

NORTH AFRICA

THE MONTHLY RECORD OF THE NORTH AFRICA MISSION.

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

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*A
Scene
in
Southern
Algeria.*

Office of the North Africa Mission—

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THE NORTH AFRICA MISSION.

LIST OF DONATIONS from MARCH 1st to 31st, 1914.

GENERAL FUND.			1914.	No. of	Amount.
1914.	No. of	Amount.	Mar.	Receipt.	£ s. d.
Mar.	Receipt.	£ s. d.	31	Brought forward	63 17 0
3	Anon	6	31	1270	3 0 0
	1221	2 2 0			
	2	1 1 0			
4	3	7 0 0			
	4	10 0 0			
	5	5 0 0			
	6	5 0 0			
	7	10 0 0			
5	8	1 0 0			
	9	2 0 0			
	Readers of				
	The				
	Christian	9 16 0	2	39	2 10 0
	St. George's			40	15 0 0
	Cross Taber-			1	10 0 0
	nacle Thanks-	10 0 0	3	2	10 0 0
	giving Fund		4	Path	2 6
	Grove Road			Auxiliary	
	Mission, South	11 4	5	Readers of	2 0
	Woodford			The	
	33	2 0 0	7	Christian	3 12 6
2	4	1 0 0	10	Girls' B.C.,	15 0 0
9	5	1 0 0		Handsworth	2 0 0
11	6	5 0 0	11	7	2 0 0
	7	10 0 0	12	8	10 0 0
	8	13 2 0	12	9	1 0 0
13	9	1 0 0	12	50	2 8
	10	2 0 0	13	1	4 0 0
	11	5 0 0	13	2	10 0 0
	40	2 0 0		3	7 7
	1	5 0 0	14	Anon.	7 7
	Gloucester	1 15 6	16	6	1 0 0
	Cheltenham	1 17 6		7	10 0 0
	Cambray			8	3 0 0
	Bapt. Church	8 6		9	1 0 0
	Y.P.S.C.E.,			60	2 0 0
	Cheltenham			1	1 0 0
	Shoreditch	10 6		2	10 0 0
	R.B.H.U.			3	1 0 0
	Anon.	6		4	10 10 0
	7	5 0 0		5	1 0 0
14	8	10 6		6	10 0 0
	9	30 0 0		7	10 0 0
	50	7 6		8	2 0 0
	1	10 0 0		8	1 12 0
16	2	3 3 0		9	4 0
	3	5 0 0	21	70	5 0 0
	Eel Brook			1	10 0 0
	Hall,	8 0		All Nations	
	Fulham		23	Missionary	2 0 0
	5	5 0 0		Union	
	6	5 0 0		3	1 0 0
18	Tuckaway	8 0	24	4	15 0 0
	Table		25	5	10 0 0
	8	5 0 0		6	10 1
19	9	5 0 0		Missionary	
	60	10 6	27	Helpers'	8 0 0
	1	2 6		Band	
21	Anon.	10 0		8	5 0 0
	2	10 0		9	7 6
23	3	10 0		80	6 5 0
	4	1 0 0	31	1	16 5 0
25	5	10 10 0		2	3 4 6
	6	10 0		3	18 11
26	7	11 6		Sundries	£156 18 8
	8	3 9			15 6 8
28	9	8 3			£172 5 4
	Carried forward	£63 17 0			

SUMMARY.	
March.	
General Fund	£94 1 5
Designated Fund	172 5 4
	£266 6 9
TOTALS, 1914.	
January 1st to March 31st.	
General Fund	£900 5 9
Designated Fund	640 8 10
	£1,540 14 7
BOXHOLDERS AT	
LIVERPOOL.	
Per Mr. G. H. FEARN,	
25, Channell Road, Shiel Road.	
General Receipt No. 1238.	
No. of	£ s. d.
Box.	
114	2 2
115	2 2
116	1 1
117	4 2
118	1 1
Donation	2 6
	£0 13 2
DETAILS OF	
DUBLIN AUXILIARY.	
Per S. S. McCURRY, Esq.,	
Hon. Sec.,	
3, Spencer Villas, Glenageary.	
Designated Receipt No 582.	
Local	
Receipt No.	£ s. d.
201	1 1 0
2	5 0
3	1 1 0
4	7 6
5	10 0
6	10 0
7	2 6
8	1 0 0
9	12 0 0
10	13 0 0
11	7 6
Carried forward	£30 4 6

Local	
Receipt No.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	30 4 6
221	1 0 0
Previously ackgd.	£31 4 6
	64 13 6
	£95 18 0
HIGHGATE ROAD CHAPEL	
PRAYER UNION.	
Per Mr. JAS. TARANTO.	
Publication	
Receipt No.	£ s. d.
480	1 15 0
General Fund	
Receipt No.	
1239	1 0
40	2 0
I	5 0
	£2 3 0
DETAILS OF	
BELFAST AUXILIARY.	
Mrs. B. BOLTON, Hon. Sec.,	
Gordonville, Cregagh.	
Designated Receipt No. 539.	
Local	
Receipt No.	£ s. d.
3	5 0
4	5 0
5	2 0 0
Previously ackgd.	£2 10 0
	£3 5 0
	£5 15 0
DETAILS OF	
EDINBURGH AUXILIARY.	
Per Mrs. GRIEVE, Hon. Sec.,	
104, Viewforth.	
Designated Receipt No. 540.	
Local	
Receipt No.	£ s. d.
66	15 0 0
	£15 0 0

Gifts in money or in kind should be addressed—"The Secretary, North Africa Mission, 18, John Street, Bedford Row, London, W.C." All cheques and money orders should be made payable to order of the "North Africa Mission." Remittances may also be paid into the London and South-Western Bank, 148, Holborn, London, W.C., or into any of its branches.



Photo by]

The Country round Matmata (Southern Tunisia).

[Mr. A. V. Liley.

(See page 79.)

The Unsearchable Riches of Christ.

By John Rutherford, M.A., B.D.

RICH," "Riches"—this is one of the key-words of the Epistles to the Ephesians and to the Colossians. It occurs in these passages—"the *riches* of God's grace" (Eph. i. 7); "the *riches* of the glory of His inheritance in the saints" (i. 18); "God who is *rich* in mercy" (ii. 4); "the exceeding *riches* of His grace" (ii. 7); "the unsearchable *riches* of Christ" (iii. 8); "the *riches* of His glory" (iii. 16); "the *riches* of the glory of this mystery, which is Christ in you" (Col. i. 27); "all *riches* of the full assurance of understanding" (ii. 2); "let the word of Christ dwell in you *richly*" (iii. 16). To these add Phil. iv. 19, "My God shall supply all your need according to His *riches* in glory by Christ Jesus."

I. There are the riches of His glorious person. In Christ there dwells the fulness of the Godhead bodily. Before Abraham was born, Jesus was "I am," the High and Lofty One inhabiting eternity. All things—past, present, future—are under His eye. What created mind can comprehend that? No one can; but even so it is, for Jesus is "I am." All persons and all events are overruled by Him. When Isaiah saw the Lord, the seraphim cried, "Holy, Holy, Holy, is Jehovah of hosts." These things said Isaiah when he saw the glory of Christ and spake of Him (John xii. 41). In Jesus there is all the wealth of the nature of God, eternal and infinite in power, wisdom, holiness, justice, truth, grace, love. The Infinite—He fills all space, He rules the universe, doing according to His will in the army of heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth.

II. In Christ are the riches of creation; for it is His work, and came from His hands. The mightiest suns and stars—their distances past our comprehension, Sirius, *e.g.*, moving a thousand miles in a minute—as well as the smallest

atom invisible to the microscope, all alike were made by Christ. "All things were made by Him, and without Him was not anything made that was made" (John i. 3). "In Him were all things created in the heavens and upon the earth" (Col. i. 16, R.V.).

III. In Christ are all the riches of providence, for "in Him all things consist" (Col. i. 17). Nature holds together in Him—gravitation, electricity, cold, heat, and all the physical laws. Our lives, our home, daily food, friends, the power to think and to love, everything we have—except our sin—all is from Christ. It is His hand, the hand that was nailed to the cross, that rolls the stars along and holds our soul in life. He is the one source of all love and truth and peace. He rules our lives, He rules the nations, He governs the whole race of man. His kingdom ruleth over all. In Him all things consist.

IV. In Christ there are the riches of redemption. He has given His blood to reconcile us to God. And He might not have done it, for "no man taketh My life from Me, but I lay it down of Myself." We speak of it lightly, but it cost Him strong crying and tears. It meant the traitor's kiss, it meant Gethsemane, it meant the crown of thorns and the scourge, the blindfolding, the spitting, the mocking; it meant Calvary, the cross, when He bore our sin, enduring every cruelty and indignity to which the malice and hatred of the devil could incite evil men. Oh, wondrous love! for you, for me, He died of a broken heart!

V. In Christ there are the unsearchable riches of the forgiveness of sin. It was an evil age in which Paul lived: sin, misery, envy, hatred, cruelty, were universal; there were men who never thought of conscience but to outrage it, who filled every day with sin against God and man. Yet the apostle never hesitated to proclaim the forgiveness of sin even to the greatest of sinners. He knew what Christ had done for him; "I was a persecutor and a blasphemer, and injurious, but I obtained mercy"; and therefore he knew that to men everywhere, Christ was a Saviour to the uttermost. "May I enter?" asks the weary pilgrim, as he knocks at the gate. "With all my heart," is the answer. "We make no objections against any, notwithstanding all that they have done before they come hither. They are in no wise cast out." Only let a man, any man, accept Christ as his Saviour and he possesses everlasting life (John v. 4), and in Christ he is a new creature. In Corinth men received the gospel who were drunkards and revilers, and extortioners and thieves, and worse; and they were washed and sanctified and justified. How tender, how gentle, how forgiving is Jesus! He saved the woman who washed His feet with her tears, He saved the dying thief, He saved Saul of Tarsus. Have we reached the limits of His grace and power? Nay, His riches are unsearchable.

VI. In Christ there is cleansing for the foulest. The worst effect of sin upon ourselves is that it defiles our very being, defiles our will, our thoughts, our desires, our feelings. The old Greek legend of Laocoon shows him and his two boys being hopelessly crushed in the coils of the serpents. That is how sin defies all human power. The most refined philosophy fails here equally with Mohammedanism and Buddhism, and everything that can be named, except Jesus only. He proclaims deliverance to the captives. In Him we are set free from the law of sin and death.

VII. In Christ there is the gift of the Holy Spirit—the greatest gift we can ever receive—God Himself dwelling in us, our Comforter, our Guide, our Friend, His voice gently leading us moment by moment. The presence of Christ is also the presence of the blessed Spirit of grace.

VIII. In Christ there is comfort for the saddest heart in the world. Earth has no sorrow that heaven cannot heal. He telleth the number of the stars, He calleth them all by names, and He healeth the broken in heart and bindeth up

their wounds! It is Jesus who does it all, and we know Him. Oh, the riches of His grace! "Comfort ye, comfort ye, My people, saith your God."

IX. And in Christ there is love enough for the hungriest heart. While science astonishes us with its ceaseless advance, the heart of man remains the same through all generations, the same in its hunger and its yearning for a peace that it has not. And none but Christ can satisfy, and He *does* satisfy. He is the stranger's shield, the widow's stay, the orphan's help. He is a hiding-place from the wind and a covert from the tempest—rivers of water in a dry place and the shadow of a great rock in a weary land. Whatever our burden, our difficulty, our sorrow, Jesus carries it. The soul that leans on Christ is satisfied now, satisfied for ever. The sad hearts in heathen and Moslem lands! Oh, if they only knew Jesus!

In Christ there are heights beyond anything the Christian has ever attained, depths which no plummet can reach. The sand by all the shores of the ocean, the leaves of the forest, the stars of the Milky Way—you may count these. But you will never, to all eternity, exhaust the riches of Christ. He is bread for the soul's hunger, raiment for its nakedness, comfort for its sorrow. He is everything you can ever need in this world and in eternity.

"Hallelujah! what a Saviour! Hallelujah! what a Friend!
Saving, helping, keeping, loving, He'll be with me to the end."

The unsearchable riches of Christ! The heathen, the Moslem world, Japan, China, India, Arabia, Africa, do not yet know Him. We long to impart to them the gospel of Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the world.

To the Friends of the North Africa Mission.

P. & O. s.s. "*Maloja*,"
English Channel,
April 3rd, 1914.

DEAR FELLOW WORKERS,—

In my last letter, dated March 15th, I mentioned that Dr. and Mrs. Wilson of Tangier were in better health. To-day, just before starting for Tangier, came the sad news that the doctor had succumbed to an attack of typhus fever, contracted probably through attending to patients suffering from this terrible disease. He appears to have gone down on March 26th, and he passed away on April 2nd. This great sorrow and trial, coming so soon after the lamented death of our valued missionary, Mr. Simpson, is a very heavy blow to the work, and calls for prayer, and also for consideration, that we may see if anything can be done to lessen these repeated losses of valuable lives.

During a series of years the Mission has lost five fully qualified doctors. Of these five, three died in Morocco. Dr. Roberts of Tangier and Dr. Grieve of

Casablanca were called home (dying of fever) about eight years ago, and now Dr. Wilson has fallen. When Dr. Terry was in Tangier, he had a serious attack of typhus, from which, in God's goodness, he recovered, though with impaired health. Morocco has been suffering for some years from political disturbance, and the moral, social, commercial and religious state of the country lends itself to diseases associated with dirt and want of sanitation. The doctors, nurses, and others who lay themselves out for the people's spiritual and temporal well-being, are specially subject to infection. We mourn the loss of these valuable missionaries, and yet we hardly see how the risks are to be avoided if the work is to be done. Thank God there are Christians still willing to face death, if need be, that the people of North Africa may be led to Christ and eternally saved! May God raise up more such to fill the places of those cut down!

We have in Tangier now three widows who have lost their husbands in the work, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Simpson and Mrs.

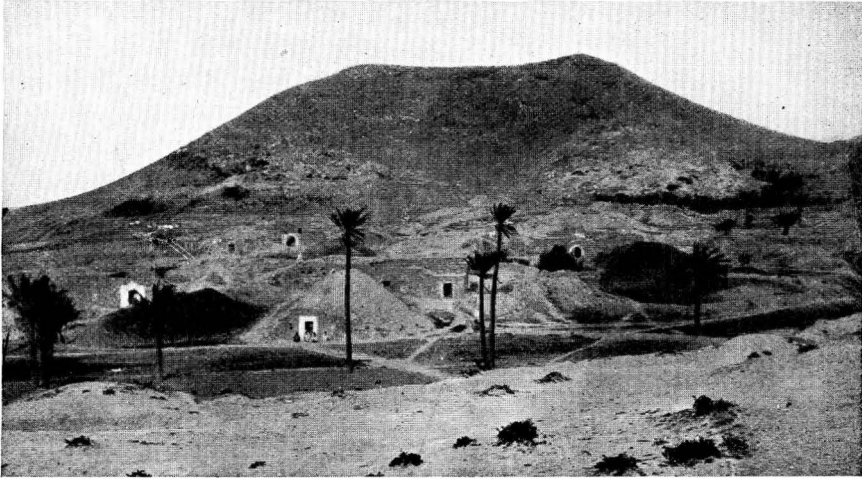


Photo by] **Matmata, showing the doors of the cave dwellings.** [Mr. A. V. Liley.
(See page 79.)

Wilson. May God sustain them and bless the fatherless children left behind! Particulars in regard to Dr. Wilson will be given later.

The last few weeks have been a time also of financial anxiety, and thus the Mission has been, and is, cast upon God in a special degree. But God lives and cares. He is the Almighty—the God who is sufficient for every trial and sorrow—the God who is enough for every emergency. But while our hearts have been bowed with sorrow and trial, they have also been gladdened by hearing of professed conversions in several places. It is not wise to give particulars of most of these, but we earnestly pray that those who have made a profession may be led on in faith, confession and holiness.

Mr. Arthur Dence, who was formerly a member of the N.A.M. Council, but was compelled to retire through ill-health, has been visiting Egypt, and writes that he has been deeply interested and greatly encouraged by the good work he has seen.

In Tripoli, Mr. and Mrs. Reid and Miss Harrald have their hands more than full with work, and have to be careful not to get overdone. Dr. Churcher has had large numbers of patients at Sfax and in South Tunisia. Mr. and Mrs. Webb have toiled on there also. They are coming home shortly, in order that Mr. Webb may undergo an operation for

cataract. Mr. Liley has been on an interesting journey to Southern Tunisia, where he had excellent opportunities for distributing the Word of God. Miss Case has mercifully been maintained in fair health, but she must return to England this summer, leaving Miss Petter to hold the fort in her absence. Mr. and Mrs. Short of Kairouan toil on, and Miss Whitton's help enables the latter to do more than she would otherwise be able to attempt. Particulars in regard to other stations must stand over till another month.

I hope to reach Tangier on Tuesday, April 7th. This boat is the first of the P. and O. line to make Tangier a port of call; but in future it is proposed that a boat of this line shall call there every week—one week on the outward journey (London to Tangier direct), and the next on the homeward voyage. As every boat calls also at Marseilles, passengers may, if they prefer, go overland to or from that port. This should render Tangier more accessible than ever before. What my movements will be after reaching Tangier, I am not quite sure, as they will depend on what can be done there; but it is desired to visit Casablanca and Tetuan, if possible and then go on to Algeria and thence home.

Mr. Talbot is striving to stir up increased interest in the home lands, and is

at present taking meetings in Scotland. Though Satan and his agents may be against us, the Lord of Hosts is for us, and the God of Jacob is our refuge.

Monday, April 6th.

Since writing the above on Friday evening, further heavy tidings have reached me; Miss Hodgson, a voluntary nurse in the Tulloch Memorial Hospital, Tangier, who fell ill a few days before Dr. Wilson, has succumbed to the fever, and is with Christ. A cable reached the office on Friday morning, and was sent on to the ship, but the message was not delivered to me till Saturday morning when well down the Channel. I had been reading on Friday Heb. xii. 5: "My son, despise not thou the chastening of the Lord, nor faint when thou art rebuked of Him: For whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth." How prone we are either to despise the Lord's chastenings and treat them as the common lot of man, or to faint under them, and fear He is against us or has forsaken us. May we under these repeated strokes humble ourselves before our Father, and yet be more than ever assured of His unchanging love!

On Saturday, just before the telegram was handed to me, I was meditating on Heb. xiii.: "Remember them . . . which

suffer adversity. . . . He hath said, 'I will never leave thee or forsake thee.' So that we may boldly say, 'The LORD is my helper.' . . . Jesus Christ is the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever. . . . The God of peace . . . make you perfect in every good work to do His will, working in you that which is well pleasing in His sight through Jesus Christ: to whom be glory for ever and ever."

Thus does the Lord by the comfort of the Scriptures prepare our hearts for facing the mysteries of His ways with us while we seek to make known His Gospel.

The state of the sea has made meetings difficult, if not impossible, for any but very good sailors; but a C.M.S. missionary going to Palestine, and several ladies of the Pentecostal Missionary Union going to China, and a few others were able to join in hymns of praise on Sunday evening and also this morning.

I shall hope to post this in Tangier so as to be in time for NORTH AFRICA for May. We shall count on the prayers of friends for wisdom and grace in difficult circumstances. May we learn practically to cast all our care on Him who really does care for us.

Yours heartily in Christ,

EDWARD H. GLENNY.

News from the Mission Field.

MOROCCO.

From Miss C. S. Jennings.

(Arzila).

March 5th.—I have a pretty full mission cottage now, for Mr. Moore arrived from Tangier yesterday. A Spanish lad—the only son of a colonel—who was obliged to enter the army though he had begun his studies for the medical profession, comes to us for his mid-day meal and teaches Miss Nicolet. As I am housekeeper, I find plenty to do.

Though the Spanish work is for the time thrust upon us, Miss Nicolet and I do not forget that the Moors have the first claim upon us, and we carry on our medical mission work among them three times a week. This morning we had

about forty at the dispensary. Miss Nicolet holds a morning class on Wednesday for Moorish children, and between us we have the women's class on Sunday morning. We visit as much as possible from house to house, and Miss Hamilton holds classes for Jewish children. Every afternoon and evening a few Spanish soldiers come to read and talk with her—occasionally as many as eighteen or twenty. God has been working by His Holy Spirit, and we are praying that many among the thousands of soldiers here may be truly saved. We have "prevented" Mr. Moore's visit by very much prayer, and we are sure that God is going to bless.

We have received a further generous

supply of gospels, tracts, etc., from Mr. R. D. Smith of Los Angeles, and some also from Mr. Fisher of the Kansas Gospel Mission. These are being distributed daily among the soldiers.

From Mr. A. J. Moore, M.A. (Spanish Work).

Arzila, March 19th.—The work here among the Spanish soldiers is distinctly encouraging, and I shall always be deeply thankful that I was able to accept Miss Jennings' invitation to come down. We have several relays of men in the afternoons and evenings, who delight to learn the gospel hymns, which they sing now quite well, and to hear the gospel, which is new to the great majority of them. Five thousand soldiers are stationed here—and the old population of the town did not reach half that number! So you can imagine the transformed state of things.

The men are eager to take any sort of evangelical paper that we can put into their hands. I brought with me from Tangier *thousands* of gospels, tracts, etc., and they are all gone now—in a fortnight.

The soldiers are very accessible, and easily approached on the greatest of all subjects. We have some ten who have professed to find Christ and who show some signs of having been born again. But I believe there are more. Practically all *assent* to the truth of the simple gospel, even when their hearts do not *consent*.

There is a kindly, hospitable atmosphere about this house which encourages the men to come and makes them feel at home. While this is the case, the men never lose their respect and never forget their place. While, in one sense, these continuous meetings (daily, without intermission) are a great strain, the interest shown is stimulating—a kind of spiritual tonic.

To Miss Jennings many thanks are due for having generously opened her house in this way, and for creating and sustaining that atmosphere of friendship and sympathy which has been used of God to win the men's confidence, respect and affection. Miss Nicolet has backed her up splendidly, and is rapidly learning Spanish. Of course, Miss Hamilton, with her better knowledge of the language, has done invaluable work among

the men for the three or four months she has been staying here. The Moorish work is also going on steadily—medical work, classes and visiting.

From Miss E. K. Aldridge (Laraish).

March 6th.—In visiting to-day I heard people talking a good deal about the sickness in the town—not small-pox, though that is and has been very bad. In a house near here four deaths have occurred during the last four or five days. The remaining residents have been sent outside, to be kept under observation, and the house is being fumigated. I hope we shall not have another epidemic; but, indeed, it would be small wonder in the crowded state of the town and with the presence of such numbers of beggars. These poor creatures lift up their cry all day through the streets, and at night sleep anywhere—under arches and gateways, or at best in the cemetery, where many have made little shelters with a few sticks and a bit of sacking. The townspeople are very good in giving broken food, and those who can parade the streets do not fare so badly; but there is great suffering among such as are too ill to drag themselves about.

Most of these beggars are strangers up from the south and the Sus country, where there has been famine for some time. Now that there is the probability of a harvest they will be returning as soon as the warm weather sets in. One woman, who, with her husband and two little children, has a sack-bag shelter out at a saint's place, told me that there was a talk of the authorities emptying a native inn to give shelter to the beggars. In this case, she said, they would leave at once for the south though they wanted to remain another month; for they would lose their liberty, which they greatly value, and they would feel the cold so much inside, while outside they can gather a few sticks and make a fire. "For myself," my informant added, "I should not mind, but how could I take my two little girls into such a crowd?" Poor thing! I think she knows well what it means, as she has had experience of being locked up with a hungry, quarrelling crowd in a

saint's place from sunset till the morning.

The house question is daily becoming more acute. We have always had more trouble here in that respect than other towns, and have been obliged to put up with most inconvenient premises; but now, notwithstanding all the new houses in the town and the hundreds built outside, one can hardly hear of a suitable empty house. I heard of two, but they are empty simply because the owners refuse to let them to Spaniards, and an enormous rent is asked

for them. As we have notice to quit the mission house (the landlord will not agree to any terms we can offer), some place must be found, if only to store the furniture in during the summer. If work is to be continued in Larais, it does seem most desirable to have a building of our own; but for that no clear guidance has come. We would be glad if friends at home, interested in the Lord's work in this part of the field, would join us in prayer about this very real difficulty.

TUNISIA.

From Miss A. M. Case (Italian Work).

Tunis, March 24th.—This spring we have had the pleasure of welcoming three visitors, all intent on ministering to us for Christ's sake.

The first to arrive was Signor Galassi of Rome, a very eloquent speaker, who feels himself "set for the defence of the Gospel." As he is so well known to Italians through his writings, our hall was scarcely large enough to contain his audiences, and he attracted some better-class people, who did not leave us when he departed. We know of one very interesting case of conversion resulting from these meetings. One of my Bible-class girls, a true Christian, left Tunis not long ago, and, as her father was remaining here, I said, to comfort her: "Perhaps he will attend our services and get a blessing." "Oh!" she replied, "it would be very difficult to convert my father." He was a professed atheist, and had often forbidden his daughter to attend the hall; but by sometimes yielding and sometimes coaxing, Maria had come off conqueror. She is an only daughter, and is much beloved by her parents. In her absence God has answered her prayers. G— was unable to resist the logic of Signor Galassi's sermons. He was convicted and confounded by his arguments, and tears fell from his eyes as he sought pardon and obtained peace in believing.

Soon after Signor Galassi's mission, my brother arrived from Algiers to pay us a hasty visit of six days, thus fulfilling a promise of years. On Shrove Tuesday, as the town was unpleasant with carnival sights and sounds, we all went into the

country for the day, my brother treating the women and children to carriages. There, in a field near the historic Bardo Palace, a very happy testimony meeting was held. On asking those who could say that Jesus was their best friend to put up their hands, we noticed that G—, who had accompanied us, raised his. Since then he has constantly attended our meetings. Surely this is a brand plucked from the burning!

Our third visitor—at present with us—is Mr. W. Hoste, who is taking a lively interest in the Italians and helps us by practical advice. He went with Signor Varvelli last week to our outpost, Bizerta. As Mr. Hoste is well acquainted with Italy, and preaches most acceptably in Italian, his experience and assistance are most valuable to us.

From Mrs. E. E. Short (Kairouan).

March 12th.—Since I wrote last our hands have been strengthened by a new fellow-worker. Miss Whitton came to us last October, and is now in the thick of learning Arabic. She finds it very hard, but we hope that with God's blessing she will succeed and make a very useful and capable worker.

Our girls' class has increased in numbers this winter. We have now about twenty regular members. At the end of February we distributed the garments they have been making during the last six months. Two prizes were given—one for regular attendance and another for good conduct.

The other day I had a spy at my women's meeting. A week before she came, a new-comer put in an appearance—

the mother of one of our new little girls. She seemed to enjoy the class and intended to come again, but when she got home and told about the meeting, evidently some of her male relatives did not approve of it, saying we taught "heresy." One of our class-members, living in the same house, denied this charge. So another woman was sent the next week, as a spy, to see what we really did do and teach. Fortunately I did not know of this till afterwards, so I went on with the class as usual. After the meeting was over some of the women gathered round the new-comer, eager to hear what she thought of it. She said that it was all very good and true, except that she was not quite sure about "Christ the Redeemer." "Oh," said Saliha, my big, fat washerwoman, "He is all right, you know. He is the Lord Jesus, and He was

one of the prophets, and it was He who died for our sins." So they all went home quite satisfied, and the class has gone on as usual. But my heart was cheered by Saliha's words. A Moslem denies that the Lord Jesus ever died; so to confess that He did so was heresy indeed!

Since writing last our old negress, who worked for us for seven years, has left. She went away vexed over a trifle, and as she had been getting very tiresome I did not feel like having her back. She was always much opposed to the truth, and I heard her telling a friend one day that she did not know a scrap of our teaching. In her place we have a negress named Sasseeya, who worked for Miss Addinsell for many years. We have every reason to hope that the Gospel has laid hold of her heart, though as yet she has made no open confession of her faith.



Photo by

Homes of Cave-dwellers, Matmata.

[Mr. A. V. Liley.

(See page 79.)

TEN DAYS' PRAYER FOR NORTH AFRICA.

As intimated in our last issue, it is proposed to give the first ten days of May to special humiliation, praise and prayer in regard to the Lord's work in North Africa. It is suggested that friends should, at such hours as are most convenient to them, bear up before God the peoples of these countries, the missionaries labouring there, all the converts and native helpers, and every branch of the work both abroad and at home. No extra meetings are arranged, but it is particularly requested that all in the neighbourhood who can possibly do so will attend the monthly prayer meeting on Thursday, May 7th, at 3.30 p.m., at the offices of the Mission, 18, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C., when Mr. Glenn, the Hon. General Secretary, expects to be present on his return from his visit to Morocco and Algeria.

"Look on the Fields."

(Continued from page 59.)

"My meat is to do the will of Him that sent me and to finish His work. . . . Lift up your eyes and look on the fields. . . . He that reapeth gathereth fruit unto life eternal."—John iv. 34.

MOROCCO.

The "Land of the Setting Sun" has undergone many changes since first the N.A.M. began to work there in 1883. At that time there were no missionaries among its native inhabitants, though the London Jew Society had a station in Mogador, and Mr. and Mrs. Mackintosh had just come to Tangier to represent the British and Foreign Bible Society. It was generally considered that the country was closed to the Gospel; but though the door was shut it was not locked, and the N.A.M. pushed it open. The work, however, has never been easy, and though a number of missionaries have sought to enter the opened door, a good many are no longer there. Brave men and women have given their lives, while some have retired with broken health; and because this has been done so unostentatiously, no great notice has been taken. Others again have toiled on, mastering the difficult Arabic language and translating several portions of the Scriptures into the colloquial dialect and some of the Berber languages. Hundreds of thousands of natives have received medical aid, and many lives have thus been saved. The N.A.M. has been followed by the Southern Morocco Mission, the Kansas Gospel Union and other agencies, and all have toiled together to spread the saving truth of the Gospel. But we must look on the fields as they are now, and give thanks that dark as they are, they are not so dark as they were.

The population of Morocco is now considered to be less than was formerly supposed, probably only from three to four million. Although the cities and large towns of Morocco strike the eye, the bulk of the people live in and around the villages, and while Arabic is the language of the native governing classes, the majority are Berbers. The Riffs (a brave race—the descendants of the Riff pirates) inhabit the mountain country along the northern coast. They speak the Riff (Berber) language. Attempts have been made to reach these people, but it has been

found practically impossible to go beyond the borders of their land, and, so far as we know, no European has gone through their country—from Tetuan to Algeria. Though part of the Spanish sphere of influence, as yet only the borders of the country have been occupied. The Riffs are a courageous race. They are bigoted Moslems, but it is the bigotry of ignorance and prejudice. When they hear the Gospel they are interested, and there have been a few cases of decided conversion.

In the South of Morocco and on the Southern Atlas is found another branch of the Berbers known as the Sus people. These also have their own language, but, as among the Riffs, some speak Arabic. They are more docile than the Riffs, and from them some converts to Christ have been won. Work amongst these Berbers is more encouraging than amongst the purer Arabs. This is to be accounted for by their simpler character, and by the fact that, through their lack of intimacy with the Arabic language, they are not so familiar with Mohammedanism. Only the fringe of the people has been touched at present by the N.A.M. missionaries. The Kansas Gospel Union has done useful work in translating parts of the Scriptures into the Sus language.

The Southern Morocco Mission is working in Morocco city, and in the southern coast-towns; the Kansas Gospel Union in Mequinez and the country; starting from Tangier, the British and Foreign Bible Society also scatters the Word of God in various parts. Beside this there are some independent efforts.

The North Africa Mission has stations in Tangier, Tetuan, Fez, Laraish and Arzila, and carries on work to some extent in the country districts. Unfortunately, the number of missionaries in Morocco has decreased during the last few years. This has been specially the case with the N.A.M. Death and ill-health have thinned its ranks, so that to-day only one man is left, and he is working among the Spaniards.

As we look on Morocco, therefore, we see a still very needy field, and a great lack of men. Women have done and are doing splendid work; but men, specially doctors, are needed. There is also great need of those who can give themselves to evangelistic and translation work, and who can guide the native workers and converts. The Lord seems still to be saying, "Who will go for us?" The work is no doubt difficult, but it is full of hope. Are there

not men whom God is calling to labour in this land? We pray the Lord of the harvest to send forth labourers to this harvest; and we here set forth the needs, in the hope that some may read, and hear the call and obey. As we remember the missionaries who have fallen in the fight, let us gird our loins to prayer and effort to continue the Lord's work, and thus by His enabling, gather fruit unto life eternal.

E. H. G.

From Tunis to the Country of the Troglodytes by Motor.

By Mr. A. V. Liley

Through the kindness of some friends visiting Tunis, I have been able to take a journey down south as far as Matmata, where the Troglodytes, or cave-dwellers, live. We left by motor on March 3rd. Before starting I filled my satchel with gospels in Arabic, French and Italian, and packed a further supply in my Gladstone bag. People were soon met travelling on the road, and to these, books were dropped according to their nationality. This continued until we arrived at Susa, and here I met several Arabs who had known me in Tunis; they seemed very pleased to renew our acquaintance. Time allowed only a hurried visit to the native quarters, but I was enabled to get into conversation with two or three Arabs. One native, seeing that my friends were strangers, offered them a watch chain, swearing that it was of Oriental make. As I could easily see that it was "made in Germany," I charged him with the falsehood. He replied, "I am not a liar, for I am an Algerian"—as though all Algerians were truthful!

Soon after leaving Susa we met a party of real Southern Bedouins, travelling along with their tents, camels, cattle, etc. What hard lives these people have—often suffering from hunger and thirst, and exposed to many dangers and privations! If the rainy season be short, there is little corn for the people and scarcely any fodder for the cattle. At night the master of the tent must sleep with one eye open; for he must be prepared at any moment to guard against the attacks of robbers who are

ready to steal his sheep. A great deal of the hard work seems to fall upon the women. We noticed that they either had a baby or a load of some kind to carry, or else they had the management of the camels. Generally it was a woman who rushed to turn the animals off the road as soon as they heard the horn of the motor.

We stopped at El-Djem the first night, a place noted for its fine coliseum. Built upon the top of slightly rising ground in the middle of an immense plain, this magnificent building can be seen from far. As there is no quarry near, the Romans must have expended much labour and ingenuity in its construction. What an object-lesson to the Christian Church! At great trouble and expense did the Romans erect this building for their pleasure! How much more should God's people deny themselves for His work!

Early next morning we travelled south towards Sfax. On the way we passed two or three groups of native workmen repairing the roads, under the direction of a European. These men soon picked up the gospels we dropped for them, and a New Testament was given to the overseer. My stock of Scriptures was already running low, so I was glad to get a fresh supply at Sfax. Before reaching Gabes we stopped at a small oasis, where a crowd soon gathered, drawn by curiosity. They listened well as I began to read from the Gospel of John, and to preach Christ crucified. Gospels and tracts were given to those who could read.

A large number of Arabs came round



Photo by]

Native Market, Matmata.

[Mr. A. V. Liley.

us when we stopped in the oasis of Gabes; several of these remembered our former visits. One young fellow said, "Give me one of those red-covered gospels you had two years ago; my brother has taken mine." Life is quite free and easy in these oases, so we were not surprised to be invited into the courtyard of one of these native houses. Low, mud-built walls formed rooms on two sides. A stream ran through the middle of the court, in which they wash their clothes, etc. Grinding, weaving, spinning, and cooking were all going on; but, as usual, the wordless book became speedily the centre of attraction as the people gathered round me. I tried to make them understand that without shedding of blood there is no remission of sin, and that the blood of Jesus Christ, God's Son, cleanseth us from all sin. We gave away gospels and tracts to all who could read, both here and in the Djara market. Gabes would make a splendid centre for a medical mission, as there are many villages all round, and many Bedouins living near in their tents.

Our travels took us the third day over a very rough road, leading to the country of the Troglodytes, or cave-dwellers, some twenty-five miles further south. The weather was perfect, though one could see that the country was suffering from the lack of rain. On arriving at Matmata we found it was market-day. A goodly company of natives gathered round and

listened attentively as we made use of the wordless book. At first all went well, but as soon as I spoke of the atonement made for sin by the Lord Jesus, a man interrupted, and stated that each religion relied upon the help of its own prophet. A Jew being near, I asked him if he relied upon Moses for salvation. Receiving a negative reply, I told the people that the Jews looked forward to Him who had already come—the Messiah—the Lord Jesus, who had died and risen again for our redemption, who was now at the right hand of God, and who would soon return to judge the world. When I began to distribute the gospels and tracts, eager hands were put out to receive them. Perhaps this was the first time that the gospel had been preached in the market of Matmata. I learned how far-reaching our work is when we called upon the chief of the place, for his son recognised me, saying he had attended my lantern meetings in the Bible depôt in Tunis. A French school for native boys has been established at Matmata. Many of these boys could read French, and they clamoured for the illustrated French gospels given me by the Scripture Gift Mission.

Space does not allow me to give details of our return journey. I reached Tunis with an empty satchel. Please remember very specially in your prayers the silent messengers which have been scattered far and wide.

Notes from Scotland.

April 13th, 1914.

From the picturesque Manse of the United Free Church at Luss, Loch Lomond, where these notes are written, one of the best views of Ben Lomond's majestic summit (still bearing some patches of the winter snows) is obtainable. Yesterday (Easter Day), the Ben was hidden from our gaze while a plenteous rain watered the earth. This continued the whole day and far on into this morning, increasing the waters of the streams which rush down into the Loch. Now that the clouds are dispersing, an enchanting panorama of mountain loch and islets is before us, nature's resurrection life bursting from the trees, and more than one rainbow has reminded us during the day of the "covenant of long ago."

Save for occasional motor cars, this beauty-spot on far-famed Loch Lomond is shut off from the outside world on the Lord's Day, for there is no railway communication at all with this point, and at this time of the year only one steamer per diem; though to-day, being the Glasgow Spring Holiday, two steamers have passed up and down the Loch. Here we have spent this Easter week-end as the guest of the Rev. T. E. Jubb and his sisters, whom we had the pleasure of meeting in Algiers three years ago, when the former was acting as Chaplain of the Presbyterian Church there.

Through the influence of Mr. Jubb, an opportunity was kindly allowed us by Rev. Alex. S. Dunlop, B.D., minister of **Luss Parish Church**, after his very appropriate and helpful Easter morning sermon (which was shortened on purpose), of telling his people of the spiritual needs and claims of North Africa, and of the efforts of the missionaries of the N.A.M. and others to proclaim the vital truths of Christ crucified and risen to her peoples. In the afternoon, the children, who are specially interested in the children of East Africa, heard a little of those of Northern Africa; and in the evening another opportunity of speaking was afforded by Mr. Jubb at the **United Free Church** (which is situated about a mile and a half from the Parish Church), of which Mr. Jubb has been for over thirty years the minister. One gets a little idea, through such a visit as this, of the difficulties incident to faithful ministerial work in these scattered Highland communities, involving miles of travel to lonely hamlets and by small boats across the Loch.

To-morrow we hope to see the people of both churches at our lantern address in Luss Public Hall.

I must not forget, however, that this is

the fourth week of this present tour in the North, and must therefore refer to my notebook from its commencement.

* * * * *

March 18th and 19th.—Left Euston by midnight train, arriving in Glasgow next morning in heavy rain with some snow, proceeding almost immediately to **Helensburgh** for our first engagement in the Lecture Hall of the **Congregational Church**. The invitation, received many months ago, to give a lecture on North Africa as one of a series of monthly lectures organised by the local branch of the "Regions Beyond Helpers' Union," inaugurated the arrangements for the present visit to Scotland. Notwithstanding the unpropitious weather, the Hall was fairly well filled by an appreciative audience.

March 20th.—Crossing from Craigendoran to Rothesay *via* Greenock this afternoon, the Firth of Clyde was in a somewhat angry mood, and before we reached **Rothesay** a gale was blowing, with abundance of rain. Here we were met by our young friend Miss Leach (known to friends of NORTH AFRICA as "Lottie Leach"), the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Leach who laid down their lives in Sfax eighteen years ago. A fair number gathered in the **West U. F. Church Hall** on a stormy night, almost all the ministers being present (a much-appreciated and kindly thought of theirs), the Rev. Samuel Crabb (Baptist), the senior minister of the town, presiding.

March 21st.—This morning the gale has spent itself, and we recross to the mainland in perfect calm, making our way through to Glasgow and thence to **Anniesland** for the Lord's Day.

March 22nd.—Services to-day in the beautiful Hall erected in memory of his father by our Honorary Treasurer at **Anniesland**. Here, morning, afternoon, and evening, good congregations assembled, a most helpful feature being the fine band of young men and women, numbering nearly 200, gathered in the afternoon for study of the Word of God, under Pastor Malcolm Ferguson. A large audience assembled also on the evening of March 31st for our illustrated lecture.

March 23rd.—Before crossing to the coast again to-day, I took the opportunity of looking in at the weekly noon prayer-meeting in the Christian Institute Buildings, Glasgow. This meeting is the rendezvous of many ministers and evangelists on Mondays, and to-day much praise was offered for the blessing received through the Chapman-Alexander Mission, which has now entered upon its last week in this city.

To-night we have a crowded meeting in the **Imperial Hall, Dunoon**, arranged through our former missionary, Miss Scott, the minister of Dunoon Parish Church presiding.

March 24th.—**Wilson Street Evangelistic Hall, Renfrew**, was well filled this evening, with our friend, Rev. J. Rutherford, M.A., B.D. (co-author with Mr. Glennie of *The Gospel in North Africa*), whose pen contributes the leading article in this issue, presiding.

March 25th.—An eighty miles' journey to **Dundee**. At **Cherryfield Hall**, a splendid Gospel and Temperance work has gone forward for nearly forty years, under the able direction of our host, Mr. C. W. Scrimgeour; and here, under his chairmanship, a lecture was given to an appreciative audience.

March 26th.—The noon prayer-meeting at the **Y.M.C.A. Hall, Dundee**, has been maintained for over thirty years, and a few faithful intercessors gather day by day to wait on the Lord in expectation of renewed times of refreshing. An opportunity was given us for a brief word on North Africa at this gathering, after which we crossed by the Tay Bridge to **Newport** for a drawing-room meeting, kindly arranged by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Anderson, and for a lecture the same evening in the **Y.W.C.A. Hall**.

March 27th.—Notwithstanding the difficulty of procuring a good meeting on a Friday, a goodly company of missionary-hearted sympathisers gathered in the **Y.M.C.A. Hall, Arbroath**, this evening, and we felt it was well worth while to have come if only to reintroduce the N.A.M. to Arbroath. It seems to have been a good

many years since the last "North Africa" meeting was held in that town.

March 28th and 29th.—Returning to Glasgow, and thence to Bridge of Weir, an inspiring Lord's Day was spent at the **Orphan Homes of Scotland**. The beautiful Church of the Homes (of which I have written at length on a previous occasion) was filled both morning and evening with its regular congregation of about 2,000, comprising 1,500 children, the fathers and mothers of the Homes, and visitors, while the pathetic service at the Consumptive Sanatoria in the afternoon was attended by about 200 afflicted ones. A visit to two of the Epileptic Colonies late in the evening closed an inspiring day of happy service.

On the following Wednesday (April 1st) the Church was again well filled for an illustrated lecture on North Africa.

March 30th.—A note received on Saturday from an old friend of Mr. Glennie and of the Mission took us early on Monday morning to **Crieff**, where we found our correspondent, who is in his eighty-first year, in bed and totally blind. He handed over to our care his gold watch and chain as a gift to be realised for the benefit of the Mission funds. These articles are now available for that purpose, and enquiries will be gladly welcomed.

Returning by afternoon train to **Stirling**, the attendance at a lecture in the **South U. F. Church** was undoubtedly affected by the rain which fell all the evening.

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As the Editor will probably not allow me to occupy more space in this issue, the record of the April meetings must remain until next month.

EDWARD A. TALBOT.

GOD KNOWS—LOVES—CARES.

"He knows—He loves—He cares!
Nothing His truth can dim;
He gives His very best to those
Who leave the choice with Him."

HE KNOWS:—

OUR WEAKNESS: "He knoweth our frame; He remembereth that we are dust."—*Psalms ciii. 14.*

OUR NEEDS: "Your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things."—*Matt. vii. 32.*

OUR TEMPTATIONS: "The Lord knoweth how to deliver the godly out of temptation."—*2 Peter ii. 9.*

OUR DIFFICULTIES: "He knoweth the way that I take."—*Job xxiii. 10.*

OUR CONFIDENCE: "The Lord knoweth them that trust in Him."—*Nahum i. 7.*

HE LOVES:—

THE LOVE THAT CHOSE US: "The Lord hath chosen thee to Himself, . . . because the Lord loved you."—*Deut. vii. 6, 8.*

THE LOVE THAT REDEEMED US: "Unto Him that loved us and washed us from our sins in His own blood . . . be glory."—*Rev. i. 5.*

THE LOVE THAT CONSTRAINETH: "The love of Christ constraineth (overmasters, *Weymouth's translation*) us."—*2 Cor. v. 14.*

THE LOVE THAT LASTS: "I have loved thee with an everlasting love."—*Jer. xxxi. 3.*

HE CARES:—

A PERSONAL CARE: "He careth for you."—*1 Peter v. 7.*

A FATHERLY CARE: "The very hairs of your head are all numbered."—*Matt. x. 30.*

A THOUGHTFUL CARE: "The Lord thinketh upon me."—*Psalms xl. 17.*

ALMIGHTY CARE: "The Lord thy God careth."—*Deut. xi. 12.*

A TENDER CARE: "Come ye . . . and rest awhile."—*Mark xi. 31.*

E. L. BRIGGS.

For the Children.

By Miss K. Johnston.



Photo by] [Miss E. Turner.
Aweesha and Rabah

Some of you may remember reading last year about little Aweesha of Cherrchell. She is now four and a half and is perfectly at home in the class. Yesterday she did not come as usual, and when I was visiting her cousin later on I heard that the dear child had been knocked down by a motor-car. She was out with her mother and this cousin, and had either run on in front or lagged behind when the accident happened. Thank God, she was not really hurt, but her mother and cousin got a great fright. Fortunately the doctor was not far off, and a kind Frenchman saw him and beckoned to him to come. After he had examined the little foot he was able to assure the mother that there was no harm done. We feel so thankful to God for preserving this child, the only one left to her parents out of a family of ten.

When I wrote to you last about Aweesha I think I told you of Rabah, the chubby, intelligent little boy who had won our hearts. He still goes to the French school and comes regularly to our boys' class. Miss Kenworthy went to see his

mother to-day, and found that she has been ill with fever for two or three days. Last night the children were crying because she was ill, and little Rabah prayed to the Lord Jesus to make her better. In the morning he found that she was better, and he said to her: "Oh, mother, didn't I ask Jesus to cure you?"

You English children who read this page can tell the time, and you know when to start for school or for service on Sunday. We do wish that the Arab children could know what o'clock it is, for then they would not come to Sunday-school an hour and a half too soon, and wait about outside and quarrel and shout. You may wonder why they do not ask their mothers. Often their mothers have no clock or watch, and many could not tell the proper time if they had. Even the grown-up women arrive too early for their class—some nearly an hour and a half before the right time.

On Sunday morning, in order to help the few women and girls who come to the eight o'clock class, we send round a little girl to act as a church bell, and she runs off and tinkles her little tongue to tell them to come along. But of course we cannot send a little live bell round to call seventy or eighty children in the afternoon. We wish they would listen for the clock at the barracks, but they just come when the idea takes them. Time is not of



Photo by] [Miss E. Turner.

On the Garden Steps.

Infants adorned with paper caps—Aweesha is at the back.

much value to them—or to a good many grown-up Arabs either.

The few girls who come to us twice a week to learn crochet are often let in before the hour for commencing, and we give them puzzles to play with and pic-

tures to look at. They are so fond of these simple puzzles—some of them are Scripture ones. If you have any that you would like to send, they would give much pleasure to many children out here.

Cherchell, Algeria.

Home and Foreign Notes.

With much sorrow we have to record the death from typhus fever, at Tangier, on April 2nd, of Dr. George Wilson of the Tulloch Memorial Hospital. A few hours later, early on the morning of the 3rd inst., Miss Hodgson, a voluntary worker, who has been acting as nurse in the hospital since Mr. Simpson's death, also passed away. Further particulars will appear in our next issue; meanwhile the prayers of our readers are requested for the sorrowing friends and fellow-workers of those who have been taken home, and for the stricken mission station at Tangier.



The Monthly Prayer-Meeting

will (D.V.) be held at 18, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C., on the first Thursday of the month (May 7th), at 3.30 p.m. Tea at 3 o'clock. A hearty invitation is given to all friends of the work who are able to attend.



Miss Addinsell, of Kairouan, Tunisia, will be glad to take **drawing-room and other meetings (for women only)**, to tell of the spiritual needs of North Africa and the work for Christ which is being done there. Communications should be addressed to her, c/o North Africa Mission, 18, John Street, Bedford Row, London, W.C. Miss Addinsell went out to North Africa in 1895, and consequently has had a considerable experience in the work of the Mission amongst Moslem women.



Algeria.

Not only has the missionary on the field to fight the forces of Islam, in which struggle they are much hampered by the false creed of the Romanist and the godless lives of many Protestants, but occasionally Atheism raises its head and boasts proudly of "the failure of Christianity." In a recent letter

from **Algiers, M. Cuendet** writes: "We have now in Algiers the great French atheist, Sebastien Faure. Last Friday he gave an address on the 'Twelve Proofs of the Non-existence of God.' More than ten thousand people were present to listen to him, but I am glad to say that there seemed a good number not in sympathy with him. Last night he spoke again on 'The Failure of Christianity.' Many natives go to listen to him, and this of course does them great harm. The day before yesterday, as I was speaking to a group of Kabyles, pretty well educated, one of them brought forward very proudly some of the arguments of Sebastien Faure: others were on my side."



Tunisia.

From **Sfax, Dr. Churcher** writes on March 31st: "We have been kept busy with patients, having recorded **1,533 visits** this month. We have had parties from Susa, Djemal and Gabes, and one large party came all the way from Gafsa, the women saying they had been five days on the road. We sold **thirty-eight colloquial gospels**, besides disposing of wordless books and Scripture Gift Gospels. The attendance at the Sunday school has averaged **thirty-three** and that of the porter boys' class, **forty-four**."

"It was a real pleasure to receive a visit from Mr. W. Hoste, for whom we were able to arrange an Italian meeting at the *Temple* on Sunday evening. It seemed to us the best ever held in Sfax. I counted over fifty present, mostly working men, and it was a great pleasure to see them listening to the simple Gospel clearly stated. Before leaving on Monday morning, Mr. Hoste spoke to the men patients."

"The other day I went to dress a woman's foot. She and her husband had been sleeping on the ground (no bed or bedstead) when suddenly an old wall fell, and one of the big stones smashed her foot. She might have bled to death, but her husband scraped some whitewash from a wall and stuffed this into the gaping wound, binding it all up in a dirty cloth! She is getting on nicely now."

Egypt.

Mr. Arthur Dence, who was for some years a member of the Council of the N.A.M., has recently paid a visit to our stations in Egypt. He writes: "Mr. and Mrs. Dickins took us over the Mission house at **Alexandria** and the large girls' school under the management of Miss R. O. Hodges. We heard the pupils sing several hymns and repeat psalms. I had the privilege of speaking twice (by interpretation) to Mr. Dickins' nightly men's meeting in the centre of the city, where about ten or eleven men gather, and read God's Word verse by verse. After the address, they remain and ask questions about what they have heard. We also went over the new Hostel for Native Workers which the Lord has given in answer to prayer. It is now finished, all but the plastering inside.

"At **Shebin-el-Kom** we were much struck by what we saw. The Mission buildings are a fine block in the very centre of the town, and include a handsome church with large gallery for women and children. Every morning the whole school assembles for worship. The teaching of the head master is excellent. He asks questions, calling by name on scholars who rise eagerly to answer, Every evening a meeting is held for men,

and a number attend and listen to a sermon about an hour in length. The first service on Sunday begins at 8 a.m., and classes are going on more or less continuously until about 8 p.m. On Sunday evening I had the joy of addressing a gathering of over forty men, beside women and children.

"The school and class-rooms are well-designed, large, lofty rooms opening on to a covered courtyard. I visited them all during school hours and am able to testify to the excellence of the instruction imparted. Best of all was the Bible teaching, in which all classes were examined by their own teachers before me, Mr. Fairman acting as interpreter for me. In the same block is a fine Bible depôt, large and commodious, and a waiting room and dispensary where patients are attended by Mr. Fairman. Above are the apartments used by Mr. and Mrs. Fairman. The freehold buildings are a valuable asset from a financial standpoint, and are permanent and good.

"Mr. Fairman accompanied me to Cairo on his way to a Mission. One day we spent at a village where we met about ten or twelve men and a few women, and had a prolonged talk upon God's Word. After partaking of a meal we held a service at which we both preached, Mr. Fairman interpreting for me."

REQUESTS FOR PRAISE AND PRAYER.**PRAISE.**

For the encouragement met with during Mr. Moore's recent visit to Arzila to work amongst the Spanish soldiers in that town; and prayer that the reading of the gospels and tracts so willingly received may be greatly blessed, and that definite results may follow.

For good attendances at the Bible depôt, Tunis, and for opportunities of distributing the Word of God in the south of Tunisia.

For the definite conversion of an Italian, through attending the services at the Hall in Tunis.

That Mr. Fairman has had the opportunity of addressing large numbers of Copts and Mohammedans during a recent mission held at Minieh (Egypt) and other towns and villages round about.

PRAYER.

For the bereaved relatives and friends of the workers at Tangier who have been taken home; that they may realise the presence and the sustaining grace of the God of all comfort.

That the little band at Tangier may be enabled to gird themselves afresh to the work

to which they have been called; and that fresh workers may be sent of God to fill the vacant places, so that the publishing of the Gospel of Christ in Tangier may in no way be hindered.

For the work at Sfax, Tunisia—the medical mission, book depôt, and all other agencies.

For travelling mercies for all those who will be coming home on furlough.

That the spirit of prayer may be poured out upon all connected with the Mission; and that such may be so filled with the knowledge of God's will that the blessings for which they ask may be abundantly bestowed.

For wisdom to be granted to those who control the affairs of the Mission; that in the arrangements, both at home and on the field, God's glory may be promoted and His work furthered.

That the Lord, who knows all the need both of workers and of constantly renewed supplies, may be pleased speedily to thrust forth fresh labourers, and to move upon the hearts of His stewards, that they may give of their substance for the maintenance of His work.

Lord, increase our faith.

CHERCHELL CARPET INDUSTRY.

18, JOHN STREET, BEDFORD ROW, LONDON, W.C.

NEW STOCK OF HAND-MADE MATS, HEARTHUGS,
HALL-RUGS AND CARPETS.

No.	SIZE.	GENERAL DESCRIPTION.	PRICE.
MATS.			
	ft. in. ft. in.		£ s. d.
1137	20 by 13	Cream, brown and pale green	0 4 0
	2 8 " 1 2	Entirely black (doormat)	
998	Ditto	Ditto	0 6 6
661	2 0 by 2 4	Quaint designs in crimson, yellow, dark blue and cream ...	0 10 0
748	2 5 " 2 3	Sage green, deep red and pale blue	0 10 6
746	3 1 " 2 4	Cream and crushed strawberry, with blue in border	0 15 6
747	Ditto	Ditto ditto	0 15 6
656	3 5 " 2 9	Mouse-brown centre, with cream and dark brown in border ..	0 18 0
HEARTHUGS.			
955	4 0 " 2 7	Quaint designs in crimson, yellow, dark blue and cream ...	1 2 6
1051	4 9 " 2 3	Scarlet and white key pattern, with dark blue diamond centre ...	1 3 6
1159	5 0 " 2 3	Smyrna—Crimson, blue and green	1 6 0
1173	5 7 " 2 7	Brown and blue centre, with salmon-pink designs on shaded green	1 11 6
HALL-RUGS.			
601	5 6 " 5 4	Crimson and white diamond centre, with blue, white and gold	3 5 0
1161	7 1 " 4 10	Rabat pattern—Crimson, white, blue and gold	4 0 0
388	8 0 " 4 9	Blue, grey and salmon on shaded green ground, terracotta and green border	4 5 6
1080	6 9 " 5 7	Rabat pattern—Crimson, white, blue and gold	4 6 6
1169	7 9 " 4 9	Ditto ditto	4 6 6
925	6 10 " 5 5	Crimson, green, cream and yellow, with quaint designs in wide border	4 8 0
757	12 0 " 4 1	Smyrna—Crimson, blue and green	5 10 0
CARPETS.			
753	9 0 " 4 10	Crimson, blue and green, on chocolate-red ground	4 10 0
928	7 8 " 7 3	Rabat pattern—Crimson, white, gold and blue	6 0 0
855	9 8 " 7 0	Crushed strawberry and pale blue diamond centre, surrounded by coloured designs. Cream and shaded green in border	7 10 0
622	12 6 " 6 8	Ditto ditto	9 10 0
325	11 6 " 9 3	Smyrna—Crimson, blue and green	14 0 0
364	13 0 " 9 8	Ditto ditto	15 0 0

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 NORTH AFRICA MISSION.

Council of Direction.

W. SOLTAU ECCLES, M.R.C.S., Upper Norwood, S.E.
 EDWARD H. GLENNY, Manor Park, E.
 GEORGE GOODMAN, 21, St. Helen's Place, E.C.
 E. E. SHAW, Wimbledon, S.W.

J. W. GORDON-OSWALD, Beauly, Inverness-shire.
 REV. J. J. LUCE, M.A., Gloucester.
 PASTOR F. E. MARSH, Bristol.

Hon. Treasurer.
 J. W. GORDON-OSWALD, Esq.

Hon. General Secretary.
 Mr. EDWD. H. GLENNY.

Organising Secretary.
 Mr. E. A. TALBOT.

Bankers.
 LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK,
 Holborn Branch, London, W.C.

Hon. Auditors.
 MESSRS. A. HILL, VELLACOTT & CO.,
 2, Broad Street Place, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.

Office of the Mission.

18, JOHN STREET, BEDFORD ROW, LONDON, W.C.

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

LOCATION OF MISSIONARIES.

MOROCCO.		ALGERIA.		Bizerta.	
Tanger.	Date of Arrival.	Cherchell.	Date of Arrival.	Nov.,	Date of Arrival.
Mrs. ROBERTS	Dec., 1890	Miss L. READ	April, 1885	Miss R. J. MARCUSSON ...	Nov., 1888
Mrs. SIMPSON	Mar., 1893	Miss K. JOHNSTON	Jan., 1892	<i>With Scandinavian helpers.</i>	
Mrs. WILSON	Dec., 1906	Miss E. TURNER	Jan., 1892	Kairouan.	
Miss J. JAY	Nov., 1885	Miss H. KENWORTHY	Nov., 1910	Mr. E. SHORT	Feb., 1899
Miss G. R. S. BREEZE, M. B. (Lond.)	Dec., 1894	Algiers.		Mrs. SHORT	Oct., 1899
Miss F. MARSTON	Nov., 1895	<i>Kabyle Work—</i>		Missionary Helper—	
Miss B. VINING	April, 1880	Mons. E. CUENDET	Sept., 1884	Miss E. Whitton	Oct., 1913
Miss ALICE CHAPMAN ...	Oct., 1911	Madame CUENDET	Sept., 1885	Sfax.	
<i>Spanish Work—</i>		Mr. A. SHOREY	Nov., 1902	T. G. CHURCHER, M. B., C.M. (Ed.)	Oct., 1885
Mr. A. J. MOORE, B.A. ...	April, 1909	Mrs. SHOREY	Oct., 1904	Mrs. CHURCHER	Oct., 1889
Miss F. R. BROWN	Oct., 1889	Djemâa Sabridj.		Mr. H. E. WEBB	Dec., 1892
Casablanca.		<i>Kabyle Work—</i>		Mrs. WEBB	Nov., 1897
Miss F. M. PANKS	May, 1888	Miss J. COX	May, 1887	DEPENDENCY OF TRIPOLI.	
Miss M. EASON	Dec., 1910	Miss K. SMITH	May, 1887	Mr. W. REID	Dec., 1892
Tetuan.		Mrs. ROSS	Nov., 1902	Mrs. REID	Dec., 1894
Miss A. BOLTON	April, 1889	Mr. T. J. WARREN	Feb., 1911	Miss F. M. HARRALD ...	Oct., 1899
Miss A. G. HUBBARD ...	Oct., 1891	Mrs. WARREN	Feb., 1911	ERNEST J. MAXWELL, M.B.	Nov., 1911
Miss M. KNIGHT	Oct., 1899	Mr. S. ARTHUR	Dec., 1913	EGYPT.	
Miss H. E. WOODLELL ...	Jan., 1907	Missionary Helpers—		Alexandria.	
<i>Miss Vecchio (Schoolmistress).</i>		Mlle. V. Eymann	Oct., 1913	Mr. W. DICKINS	Feb., 1896
Arzila and Laraisb.		Mlle. E. Degenkolw	Oct., 1913	Mrs. DICKINS	Feb., 1896
Miss C. S. JENNINGS ...	Mar., 1887	Tebessa.		Miss R. HODGES	Feb., 1889
Miss K. ALDRIDGE	Dec., 1891	Mr. A. COX	Oct., 1892	Miss M. THOMASSEN ...	Nov., 1912
Fez.		<i>With French Pastor and wife.</i>		REGENCY OF TUNIS.	
Miss M. MELLETT	Mar., 1892	Tunis.		Mr. W. T. FAIRMAN ...	Nov., 1897
Miss S. M. DENISON ...	Nov., 1893	Mr. A. V. LILEY	July, 1885	Mrs. FAIRMAN	Feb., 1896
Miss I. DE LA CAMP ...	Jan., 1897	Mrs. LILEY	July, 1913	Shebin-el-Kom.	
Miss KATE FENN	May, 1913	<i>Italian Work—</i>		Mr. W. T. FAIRMAN ...	Nov., 1897
		Miss A. M. CASE	Oct., 1890	Mrs. FAIRMAN	Feb., 1896
		Miss G. E. PRETTER	Oct., 1913		

IN ENGLAND.—Miss G. L. ADDINSELL, Miss N. BAGSTER.

IN IRELAND.—Mrs. BOLTON.