

NORTH AFRICA

THE 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
Tunisian
Girl

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THE NORTH AFRICA MISSION

LIST OF DONATIONS from April 1st to 30th, 1923

GENERAL FUND			DESIGNATED FUND			BELFAST AUXILIARY			SUMMARY	
No. of Rect.	Amount. £ s. d.	No. of Rect.	Amount. £ s. d.	No. of Rect.	Amount. £ s. d.	No. of Rect.	Amount. £ s. d.	Des. Receipt, No.	Local Rect. No.	£ s. d.
1105	10 6	(p)	3 5 6	1197	5 0 0	(u)	2 0 0			
6	5 0	(q)	2 2 0	14th	21 5 0	(v)				
7	10 0	(r)	2 2 0	16th	10 0	(w)				
8	10 0	33	1 0 0	17th		(x)	10 0 0	4191-		
April 3rd				18th	89 16 2	(y)	10 10 0			
1086	10 0	(h)	3 0 0	19th	4 8 6	3	5 0 0			
7	7 6	(i)	1 1 0	20th	£126 10 8	4	2 0 0			
(a)	10 0 0	(j)	1 1 0	21st		5	5 0 0			
(b)	2 0 0	(k)	2 10 0	22nd		6	10 0 0			
90	10 0	(l)	1 11 2	23rd		7	6 8			
1	2 6	(m)	1 2 0	24th		8	1 1 0			
5th		(n)	1 16 0	25th		9	2 0 0			
(c)	1 7 6	(o)	8 6	26th		10	3 3 0			
6th		(p)	1 0 0	27th		11	20 0 0			
93	1 1 0	(q)	5 0 0	28th		12	20 0 0			
7th		(r)	1 0 0	29th		13	8 0			
(d)	5 0 0	(s)	5 0 0	30th		14	16 0			
95	1 0 0	(t)	5 0 0	Sundries	145 5 11	15	5 11			
6	10 0	(u)	3 0 0		£152 15 4	16	16 0			
9th		(v)	15 0 0			17	16 0			
7	3 6	(w)	6 15 0			18	16 0			
8	10 0	(x)				19	16 0			
(e)	22 7 0	(y)				20	16 0			
10th		(z)				21	16 0			
1100	17 0					22	16 0			
1	2 6					23	16 0			
12th						24	16 0			
(f)	1 0 0					25	16 0			
(g)	1 11 0					26	16 0			
4	10 0					27	16 0			

SUMMARY
April, 1923.

General Fund	..	£126 10 8
Designated Fund	..	152 15 4
		<u>£279 6 6</u>

TOTALS
Jan. 1st to April 30th, 1923.

General Fund	..	£1,459 2 3
Designated Fund	..	633 4 3
		<u>£2,092 6 6</u>

(a) Band of King's Daughters. (b) Friends at Kingston-on-Thames. (c) Boxholders at Renfrew. (d) Harrogate Prayer Circle. (e) Knock Presb. Ch., Belfast. (f) Bath Railway Mission. (g) St. Saviour's Ch., Bacup. (h) Gorbals Cross Mission, Glasgow. (i) Friends at Edenfield. (j) Evang. Prot. Ch., Blackburn. (k) St. Paul's Mission Hall, Dinckley. (l) St. Andrew's Mission, Rishton. (m) Prot. Mission Hall, Clayton. (n) St. James's S. Sch., Guide. (o) Women's Mtg., Oswaldtwistle. (p) Friends at T. Wells. (q) Mission Helpers' Band, Rotherhithe. (r) Walberton Bapt. Chapel. (s) Highbury Med. Mission. (t) Malden Hall S. Sch. (u) Friends p-r Miss Caley. (v) Wattville St. Chapel. (w) Heathwaite S. Sch., Windermere. (x) Friends at Bidboro'. (y) Mildmay Mission to the Jews. (z) Out-patients at Mildmay Hosp.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE N.A.M.

A CONVENTION

for BIBLE STUDY, and the DEEPENING OF SPIRITUAL LIFE

WILL BE HELD (D.V.) AT

GROVE HALL

Grove Road, Woodford

From Sunday, July 8th, until Thursday, July 12th, 1923

THE SPEAKERS WILL INCLUDE

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Mr. HAROLD BARKER | Mr. SIDNEY COLLETT |
| Mr. DAVID GARDINER | Rev. R. WRIGHT HAY |
| Rev. CHARLES INWOOD, D.D. | Rev. F. E. MARSH, D.D. |
| Pastor E. POOLE-CONNOR | Rev. PETER ROSE |

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| Prayer Meeting | 11 a.m. |
| | EACH WEEKDAY |
| Bible Readings | 3 p.m. |
| General Meetings | 7.30 p.m. |

MISSIONARY MEETING, JULY 12th, at 7.30 p.m.



Photo by

Tetuan.

Miss Stadenrod.

A Review of the Work of the N.A.M. in 1922

By E. POOLE-CONNOR

The Annual Report of the N.A.M. being issued not only for our older friends, but also for those whose interest in the work is of more recent date, it is necessary to repeat in each issue certain items of information concerning the Mission and the lands in which it labours. Those to whom such information is superfluous will perhaps pardon its repetition for the sake of those who are less informed; for it is a distressing fact that, in spite of the nearness of North Africa to our shores and the tragic interest its history should have for Christian people, there are still large numbers to whom the country, as well as the work carried on therein, are practically unknown.

Let it therefore again be said that the N.A.M. is occupied with the evangelisation of the five countries which form the southern shores of the Mediterranean Sea—Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Tripoli, and Egypt. These lands, once Christian, were overrun some six hundred years after the

establishment of Christianity, by Mohammedanism, the invasion bringing in a large number of Arab people, and resulting in a mixed population at the present day of Berbers, Arabs, and an indeterminate race, dwelling in the towns, known as Moors. In addition to these there are the Arab-speaking and Spanish-speaking Jews, while the recent political changes have brought into the country an ever-increasing number of Europeans, chiefly Italian, Spanish, and French. All these are in varying conditions of spiritual need; and the North Africa Mission, while directing its chief energies to preaching the Gospel to the Moslems, seeks, as far as its powers permit, the spiritual welfare of all. It may be here added that in view of the good work carried on in Egypt by the Egypt General Mission and others, the North Africa Mission is now concerning itself more particularly with the other four countries, known as the Barbary States.

Its methods of work may be classed under four

heads: Evangelistic, Medical, Educational, and Industrial. The first includes open-air preaching, services in halls and private houses, visiting from house to house, itineration for the purpose of personal conversation, and the sale or distribution of Scriptures and tracts. The second includes Hospital and Dispensary work; the third, Schools for native or European children; while the fourth is represented by the Carpet School at ChercHELL and the Weaving and Wood-carving Industries at Djemâa Sahridj and Mekla.

The principles of the Mission may be summed

up as dependence upon God and obedience to His Word. The free-will offerings of the Lord's people are gratefully received and used, but neither advertisement nor personal solicitation is employed in order to secure them. By these means the financial needs of the Mission have been met for a period of forty-one years. Its doctrinal position is heartily evangelical, in the older sense of the word; and it is frankly opposed to every form of "Modernist" teaching.

With this brief introduction we proceed to give a summary of the work carried on during 1922 under the headings of the countries already named.

MOROCCO

Morocco is now governed chiefly by the French and Spanish, the former having the bulk of the country under their control, a very small portion only being international. In the French and international zones there is a native Sultan, whose position is nominal rather than actual. The languages spoken are *Mograbi* (Moroccan Arabic) and *Shilha* (a Berber tongue). It is now regarded as essential that missionaries in French Morocco should learn French as well as a native language, as is already the case in Algeria and Tunisia. The N.A.M. has stations in Tangier, Tetuan, LaraiSH, Casablanca, Fez, Taza, and Mequinez.

TANGIER

TANGIER has no port for large vessels, and those who journey thither by water must land from small boats. In bad weather the traveller will be too much occupied with the difficulties of disembarkation to have leisure to think of the view; but in fine weather he will enjoy the picturesque and Oriental appearance of Tangier as he approaches it from the sea. Landing, and passing upward through a narrow and crowded street, he will reach a small, open plateau known as the Marshan, surrounded by modern villas, and used largely for the drilling of troops. In this healthy and open situation, the rear windows overlooking the Straits of Gibraltar, is Hope House, the headquarters of the Mission in Morocco.

At the eastern side of the garden of Hope House is the Tulloch Memorial Hospital, in which Gospel Medical work is carried on by Dr. J. A. Liley, Mrs. Liley, Miss K. Reed, and others. The hospital has twenty beds, is well equipped from the medical and sanitary standpoints, and

has recently been put in good external repair. Both in-patients and out-patients are received, and every effort is made to bring both under Christian teaching. Three meetings are held every week for out-patients, and twelve for in-patients, the various members of the Mission assisting in this good work. During the year, 225 cases have been received into the hospital (of whom 10 have died), 1,570 have been attended to in the dispensary, and 40 sick persons have been visited in their homes.

The hospital presents opportunities of dealing with very varied classes of people. Many of the in-patients during 1922 have been labourers of the Riff tribe, employed in the construction of the Fez railway and the new Tetuan road. Jews and Spaniards have also visited the dispensary, and an awakened interest in the Gospel has resulted in several cases. Dr. Liley says: "We appeal for prayer, and more prayer. Only a real union with our Risen Lord in prayer can awaken these dull Moslem hearts. . . . The seed has been sown and prejudice removed. May the Lord Himself now give the increase!"

Both Dr. and Mrs. Liley have sought in other ways to spread the knowledge of Christ, and to assist in the general work in Tangier and elsewhere.

In a quiet turning, not far from the Souk or central market of Tangier, is the Spanish Chapel, in which meetings for Spanish-speaking people are held. This department of our missionary operations has given us some anxiety. Amidst many difficulties, Miss C. Sulz, has devoted herself to the work, receiving help from time to time from Mr. Fallaize, Mrs. Liley, and the Spanish colporteur, Señor Padilla. Late in the year Miss Sainz was joined by a new worker,

Miss D. E. Saunders, who is naturally chiefly occupied with acquiring the language.

Within five minutes' walk of Hope House is the Women's Medical Mission, in charge of Mrs. Simpson. The premises in which this beneficent work is carried on have recently been purchased by the Mission, and the exterior put in good repair. The house is characteristically Moorish in construction, having a central court open to the roof from which rooms open off, and readily lends itself, therefore, to the purpose for which it has been purchased. The women are able to assemble in the central court without entering the private apartments, while the dispensary and other offices are close at hand. Judging by the visit we recently paid, the attention given to Mrs. Simpson's earnest presentation of the Gospel is most encouraging, for Moorish women are very much like children, and have little natural inclination either to sit still or to remain silent.

Mrs. Simpson reports an attendance at the dispensary during the year of about 8,000, while some 300 have been visited in their own homes. The premises are not sufficiently large for the reception of in-patients, though there have been cases which Mrs. Simpson would have liked to

take in; and, indeed, two have been received. Mrs. Simpson's report of the spiritual outlook is hopeful. "There are evident signs," she writes, "of answers to prayer already on the way. May it be ours to hold on and labour on until the harvest! . . . Some are already in the Husbandman's hands, safe for time and eternity; others on the very verge of gathering."

Miss Craggs has continued to assist, both in the medical and evangelistic work; in addition to which she has been, as in previous years, occupied as Arabic tutor to the younger students, and in other useful ways. Miss Edmunds, too, has helped latterly in the Women's Medical Mission as well as in visitation, and Miss Ross has been a valuable and capable assistant during the greater part of the year, before her visit to Tetuan.

Mr. Fallaize's labours have been varied and fruitful. A special feature of the work in which he has been engaged has been the open-air meetings which, with the help of other brethren, he has conducted in the market-place. Thirty-two meetings of this nature have been held during the year, the numbers of those listening varying from 200 to 300. As may be imagined, this public testimony has caused considerable opposi-



Photo by] Si Tahar reading to patients in the Tulloch Memorial Hospital. [Mr. A. I. Liley.

tion, the people being incited by their leaders to obstruct the meeting. On one occasion a fanatical mob of nearly a thousand strong chanted for an hour or more (like the Ephesians of old) the watchword of their creed, and worked themselves into a condition of dangerous frenzy. In spite of opposition, however, grace has been given to continue.

The Sunday afternoon Arabic meetings have been maintained; out-station work has been done at Arzila for four months; itineration in the interior has been undertaken, and many portions of Scripture sold and tracts distributed. Owing to lack of workers at the Spanish services, Mr. Fallaize has preached there frequently by interpretation.

Mrs. Roberts, whose husband, the late Dr. Roberts, was in charge of the hospital in Tangier at the time of his home-call, has not been in very good health since her serious illness in 1920; but she now reports improvement. In addition to ill-health, Mrs. Roberts has had to contend with other adverse circumstances, but she has pressed on steadily with her efforts on behalf of young people, in which she has been joined by Miss Buxton. An Arabic meeting for porter-boys and others has been carried on regularly under her guidance. Many of these are Riffs, speaking *Shilha*, but they are picking up Arabic quickly, and can be reached through that language. Mrs. Roberts has also visited Arzila and Tetuan, disposing of a large amount of Gospel literature and personally conversing with many of the natives.

Facing Hope House, Miss Jay has her residence. She writes as follows: "I have again to report much serious sickness and poverty amongst the natives with whom I come in contact. All rents have been raised, and this has added greatly to the burden of the poor. All through the year I have had the help of the Christian native woman whom I employ now (part time) as Bible-woman, and find her of great assistance. A small weekly Bible reading has been started at the house of one of the converts, who gladly lends her house for this purpose and invites her neighbours. We believe one woman has already been led to Christ. The little meeting at my house on Tuesdays for women interested in the Gospel has been held regularly. The blind *foheeh* (who, being blind, is able to attend a women's meeting) comes as often as his health permits, with his boy who acts as guide. His faith in Christ is firm and he is always happy. One of the oldest members of the class died peacefully and without fear, trusting in Jesus only. The Bible-woman was

with her. I miss her very much as we were great friends. I have had a great number of visitors throughout the year, and speak to them of Christ and give books to those who can read."

TETUAN

TETUAN is a large centre in the Spanish zone, reached now from Tangier by a service of motor-cars running on the road which the Spanish authorities have constructed between the two towns. The scenery on the way thither is often grand and beautiful, but the road has some heavy gradients, rendered not less nerve-trying by the fact that many of them are bounded by very steep declivities.

Miss Hubbard has a dispensary in the town, and since the middle of June when, to our great thankfulness, she was able to return, she has attended to 1,240 patients, besides visiting a considerable number in their own homes. Miss Knight was called back to England for family reasons in the autumn, and during her absence Miss Ross gave cheerful and valuable assistance. Miss Browett, a new worker, joined the Tetuan circle late in the year, and set herself to language study.

In addition to these efforts to benefit the Moors, a School for Spanish Children has been established in Tetuan. Miss Vecchio, who commenced the school some years ago, was obliged to retire in the summer, owing to failing health, and is now residing in Gibraltar. We trust that in her declining days she may enjoy the comforts of that Gospel she sought so earnestly to commend to others. In God's providence she remained long enough in Tetuan to enable Miss Higbid and Miss Harman to take over the responsibility of the school, with a sufficient knowledge of the language to maintain its efficiency. The school is well organised; the children are obedient and scrupulously polite and are making good progress in the elementary subjects. They have a truly extraordinary ability for memorising Scripture, as we ourselves found when visiting Tetuan early this year. The following extract from the School Report will interest our readers: "We are so thankful that some of our children seem keenly interested in the Scripture lessons, and we have had some excellent papers as the result of the Scripture examinations. All—both elder scholars and 'tinies'—can repeat Psalms and parables and numerous texts with references; and several are enjoying the searching for hidden texts which we sometimes give them to take home to find. Thus the Scriptures are getting to their parents also."

One cannot but rejoice at such a work as this.

LARAISH

LARAISH is another town of considerable size in the Spanish zone, and is entered by travellers from Tangier by means of a pontoon bridge, the road thence winding by devious ways through a swamp covered with green slime, showing here and there the rotting carcass of some dead beast of burden. The town itself, however, is on high ground and is apparently healthy. It is a coast town, possessing a harbour, but the shifting bar at the harbour's mouth is a barrier to the entry of large shipping. It is partly Moorish and partly Spanish, and, like many another town, has no male missionary. A work is being carried on amongst the women and children by Miss Aldridge, who opens her house three mornings a week as a dispensary. During 1922 Miss Aldridge had 1,208 women attending, and besides this she visited about 150 women at their own homes. The Spanish authorities are occasionally stirred to sudden activity in the matter of vaccination; and here Miss Aldridge's skill has often been useful in inoculating the women. She has visited the Moorish hospital and the surrounding villages during the year. Her report as to her reception in the latter is similar to that of many others—she met with personal friendliness among the natives, but could arouse little sense of their need of the Saviour. With Miss Aldridge, Nurse Tyler and Miss Waddell have been associated, but both have been largely occupied with learning the language.

CASABLANCA

CASABLANCA is the largest of the Moroccan ports, and carries by far the bulk of their trade. It has a very considerable population, the constituent numbers being given by the French authorities in 1919 as 35,000 Moors, 10,000 Jews, and 38,000 Europeans. The number of the Europeans (especially of the French) has doubtless greatly increased since then.

During 1922 Miss Jennings was the only representative of the N.A.M. in Casablanca, but she and her friend Miss Nicolet, an independent worker, have been busily occupied in visiting in the *gourbi* or native village, outside the town, and in tract-distribution on a really large scale. Gospels and tracts in Arabic, French, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish have been scattered broadcast, and yet with a careful attention which has precluded waste.

Signor Arnone continues his good work among the Italians. Sunday services are held in the French Protestant Church (by the Christian

courtesy of the pastor) with an attendance varying from forty to eighty persons. The communicants are now fifty-four in number—nineteen men and thirty-five women. A Sunday school is established for the benefit of the young, and the work is generally in a healthy condition. A note in Signor Arnone's Report, that "five men and two women have been put under discipline," speaks alike of the difficulty of church supervision in such a town, and our brother's desire for reality amongst those professing the name of Christ.

FEZ

FEZ lies about 100 miles inland from the Atlantic, and is situated in a pear-shaped valley surrounded by beautiful orchards and gardens. It is the second capital of Morocco, and is one of the sacred cities of Islam. For more than a thousand years it has been a centre of Mohammedan learning, and may be compared to the union of a cathedral city with a university town—a comparison rendered more realistic to the visitor by the fact that the simultaneous call to prayer from the mosques sounds like the ringing of church bells. Fez has a tragic interest for the N.A.M. in that one of its missionaries, Mr. Cooper, was shot there in 1902 by a fanatic Moslem. There is to-day, alas! no male Christian worker in Fez; but a quiet, steady sowing of Gospel seed has been maintained for some years by lady missionaries. The methods adopted are—dispensary work (which deals in certain cases with men also), women's and girls' meetings, visitation and the like. Miss Denison (who was joined in August by Miss Banks, late of Casablanca) reports a total of 7,883 attendances at the dispensary, and says: "The people who attend listen well, and many of them must have a very fair knowledge of the facts of the Gospel. The girls at the class learn well, and many of them are able to repeat a considerable number of texts and hymns from memory."

Miss de la Camp has not enjoyed good health during the year, but she has continued to carry on her work, both in assisting at the dispensary and in conducting a sewing-class for women and girls, the latter being an illustration of the various ways in which the people are brought under the influence of the Gospel. Miss de la Camp's ability to speak in several languages is a great asset in such a polyglot land as Morocco.

TAZA

TAZA, a town built on a lofty eminence and formerly of considerable importance, is now in

a condition of ruin and poverty. It is situated in a somewhat unsettled part of the country in which a great number of the people are cave-dwellers. Miss Marston and Miss Chapman are the missionaries to these needy people, finding their scope amongst the women of the town as well as those who live (many in great destitution) in the caves. The temporary mission-house is situated in a very exposed position—a fact that may be judged by the name from the town-gate near by, "The Gate of the Wind"—but it was the only one that could be secured. The work here is new, and the ladies are still feeling their way and winning the confidence of the people. Whether their health and the trying conditions under which they labour will permit of their continuing at Taza remains to be seen. We are sure that our readers will pray for them in their arduous work.

MEQUINEZ

MEQUINEZ is the sphere in which Mr. Swanson and Mr. Enyart, of the Kansas Gospel Mission (as it is commonly but incorrectly called), have been labouring with encouraging results. They have gathered around them a number of truly converted Berbers, the greater number of whom, in spite of persecution, have stood firm in their confession of Christ. With these brethren, Mr. Gabriel of our Mission has been associated, and he has assisted in preaching, visiting, and the care of the converts. In company with Si Tahar he undertook the visitation of several villages, finding the people friendly but fearful of taking a stand. He has also rendered useful help to Mr. Elson at the Boys' Home and Refuge in Tangier. He reports hopefully of cases of some who have seemed seriously interested in the Gospel.

ALGERIA

So far as the spread of Western civilisation is concerned, Algeria is considerably in advance of Morocco. This is very largely due to the fact that it has been for some years now a French colony, governed from Paris. In addition to the good roads, of which the French are justly proud, Algeria has the advantage of an excellent railway system. The postal service is efficient, justice is evenly administered, the resources of the country are well developed, and life is safe. Nevertheless, the moral and spiritual need is exceedingly great.

The languages required to be learned by missionaries in Algeria are French and Arabic, or French and Kabyle, according to the sphere of their work. French is the official language, and Kabyle the language of the Berbers of Kabylia the aboriginal inhabitants of the land. It was amongst the Kabyles that our Mission, now known by its wider title, first began its work; and Mons. and Mme Cuendet, now in Algiers, are the oldest of our missionaries to these people.

ALGIERS

We speak first of ALGIERS, not because it is our oldest or best-equipped station (for we cannot claim it as either), but because it is the capital of the country, and the city in which travellers and missionaries to Algeria first land. Unlike Tangier, it has an excellent harbour, but like

Tangier it presents a very charming picture from the sea. Its glistening white walls and bright green olives have earned for it the native title of "The Diamond set in Emeralds." Beautiful as it is, however, it is a city still sorely in need of the Gospel of Christ—and that in spite of the efforts put forth by the missionaries working therein; for the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Methodist Episcopal Mission, the Algiers Mission Band, and the Brethren each have their representatives engaged in varied forms of Christian service in the city.

The work of our own missionary, Mons. Cuendet, in the town consists largely in visiting cafés, shops, and private houses with the Gospel, and he reckons by this means to have reached 3,000 persons during the year, some of whom have professed conversion. Outside the town, he is able to visit among the surrounding villages, generally securing a good hearing; and he is on the whole encouraged by the last year's work.

During 1922 Mons. Cuendet has done good service to his brethren by the production of the Kabyle hymn-book which appeared early in the year, and is now at use in the various Kabyle stations. Our brother has a marked gift for translation, and we are glad to know that he is continuing to press on with the production of several useful books and tracts in the native tongue.

DJEMÂA SAHRIDJ AND MEKLA

These stations have been planted in two villages on the slopes of the Kabylia mountains commanding a beautiful view over an extensive valley. One of the houses occupied by the missionaries is the property of the Mission; the others, together with the house and workshop for the wood-carving industry at Mekla, are rented. The climate is generally healthy, but, like most of our North Africa stations, can be cold and wet in winter, and exceedingly hot in summer.

The senior missionaries at DJEMÂA SAHRIDJ, Miss J. Cox and Miss K. Smith, labour chiefly amongst the women and children. They have also a small weaving industry in order to enable the native women, when necessary, to earn a living. One of the women acts as a Bible-woman, and Ali N'cer has been for many years a valued helper in the work generally. During part of the year our sisters were helped in the work among the children by Miss Widmer and Miss Wholman. They hold numerous meetings in the village, and for this purpose hire native houses in which they gather the women for Bible teaching. They have also looked after the people in times of sickness, and have had some of the native children to live with them, thus getting into close personal touch with the little ones and finding many opportunities of Gospel instruction.

We regret to say that Mr. Warren's health has not been as good as we could desire during the past year. He had a serious illness in the spring and a slight one in the autumn. This may have been partly due to the strain of carrying on his industrial and missionary work single-handed (save for the valuable assistance of Mrs. Warren). We are glad to report that in October last he was joined by Mr. and Mrs. Willson, who have had previous experience of Christian work, and are proving of great help in every way. Mr. Willson's knowledge of French in particular has enabled him to participate in the meetings much sooner than would otherwise have been the case. Mr. Warren's work is the management of the wood-carving industry, the daily instruction in the Scriptures of the employees, and the conduct of public services. He is assisted by a native helper, Balkassem. During the year, a plot of ground has been purchased with the object of putting up suitable workshops. It may be added that, while the industrial work is carried on in connection with the N.A.M. and Mr. Warren is on our staff of missionaries, the Industry itself is not actually part of the mission.

It is, however, carried on for purely missionary ends.

In addition to assisting her husband, Mrs. Warren conducts a native Sunday school consisting of some forty scholars, in which she is helped by Ali N'cer, who has been referred to in a previous paragraph. She undertakes house-to-house visitation also, meeting with considerable numbers of French people in so doing. A French evangelical paper is left monthly in their homes, and she reports a kindly reception of herself and her message.

Another missionary stationed at Djemâa is Mrs. Ross, who is occupied in dispensary work, village visitation, and the training of the two young missionaries, Miss Oakley and Miss Jennison, both of whom, we are glad to know, are progressing well with their language studies. Mrs. Ross has had an attendance of 2,953 patients at her dispensary, but her work has been hampered by the coming into the district of a Roman Catholic priest who is a qualified doctor, and who is pressing his influence among the people. In her itineration among the surrounding villages, Mrs. Ross is assisted by her young coadjutors, Miss Oakley and Miss Jennison, who are also thereby securing training for their calling. She reports a willing hearing on the part of the Kabyles visited.

CHERCHELL

Djemâa lies eastward and inland from Algiers; CHERCHELL is situated in the opposite direction, and is on the sea-coast. From the archæological standpoint, Chercell is of great interest, being rich in Roman remains, a small local museum containing several valuable art treasures disinterred in the neighbourhood. It is now an Arab town, and it is amongst the natives that the missionaries carry on their faithful work of preaching to the unconverted, watching over the flock, and caring for the temporal needs of the people.

A small church has been formed at Chercell, consisting of the missionaries and a few of the natives who have given evidence of a real change of heart. There are, besides, five professed converts not yet received into full standing as members, while the "serious inquirers" amount to a similar number.

An illustration of the difficulties which beset missionaries is, that a mixed meeting is (in Miss Turner's view) impossible, even with a curtain dividing the men from the women. While she hopes that such a meeting will ultimately be established, she feels that it is not

possible for them to go beyond the level of the native mind. At present a mixed gathering, however scrupulously divided the audience might be, would be regarded by the people generally as a great impropriety.

The chief feature of the Cherchell station is the Carpet School, which at present employs twenty-six women and twenty-two girls in making the beautiful rugs and carpets which find so ready a sale in England. (In this connection we should like to mention gratefully the name of Mrs. Marshall, of Chesham, who, in a purely honorary capacity, disposes of large numbers of the Cherchell products.) Most of the women and girls who have professed faith in Christ as their Saviour at this station have been won through the school; and during the past year there have been several cases in which a real work of grace has been apparent. The wife of the school guardian is again referred to in the Cherchell report as "a true, humble Christian," and one whom "it is a joy to watch when explaining the Gospel to the children." Miss Turner concludes the interesting and encouraging Report sent on behalf of Miss Johnston and herself with the words, "The most urgent need of the work is earnest and believing prayer for a manifest work of the Spirit of God, first of all, perhaps, in the hearts of the missionaries, and then in the hearts of every convert, and among the people generally."

Under the Cherchell workers we include Miss Kenworthy, although she was located for a time at Tebessa owing to the lamented death of Miss Albina Cox and the furlough and illness of Miss Lackersteen. After joining in the general work at Cherchell, she came over to England, speaking at several meetings on behalf of the Mission, and returned again to North Africa in October. After a short stay at Tebessa, owing to illness, she returned to Cherchell. We are thankful to know that she is once more in good health, and is actively engaged in visiting and in work among the children.

Miss Read, one of our earliest workers, is also at Cherchell, continuing to take part in the meetings, and in various ways helping in the spread of the Gospel. Miss Read has rendered long and useful service to the Mission; and we pray that God's blessing may enrich her later days.

One of the newer recruits of the Mission is Mrs. Fisher, who came over last autumn. As she becomes more proficient in the languages, she will prove (as, indeed, she is already becoming) a valuable addition to the staff.

Miss Drake also is doing well, is greatly beloved

by the girls, and has added her quota to the sum total of the past year's labour.

The commodious and pleasant dwelling known as Gordon House, which (with the exception of a small sum supplied by the Mission) was the gift of Mr. Pibel, has now become Mission property. This generous gift has not only earned the gratitude of the missionaries who so greatly benefit thereby, but is a real asset to the work of the Mission.

During the greater part of the year, Mons. Nicolle was the only male missionary at Cherchell; but he was joined in the autumn by Mr. R. S. Miles. Mons. Nicolle has three special branches of work—the Bible and Tract Depôt, classes for lads, and itineration in the surrounding villages with occasional longer tours. The younger natives are very desirous of learning French, and our brother has made use of this desire to gather them to his French meeting, in which they are both taught the French tongue and instructed in the Gospel. The reports sent in from time to time concerning Mons. Nicolle's itinerations (for which he has now a motorcycle) have been very interesting.

In addition to the usual cares of a large family, Mons. Nicolle has had the grief of losing his wife, an earnest Christian and a devoted and affectionate mother. As an account of her illness and decease appeared in NORTH AFRICA, we need not refer to it further than again to express our sympathy with our good brother in his loss.

The advent of Mr. Miles to Cherchell is an arrangement which promises well, as there is a wide scope in the town and surrounding districts for Gospel preaching among the men. Mr. Miles has had the benefit of training under Mr. Liley and has also attended the Arabic classes at the Tunis University. He has, we trust, a future of much usefulness before him.

BOUGIE

Leaving Algiers and its neighbourhood and journeying eastwards, we come to the town of BOUGIE, where Mr. and Mrs. Shorey and Miss Degenkolw have been working. Bougie is in process of somewhat rapid development. In Mr. Shorey's Report reference is made to a very large bank—a branch of the Algiers Bank—which has been erected in the town, and to a new post office and a *palais de justice* in course of construction. As the natives tend to gather to such centres as these to seek work, the need for increased workers at Bougie is becoming more pressing. Mr. Shorey holds two meetings a week for Kabyle men, and other gatherings for boys. He is encouraged by a good attendance,

although the doors of the meeting-place are often stoned and battered upon by rioters and fanatical lads. The gift to Mr. Shorey of a bicycle and a concertina, prosaic things though they be, has been the means of opening an out-station at Oued Marsa—the bicycle providing the means of transit, and the concertina supplying the music. Mr. Shorey has been engaged in other forms of Christian labour, such as itineration and tract distribution, both amongst the French and

young girls in whom I am specially interested, and I am praying that the Holy Spirit may convince them of sin and their hearts' need of a Saviour, so that, in God's own time, they may be bright and shining lights in this dark town."

AZAZGA

AZAZGA lies inland, situated on the slopes of the hills which command a distant view of



Girls at work in the Carpet School, Cherchell.

Kabyles. Mrs. Shorey's sphere lies amongst the women and children. She holds a united class for these, three times a week, and does a steady round of visitation.

Miss Degenkolw, who went home to Denmark on furlough in 1921, was detained by illness and did not return to her work until May. Since then she has visited among the women and girls, and reports that, besides those whom she has seen at their own homes, as many as 368 have been to see her. She writes: "There are a few

Djemâa Sahridj. It is the centre of a large cork industry, the beautiful cork-trees growing in profusion in this district. The workers here are Mr. Arthur, Miss Fison, and Miss Elliot.

Mr. Arthur suffered a very heavy loss in the spring in the home-call of his wife, shortly after the birth of their only child. Mrs. Arthur herself was a devoted and capable missionary, and our sympathy with Mr. Arthur was mingled with a sense of our own loss as a mission. She was greatly beloved, and is greatly missed. The

North Afr

GENERAL CASH ACCOUNT from

Dr.

TO RECEIPTS.

	GENERAL FUND.	DESIGNATED FUND.			TOTAL
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	s. d.	£ s. d.
FOR GENERAL PURPOSES					
Donations	3,746 17 6				
Legacies	10,884 11 0				
Publications	60 13 6				
Sundries	24 8 2				
Interest on Deposit	12 17 5				
Rent of No. 111 Tulse Hill, London	100 0 0				
TOTAL AS PER MAY AND JUNE "NORTH AFRICA" ..			14,829	7 7	
FOR DESIGNATED PURPOSES					
SPECIALLY SUPPORTED MISSIONARIES—					
Donations		1,215 1 1			
MEDICAL MISSIONS—					
Donations		258 0 11			
Sundry Receipts		4 3 6			
Interest on £500 (<i>see footnote*</i>)		19 15 9			
Interest on Deposit		16 14 2			
Patients' Fees		4 13 9			
VARIOUS DESIGNATED OBJECTS—					
Donations and Sundry Receipts		606 10 6			
TOTAL AS PER MAY AND JUNE "NORTH AFRICA" ..			2,124	19 8	
TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR					16,954 7 3
TRANSFERRED FROM DESIGNATED FUND ..	64 7 7				64 7 7

TO BALANCES in Hand, December 31st, 1921

For Medical Missions	1,271 14 4	
„ Other Designated Objects	1,077 12 6	2,349 6 10

**Memorandum.*—£500 bequeathed for maintenance of a bed in the Tulloch Memorial Hospital, Tangier, is now invested in £515 8s. New South Wales 4½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1922/27.

£14,803 15 2 £4,474 6 6 £19,368 1 8

We have examined the above Account with the Books and Vouchers at the Head Office, and the Statements received inscribed Stock, 1922/27.

2, Broad Street Place, London, E.C.2, May 30th, 1923.

a Mission

January 1st to December 31st, 1922

Cr.

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	3,822	12	10	1,200	5	2	5,022	18	0
" " Rent and House Expenses	966	13	8	46	18	0	1,013	11	8
" Native Helpers engaged in Direct Missionary Work ..	146	15	2	152	0	4	298	15	6
" European Helpers engaged in Direct Missionary Work ..	325	2	4	48	6	3	373	8	7
									6,708 13 9
COLLATERAL EXPENSES									
By Rent and Station Expenses	672	8	2	218	1	6	890	9	8
" Travelling, Furloughs, and Freight	665	10	5	52	18	5	718	8	10
" Girls' Home, Schools, Bible Depôts, Industrial Work, etc.	91	17	6	133	9	7	225	7	1
" Interest on Investment (see <i>contra</i>)		19	15				19	15	9
									1,854 1 4
MEDICAL MISSIONS									
By Rent, Repairs, and Furniture	38	9	8	70	2	11	108	12	7
" Drugs and Instruments	108	17	5	74	17	8	183	15	1
" Food, Firing, etc., and General Expenses ..	46	7	6	303	19	1	350	6	7
									642 14 3
TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE FOR MISSIONARIES AND THEIR WORK	6,904	10	5	2,300	18	11			9,205 9 4
<u>HOME EXPENDITURE</u>									
PUBLICATIONS									
By Printing and Binding "NORTH AFRICA" and Electros ..	384	6	1						
" Postage and Carriage of "NORTH AFRICA"		90	0						
" Salary and State Insurances		124	6						
" Other Printing, Postages, and Sundries		67	11				666	4	0
MEETINGS									
By Salaries, Travelling, Postages, Printing, etc.	524	8	4				524	8	4
OFFICE									
By Rents, Rates, Taxes, Repairs, Lighting, Cleaning, and Insurance	210	1	8						
" Salaries, Wages, and State Insurances	560	3	7						
" Postages, Telephone, Bank Charges, Printing, Stationery, and Auditors' Fee	180	14	6				950	19	9
									2,141 12 1
OTHER EXPENDITURE									
By Buildings, Purchased at Tangier and Cherchell	1,787	2	5						1,787 2 5
" Purchase of £515 8s. New South Wales 4½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1922/27	500	0	0						500 0 0
" Transfer to General Fund (see <i>contra</i>)					64	7	7		64 7 7
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR	11,333	4	11	2,365	6	6			13,698 11 5
By Balance overdrawn, December 31st, 1921 ..	677	0	9						677 0 9
BALANCES in Hand, December 31st, 1922									4,992 9 6
For Medical Missions				1,196	19	4			
" Other Designated Objects				912	0	8	2,109	0	0
" General Fund	2,883	9	6				2,883	9	6
									4,992 9 6
Net Balances in hand									
viz.: Balance at Bank on Deposit Account	£5,000	0	0						
Less Overdrawn on Current Account	250	10	8						
				4,749	9	4			
Balance on Field		242	6						
" in Office			14						
				£4,992	0	6			
				£14,803	15	2	£4,474	6	6
							£19,368	1	8

n the Missionaries, and find it correct. We have also verified the Investment of £515 8s. New South Wales 4½ per cent.

Cherchell Carpet Industry

(IN ASSOCIATION WITH THE N.A.M., BUT CARRIED ON INDEPENDENTLY)

The object of this Industry has always been and still is to find employment for native women and girls, and save them from the temptations to which they would otherwise be specially exposed, at the same time bringing them under Gospel influence and Christian instruction. In this respect it has through God been a blessing to several of those in our employ. Some have come boldly out as Christians and been baptised, and become members of the little native Church. Others we believe are converted, and still others are hopeful cases. Scripture instruction is given to the girls every day, and meetings are held for the women who work in their own homes, when they bring in the washed wool. Some of the girls are now sufficiently advanced to help in teaching others the truths of the Gospel, and they do this with intelligence and ability.

This work amongst the natives also commends the Mission to the French people and to the officials, for while some of them may not appreciate the religious instruction, they can see that the Industry is beneficial to the natives and for the country generally.

We are thankful to say that the Industry has been able to pay interest to those who have helped by investing money in the work, and has been able to meet all financial claims. The carpets and rugs seem to be much appreciated by those who have purchased them, and purchasers of years gone by frequently order fresh rugs and carpets.

The sales for the past year amounted to £543 12s. 2d., and through the investments which friends made we were able to repay a loan of £314 5s. 7d. The Cash Account and the Balance Sheet for the past year are given below. Although there is no great financial profit we have been able to keep our heads above water, and to extend the work somewhat. We would seek the prayers of our readers that spiritual results may be increasingly evident.

Dr.		CASH ACCOUNT, DECEMBER 31ST, 1922.		Cr.	
		£	s. d.		
To Balance in Hand, London and Cherchell,		64	2 0	By Purchases of Wool, Jute, and Cotton ..	221 16 2
Jan. 1st, 1922				Salary, Wages, and Dyeing	259 0 0
.. Cash on Deposit		375	5 5	Freight, Postage, and Sundries ..	£52 18 7
.. Sales, London and Cherchell		543	12 2	Rates and Interest	63 1 4
.. Loans		250	0 0		
				Repayment of Loan	314 5 7
				Repairs	14 11 9
				Building	7 6 10
				Gospel Work	10 0
				New Plant	8 8
				Cash in Hand, London	£30 18 8
				Cherchell	34 3 10
				on Deposit	213 18 2
					299 0 8
		<u>£1,232</u>	<u>19 7</u>		<u>£1,232</u>
					<u>19 7</u>

BALANCE SHEET.

Liabilities.		£	s. d.	Assets.		£	s. d.
To Loans		1,400	0 0	By Cost of Land, Factory, and Improvements ..		1,022	10 6
.. Surplus Assets over Liabilities		638	6 10	.. Plant, Fixtures, Looms, Designs, etc. ..		184	11 3
				.. Stock in London and Cherchell		532	4 5
				.. Cash in Hand, London and Cherchell		85	2 6
				.. on Deposit		213	18 2
		<u>£2,038</u>	<u>6 10</u>			<u>£2,038</u>	<u>6 10</u>

I have examined the above Accounts with the Vouchers and Cash Statements received from Cherchell, and find them correct.

June 1st, 1923.

R. McCAPPIN, *Book-keeper, North Africa Mission.*

Disabled Missionaries' Fund

This fund has increased slightly during the year, and the original amount of £87 has now grown by donations and interest to £214 15s. 9d. At present we have not drawn upon this Fund, but any help given to disabled missionaries has been supplied by the general fund of the Mission. It is hoped that, presently, larger gifts may come in, so that the fund may be sufficiently large to be used towards the support of those Missionaries who are past active work and in need.

To Balance on Deposit, Jan. 1st, 1922 ..	£	s. d.	By Balance on Deposit, Dec. 31st, 1922	£	s. d.
.. Donations per North Africa Mission ..	190	13 5		214	15 9
.. Interest on Deposit	14	9 0			
	<u>£214</u>	<u>15 9</u>		<u>£214</u>	<u>15 9</u>

strain through which our brother passed necessitated his going to France for a period of rest, returning to his labours in the autumn.

Mr. Arthur pays periodical visits to the homes of the people. Like many missionaries he can be a good dentist on occasion. His chief work, however, is itineration and colportage, which give opportunities for conversation. "I was able to visit," he says, "on colportage, two or three French villages where a house-to-house distribution of tracts, etc., was carried on, and I attended eight native markets. On the whole there is a steady demand for copies of the Word in the native markets, and in the French centres one is generally politely received even when our books are refused." During the year, forty-one Testaments were sold and 440 Scripture portions.

Mr. Arthur feels the difficulty of working alone, which in such a country is doubtless a very real one. There is need for a good native Christian as a helper, or of a European missionary to join him as a fellow-labourer. "I am afraid," he says again, "that the tremendous opposition which one feels—perhaps more unseen than seen—is hardly recognised by friends at home who do not have to work alone in evangelistic efforts, and who have, in addition, the strength which comes from fellowship with believers. Is there no one to help in the work which is not station work, but which is tremendously important? Colportage and itinerating, where no one else goes, will provide work for two men easily. Did New Testament evangelists have to work single-handed and alone?"

With such an appeal we are in full sympathy. Will not our friends pray that such a helper as he requires may be found?

Miss Fison was absent from Azazga for about four months on the score of ill-health. After a period of recuperation in Switzerland she reports herself as much improved, although still somewhat subject to malaria. Her work, in companionship with Miss Elliot, consists largely in visiting the women and children, both native and European. Some twenty-three villages have been visited and sixty-three farms. Two women at least seem seriously seeking salvation. "We find," says Miss Fison, speaking for herself and Miss Elliot, "the combination of French and Kabyle work most interesting, and on the whole, for so newly-opened a station, encouraging. But all around are those who 'sit in darkness and in the shadow of death' until the 'Sun of Righteousness arise with

healing in His wings.' Still we know the promise 'He shall be as the Light of the Morning.'"

A weekly Kabyle class has been established with good results, having an average attendance of fifteen, in addition to the Sunday school already in operation. Both the sisters are pressing on with language-study, giving regular application thereto daily.

TEBESSA

The N.A.M. station at TEBESSA was opened, some years ago by Miss Albina Cox, a Christian worker of truly remarkable gifts. Her linguistic ability and her charming and energetic personality, as well as a deep concern for souls, marked her out as one peculiarly fitted for a missionary career. It was a great loss to the Mission, as well as to a large circle of friends, when she received, with unexpected suddenness, her home-call.

That this sad event should have an adverse effect on the work at Tebessa was inevitable. But it was rendered the more so by the illness of Miss Lackersteen (doubtless partly caused by the recent strain), which detained her in England until the New Year; as also by the necessary absence of Miss Davis from June until November. On her return the latter was able to resume a girls' sewing class and to undertake some visitation. Miss Kenworthy also was here for a short period, but has returned to Cherchell as already stated. Miss Lackersteen's health is now greatly improved and she is at Tebessa again.

BÔNE

BÔNE is a seaport town, associated with the name of the great Augustine, an early bishop of the African Church. Not far from the town is a statue erected to his memory, representing him holding out his flaming heart to God. Here we have two missionaries, Miss Granger and Miss Tilney. The latter is engaged mainly in evangelising the Jews, and the N.A.M. shares her with the Mildmay Mission to the Jews. As of old, "some believe and some believe not," but Miss Tilney continues by classes, personal conversation, and visitation to bring before them their true Messiah. Miss Granger's work is among the Arabs, ministering, of course, particularly to the women and children. Miss Granger is one of our older missionaries, but her "bow still abides in strength," and a steady year's work has again been accomplished.

TUNISIA

Tunisia is a French Protectorate, governed through a native Bey. It reaches from the Mediterranean coast to the Sahara. The population consists largely of Bedouin Arabs and Kabyles, in addition to a considerable number of French, Italians, and Maltese. It is rich in mineral and other products, and by its acquisition the French have largely added to their power in the Mediterranean. The North Africa Mission, however, is not concerned with the political affairs of the country, but with its spiritual needs, and its missionary stations are planted in **Tunis City, Kairouan, and Sfax**, for the purpose of preaching the Gospel of Christ.

TUNIS

TUNIS is a handsome city, possessing a port into which vessels of considerable tonnage can enter by means of a long canal. It has been largely developed by the French, while still possessing an interesting and characteristic native appearance. Its markets in particular are essentially Oriental. Not far away are the ruins of ancient Carthage, in which can be seen the memorials of both the Roman and Punic cities of the past.

In TUNIS, Mr. A. V. Liley, now a missionary of forty years' standing, has laboured faithfully for more than twenty-five years, and is a well-known figure in the city. His "base of operations" is the Bible Depôt, where he meets with Moslems of every class, his daily visitors ranging from six in number to as many as fifty. Very large quantities of Scriptures and tracts are also distributed. Mr. Liley reports that never has he been able to distribute the Scriptures so largely as of late, the medium of the post often being employed. More than 200 Testaments in French have been sent to schoolmasters and mistresses throughout the Regency, calling forth many interesting responses.

In the spring, Mr. Liley undertook a journey among the southern oases and was able to gather large audiences, who listened to his preaching with great interest, and were so eager to obtain Gospels that his stock frequently ran out.

During the past year, and the early part of this, our brother has been called to pass through considerable trial. The loss of his elder daughter, his own illness, and the sudden home-call of Mr. Harold Underwood have been trouble upon trouble. We are sure that all who know

and esteem Mr. Liley's work will give him the tribute of their sympathy.

The death of Mr. Underwood (which, though it occurred in the spring of the present year, may fittingly be referred to here) has been a severe loss to the Mission also. Truly Christ-like in character, earnest and devoted in his labours for the spread of the Gospel, naturally a student and developing remarkable linguistic gifts—a fruitful Christian career seemed before him. But when on the threshold as it were of his life-work, he was suddenly called home. We understand that the natural causes of his death were in no way connected with his residence in North Africa. It would seem that his time was come—and to Divine wisdom and love we bow in humble submission. To the bereaved parents our most sincere sympathy is respectfully tendered. Mr. Miles, his fellow-student and fellow-labourer, has written in the pages of our magazine an earnest appeal for young men to fill the gap. We trust that his appeal may find a response in some young brother's heart.

In October Mr. J. A. Goadby, of Leicester, joined Mr. Liley and immediately applied himself to language study, giving assistance at the Bible Depôt as far as possible. May he prove a good soldier of Jesus Christ!

Mrs. Liley's work is chiefly among the French, although it is very varied in character. Gospel meetings, Bible classes, children's classes, tract distribution, and village visitation form some of its branches. "One great joy," says Mrs. Liley, "was the conversion and baptism of a French sister who is a great help in visiting, etc. The little group of believers show much growth in grace. They are not rich at all, quite humble folk, and there are only six baptised sisters and two baptised soldiers; and yet there has been a spontaneous offering in one year of 500 francs for the Lord's work in other parts. . . . This joy of giving is a blessing to themselves; one sister said to me, 'Before I was a Christian I liked to hoard up my money. Now I like to give it to God.' . . . Visiting is a fruitful work. I am now in touch with several families who seem really seeking the truth. It is a great pleasure to call on them, for they are ready with their questions which the reading of the Gospel literature has evoked. . . . The literature sent by post has met with opposition and hearty welcome. We long to hear of souls having been saved through this continued effort. But whether

we hear or not, we feel sure that we shall find fruit in the 'day of Christ.'"

Tunis is a cosmopolitan city, and a large Italian colony is included in its borders. Miss Petter is in charge of the work amongst these people, and associated with her are Miss Gotelee and Miss Martin, the latter of whom however only arrived in October. She has also the help of Signor Monaco (a member of the Italian congregation, who has manifested considerable spiritual gift as well as Christian steadfastness) and Signorina Giacomo, a Bible-woman supported by the Mission. The little Italian Church which has been formed has twenty-four baptised communicants, who meet every Sunday around the Lord's table; and there are, besides, eight professed converts not yet in stated fellowship, and others of whom great hopes are entertained. There is also a good Sunday school with forty-five registered scholars, and a large meeting for young people held during the week with sixty-four names on the books. In all, eight weekly meetings are held. A visit from Mr. Pinkham during the year has been a great encouragement to the friends engaged in the Italian work, but those in charge feel that there are several problems facing them. A whole-time evangelist is required; the tenure of the hall in which the meetings are held is uncertain; and the missionaries' own dwelling is inconvenient. Will our friends pray that very definite guidance may be given concerning these and other matters?

Miss Gotelee writes that her purpose of devoting her missionary activities to the Italians remains unchanged; but that she nevertheless finds it necessary to learn a little colloquial Arabic in order to facilitate her visitation of villages outside Tunis. She reports cheerfully and hopefully of her work among the Italian children.

KAIROUAN

KAIROUAN is a purely Arabic city, lying about eighty miles south of Tunis. It is one of the sacred cities of Islam and has about fifty ecclesiastical structures, of which the mosque built by Akbar is the largest and most famous. For many years neither Jews nor Christians were allowed in Kairouan, but amongst the changes brought about by the French occupation has been the opening of the city and its mosques to others than Moslems.

In this interesting and needy city, Mr. and Mrs. Short are our missionaries. Their methods of work are those generally followed in such districts—a *dépôt* for meetings and con-

versations in the city; a women's gathering in the house, itinerating and preaching in the surrounding villages, together with the use of a few simple remedies in cases of sickness. A small Sunday meeting for the French in the town has been carried on with varying attendances, and with some signs of blessing, two persons professing to have been drawn to Christ as a result. Mrs. Short has been encouraged by her meeting for women and girls held every Sunday morning, there being on one occasion as many as thirty-four present. Mr. and Mrs. Robb have been at Kairouan for a time, and have helped Mr. Short, as has also Miss Brittle. The patient, steady witness of our brother and sister in this hard Moslem city for the last eighteen years must, we feel sure, call forth the respect and sympathy of all who know how hard it is to sow much and reap little.

SFAX

SFAX is the second port of Tunisia and is situated on the Gulf of Gabes, about 150 miles south-east of Tunis. The town falls broadly into four divisions—the Arab town, the Jews' quarter, the European district, and the military encampment.

Mrs. Webb (a daughter of C. H. Spurgeon's well-known secretary, Mr. Harrald) mentions incidentally in her Report that she is again working through the Koran, it being twenty years since she first did so. She is therefore a missionary of some years' standing. Miss Evans was her junior worker, but had to leave for England on account of health reasons early in the year, so that Mrs. Webb has been left single-handed, Mons. and Mme Creissac, who were with us for a time, retiring in the summer, and occupying themselves entirely with French Protestant work in the town, in which we wish them every blessing. Mrs. Webb has continued her classes and visiting with satisfactory results, and has visited among other places a village named Djibiniana, the people of which were said to be brigands. She was warned not to trust herself among them, but found them friendly, and was able to persuade several to purchase Arabic Gospels.

The Mission has a *Kiosk* for the sale of Gospels and good literature, situated in an excellent position in the main road from the railway station; and Scriptures or portions in Arabic, Hebrew, French, Spanish, Italian, Russian, and English have been sold and very large numbers of tracts in various languages have been given away.

TRIPOLI

Tripoli is the last of the four Barbary States eastward, and is the Libya of the New Testament, as Tripoli City is the Cyrene of the Gospels and the Acts. It is now an Italian colony, having been taken over from the Turks in 1912. The inhabitants number about 1,000,000 people all told, and consist of the four classes common to the North Africa countries—Arabs, Berbers, Jews, and Europeans. Tripoli is about eight times the size of England, but has only one Protestant missionary—Mr. Reid.

Mr. Reid has been alone in TRIPOLI CITY for some years, Mrs. Reid having to remain in England for family reasons. He has a dispensary, the attendances for last year being 8,500. In addition, he conducts two meetings weekly in Italian, and sells and distributes Scriptures and tracts. Amongst other visitors to the dispensary have been a number of *Jebalies*, or mountaineers from the interior; and these have been found to be less suspicious than the Arabs. Though strongly attached to their

religion, they neither despise the Christians nor regard them as enemies.

One curious result of the British operations in Palestine has been that the Jews of Tripoli have become exceedingly favourable to the English, their rabbis from Jerusalem having brought to them a most glowing account of the British doings. They are therefore quite ready to listen to Mr. Reid's preaching at the dispensary, and even ask for copies of the New Testament. With regard to the Italian work, Mr. Reid says: "How many English people would find it easy to believe that the vast majority of Italians have never seen a Bible, and that many otherwise well-educated people among them have no idea what a New Testament may be?"

We are sure our readers will join in prayer for God's blessing to rest on Mr. Reid's labours. Will they not also pray for more labourers in this neglected field? One man to one million souls! Have Christian people adequately considered the reproach of this fact? Surely, if they had, they would have sought long since to roll it away.

EGYPT

The only work which the N.A.M. now undertakes in Egypt is the school for Moslem girls which has been under the charge of Miss Hodges for some eleven years, assisted lately by Miss Povoas (one of the more recent additions to our staff) as well as by her faithful native helper, Sitt Asma. This latter, who was at one time a bigoted Moslem and was converted when attending the classes, has been actively engaged as native teacher for eight or nine years. The School was opened by Mrs. Dickins as far back as 1897, and though the workers have been through seasons of great difficulty, yet in the face of much political unrest and not a little religious prejudice and even persecution, the work has been maintained and the good seed has been sown in not a few young Moslem hearts. A member of our Council, passing recently through Egypt, reports having heard on several hands of the high esteem in which the school is held, and



A pupil in the school at Alexandria,
with her mother.

how excellent are the results of Miss Hodges' teaching.

HOME BASE

It is impossible to carry on a mission such as ours without considerable organisation both at home and abroad, and the workers at the home base are kept continually employed. Mr. Bowles, now Deputy Assistant Secretary, Miss Fryer, the editor of our magazine, and Mr. McCappin, our accountant, all render excellent service in the office; while a number of friends and honorary workers throughout the country assist in ways too numerous to mention, but none the less valued. We feel, however, that a special word of acknowledgment is due to Miss Tighe, whose unwearied efforts in connection with the Workers' Union which sends out annually gifts of clothing, etc., to the missionaries on the field, have been much appreciated. To each and all our helpers, our hearty thanks are given.

Our Council has been strengthened by the addition of Pastor Percy Smart and W. H. Harris, Esq., whose help is warmly welcomed, and the assistance of the Council as a whole is heartily and gratefully acknowledged.

Finance

We would with great gratitude recognise the goodness of God in supplying our financial needs during the past year; and we are sure that He

who hath delivered will deliver. A special feature of the year has been the receipt of a considerable legacy from the late Mrs. Turner, of Weston-super-Mare. Already a considerable amount of the legacy has been expended. Premises have been bought for the Women's Medical Mission at Tangier; there have been alterations and repairs at Hope House; a mortgage on mission property has been paid off and the money invested elsewhere; and £650 has been expended on property at Cherrhell; thus using up over £2,500. By this means, mission property has been consolidated and annual rents saved which would otherwise fall upon the general fund. But for this legacy, our general income would not have been sufficient to the needs of the year. Will our friends please note that, such being the case, the need for contributions to our general income is as real as ever? Will they also continue to unite with us in prayer that the needs of our workers may be supplied?

We are thankful that Mr. Glenny has again enjoyed a fair measure of health and strength, although not able to do what he could before his serious illness of some years ago. We are sure that all the friends and helpers of the N.A.M. will pray that he may have strength and wisdom for the many responsibilities resting upon him.

To the Friends of the N.A.M.

*"St. David's," Manor Park,
London, E.12.
June 9th, 1923.*

DEAR FELLOW-WORKERS,

The present issue of NORTH AFRICA is mainly occupied with a Report or Review of the year 1922, which Pastor Poole-Connor has kindly prepared so as to relieve me, and also because he had himself visited Algeria and Tunisia last year, and the stations in Morocco this year, so that he is rather more in touch with the present condition of affairs on the field than I am, as I have not visited North Africa since my breakdown nine years ago. This is the number, also, in which we publish our Cash Statement for the last year, and you will see that our receipts have in

God's great mercy been larger than during any previous year. This is due to a considerable legacy left us at a time when financial help was sorely needed. In the year 1919 our funds were augmented by a liberal gift of £2,500 on the last day of the year, and in 1921 by the sale of some property in Egypt. But for these special helps both the years referred to would have been trying. God has graciously helped us during 1922 by this legacy, which has enabled us to get through the year with comparative ease, and we are very thankful to God for it. In addition to meeting expenses for special repairs, we were able to purchase the Women's Medical Mission House in Tangier, which otherwise might have been sold over our heads, also to meet building expenses at

Cherchell, and to clear off mortgages on property—all these matters amounting to over £2,500. In this we see the hand of God; for like other Missions, so far as our ordinary receipts are concerned, money has come in very slowly of late, possibly partly because some of our friends noticed that we had received liberal help through the legacy, and partly because trade and business have in many quarters been very difficult; so that a good part of the balance at the end of 1922 has already been expended. We are now about in the middle of 1923, and ordinary receipts for the six months have been about £2,000 less than our requirements. Thus we find that God helps us in our times of need, and permits us to have short receipts when we have been better supplied. We would remind our friends that, though legacies are most helpful, they soon melt, and we shall be glad of their prayers that all needed supplies from week to week may be sent us.

We are thankful to say that we were able, during 1922, to send twelve new workers to the field; but on the other hand we lost seven workers—four by death and three by retirement—so that our clear gain was only five, thus giving us at the close of last year, eighty-four missionaries. This number includes several who have been detained at home for a longer period than usual.

After all, spiritual results are our great concern, and although God has graciously granted us some interesting cases of conversion, both of Moslems and Europeans, the results as a whole are still but small, but we thank God for them.

It seems to be generally true that countries which have had the Gospel faithfully preached to them, and have not taken much advantage of it, are much more difficult to re-evangelise than the raw heathen. This has been the case in Asia Minor, Palestine, Egypt, Italy, Spain, and France. All these countries once had flourishing Churches. I believe the same principle holds good, more or less, in towns and villages in England. When God has visited countries, and revivals have taken place, it is more difficult, often, to re-evangelise these countries if they do



Porte de Miliana, Cherchell.

not continue to appreciate the Gospel, and of all countries in the world perhaps this is most manifest in North Africa. Yet it does seem part of God's plan to re-evangelise these lands, though the work is specially difficult and slow, and calls for special faith and prayer. God is gathering out a people for His Name in Asia Minor, Palestine, Egypt, and even in North Africa, but the Churches are small. Still, in North Africa we rejoice that we have a few bright converts, in Algeria amongst the Kabyles and Arabs, also in Morocco, Tunisia, and elsewhere, and we have many more who seem interested in the Truth, some of whom we trust, though they have not been baptised, are truly converted. Please unite with us in prayer that many more labourers may go forth to this difficult field, and that those who have gone forth may be so graciously filled with the Spirit of God that their testimony will be in power. The bi-monthly issue of NORTH AFRICA has given from time to time encouraging

instances of spiritual blessing, and we are hoping that this may be increasingly the case.

During the year now current, several changes have been made in the location of workers. **Mr. and Mrs. Chatfield**, who were temporarily stationed in Tangier, have been removed to **Mequinez**, an important city between Casablanca and Fez, and **Miss Jennings** and her friend **Miss Nicolet**, an independent worker, have also moved there. They will have the company and assistance of **Mr. and Mrs. Enyart** and **Mr. and Mrs. Swanson**, of the Kansas Mission, who have had many years' useful and faithful experience in the work. Then **Mr. Gabriel**, who was for a time at Mequinez, has recently married **Miss Waddell**, of Laraish, and they are now occupying the house vacated by **Miss Nicolet** and **Miss Jennings** in **Casablanca**, where we trust they will do efficient work.

Arrangements have been made for **Mrs. Roberts** to remove to **Rabat**, where she will have as her companions in due course **Miss Buxton** and **Miss K. Reed**, a trained nurse, both of Tangier. **Miss Reed's** place in Tangier will be filled by **Miss Tyler** who has of late been residing in Laraish. **Rabat** was years ago occupied by **Dr. and Mrs. Kerr**, but since the lamented death of **Dr. Kerr**, this station has not been permanently occupied by any missionaries amongst the natives. **Rabat** is the diplomatic capital of the French zone, where all French Government officials have their headquarters, so it is very important that this city should be occupied. The **Rabat** and **Salé** rovers were a terror years ago to the shipping of the world, and sometimes these pirates even landed in Cornwall and the south of Ireland and carried away captives. Now we want the tables to be turned, and their descendants to become the captives of Jesus Christ.

These changes have involved considerable additional expense in moving, and also in rent and other matters.

Miss Knight, who has been home on account of the death of her father, is now returning to help **Miss Hubbard** and **Miss Browett** in **Tetuan**.

Miss Granger and **Miss Tilney**, of **Bône**, have now come home on furlough. **Miss Drake**, who has been helping in the Carpet Industry in **Cherchell**, has also returned to England for the present. **Miss Johnston** and **Miss Turner**, of the **Cherchell Carpet Industry**, are on their way home on much-needed furlough. **Mr. and Mrs. Short**, of **Kairouan**, will also soon be coming over on a visit to their four children for a time. All these workers need to be specially remembered at the Throne of Grace.

You will observe that the name of **Mr. Harvey Farmer** is still on the back of our paper as "Absent on account of ill-health." We are thankful to say that **Mr. Farmer's** health is now much better, and he is hoping to return to help us about the end of this year. We are extremely thankful for this, as with my infirmity there is a good deal of work both at home and abroad that I cannot do so efficiently as I did years ago. In addition to this, **Pastor Poole-Connor** has found that the taking of meetings and visiting the field involves so much work that he will be very glad of **Mr. Farmer's** co-operation.

God has graciously spared me for about forty-two years of work in connection with the Mission, in addition to some thirteen years of previous Home Mission work. It is about twenty years since failing health compelled me to relinquish part of my labours for North Africa, and eighteen years since I had a serious nervous breakdown, when the Council evidently thought that I should not be able to do very much more effective service. However, in God's mercy I was to some extent restored so as to take my place again on the Council. Then in 1914, just before the War, I had this further muscular infirmity, which again looked as though it would end my service; but once more the Lord has in measure restored me, and though I cannot take meetings, and have not been able for years to visit the field, I am able to do a good deal with the help of shorthand clerks. As, however, I am now over seventy years of age, it is only reasonable that we should

be seeking the help of younger and more energetic men to relieve me as far as possible. In view of this, I would ask you on my own behalf, and for the sake of the Mission, to pray that God may raise up others who can not only take my place, but work more energetically and efficiently

than I am likely to be able to do in the future. Also, please pray that God may guide in every detail both at home and abroad.

Yours heartily in Christ,

EDWARD H. GLENNY.

Current Notes

Please note that the

Monthly Prayer Meeting

at 18 John Street, Bedford Row, will not be held in August.

* * *

ARRIVALS

Mrs. Simpson and Miss G. Edmunds arrived from Tangier on March 22nd.

Miss H. Granger and Miss E. Tilney arrived from Bône on May 20th.

Miss K. Johnston and Miss E. Turner arrived from Cherchell on June 13th.

Miss C. Elliot and Miss L. M. Fison arrived from Azazga on June 19th.

* * *

DEPARTURE

Miss M. Knight left for Tetuan on June 8th.

* * *

MARRIAGE

At Tangier, on April 19th, 1923, Mr. C. Gabriel to Miss G. Waddell. Our brother and sister are taking up work at Casablanca, and will doubtless find a wide field of usefulness in this large cosmopolitan centre. We wish them God's blessing as they enter upon it.

* * *

DEPUTATION WORK

Since his return from Morocco, Pastor Poole-Connor has visited the following centres on behalf of the N.A.M.—Surbiton, Thornton Heath, South Ealing, Rotherhithe, Amyand Park, Brentwood, West Norwood, Whitstable, Heathfield, King's Cross, Westbourne Park, Rush Green, Aldersgate Street Y.M.C.A., Kingsland, Kingston, Notting Hill (Talbot Tabernacle), Woodford, Bacup, Bradshaw, Edenfield, Guide, Fecit Brow, Langho, Rishton, Oswaldtwistle, Clayton-le-Moors, Kawtenstall, Eastbourne, Walberton, Kensal Road, Tooting (Trinity Chapel), Winston, Birkenhead, Manchester, Swinton, Atherton, Bolton (three meetings), Leigh (two meetings), Clayton, West Gorton, Lightbourn, Pendleton, Bradford, Sidcup.

* * *

MOROCCO

As is mentioned on another page, Mrs. Roberts is starting work in the city of Rabat with Miss Buxton and Miss K. Reed.

She has been able to secure a suitable house there—one which was formerly occupied by Dr. Kerr—and she hopes to move in before long. She writes on June 4th: "I find many opportunities of talking with individuals and groups, down by the sea or in the public gardens. This morning I began to talk with one young man, and six others gathered to listen; and not by accident, surely, for one turned out to be a servant of the late Dr. Kerr, of whom he speaks with great affection." Mrs. Roberts hopes to make frequent visits to Salé, just across the river, an entirely unevangelised town, noted for its wickedness and its bigotry.

* * *

ALGERIA

Miss L. Fison and Miss C. Elliott have been much encouraged during a visit paid recently to the Beni-Djenad tribe. They write from Azazga: "We stayed at the little French village of Neba, going out early each day and returning at night. On April 30th we set off for a village where there is a weekly market held. We managed to have three meetings with the women and children, although it was a market-day, and walked home to Neba. Near this village there is a house with two rooms to let, which would make an excellent out-station. . . . On May 1st we hired a mule and a donkey, also a Kabyle 'boy,' and set off early for T—, a large Kabyle village with 1,000 inhabitants, where there is a large Koranic college. 'On the way we passed through another village; so we stopped and gathered the women and children and spoke to three groups, who received us well and among whom we distributed simple medicines. Then we rode on over a tract of rocky mountainous scrub—a very wild country, but quite pleasant. At T— crowds came out to see the European strangers. At first we found the people surprised, but we managed to have four meetings and thus to gain a hearing for our message. The Mohammedan influence is very strong here, although the people were quite polite. The next day we visited another large village, having a good reception and visiting five farms on the way home. . . . On May 3rd we visited three villages and had a crowded meeting in each village, almost the entire population flocking out to see us. We concluded our trip by visiting another village the next day, and here also we were well received."

LIST OF DONATIONS from May 1st to 31st, 1923

GENERAL FUND				DESIGNATED FUND				TOTAL	
No. of Rect.	Amount. £ s. d.	No. of Rec't.	Amount. £ s. d.	No. of Rect.	Amount. £ s. d.	No. of Rec't.	Amount. £ s. d.	GENERAL FUND	DESIGNATED FUND
1131	10 0 0	1173	5 0 0	1211	9 0 0	1251	1 0 0	4741	1 16 6
5	1 10 0	(j)	3 3 0	5	2 0 0	5	1 0 0	1st	8 S. S. McCURRY
(a)	1 0 0	(k)	8 0 0	6	2 0 0	(z)	4 12 1	1st	100
(b)	3 0 0	(l)	9 0 0	7	15 3 5	7	5 6 6	1st	Hon. Sec.
(c)	2 6 0	(m)	1 0 0	8	1 0 0	8	5 0 0	1st	70 Lutterly Rd.
(d)	1 5 0	(n)	6 0 0	20	12 0 0	60	10 0 0	1st	London, N. 10.
	1 0 0	(o)	10 0 0	1	3 5 0	1	16 0 7	1st	Des. Receipt, Nos. 1220, 1221.
2nd		(p)	5 0 0	2	1 0 0	3	2 7 6	1st	Local
(e)	15 6 3	(q)	1 1 0	3	9 0 0	(a)	3 0 0	1st	Rect. No. £ s. d.
(f)	10 1 11	(r)	3 2 6	4	1 6 0	(b)	15 2 20	1st	150
(g)	16 0 5	(s)	7 6 6	17th				1st	1 1 5 0
(h)	1 14 9	(t)	15 6 5	5	7 6 6	6	7 0 1	1st	2 10 0
(i)	5 6 6	(u)	10 0 0	8	8 8 7	7	3 0 2	1st	4 1 0 0
	3 0 0	(v)	10 0 0	7	1 6 8	8	5 0 0	1st	3 7 0 0
3rd		(w)	11 2 2	(r)	12 0 0	(e)	1 10 0	1st	2 10 0
(j)	4 0 0	(s)	9 0 0	30	2 12 6	(d)	17 3 4	1st	3 10 0
(k)	11 0 0	(t)	8 0 0	(l)	10 6 72	(f)	17 9 0	1st	1 1 0 0
(l)	7 6 1	(m)	3 0 3	32	1 0 0	0	10 6 5	1st	1 2 0 0
(m)	6 6 2	(n)	1 0 3	1	10 0 0	0	6 10 0	1st	5 0 0
(n)	8 18 3	(o)	1 0 3	1	10 0 0	0	3 17 0	1st	1 6 0
(o)	10 0 4	(p)	14 0 0	18th	3 0 0	(k)	6 6 0	1st	1 0 0
(p)	15 0 5	(q)	1 0 0	4	10 0 0	(l)	3 4 0	1st	1 1 0 0
(q)	1 0 0 6	(r)	1 7 0 5	5	10 0 0	(m)	2 0 0	1st	2 1 0 0
(r)	10 0 7	(s)	1 0 0 6	4	0 0 0	76	10 0 0	1st	13 11 6
(s)	10 0 8	(t)	1 2 6	(u)	10 0 0	29th	10 0 0	1st	£2 6 6
(t)	6 0 0	(v)	1 0 0 0	(v)	1 10 0	7	5 0 0	1st	£31 15 6
(u)	6 0 0	(w)	5 0 0	39	1 0 0	(g)	1 0 0	1st	
(v)	6 0 0	(x)	10 0 0	40	10 0 0	79	12 6 33	1st	
(w)	6 0 0	(y)	2 15 0	19th	80	80	2 0 0	1st	
(x)	6 0 0	(z)	2 15 0	1	4 0 0	1	1 0 0	1st	
(y)	6 0 0	(a)	7 0 2	2	5 0 0	(h)	1 3 6	1st	
(z)	6 0 0	(b)	3 2 0	3	5 0 0	(i)	1 8 0	1st	
(a)	6 0 0	(c)	8 6 5	2	2 0 0	84	2 6 7	1st	
(b)	6 0 0	(d)	1 0 0 6	5	5 0 0	5	2 5 0	1st	
(c)	6 0 0	(e)	1 1 0 0	6	1 0 0	6	1 0 0	1st	
(d)	6 0 0	(f)	3 0 7	7	12 0 0	8	12 0 0	1st	
(e)	6 0 0	(g)	3 3 2	8	3 3 2	9	3 3 2	1st	
(f)	6 0 0	(h)	218 15 11	40	218 15 11	40	1 0 0	1st	
(g)	6 0 0	(i)	7 2 0	1	7 2 0	1	10 1 0	1st	
(h)	6 0 0	(j)	2 60 0	2	60 0 0	2	60 0 0	1st	
(i)	6 0 0	(k)	£225 17 11	3	10 15 6	3	10 15 6	1st	
(j)	6 0 0	(l)						1st	
(k)	6 0 0	(m)						1st	

SUMMARY

May, 1923.	
General Fund	£225 17 11
Designated Fund	188 6 4
	£414 4 3

TOTALS

Jan. 1st to May 31st, 1923.	
General Fund	£1,885 0 2
Designated Fund	821 10
	£2,506 10 9

(a) Friends at Staveley. (b) Uxbridge Rd. Tab. (c) Wandsworth Crusaders. (d) Emmanuel Ch., Eastbourne. (e) Boxholders at Woodford. (f) Two Friends. (g) Cripples' Inst. (Girls), Glasgow. (h) New Rd. Mission, Dagenham. (i) Trinity Rd. Ch., Upper Tooting. (k) Boxholders at Weston. (l) Olive Hall. (m) Parish Ch., Rathspeck. (n) St. Mary Ch., Rawtenstall. (o) Gorteham Rd. Mission. (p) Boxholders at Tilbury. (q) Anon. (r) Beacon Hall, L'pool. (s) Winston Bapt. Ch. (t) B. Cl., Gordon Hill, L'pool. (u) Anniesland Hall. (v) Readers of *The Christian*. (w) Y.W.C.A., Manchester. (x) Dean's Mission, Swinton. (y) Atherton Mission Hall. (z) Boxholders at Theodore Rd. Bapt. Ch. (a) Boxholders at Stirling. (b) Waltham Abbey Bapt. Ch. (c) Bedford Wesleyan Ch., Leigh. (d) Hanover St., Bolton. (e) Trinity Wesleyan Ch., Leigh. (f) Emmanuel Miss. Cont., B'head. (g) Gospel Hall, Slough. (h) Gladys St. Mission Hall. (i) Boxholders at Manchester. (j) Merleswood Girls' Class. (k) Boxholders at Ascot. (l) B. Class, Ilford. (m) Marmet Factory, Letchworth. (n) Devonshire Sq. Bapt. Ch.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

THE Annual Farewell Meetings

OF THE NORTH AFRICA MISSION

WILL BE HELD (D.V.)

At Sion College, Victoria Embankment,
ON

Tuesday, October 2nd, 1923

Among the speakers will be the Rev. THOS. HOUGHTON, of Stoke Ferry, Norfolk. Mr. GEORGE GOODMAN, and the Rev. H. OAKLEY (recently returned from a visit to Cherchell).

THE NORTH AFRICA MISSION

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 EDWARD H. GLENNY, Manor Park, E.
 GEO. GOODMAN, Tunbridge Wells.
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 148, Holborn, London, E.C. 1.

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 MR. EDWARD H. GLENNY.

Assistant Secretary
 MR. HARVEY FARMER (*absent on account of ill-health*).
 MR. I. E. BOWLES (Deputy Assistant Secretary).

Auditors
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 2, Broad Street Place, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.

OFFICE OF THE MISSION
 18, JOHN STREET, BEDFORD ROW, LONDON, W.C. 1.

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 DR. A. C. DIXON.
 PASTOR D. J. FINDLAY, J.P., Glasgow.
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REV. J. J. LUCE, M.A., Gloucester.
 LORD MACLAY, Glasgow.
 M. E. REVEILLAUD (late Senateur), Paris.
 PASTEUR R. SAILLENS, D.D., Paris.
 E. E. SHAW, Esq., Wimbledon, S.W.
 COL. G. WINGATE, C.I.E., Godalming.

Gifts in money or in kind should be addressed—"The Secretary, North Africa Mission, 18, John Street, Bedford Row, London, W.C. 1." All cheques and money orders should be made payable to order of the "North Africa Mission." Remittances may also be paid into Barclay's Bank, Limited, 148, Holborn, London, E.C. 1, or into any of its branches.

LOCATION OF MISSIONARIES

MOROCCO		Mequinez	Date of Arrival.	Azazga	Date of Arrival.	
Tangier	<i>Date of Arrival.</i>	Miss C. S. JENNINGS ..	Mar., 1887	<i>Kabyle Work—</i>	Mr. S. ARTHUR	Dec., 1913
Mrs. SIMPSON	Nov., 1885	Mr. A. E. CHATFIELD ..	Nov., 1922	Miss L. M. FISON	Nov., 1919	
Mr. A. FALLAIZE	Nov., 1915	Mrs. CHATFIELD	Nov., 1922	Miss C. ELLIOT	Nov., 1919	
Mrs. FALLAIZE	Feb., 1921					
Miss E. CRAGGS	Oct., 1912	Rabat		Tebessa		
Miss M. M. GLEN (<i>Associate</i>)	Jan., 1913	Mrs. ROBERTS	Dec., 1896	Miss A. M. LACHERSTEEN ..	Oct., 1919	
Miss ADA BUXTON	April, 1919			Miss I. M. DAVIS	Oct., 1920	
Dr. JAMES A. LILEY	Dec., 1919	ALGERIA		Bône		
Mrs. J. A. LILEY	Nov., 1919	Cherchell		Miss H. GRANGER	Oct., 1886	
Miss G. EDMUNDS	April, 1919	Miss L. READ	April, 1886	Miss ELSIE TILNEY	Mar., 1920	
Miss A. E. TYLER	Feb., 1920	Miss K. JOHNSTON	Jan., 1882			
Miss W. ROSS	Nov., 1920	Miss E. TURNER	Jan., 1802			
Miss K. REED	April, 1922	Miss H. KENWORTHY ..	Nov., 1910			
Miss E. D. BOWEN	Feb., 1923	Mrs. FISHER	Oct., 1922	TUNISIA		
Spanish Work—		Mons. P. NICOLLE	Dec., 1914	Tunis		
Miss D. E. SAUNDERS	Dec., 1922	Mr. R. S. MILES	April, 1921	Mr. A. V. LILEY	July, 1885	
		Mr. E. J. LONG	Feb., 1923	Mrs. LILEY	July, 1913	
Casablanca				Miss H. M. M. TAPP	Oct., 1903	
Mr. C. C. GABRIEL	Dec., 1919	Aigiers		Mr. J. A. GOADBY	Oct., 1922	
Mrs. GABRIEL	Feb., 1920	<i>Kabyle Work—</i>		<i>Italian Work—</i>		
		Mons. E. CUENDET	Sept., 1884	Miss G. E. PETER	Oct., 1913	
Tetuan		Madame CUENDET	Sept., 1886	Miss K. GOTLEBE	April, 1920	
Miss A. G. HUBBARD	Oct., 1891	Miss A. I. HAWDON (<i>Designated</i>)		Miss J. E. MARTIN	Oct., 1922	
Miss M. KNIGHT	Oct., 1899	Bougie				
Miss A. M. BROWETT	Nov., 1922	<i>Kabyle Work—</i>		Kairouan		
Spanish Work—		Mr. A. SHOREY	Nov., 1902	Mr. E. SHORT	Feb., 1899	
Miss E. HIGBID	April, 1921	Mrs. SHOREY	Oct., 1904	Mrs. SHORT	Oct., 1899	
Miss E. HARMAN	Oct., 1921					
Larabab		Djemâa Sahridj and Mekla		Sfax		
Miss K. ALDRIDGE	Dec., 1891	<i>Kabyle Work—</i>		Mrs. WEBB	Oct., 1899	
		Mr. T. J. WARREN	Feb., 1911			
Fes		Mrs. WARREN	Feb., 1911	TRIPOLI		
Miss F. M. BANKS	May, 1888	Miss J. COX	May, 1887	Mr. W. REID	Dec., 1892	
Miss S. M. DENISON	Nov., 1893	Miss K. SMITH	May, 1887			
Miss I. DE LA CAMP	Jan., 1897	Mrs. ROSS	Nov., 1902			
Miss L. EVANS	Nov., 1921	Mlle. E. DEGENKOLW ..	Oct., 1913	EGYPT		
		Miss M. WIDMER	Nov., 1920	Alexandria		
Taza		Miss D. OAKLEY	Nov., 1921	Miss R. HONGES	Feb., 1889	
Miss F. MARSTON	Nov., 1896	Miss E. JENNISON	Nov., 1921	Miss D. POVOAS	Nov., 1922	
Miss ALICE CHAPMAN ..	Oct., 1911	Miss L. R. WHOLMAN ..	April, 1922			
		Mr. A. G. WILLSON	Oct., 1922			
		Mrs. WILLSON	Oct., 1922			

AT HOME. Mrs. BOLTON, Miss A. BOLTON, Miss L. COLVILLE, Miss M. FASON (*Italy*), Mrs. REID, Miss THOMASSEN (*Norway*), *New Worker*, Miss H. POOT.