms of Work Carried On—

Sunday-school and Bible-classes. On roll, 125. Average attendance, 66.
Sunday service for converts. Average attendance, 16.
Sunday afternoon Bible reading (French). Average attendance, 10.
Sunday evening Gospel service. Average attendance, 23.
Weekly enquirers' class (held for several months). Average attendance, 20.
Weekly lantern or Gospel service in cafés. Average attendance, 20.
Weekly class for men. On roll, 31. Average attendance, 16.
Weekly class for shepherd boys. On roll, 40. Average attendance, 25.
Weekly class for blind and beggars. On roll, 18. Average attendance, 14.
Weekly Bible reading (Kabyle). Average attendance, 6.
Weekly class for boys. Average attendance, 25.
Temperance class. Weekly in summer, monthly in winter. Average attendance, 24.
Dispensary. Three mornings a week. Attendances, 6,000.
Visiting the sick in their homes. Average per week, 15.
Training of converts.
Itinerating.
Industrial Home for native girls.
Daily Bible reading in Home. Attendance, 16.
Sunday morning service. Average attendance, 20.
Classes for girls (three times weekly). Attendances, 12-60.
Classes for women (three times weekly.) Attendances, 6-25.
Visiting sick women and girls.

Mr. Ross reports as follows:—

"The past year has been the busiest we have ever had, and with the exception of a week's

itinerating, a week at the Conference at Algiers and a week's holiday, we were able to keep on the work all the year round.

"The visits to the **Dispensary** show an **increase of 2,000**. This could easily be doubled if we could spare the time. Visits to patients in their own homes average about fifteen a week. We often receive practical expressions of gratitude for the medical work, and the heads of many of the villages send frequently for our help. My wife and Miss Farmer as well as native helpers all take a share, and all are needed. One convert, who has been a patient with us from the first, is splendid for telling out the Gospel to the patients in the hall when the others are too busy with dressings, etc.

"Belkasssem has been a most valuable and devoted helper and has made wonderful progress as a preacher of the Gospel. Si M—— was also a great help till he left for England in May. Said has been assisting M. Cuendet at Algiers in translating the Scriptures, but he came to us for a time.

"The **Sunday-school** is held in three different rooms, my wife and our helper having from thirty to forty in the dining room, the native helper the same number of bigger boys in the hall, and I have a **Bible-class** in the dispensary. We have often over **eighty** altogether, but olive-gathering and the heat in the summer reduce our average.

"The **Sunday Morning Service** has been well attended. Occasionally some of the girls from the other house have been present. We have to record the loss of two dear Christian lads who were frequent attendants. One was sud-

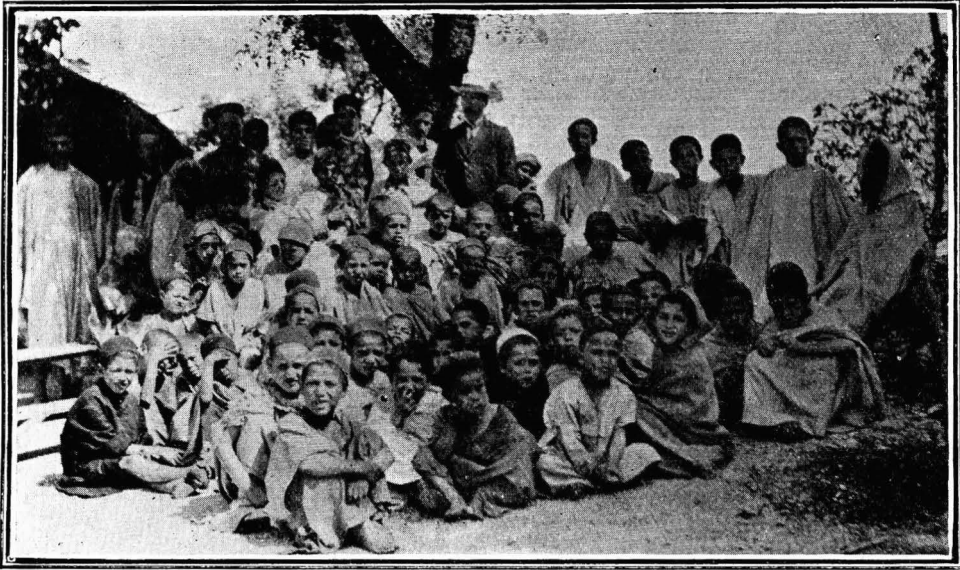


Photo by]

[Dr. Freese.

Mr. Ross, with his Sunday School Class at Djemaa Sahridj, Algeria.

denly called into Christ's presence; the other suffered long and patiently.

"We cannot speak of baptisms this year, though there are some ready for it, but we can speak of converts won to the glory of Christ; especially two men who give us much joy by their consistent Christian lives.

"The event of the year was the **Conference of Native Christians** held in November. This was the first of the kind held in the country. It did a great deal of good to the converts here and to those who came from a distance. A strong, fanatic movement which began about two years ago in the village has lately attracted some of the intelligent lads who go to the French school and attend our meetings. Sometimes we are surrounded by a company of them. They make most abominable guttural noises, accompanied by loud and rapid respirations, and go on with this until they foam at the mouth and fall exhausted on the ground. We are hoping that the 'Commune' of Mekla will forbid this movement; otherwise there is no knowing to what excesses it may lead."

In connection with their work among **women and girls**, **Miss J. Cox** and **Miss K. Smith** write:—

"Last year was a particularly busy time with us. In January, Mr. and Mrs. Ross left us for their new quarters up the hill, and we set to work at once to turn the house into comfortable quarters for our young women and girls. It is needless to go into details, but a very great deal of work was necessary to enable us to carry on the Home on its present basis. Our faithful, covenant-keeping God, Who has never failed us

through these long years, has again brought us through, and granted the supplies necessary for repairs, etc.

"The children have their schoolroom, sleeping-rooms, bathroom, etc., and there is a native hut for cooking purposes, wash-house, etc., and a work-room for weaving in which four large weaving frames are always occupied. Our household consists of ten children, one Biblewoman, and two helpers—all natives. We have two married men as 'guardians,' who keep the buildings in repair, attend to the outdoor work, and travel with us when we visit other tribes or villages. They are Christians and are a great help to us.

"Our eyes are unto the Lord for the future support of this work."

CONSTANTINE.

Opened 1886.

Missionaries—

MR. AND MRS. J. L. LOCHHEAD.
MISS LOCHHEAD.
MR. AND MRS. PERCY SMITH.
MISS F. HARNDEN.
MISS E. LOVELESS.

Forms of Work Carried On—

Weekly lantern meeting for Moslems. Attendance, 10-15.
Classes for Moslem lads (twice weekly). Attendance, 30-40.
Classes for Moslem girls (four times weekly). Attendance, 20-40.
Classes for Moslem women (three times weekly). Attendance, 10-20.
Sunday-school (French). Average attendance, 20.
Sunday service for Europeans. Average attendance, 26 adults, 20 children.
Sunday Gospel meeting for Europeans. Average attendance, 20.
Weekly Gospel meeting for Europeans. Average attendance, 30.

Weekly Bible reading for European men. Attendance, 12-15.
Weekly meeting for enquirers (Moslem young men and boys).
Attendance, 8.

Visiting Moslem, Jewish, and French women in their homes.

Visiting Moslems in shops, cafés, and neighbouring villages.

Receiving Moslems for private conversation and discussion.

Translation of Scriptures into colloquial Arabic.

In 1909, one convert from Islam and three converts
from Roman Catholicism baptised.

This ancient city is the capital of the province of Constantine, the most populous of the three provinces of Algeria. The town is situated at an elevation of about 2,500 feet above sea level, about fifty miles from the Mediterranean, and about 300 miles from Tunis on the East and Algiers on the West. The town has a population of from 40,000 to 50,000 inhabitants while the province numbers about two millions, of whom probably all but 150,000 are Moslems. It was proposed when the station was opened in 1886, that, from this centre, other parts of the province should be evangelised; and to some small extent this has been attempted. But the province has an area of about 75,000 square miles, or half as large again as England. There are now some four other Mission stations in the department, but there is only one connected with the N.A.M. The Kabyles of the Aures Mountains are a specially interesting section of the people, and several efforts have been made to reach them; but at present no permanent foothold has been gained among them.

The need of more labourers is very great, and we cry to the Lord of the Harvest to send them and sustain them. Meanwhile, the following details are given of the work during 1909.

Mr. Lochhead reports:—

"The most encouraging feature of the work among Moslems during the past year has been the baptism of our Arab servant, and the open profession made by M—— of his faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. Mr. Smith and I have accomplished a certain amount of itinerating among the neighbouring villages.

"In March, we were encouraged by the arrival of M. Campy, an evangelist from France, who was joined in the autumn by his wife. These friends have come to help in the work among French-speaking Europeans."

Mr. Percy Smith writes:—

"The number of church members stands at twenty, with six under instruction with a view to being admitted as members. In the meeting for Bible study (French) a regular course of instruction in Christian doctrine has been followed, the text-book being, 'Un Court Exposé de la Religion Chrétienne,' by the late Roger Hollard, pastor of the Eglise Libre de France.

"The young man referred to in our last year's report still comes to see us frequently, but is held back from an open confession through fear of his father. Although a married man with four children, he is under the iron rule of his father. His brother-in-law (also mentioned last year) has made a bold confession of faith in Christ, and

seems to be growing in grace and in knowledge of Christian truth. He is under regular instruction with a view to baptism shortly. As he is the head of his household, consisting of his mother and three brothers, the whole family has come under Christian influence, the three brothers attending our classes regularly.

"During the year there were **four Baptisms**, two French women, one Italian and one Arab. This last is a quiet, steadfast believer. His wife has shown a great desire to learn the truth . . . The quondam Kadi has died. He always seemed a most earnest seeker after truth. There was no one near him as he lay ill to make him witness to Mohammed, and he was buried without any Moslem religious rites. Who can say what passed in his soul during those last hours?

"In the **translation work**, the last touches were put to the **Gospel of John**, which will probably be in circulation before the close of 1910. The reception given to the **Gospel of Luke** has surpassed our expectations. The first edition of 7,500, published by the British and Foreign Bible Society was exhausted in little over a year, and preparations are being made for the issuing of a second edition. It is hoped that the **Acts of the Apostles** will soon follow."

Miss F. E. Harnden and **Miss E. R. Loveless** write:—

"We have been much cheered by the attendance at the **women's classes**, and by the interest and attention of some who listened to God's message of grace. A new class was formed and grew from two to an attendance of twelve. Some of these ignorant and down-trodden women seem to have grasped, in a very simple way, the fact that Christ died for sinners, and it has been good to hear them answer intelligently, and as if their hearts were touched by some sense of the Saviour's love.

"The **class for girls**, held every Sunday, has not only been very well attended, but there has been a greater interest shown.

"The Arab room, set apart for receiving visitors, has enabled us to help the women and girls by giving us opportunities of closer and more friendly intercourse, and of showing them kindness and hospitality.

"In connection with the classes, we **visited among the homes** of the people, and thus were able to make known the Gospel to some who could not come to our house."

After the Lord had sent the apostles forth on their itinerating mission, and when at its close they were seated around the paschal-board, He said to them, "Lacked ye anything?" They answered, "Nothing." It is a blessed fact that if we serve Him in the spirit of faith and of lowly obedience we too shall lack nothing. It is our joy to know that all we need is guaranteed to us by His gracious word and loving heart.—*Selected.*

Dr.

GENERAL CASH ACCOUNT from

	GENERAL FUND.	DESIGNATED FUND.	TOTAL
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
TO BALANCES in Hand, Jan. 1st, 1909.			
For General Purposes	87 12 1		
For Medical Mission:		237 13 1	
For Other Designated Objects		399 19 3	725 4 5
	87 12 1	637 12 4	725 4 5
TO RECEIPTS.			
FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.			
Donations	4,017 10 7		
Publications	82 0 6		
Sundry Receipts	57 18 1		
TOTAL AS PER APRIL "NORTH AFRICA"			4,157 9 11
FOR DESIGNATED PURPOSES.			
SPECIALY SUPPORTED MISSIONARIES			
Donations		1,298 13 2	
Sundry Receipts		17 10 0	
MEDICAL MISSIONS			
Donations		523 16 0	
Patients' Fees, etc.		35 6 6	
Interest on £500 invested (see footnote *)		22 10 0	
VARIOUS DESIGNATED OBJECTS			
Donations		1,114 1 2	
Sundry Receipts		398 15 8	
School Fees		105 9 10	
TOTAL AS PER APRIL "NORTH AFRICA"			3,516 2 1
Interest on £300 Deposit at Bank		4 2 6	4 2 6

* *Memorandum*—£500 bequeathed for the maintenance of a bed in the Tulloch Memorial Hospital, Tangier, is now entirely invested in Mission property in North Africa.

NOTE.—There is a loan due to the Bank of £250 for General Purposes.

£4,245 1 3 £4,157 17 2 £8,402 18 5

We have examined the above Account with the Books and Vouchers at the Head Office, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C., 5th May, 1910.

DIRECT EXPENDITURE FOR MISSIONARIES AND THEIR WORK.

	GENERAL FUND.			DESIGNATED FUND			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
PERSONAL ALLOWANCES, RENT, Etc.									
By Missionaries' Personal Allowances	1,552	17	1	1,338	12	0			
" Missionaries' Rent and House Expense: (apportioned)... ..	529	10	11	83	6	2			
" Native Helpers engaged in direct Missionary Work	173	16	0	383	15	9			
" European Helpers engaged in direct Missionary Work	76	14	9	14	9	6	4,153	2	2
COLLATERAL EXPENSES.									
By Rent, and Stution Expenses (apportioned)	262	3	11	40	3	3			
" Buildings at Shebin-el-Kom and Tangier				765	6	8			
" Travelling, Furloughs, Freight and Passages	288	15	7	67	10	4			
" Industrial Mission Work				410	13	5			
" General Expenses	31	19	8	112	16	9	1,979	9	7
MEDICAL MISSIONS.									
By Rent, Repairs and Furniture	14	0	0	176	2	1			
" Drugs and Instruments	10	8	2	193	12	9			
" Food, Firing and Lighting				116	12	11			
" General Expenses	1	12	5	99	3	9	611	12	1
TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE FOR MISSIONARIES AND THEIR WORK	2,941	18	6	3,802	5	4	6,744	3	10

HOME EXPENDITURE.

PUBLICATIONS.									
By Printing and Binding "NORTH AFRICA," and Electros	241	18	4						
" Postage and Carriage of "NORTH AFRICA"	100	0	7						
" Salaries	50	10	0						
" Other Printing and Sundries	17	6	0	7	6	3	417	1	2
MEETINGS.									
By Travelling	43	3	11						
" Rent and Hire of Halls	50	12	0						
" Postages and Stationery	10	9	10						
" Sundries, including Printing and Advertising	29	2	9				133	8	6
OFFICE.									
By Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance of 4, Highbury Crescent, N.	148	19	6						
" Salaries and Wages	428	17	6						
" Postages, Telephone, and Bank Charges	52	14	1						
" Sundries, including Printing, Stationery, and Travelling	45	17	10				676	8	11
OTHER EXPENDITURE.									
By Payment of Interest to Men's Hospital	22	10	0						
" Contribution to General Fund towards Share of Expenses				4	2	6			
" Payment of Interest on Loan from Bank	10	19	3				37	11	9
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR	4,195	0	1	3,813	14	1	8,008	14	2

BALANCES, December 31st, 1909.

For General Purposes	50	1	2						
" Medical Missions				152	2	6	394	4	3
" Various other Designated Objects				192	0	7			
	£4,245	1	3	£4,157	17	2	£8,402	18	5

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

ARTHUR J. HILL, VELLACOTT & CO., Chartered Accountants.

CHERCHELL

Opened 1890.

Missionaries—

MISS L. READ.
MISS H. D. DAY (*deceased, Nov., 1909*).
MISS E. TURNER.
MISS K. JOHNSTON.

Forms of Work Carried On—

Sunday-school for Moslem girls.
Weekly class for Moslem boys.
Weekly class for French Protestant children.
Crochet class for Moslem girls (twice a week).
Bible-class for French women (fortnightly). Average attendance, 9.
Prayer-meeting for French Protestants (fortnightly).
Carpet Industrial School for native women and girls, with daily Scripture lesson.
Visiting women in their homes,
Visiting farm-houses outside ChercHELL.

The year 1909 will be memorable at this station on account of the lamented death of **Miss Day** after nineteen years' work there and twenty-three years' service in Algeria altogether (see NORTH AFRICA for January, 1910). It was in 1903 that Miss Day began the **Carpet School**, in the hope that by means of it she might retain a hold on her girls and women and keep them under the influence of the Gospel, and out of the poverty and temptations to which they were exposed.

She lived to see the Carpet Industry extended and established in a new, commodious building, leaving it to others to carry on the work she had begun, and to find the additional funds that she had hoped herself to have secured.

The Carpet Industry was Miss Day's special concern, carried on entirely on her own personal responsibility, independently of the funds of the Mission, but in co-operation with it. It is intended, in future, that it shall be regarded as distinct from, but associated with, the Mission.

The work in ChercHELL is mainly among Arab women, girls, and boys, but the French people are also in some measure reached. There have been a few interesting cases of conversion among the Moslems and Europeans, and these converts are making some encouraging progress in their spiritual life.

Miss Read, who was at home during the summer on furlough with her friend Miss Day, writes:—

"Up to the time we left ChercHELL, work went on as usual. On our return in October we received such a warm welcome. . . . Will you pray that our striving to win souls from the evils of Mohammedanism may have great results? We praise the Lord for what He has done here, and trust Him to do still greater things."

Miss K. Johnston and **Miss E. Turner** report:—

"The class for **French women** is held at our house once a fortnight. Several of the women belong to the Scripture Union. The husband of one seems to have been truly saved on his death-

bed. One of the most regular comers has a family of children and has to work very hard, but she never lets a trifle keep her away. When she is absent we know that there is a very special reason . . . The crochet class for **Arab girls** is much appreciated. More girls are asking to come. This class gives opportunity for further Scripture teaching.

"**Visiting**.—Had we no classes and no other work we could spend all our time visiting in the houses. We have never received more pressing invitations, and as a rule we get a most attentive and interested audience. But we long to see a true repentance in the hearts of the women . . . One native woman during 1909 confessed to us that she was a Christian, and she seems to have a real love for Christ and a desire to learn . . .

"In our last report the need of a married man for ChercHELL was mentioned. A French evangelist has been found whom we believe would be suitable. We wait now for the means to support him for a year on trial. Who will help to send him to the unevangelised men and the needy youths of ChercHELL?"

ALGIERS.

Opened 1892.

Missionaries—

M. AND MME. E. CUENDET.
MR. AND MRS. A. SHOREY.

Forms of Work Carried On—

Gospel meetings (twice weekly) for Kabyle men. Usual attendance about 20.
Interviews with Kabyle students.
Meeting for Kabyle beggars. Attendance, 40-70.
Class (twice weekly) for Kabyle shoe-blacks and porter-boys.
Sunday evening Bible class for French lads.
Class (once a week) for French boys.
Class (once a week) for poor boys (French, Spaniards, and Jews).
Girls' sewing class (weekly) for French, Spaniards, and Jewesses.
Visiting cafés and native homes.
Scripture and Tract distribution.
Itinerating in Kabylia. About twenty-five villages visited.
Translation of Scriptures into Kabyle.

M. Cuetdet writes:—

"As during the previous year, God's blessing has been upon the work. Though we have no definite results to mention in our meetings in Algiers, yet we know that a certain number of those who heard the Gospel were interested. One or two young men seem to be anxious to find the Truth; particularly one employed as post-master in the town, who has attended the meetings as regularly as he could, for a long time now.

"The **Beggars' meetings** were well attended during the winter, and much good, we believe, was done among these poor miserable creatures.

"My wife has been encouraged in her work among French women. The old Christian, in whose room the meetings were held, has died, but the one who waited on her has kept the room on, and the meetings have been continued as before.

"As to **translation work**, I have been going on with the Pentateuch. Numbers is finished,

and part of Deuteronomy. I have also corrected the printer's proofs of the Book of Proverbs, and it is now ready for circulation."

Some of the neighbouring French villages have been visited, and tracts distributed from house to house. Mr. Shorey has also distributed Gospels and tracts in the native cafés of the town, and spoken a word as opportunity offered.

Sunday afternoons have been spent in conversations with students and native converts, and on Sunday evenings **Mr. and Mrs. Shorey** held a **Bible class for French lads**, about which Mr. Shorey writes:—

"Owing to some of the bigger lads leaving school and commencing work, my wife and I realised the need of keeping in touch with them, so that the influence gained in the past might not be lost. We therefore invited the lads to a Bible Study on Sunday evenings. So far the attendance has been very regular, and the homely Bible talks and hymn-singing have been enjoyed. Unfortunately we cannot have more than twelve (nine come regularly) because our apartments are not suitable for classes."

Mr. Shorey further writes:—

Our **Lending Library** has been of great service, and we hardly know which have enjoyed it most, the parents or children. My wife has the **Sewing Class for European and Jewish girls**. There is much Jewish and Roman Catholic opposition, and several have been taken away who used to come most regularly.

"The **Kabyle Boys' Class** is perhaps the most difficult of all. It needs much patience, prayer, and faith. The lessons taught have been from the Gospels—the International Sunday School Lessons. Texts and Scripture passages have been learned, such as Jer. iii. 16, 1 Tim. ii. 4-6, Luke x. 27, Rom. v. 8.

"Several afternoons since October have been spent in a Book Depot in the native town. Here

I have had conversation with any natives who chose to come for a quiet talk."

TEBESSA.

Opened 1908.

Missionaries —

MISS A. COX.

MISS N. BAGSTER.

Forms of Work Carried On—

Classes for Arab boys, girls, and women.

Classes for Jewish girls.

Visiting houses and tents.

Reading the Scriptures with Moslem men.

Tract distribution.

Work amongst French children and adults.

God's blessing has visibly rested on the work here. This station was only opened in 1908, so that our sisters are labouring on comparatively new ground. They speak of trials and deliverances, disappointments and victories, clouds and sunshine.

In the autumn it seemed likely that, through the influence of the Roman Catholic priest, the French Sunday School children would be permanently withdrawn. But, in answer to prayer, this cloud was dispersed. Then, in two cases, native enquirers were, for a time, frightened away, but they have both returned, anxious to learn more of the Truth, and one of them is now bringing her two daughters with her.

An **Arab women's meeting** and a **Temperance Society** have been started, and twenty-four adults and eight children have taken the pledge.

Miss A. Cox and **Miss N. Bagster** write:—

"Apart from detailed statistics, God's Word is being taught at this house and in the town, villages and tents to some 300 persons a week. During the year, eight persons, three Natives and five Europeans, have confessed their faith in Christ."

The Regency of Tunis.

The movement towards liberty and freedom in religious matters is perhaps more active in this region than in any other country in which the N.A.M. is at work. Though emancipation from Mohammedanism is far enough away from a reverent subjection to the Word of God, yet the willingness to listen on the part of the modern Moslem is of great advantage to those who are engaged in heralding the Gospel. "Faith cometh by hearing," and the good seed being sown, it is the work of the Holy Spirit to cause the seed to take root and fructify.

During the greater part of the year, Mr. and Mrs. Liley were absent from their post at Tunis, having come over for their furlough and afterwards remaining in England for Deputation Work.

Mr. and Mrs. Webb remained at Susa until the autumn, when Mr. and Mrs. Cooksey returned to their post. They then rejoined Dr. and Mrs. Churcher at Sfax. At this latter station the Medical Mission thrives exceedingly, and the work among the women is also encouraging.

With steady patience the workers at Kairouan continue their efforts to reach the

hearts and consciences of the Mohammedans in and around Kairouan, and to make known to them salvation by the Lord Jesus Christ. Such labour can never be in vain, and results must surely follow.

TUNIS.

Opened 1885.

Missionaries—

MR. AND MRS. A. V. LILEY.

MISS H. M. M. TAPP.

Italian Work.

MISS A. M. CASE.

MISS L. E. ROBERTS.

MISS BENZAKINE.

Forms of Work Carried On—

Book Depôt for sale and distribution of Scriptures and Christian literature.

Meetings for Moslems at the Book Depôt.

Class for Moslem porter-boys

Class for Moslem women.

Interviews with Moslem students and others.

Classes for Jewish girls.

Meetings and classes for French women and girls.

Visiting Moslem women and girls in their homes.

Work amongst British seamen.

Itinerating.

Italian Work.

Gospel meetings.

Supervision of Church.

Sunday-school.

Bible class for men.

Bible class for women.

Cottage meetings.

Visiting in Italian homes.

Nursing of the sick.

Y.W.C.A. work.

Mr. A. V. Liley writes:—

"It is with a note of praise that we give some report of the work that was carried on at Tunis during the early months of the year.

"The work consists of **individual conversations** as well as **evangelistic meetings** in the Bible Depôt, visits among the cafés and shops, and itinerating when time and means allowed. Also, every English-speaking crew that has come into the Port at Tunis was visited.

"But though we have seen with great joy the break-down in the prejudice of the people, and evidences of a more ready ear to listen to the Gospel, yet we cannot record any conversions. I was able to get among a most interesting class of young men, known as the 'young Tunisians.' Most of them have received a European education, and occupy high positions in Tunis. Their education has engendered a tendency to agnosticism, but by the help of God I have been able to lead some of them away from this, though I cannot say that any have become Christians.

"The distribution of God's Word is a cause of great encouragement, for we have found that, after the preacher has left, the printed Word has been read and studied and blessed of God. If funds permitted, very large districts could be visited, several camps and villages of Arabs dealt with, and the Scriptures more widely distributed."

ITALIAN WORK.

Miss Case writes:—

"Among our big blessings in 1909 I must mention the faithfulness of our two Italian co-workers, the evangelist and the colporteur, who, when we were for some weeks imprisoned by illness in our house, quietly and successfully carried on the work without us, relieving us of all anxiety on that account.

"It has been a great pleasure to return to an old piece of work, viz., the **Arab Porter Boys' Class** which Mr. Liley left in our hands last May. One cannot help loving these rough lads. This class is held in the Italian Hall. It is now far too small for us, and the work, which is expanding in every direction, is cramped by the inadequate size of its headquarters.

"Our **Y.W.C.A.** rooms have been very useful, where we meet girls of several nationalities, Italian and Maltese, French and Jewish (these last under Miss Benzakine). We also hold our **Mothers' Meeting** there, the numbers of which have much increased. We are very thankful that, as these rooms must be given up on January 11th, 1910, kind friends have provided the Y.W.C.A. with a larger and more convenient home.

"Our early convert, F. Lo Bue, has demonstrated this year very practically his increasing gratitude to God for his conversion and training in our Sunday-school, and we had the joy of commending him to the Lord in prayer and praise in the autumn, on the eve of his appointment to his first pastorate in Sicily."

Miss L. R. Roberts writes:—

"Our evangelist has now a class of over twenty men, all deeply interested in the study of God's Word. The **Women's Class** has been larger this year than ever before. The **Sunday School** also is very well attended. There are signs of vigorous life everywhere. The Lord has been working, and we feel sure is still continuing to work, and we are full of hope and fresh courage."

Miss Benzakine writes:—

"It is very difficult to reach the French people here; they are so indifferent to the Gospel. I am holding a **class for French girls** once a week. About eight girls come. They have first a little English lesson, and the Gospel follows after. Through this effort some of the mothers are reached, and a few come to the French meetings held at the Hall every other Sunday after the Italian Sunday-school is over.

"During the year several Italians have asked for Baptism, and others for admission to the Lord's Table."



Photo by]

[André Monaco.

Members of the Italian Church Y.W.C.A. and Sunday School, Tunis.

SUSA.

Opened 1896.

Missionaries—

MR. AND MRS. J. J. COOKSEY.
MR. AND MRS. H. E. WEBB.

Forms of Work Carried On—

Book Depôt for sale and distribution of Scriptures and Christian literature.

Bible readings for converts and enquirers.

Lantern meetings for Gospel preaching.

Sunday-school and Gospel meetings for the French.

Visiting native houses.

Itinerating.

Weekly sewing class for Moslem women.

During the greater part of the year, **Mr.** and **Mrs. Cooksey** were in England on Deputation work, and Mr. and Mrs. Webb were in charge at this station. Mr. Webb, who is now back at his post at Sfax, reports:—

"The past year presented many opportunities for sowing the precious seed, and in most cases there was given the listening ear, and in some instances the glad acceptance of the message.

"The **Bible Shop** was the centre of a good work, numbers representing various classes of the population gathered for conversation, in which the Gospel was ever the primary topic.

"**Bible Readings** were held with M——, and some others who were introduced by him, and **Lantern meetings**, several times a week, with a fair attendance.

"During the visit of Mr. and Mrs. Maynard, we had the privilege of gathering a large crowd of the blind, maimed and halt in the hall behind the shop, and distributing loaves. Both Mr. and Mrs. Maynard gave interesting Gospel addresses by interpretation, and they were listened to with attention.

"In our **itinerations** to the villages and markets around, crowds were gathered to listen to our message, whilst **Mrs. Webb** and the ladies from Kairouan **visited** the women in their homes.

"Several houses in the town were **regularly visited** by Mrs. Webb. In one of them was an Arab woman, who was rejoicing in Christ as her Saviour, and whom it was a real pleasure to help in spiritual things in her difficult surroundings.

"**Meetings for Europeans** and a **Sunday-school** for the children were held on Sundays."

KAIROUAN.

Opened 1897.

Missionaries—

MR. AND MRS. E. E. SHORT.
MISS ADDINSELL.

Forms of Work Carried On—

Book Depôt for sale and distribution of Scriptures and Christian literature.

Meetings for Moslem men and boys.

Interviews with Moslem men.

Weekly class for Moslem boys. Average attendance, 11.

Sunday class for Moslem girls. Average attendance, 4.

Class for Moslem girls (three days a week). Average attendance, 16.
 Class for negroes. Average attendance, 9.
 Occasional meetings for Jews.
 French service on Sundays. Attendance, 3-7.
 Visiting in native homes.
 Itinerating, and visiting of tents near the town.
 Translation of Luke's Gospel into colloquial Arabic.

Mr. Short writes:—

"The **Bible Dépôt** has been open as usual many mornings and evenings, giving opportunity for the **distribution of Scriptures** and tracts, individual conversations, and sometimes talks to large groups. **Lantern meetings** have been held in the room behind, weekly, during eight months of the year. At the conclusion of many of the meetings some have stayed on, and discussion has been invited, with encouraging results in questions asked and attention given to the answers.

"The **Boys' class**, held on Friday mornings, has averaged about eleven. During five weeks at the beginning of the year, no boys would come, as something had been done to frighten them away from us; but they gradually came back. The boys themselves have caused annoyance at times, and the bad behaviour of some has not been natural boyish mischief, but opposition to the truth taught, as they began to feel and understand its incompatibility with their ways and their fathers' faith. Yet we have several lads who have now been coming three years, and we feel that the truth that we teach is getting more and more hold of them.

"A little **meeting in French** has been held most Sundays, primarily for the benefit of three or four French-speaking Protestants here. A few outsiders—Italians—have also been present.

"During the last two months of the year I have been giving a good deal of time to the **revision of Luke's Gospel in the Tunisian dialect**.

"In the spring I was able to join **Mr. Webb** on a few occasions in work at and around Susa. This Autumn **Mrs. Short** and I recommenced **visiting on donkey-back** the tents near the town. On the whole, we had a very good hearing given to our message. A few of these country acquaintances have visited us in town. The farthest point we reached was Hadjeb, forty miles away."

Mrs. Short writes:—

"The greatest progress made this year has, I think, been in the **Negroes' Class**. The women no longer take six months to learn a verse or two of Scripture, but get hold of them pretty well, though they will often insist in putting the words their own way. The old *arifa* (a sort of witch) has now been coming nearly two years, and we have had no trouble with her.

"The **Girls' Class** has gone on as usual. The big girl who seemed interested left after the summer, as she became betrothed; we are, however, still in touch with her. The opening of a school for Arab girls by the French in October has affected us somewhat, though not seriously.

"The **Sunday Class** consists of girls from the daily class, specially invited in order to have a closer and quieter talk with them.

"I generally visit in the houses around about, once a week, but, alas! I have not time to enter the many doors that are open to me."

SFAX.

Re-opened 1905.

Missionaries—

T. G. CHURCHER, M.B., O.M. (ED.).
 MRS. CHURCHER.

Forms of Work Carried On—

Medical Mission. Two centres. Three visits to country markets. Total attendances, 6,902.
 Sunday Service for children. Average attendance, 35.
 Moslem porter-boys' class. Thirty-five meetings. Average attendance about 16.
 Gospel literature distributed amongst British sailors.

Dr. Churcher writes as follows:—

"In looking back on the past year, the most noticeable point is the **increase of 3,368** in the **attendances at the Medical Mission**. In this we rejoice; it certainly has meant more work, but also more opportunities, more preaching Christ, and we hope and trust more fruit unto eternal life. A European patient, who made a profession of conversion at the beginning of the year, seems to stand firm at its close; for this we thank God. One of our special blessings this year has been a very good native helper. There has been a marked absence amongst our patients of the fanatical opposition to which we were accustomed formerly, and now, frequently, a man will assent to the fact of the Death and Sonship of our Lord, without raising the least opposition from anyone present. To-day, there seems to be a crying need and an open door for forward Gospel work in Southern Tunisia.

"The **Porter-boys' class** has met weekly, and the average attendance has increased, while the order and attention have much improved.

"The children's Sunday afternoon class has given us much joy. At the treats at the end of the year, we numbered just eighty."

Mrs. Churcher has been, as usual, assisting her husband and working among the women. In October, **Mr. and Mrs. Webb** returned from Susa, receiving a very hearty welcome from those among whom they had previously laboured.

BIZERTA.

Opened 1898.

Missionaries—

MISS M. ERICSSON.
 MISS R. MARCUSSON.

Forms of Work Carried On—

Book Dépôt for sale and distribution of Scriptures and Christian literature.
 Meetings for Moslem soldiers.
 Sewing classes for Arab girls.
 Sewing classes for Jewish girls.
 Visiting in Moslem and Jewish homes.
 Care of orphan children.

*Italian Work.**

Gospel meetings.
Sunday School.
Visiting.

* Carried on by an evangelist from Tunis.

This is the most northerly mission station in the whole African continent, with a mixed population of Moslems, Jews, and various European nationalities. Bizerta is also an important naval base for the French fleet. Here several Swedish lady-missionaries have been at work for some years, faithfully sowing the seed of the Word of God, and lovingly showing manifold kindnesses to women and girls of all classes, both native and European. Fain would

they, like other workers, see more marked results, but in any case the testimony has been maintained to Jew and Gentile. For this we praise Jehovah.

The following brief lines are culled from **Miss Marcusson's** report:—

"Lately we have had the satisfaction of being able to have the Moslem women coming to us for a small Mothers' Meeting. We should like to be able to report cases of decided conversion; still we are thankful and glad in the Lord, knowing that our labour cannot be in vain. It is encouraging that the constantly developing work is crying out for more workers."

Tripoli.

The changes in this country, brought about by the power passing from the hands of the Old Turks into those of the Young Turks, has continued to influence the situation; but the excitement and unrest have given place to a greater degree of steadiness and liberty. The deficient harvest caused much suffering amongst the poor natives. Many have been half starved and not a few have died. Mr. Reid and others have been able to relieve a certain number of cases, but the means at their disposal were limited. The distress continued into the present year, and has brought with it an outbreak of typhoid and typhus fever.

The staff of workers, which lost by retirement three of its members in 1908, received an addition in the autumn of this year when Miss Earl, who had been for some years helping in the office of the Mission in London, joined Miss Harrald.

The medical work has been continued with vigour by Mr. Bolton, and large numbers have come under the sound of the truth. Mr. Reid finds the people more ready to purchase Scriptures than formerly.

TRIPOLI.

Opened 1889.

Missionaries—

MR. AND MRS. W. REID.
MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM BOLTON.
MISS F. M. HARRALD.
MISS J. E. EARL.

Forms of Work Carried On—

Medical Mission. Total number of attendances during the year, 6,281. Men and boys, 2,704; women and girls, 3,577.
Bible dépôt.

Classes for Moslem girls. Attendances, 13-20.

Visiting women and girls in their homes.

Visiting the sick in their homes.

Mr. Reid reports:—

"The work at the **Bible dépôt** has been very useful and interesting. I have had many very profitable talks and discussions with Moslems, and have given away more Scriptures than in any previous year. Many Jews have visited the dépôt and have asked for tracts and New Testaments, which I have gladly supplied. Several of these know the New Testament well, and are not far from the kingdom; while one is, I think, at heart a true disciple of the Lord Jesus Christ. I trust he may yet come out definitely and confess his faith.

"Until this year very few Europeans have been reached by the dépôt work, but now an opening has been made and a goodly number of **Bibles, New Testaments and tracts** have been distributed among them.

"The attention at the medical mission is all that can be desired, but when once the address is over, it is difficult to get direct Gospel talks; I take, however, every opportunity to join in conversation and fight against the false notions and beliefs that seem to keep the people from taking to heart the message of the Gospel . . . I find myself listened to with a deference which is an encouraging evidence of the influence we have obtained over the people in general."

Mr. Bolton, after giving statistics of the **Medical Mission** work, writes:—

"Besides attending to the dispensary patients I have visited several homes by request, and have attended privately to individual cases applying for help in non-medical-mission hours." He adds, "170 services have been held at the dispensary, 85 for men and 85 for women; Mr. Reid addressing the men, and Miss Harrald the women. There is increasing encouragement in the work."

Miss Harrald reports:—

"I am sure our **class work** is telling; each

year I find the girls more amenable. This year, without any pressing on my part, they have taken to joining in 'the Lord's prayer' at the opening of the class each day: to me, this marks

a change of attitude. I have continued the Bible readings with M— on Sunday mornings; and somewhat less regularly, a reading lesson and some Old Testament study on Friday mornings."

Egypt.

The missionaries at Alexandria write hopefully of their work. A Turkish Mohammedan, who was baptised by Mr. Dickins in March last, has come forward as a native evangelist and has shown great aptitude for preaching, proving a very great help to Mr. Dickins by his zeal and by the consistency of his walk and conduct.

Last year, special reference was made to the building of a house for the missionaries at Shebin-el-Kom. At that time a considerable sum of money was necessary in order to complete the amount required. The house was ready for occupation in September, and the missionaries moved into it; but though contributions towards this object came in from time to time, it was not until February of this year that, through the kind liberality of a lady friend, the whole amount needed for defraying the final expenses was received. Pictures of the house in its completed state appeared in our March issue.

ALEXANDRIA.

Opened 1892.

Missionaries—

REV. W. AND MRS. DICKINS.
MISS R. O. HODGES.
*MISS H. B. CAWS.
*At Asyut.

Forms of Work Carried On—

Night'y Gospel meetings for Moslem men.
Day-school for Moslem girls. Average attendance, 65.
Sunday-school. Average attendance, 22.
Weekly meetings for Moslem women.
Visiting natives in Hospital.
Visiting in Moslem homes in the city and in Bedween tents outside.
Sunday and week evening services for Europeans.
Girls' Sunday-school Bible-class and Bible Reading Association.
Bible and Tract distribution.
Morning Gospel meeting and prayer-meeting for men.
In 1909, one convert from Islam baptised.

Mr. Dickins writes:—

"The evangelistic work among Moslem men has been carried on throughout the year, except during my absence on furlough in England. Regular morning and evening prayer, including readings from Old and New Testaments, has been offered, and an evangelistic address given each evening except Saturday. Khaleel Abd al Messiah, converted from Islam by the grace of God and baptised last March, has helped much in the Lord.

"A special meeting has been held on Sunday afternoons for the further instruction of believers and guidance of enquirers, at which occasionally the Lord's Supper has been participated in.

"The Rosetta district has been visited and the need of the people found to be indescribably great. Prayer is asked that the Lord may speedily thrust out labourers into this promising harvest field. Moslem villages near, with populations of 7,000 people have not a single

witness for our Lord Jesus Christ living among them.

"In the Bab Sidra quarter of Alexandria we had special evangelistic meetings among the Copts in the large room of a young Coptic brother. Much interest was aroused and much opposition from the Orthodox party. At Hadra the Gospel has been preached in the large new hospital of the German deaconesses with marked appreciation by the Moslem patients; and again I was asked to give the Arabic address at the Christmas gathering.

"A missionary prayer-meeting has been held regularly at the Mission house on Thursday afternoons, when other friends have often joined us. The meeting for the Lord's Supper each Sunday evening has been much honoured by our Lord in leading many nearer to Himself. Again we have to testify that the Lord Whom we serve has been faithful to His promises and supplied all our needs out of the fulness there is in Christ Jesus."

Mrs. Dickins writes:—

"We have much cause for thankfulness in the increasing interest of all our elder girls in their reading in the Word of God. The progress they have made is really wonderful. They read their portion, then each girl puts her verse into colloquial Arabic, and once a week she writes out briefly what has been read during the week and reads it before the others in class We all do as much visiting as possible in the homes, and once a week many of the mothers visit me and we hold what we call our 'mothers' meeting' which is very different from the mothers' meetings at home.

"I visit the Mohammedan women in the German Hospital, and hold a service there each Lord's Day morning for English-speaking seamen.

"We should like to take this opportunity of

once more thanking all who help us in our work by their prayers and gifts and kind sympathy."

Miss Hodges who has the charge of the elder girls in the school also writes most encouragingly of the progress made:—

"We insist on the children coming to time and being regular in attendance, and, in cases where these rules are constantly broken, the names are taken off the register. This has a very salutary effect on the children, most of whom love to come to school. One day lately, the class of elder girls, whilst reading the Scriptures, expressed a wish to possess and pay for the whole of the Bible. Hitherto they have only had portions of the New Testament and the Pentateuch . . . Will friends remember to pray for these girls who know and care enough to be willing to buy the Scriptures out of the small pittance at their disposal.

"The class for young women (held on Sundays) who have passed through the school is maintained. It is not large, but I prefer to have a few who are really interested to a larger number who are indifferent. Our converted native teacher is always present and prays most earnestly for the conversion of her sisters."

SHEBIN-EL-KOM.

Opened 1900.

Missionaries—

REV. W. T. AND MRS. FAIRMAN.
MR. GEORGE CHAPMAN.

Forms of Work Carried On—

Day-school for Moslem and Coptic boys. Average attendance, 70.
Day-school for Moslem and Coptic girls. Average attendance 30.
Sunday-school. Average attendance, 50.
Superintendence of Church, with 22 members.
Gospel meetings for Moslem and Coptic men. Average attendance, 35.
Meetings for native converts.
Lantern Services. Average attendance, 200.
Book depot for sale and distribution of Scriptures and Christian literature. Sales, 215.
Visiting in Moslem homes.
Itinerating.
Colportage work. Sales, 1,074.

Mr. Fairman reports as follows:—

"In reviewing the work of 1909 I think it can truthfully be said that we have sought one thing—that the work should be the Lord's and the Lord Himself the worker, whoever might be the agent. The result is that at the end of the year we are constrained to exclaim with the Psalmist, 'Praise ye the Lord. I will give thanks unto the Lord with my whole heart.'

"The Lord has been in our midst: His power has been manifest and His work has been brought to that 'turn in the tide' which we trust ere long will consummate in 'an overflowing flood of blessing.'

"The Lord has worked for us, and His work and ours is now firmly established in this town, so that, humanly speaking, 'nought can hurt it, none can harm.' Three years ago there came a crisis, when it seemed as if man would prevail and the work cease. In answer to prayer, we were given our own working premises. In June, 1909, there was another crisis, and again in answer to prayer the Lord came in for our deliverance, and we have our own dwelling-place, healthy for situation, suitable for work, and (at the time of writing this report) free from debt. For this we are deeply thankful.

"**The Church**, with its twenty-two members, gives every token of possessing real life, enthusiasm for the gospel and zeal for its spread amongst the people. The church members have been greatly encouraged by the adhesion of one of the most influential men in the town—the chief clerk of the province. He has been a tower of strength to myself, seeing he conducts one of the nightly meetings, and is also leader of the men's class in the Sunday-school.

"**The Evangelistic Services** have been held nightly throughout the year. The male members of the church are constant attendants, and there is a large and increasing attendance of others, mostly Copts, but with a sprinkling of Moslems.

"**The Lantern Services** were a great success. So large were the numbers of men and women attending that we were forced to rigorously exclude all children, and as long as these meetings were held, to give the children a night to themselves. The church was invariably packed for the adult meeting, the larger proportion being Moslems. We have had as many as 220 men and 48 women; the average attendance has been about 200.

"These meetings were brought to a conclusion for the year somewhat earlier than usual and somewhat abruptly, owing to an explosion which took place. Mr. Chapman was slightly burned, and there was a tremendous stampede of the closely packed audience. Fortunately, no one was injured, and the flames were soon put out, without any damage being incurred beyond the scorching of the lantern stand.

"People, however, were afraid to come again, and we thought it wise to discontinue the meetings for a while. The Coptic priest made capital of the incident by going about amongst his people and saying, 'You see what you get by going to the Protestants. They try to burn you alive.'

"**The Schools**, in spite of continued opposition, maintain their position. The progress some of the scholars make in Scripture knowledge is most encouraging. The whole school and staff is gathered daily in the church for instruction, and each of the classes has special instruction during the week. We shall be glad

of special prayer for blessing upon this part of the curriculum.

"The Colporteur has done good work throughout the year. The province is densely populated, but the people are poor; nevertheless, he managed to sell about £2 worth of Scriptures monthly. He has disposed of 1,074 volumes, of a selling value of £24 3s. 1½d. The Bible

Depôt has also disseminated 215 copies of the Scriptures, of a selling value of £4 14s. 0½d.

"The Bible Woman, in her work amongst Coptic and Moslem women, visited on an average about fifty houses per week; not only instructing the women in the Scriptures, but, wherever she found one willing to learn to read for herself, teaching her to do so."

Home Department.



Mr. A. V. Liley.

God's most gracious provision and help were again very really experienced in the home department during 1909. The office staff were sustained in health and strength, and Divine guidance was clearly given in the conduct of one more year's work. During the year our sister, Miss R. J. Lepper, who had given such valuable

help in the home department for ten years, relinquished her work in connection with the Mission. Her place was filled by Miss E. Fryer, who has since had charge of the work of preparing for the press the monthly paper NORTH AFRICA and other N.A.M. Publications. Her service in this respect has been most acceptable.

The Council wish once again to express their sincere gratitude to all the home-helpers who during another year have given their willing and valued service as distributors of monthly copies of NORTH AFRICA, as honorary local secretaries of the Prayer Union, the Workers' Union, and of Auxiliaries. The latter now number twelve. The Council would gladly welcome offers of service from friends who could undertake to dispose regularly of a monthly parcel of magazines, to start a branch of the Prayer Union, or to form a local Auxiliary for the receiving and forwarding to the head office of donations and subscriptions for the work. The report for 1909 of the Workers' Union has already been given in NORTH AFRICA for April, but it may be added here that this Union has, since its commencement, sent out to the missionaries, for their own personal use and absolutely free of cost to them, some 50,000 articles of wearing apparel, besides many thousands of bottles, etc., for the medical mission work. For all this valued help the Council and missionaries are most

grateful to Miss Tighe of Christchurch, the honorary secretary of the Workers' Union, who has carried on that branch so kindly and well (assisted by many local secretaries) ever since the death of her sister, the late Mrs. Bridgford, who with Mr. J. H. Bridgford first started it and carried it on for years.

Deputation work was faithfully and energetically continued during 1909. For the first half of the year the missionary still prosecuting this important service was Mr. J. J. Cooksey, whose thoughtful addresses aroused very real, and we trust lasting, interest in the work of the N.A.M. Mr. Cooksey returned with his wife to the field in October last, and resumed direct missionary work among the Mohammedans in the Regency of Tunis, where God has given them definite signs of His working with them. Mr. Arthur V. Liley, who reached England in May, 1909, on furlough, and was asked by the Council to stay on at home for a year for the deputation work, at once began arranging his campaign, and carried out before the end of the year a heavy programme of meetings, in which his addresses were illustrated by his set of beautiful, coloured lantern slides. These meetings were much appreciated, and Mr. Liley received a warm welcome from Christian friends in all parts of the country and among all the evangelical churches.

Through this deputation work the prayerful sympathy and practical help of old friends of the Mission have been retained and increased, and some new friends secured. For every encouragement and help experienced by our two brethren in carrying on this department during 1909 we render sincere gratitude to God, and also warmly thank the many friends who welcomed the speakers and arranged the meetings. Prayer is desired that God may clearly direct the Council as to the further prosecution of this branch of the Mission, which is not easy, but very necessary, for the maintenance of its work.

Thus through another year the Mission has been guided and sustained by the God of all grace. To Him be glory, both now and for ever.

Current Notes.

The Monthly Prayer Meeting

will (D.V.) be held at 4, Highbury Crescent, N., on the first Thursday of the month (June 2nd), at 4 p.m. Tea at 3.30. A hearty invitation is given to all friends of the work who are able to attend.



ARRIVAL.

Miss R. Hodges (from Alexandria) on May 3rd.



At the time of sending this to press, our dear friend and member of the Council of Direction, Mr. Arthur T. Dence, is still lying very dangerously ill at his home at Clapham, his condition having for some weeks past caused the gravest anxiety. The prayers of our readers are asked for Mr. Dence and his family.



Our friends will have already heard from *The Christian* and other papers of the death of Mr. W. Hind Smith, at Westcliff-on-Sea, on the 19th April, in his eighty-second year. In the earlier days of the North Africa Mission Mr. Hind Smith helped the work for a short period as a member of Council, and visited Morocco with his son, and their interest in the evangelisation of North Africa has always been maintained. At the time of his death, Mr. Hind Smith was the oldest secretary of the Y.M.C.A., to which he devoted his life's work. His first secretaryship was in 1864, and his name was, from that time, always closely identified with the progress of the Y.M.C.A. as one of its leaders. An account of Mr. Hind Smith's career, with a good portrait and notice of the funeral services, was given in the May issue of the *Y.M.C.A. Review*. In him we have lost a friend and former helper of the Mission, and desire to express our sincere sympathy with his bereaved widow and family.



It is with very sincere regret that the Council of the North Africa Mission have received the resignations of Mr. James L. Lochhead and Mr. Percy Smith of Constantine, who have formally joined the Mission of the American Methodist Episcopal Church recently started in Algeria. The Council wish them every blessing in their new sphere of labour.

"THANKS."

Very hearty thanks to our kind friend, Mr. J. Calow of Redcar, for his further generous gift of medicines, viz., drugs to the value of £22 13s. 3d., sent to Mr. W. T. Bolton, of Tripoli. Mr. Bolton is finding this valuable gift of drugs most useful in the work of the medical mission at Tripoli.

Our missionaries whose medical work has been helped forward by Mr. Calow's gifts, will be sorry to know that a few months ago he was seriously hurt through a gas explosion at his house, which injured his wrist and prevented him from using his hand for a time. He is now much better and full of work again, sending help and healing to many lands.



"WANTS."

Mr. A. V. Liley would be very grateful to any friends who could supply him with scientific lantern slides (astronomical or geological), to take out with him on his return to Tunis in October. He is also in need of a small American organ. Friends can communicate with him at the office of the Mission, 4, Highbury Crescent, London, N.



FOR SALE. Six fine water-colour paintings (mounted) of the Quantock Hills, Somerset; size, about 10½ inches by 14½; price, one guinea each. May be seen at the Office of the Mission, 4, Highbury Crescent, N.

What a joy it is to see a soul set free from the bondage of sin, brought out of Satan's thrall into the liberty of Christ—a sinner transformed into a saint. What a privilege it is to be used of God to open the eyes of those who were born blind, and to lead captive for our Lord such as have been taken from the hand of the enemy.—*Selected.*

He who suffered being tempted is able to succour those who are tempted. Our weakness may be measureless; His strength is infinite. Our unworthiness may be beyond telling; He is infinitely worthy. Our foes may seem numberless; but He who is with us is greater than all.—*Selected.*

The more mercies the believer reaps, the more hopes of future mercies he hath. God's mercies when full-blown seed again and come up thicker.—*Charnock.*

"Everyone that asketh receiveth."—MATT. vii. 8.

Many, many times have we proved these Divine words true in our experience. We desire grace to continue asking and thus obtaining all that is needed to carry on the work of the N. A. M. abroad and at home. The needs are great and constantly present. The funds received during the first three months of 1910 were indeed encouraging, but April was, in God's providence, a very lean month. In May we have had some sweet surprises of our Father's love in cheering gifts. For these and all His dealings we gratefully praise Him. Nevertheless several hundred pounds are now again required for current expenses, and June will bring further needs. Will those who believe in prayer hold up our hands in this matter without doubting.

To the Members of the Prayer and Workers' Union.

Requests for Praise and Prayer.

PRAISE.

For several Jewish lads in Tangier who come regularly for instruction and to search the Word of God; and prayer that they may find Him of whom Moses and the prophets did write.

For the definite conversion of two more Spaniards, a man and a woman, at Tangier. Also for the encouraging open-air services in the Spanish *patios*, in which men converts take part; these have led to increased attendances at the regular services at the Mission Church.

For the reported conversion of the son, wife and mother of a recent Moorish convert; and that all is quiet so far at the station in question.

For the baptism of another educated young man convert from Islam at Susa, and prayer that he may be enabled to face probable persecution.

For encouragement received by Mrs. Churcher and Miss A. Cox on their recent visit to Tozeur; and prayer for the people of that place.

For an old member of the Girls' Class at Tripoli (now married) who has read the New Testament right through with real interest; and prayer that the Word, finding entrance into her soul, may convert her.

For a girl at Tripoli who is again reading the Gospel after having been hindered from doing so for a time by a married sister who has recently died.

That the workers in Tripoli have been preserved in health in the midst of prevalent sickness, and for the safe return of several missionaries from the field; and prayer that journeying mercies may be granted to those who have not yet arrived.

For very encouraging meetings held by Mr. and Mrs. Simpson (with the Moorish convert Ali) and by Mr. Liley.

PRAYER.

For the native colporteurs in Morocco, that they may be kept faithful, and their efforts be blessed to the conversion of souls.

For several new converts from Islam reported at two stations, that they may prove to be truly born again, and become helpers of the missionaries.

For guidance as to the work at Larache, for Miss Aldridge's dispensary work, and Miss Jennings's proposed removal to the out-station of Arzila, and for £25 or more for building an extra room there.

For blessing on M. Cuendet's fresh efforts to influence a larger number of intelligent young Kabyle men in Algiers, with some of whom the native evangelist S— is in touch.

That money may be given for building a preaching hall in a central position at Djemaa Sahridj, and for purchasing a good mule for itinerating.

For funds to rent a larger mission hall for the Italian services in the city of Tunis.

For the weekly girls' class at Tripoli. Also that Miss Harrald may have opportunities of reaching in their own homes some girls who wish to attend this class, but are not allowed to do so.

That God's blessing may rest on all the work of translation and distribution of the Scriptures undertaken in different parts of the field.

That God may supply the urgent need there is of new workers (especially *men*) at several stations, and Himself bring forward and send out those whom He shall choose and sustain.

For the large supply of funds *continually required* to meet the *daily needs* of the work abroad and at home.

North Africa Mission Publications.

"THE GOSPEL IN NORTH AFRICA."

By JOHN RUTHERFURD, M.A., B.D., and EDWARD H. GLENNY. Over 120 Illustrations and 8 Maps. Prices (net reduced):—

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All post free.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

"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.

Knitted gloves, white or coloured, ordinary size, 2s. per pair. Also nicely made

blouses for ladies (nun's veiling), cream or white, ordinary size, 4s. 6d. each. Proceeds in aid of the N.A.M. Please apply to Mrs. Pakeman, Salem, Carlisle Avenue, St. Albans.

Home-made Confectionery.—Creams—peppermint, ginger, lemon, etc.; 2 lbs., post free, 2s. 8d.; smaller quantities at 1s. 4d. per pound, postage extra. Please send orders, with remittance enclosed, to N. L., Lakeview, Bangor, co. Down.

Algerian Rugs and Mats.

We have a good stock of these goods for sale, and we should like to dispose of them quickly on behalf of the industrial work in Cherchell which was carried on for so many years by our sister, the late Miss Day. This work has been the means of helping many poor girls and women, and of bringing many natives under Gospel influences.

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.

Carpets, from £3 to £5; piano mats, etc., from 8s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; rugs, from £1 to £1 16s.

A price list, giving sizes and descriptions of these goods, may be had on application. Friends may view the goods at the Office (as below) on any day, except Saturday, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. Or any article will be sent on approval; but in such cases carriage must be paid both ways if no purchase should be made. Postage extra in all cases. Please apply to the Secretary, North Africa Mission, 4, Highbury Crescent, London, N.

THE NORTH AFRICA MISSION.

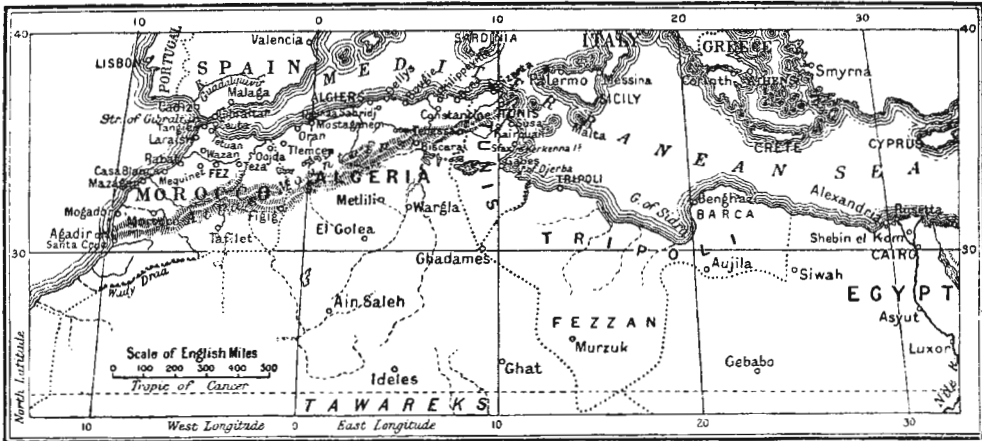
It was Founded in 1881 by the late Mr. George Pearse, assisted by Dr. Grattan Guinness and Mr. Edward H. Glenny. It was at first called The Mission to the Kabyles, but gradually extended its sphere of operations to all parts and in some measure to all classes in North Africa, work amongst Mohammedans being its main business.

Its Object was and is to make known the Gospel of God's grace to those amongst whom it labours, and then to instruct them in the way of God more perfectly, that they may be intelligent and devoted witnesses to others.

Its Character is Scriptural and Evangelical, embracing Christians of various denominations who seek to be loyal to Christ and to God's inspired Word. It seeks to encourage simple dependence upon God in all things.

NORTH AFRICA consists of

MOROCCO, ALGERIA, TUNIS, TRIPOLI, EGYPT, and the SAHARA,
and has a Mohammedan population of over 20,000,000,



Stations of N.A.M., Eighteen. In **Algeria**; Djemaa Sahridj, Constantine, Cherchell, Algiers, Tebessa. In **Morocco**; Tangier, Fez, Tetuan, Casablanca, Laraiish. In **Regency of Tunis**; Tunis, Susa, Kairouan, Bizerta, Sfax. In **Tripoli**; Tripoli. In **Egypt**; Alexandria, Shebin-el-Kom.

MOROCCO has an area of about 260,000 square miles (equal to five times the size of England), and a population estimated at from 4,000,000 to 8,000,000. It is governed by a Sultan, whose name is Hafid. The country is divided into districts, each of which is under the superintendence of a Kaid. The semi-independent hill tribes are ruled by their own chiefs, and scarcely acknowledge the authority of the Sultan.

ALGERIA is the most advanced in civilisation of all the countries of North Africa, having been held by the French since 1830. After great expenditure of life and money, it is now thoroughly subject to their rule. Its extent is about three times that of England, and its population 4,500,000, principally Moslems, but with some hundreds of thousands of French, Spaniards, Italians, Jews, etc. The country has a good climate and much beautiful scenery; there are excellent roads and extensive railways.

TUNIS is under French protection, and practically under French rule. It is hardly so extensive as England, but has a population of about 2,000,000, nearly all of whom are Mohammedans. There are, however, some thousands of Italians, Maltese, French, Jews, etc., on the coast.

TRIPOLI is a province of the Turkish Empire, several times larger than England. It has a population of about 1,350,000, who, with the exception of a few thousands, are followers of the False Prophet. The Moslems here are more intelligent and better educated than further west but much opposed to the Gospel.

EGYPT is still tributary to Turkey, but under the guidance and supervision of the British Government. It has a population of about 10,000,000.