

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.*



CONTENTS

"Thou art coming to a King" ..	49
By HENRY OAKLEY	
Our Annual Report	51
By E. J. POOLE-CONNOR	
General Cash Account ..	60
Our May Meetings ..	65
From the Secretary's Pen	67
"Heavy Laden" and "Bitter of Soul" ..	68
By Mrs. SHORT	
Home and Foreign Notes	69
Topics for Praise and Prayer	72

Office of the North Africa Mission :

18, John Street, Bedford Row, LONDON, W.C. 1

PICKERING & INGLIS, 14, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. 4,
and 229, Bothwell Street, Glasgow

ONE SHILLING AND SIXPENCE PER ANNUM, POST FREE



Photo by]

Native dwelling, Sfax.

[Miss A. Clack.

“Thou Art Coming to a King”

By HENRY OAKLEY

“Open thy mouth wide, and I will fill it.”—PSALM lxxxI. 10

THE Psalms are largely God's voice through the experiences of the saints. This adds testimony to authority and gives a unique value to a unique book. In these Psalms God speaks in a way most can understand. There are few readers who do not instantly comprehend the promise of these words, “Open thy mouth wide, and I will fill it.”

Palestine is a land of birds, 350 species being found within its narrow boundaries. Possibly the psalmist had often watched the fledglings in the nest, hungry and urgent, opening wide their mouths, and yet wider still, until the mother-bird had dropped the portion into each far-stretched beak. The Spirit of God speaks to us straight from nature. “Open thy mouth wide, and I will fill it.” No fitter word is found in Scripture for those who have taken in hand the great work of preaching the gospel to all the world.

I. Here is something for us to do. “Open thy mouth wide.” What is the practical significance of that? It surely means that we are *to confess our need*. If in any department of man's activity he has need of God, he needs Him most when he attempts to evangelise the world. Of all the tasks ever attempted this is the most quixotic if God is not behind us. No fledgling was ever more likely to perish, if untended by the mother-bird, than the missionary cause without God. If we cannot look to Divine assistance we shall be wise to abandon our task this very hour. Yes, our need is very real and very great; let us readily and humbly confess it.

The open mouth means *express your desire*—signify what you are needing. The Light of the World stood face to face with blind Bartimæus and said,

"What wilt thou that I shall do unto thee?"—tell Me, though I know very well, tell Me what you need. It is the divinely chosen order that we should pray. "I will be inquired of." "Open thy mouth wide" is a call to prayer. Let us gladly comply.

It means, further, that *we must be ready*. Did you ever think how far along the way of faith an open mouth is? We have to be very sure of our food before we open our mouth to receive it. It must be on the plate; nay, on the fork; nay, the fork must be in movement. What call there is for faith! The direction of this word seems to be: make so sure of God's help as to depend the whole way on preparation. Do not hesitate, go right on, make all ready. The gift shall come. The open mouth shall not be put to shame.

How wide shall we open it? Here we need have no fear. Any restriction must be in us. As wide as the purposes of God, as wide as the promises of God, as wide as the power of God. These things only are the limits of faith's possibilities.

*"Oh that I had a larger faith,
To look within the veil,
To credit what my Saviour saith,
Whose word can never fail."*

II. Here is something God will do: "I will fill it." Towards such a promise there are four possible attitudes. We can *wholly ignore it*, and we can do our work as if there were no God, taking the whole burden upon our shoulders, and attempt the subjugation of the spiritual world, as Alexander and Napoleon attempted the subjugation of nations. Or we may *believe in it and neglect it*, have it in our creed but deny it in our conduct: speak of it on platforms, but never rely upon it in practice. Or we may *believe in it and act upon it*. Claim the promise! Make it the leading asset of the enterprise. Or, lastly, we can *prove it and bear our witness to it*. Not a few have made this their attitude towards such promises of God, and perhaps none more fully than our missionaries. Do you remember that record in the diary of Dr. Livingstone? He had come to the confluence of the Loangwa and the Zambesi; behind and round about him were hostile natives. His life and those with him seemed in utmost peril. That night in his diary he wrote: "I read that Jesus said 'I am with you always!' . . . I will *not* cross furtively by night as I had intended. I feel quite calm now." The next morning, when the light came, he and his companions crossed in safety. It was a case of the open mouth filled.

There are some missionary societies whose testimony honours the promises of God. Such say: "God has bidden us do His work, and in obedience we have undertaken it and we look to Him to meet our need. These He has met. Widows, ravens, enemies have brought His gifts, and our opened mouth has been filled. Testimonies of this order are an appeal, the true appeal, the eloquence of which the ordinary man finds it hard to resist.

Can our attitude be thus? Shall the "I" of the promise stand out bravely and clearly before our eyes? If so, we must give more care and importance to

our appeal Godward than to our appeal manward. The meetings for prayer must be announced in larger type and must hold the place of honour and attraction.

III. Here is something which God has already done. "I am the Lord thy God which brought thee out of the land of Egypt." These are the words also with which this call and the promise are introduced. In this missionary enterprise God has done so much that we deny our history when we do not wholly rely upon Him. He gave us, and directed to their fields, Carey, Morrison, Livingstone, and Moffatt. He has subdued the islands of the sea, brought India to our side, opened the doors of China, and made Korea to stretch out her hands. God has worked His miracles, and to-day, putting His finger upon them, He says to every missionary-hearted man and woman: Remember! Remember! "Open thy mouth wide, and I will fill it."

Sowing in Hope

Annual Report, 1925

By E. J. POOLE-CONNOR

ONCE again it is our privilege and responsibility to present to the friends of the North Africa Mission the Annual Report for 1925. Before proceeding to give a more detailed account of the work, we propose to call attention to certain outstanding events of the year.

OUTSTANDING EVENTS

Home-call of Mr. E. H. Glenny

Although the Home-call of the beloved Honorary Secretary and chief founder of the Mission occurred in the early days of 1926, it is deemed more appropriate to record it here, rather than to delay reference to it for another year; the more so that, as the March-April issue of *North Africa* took the form of a tribute to the Christian character and devoted labour of our beloved friend, our present duty is only formally to record his death (on January 7th) and to refer our readers to the Memorial number in question. We would only add that the more the labours thus ended pass under review, the more manifest is the devotion, generosity and desire for the glory of God which inspired them.

Withdrawal from Egypt

In the September-October number of *North Africa*, Mr. Harvey Farmer wrote: "It can

never be an easy matter to withdraw from a country into which the Lord has led His servants to undertake work for Him. Indeed, the thought could not be entertained apart from a clear indication of His will. This the Council feel has been granted to them, and they are glad to report that the work in the Anfouchy district of Alexandria is now under the direction of the Egypt General Mission. . . . The Barbary States form a much more compassable field for oversight and visitation. There are many millions in Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Tripoli who have never heard the message of God's great salvation."

Miss Hodges, our worker in Egypt, whose health gives us some concern, remains there for the present and labours as opportunity serves.

Visits of the General Secretary to the Field

Necessity frequently arises for Mr. Harvey Farmer to pay a visit to the field. He returned from a visit to Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco in January 1925, and departed again for a similar journey in the following December. The great extent of the field and the consequent difficulty of the missionaries holding united meetings, as well as the need for personal supervision, render such visits not only desirable but imperative. It may be added that the expenses of these journeys are not borne by the Mission.

New Workers

The following new workers have been accepted by the Council and have departed for the field: Miss C. Stuck and Miss H. Smith (Djemâa), Miss Pearl Lamb (Tabarouth), Miss A. Meyer (Fez), Miss G. Wilson (Bougie), Miss G. Davies (Tangier), and Mr. C. R. Marsh (Azazga). We pray for the Divine blessing on their labours.

Home-call of Missionaries

During the year two of our missionaries have received their Home-call: Miss Colville, formerly of Bône; and Miss Browett, who passed away in the midst of her work at Tetuan. Particulars of these beloved sisters appeared in *North Africa*. Mr. Hooper, a valued former missionary of the N.A.M., has also passed to higher service. "They rest from their labours and their works do follow them."

New Buildings

New Halls have been erected at Casablanca (*Italian work*) and Djemâa (*Kabyle work*), and additions have been made to the dispensary at Fez. The Mission House at Mekla, formerly rented, together with the Bible Depôt and Hall attached, is now, through the kindness of two sisters, the property of the Mission.

Opening of "Foyer Nord Africain" in Paris

A new centre for work amongst Kabyles and other North Africans in Paris was opened during the year.

Distribution of Scripture

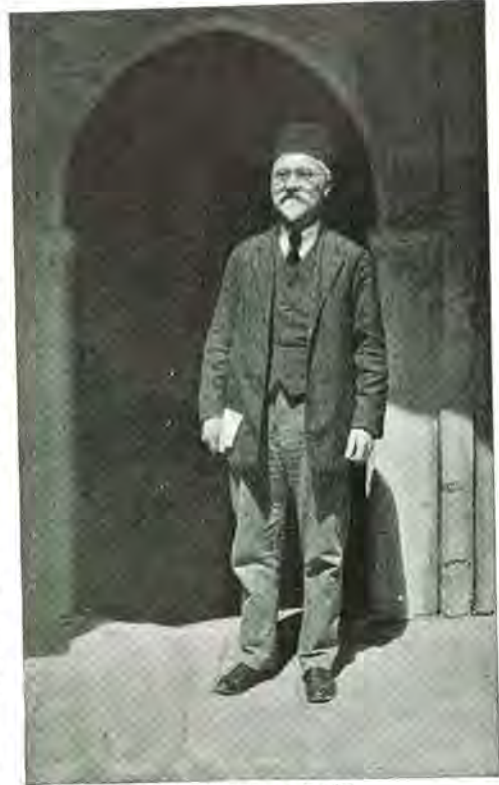
The past year has been one specially notable for the widespread circulation of the Scriptures in North Africa.

New Members of Council

The Council has been strengthened by the addition of H. Lewis, Esq., and E. T. Morris, Esq., to whom a hearty welcome is extended.

DETAILED SURVEY

We turn now to a more detailed survey of the work, following the order of the countries in which it is carried on. Viewed from east to west, the Barbary States are Tripoli, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco, and under these headings the operations of the Mission will be summarised. For the benefit of those not acquainted with the



Mr. William Reid.

lands forming the sphere of its operations a few geographical and other notes will be added.

TRIPOLI

Tripoli, the Libya of the New Testament, is situated between Egypt and Tunisia and stretches from the Mediterranean to the Sahara. It was formerly a province of the Ottoman Empire, but it is now a protectorate of Italy. Its medley of native races, in which Libyan Berbers, Moors and Arabs predominate, number some 1,300,000. There are also about 24,000 Jews in the country, and a considerable number of Europeans, chiefly Italians and Maltese. Politically the country is in somewhat disturbed condition. Peace and order are maintained along the coast, but guerilla warfare is not yet at an end in the interior. Such wealth of the country as consists in flocks and herds has consequently diminished, sheep only being found in any number. This year, however, abundant autumn rains give promise of a good harvest. Although Tripoli is about seven times the size of England, it has only one Protestant missionary.

The missionary in charge of our work in Tripoli is Mr. William Reid, now one of our veterans. The base of his operations is the Dispensary in Tripoli City, to which come both townsmen and oasis-dwellers, many of the latter from districts into which no missionary has ever penetrated, about 6,500 men and women having in this way heard the Gospel during 1925.

Three matters of special interest appear in our brother's report. The Moslems of Tripoli appear considerably chastened, he tells us, by the report of Mustapha Kemal's action in breaking down Mohammedan fanaticism and tradition in Turkey, and although nothing is too bad for them to say about him, his action has made them far less assertive in their antagonism towards the Gospel. He also reports that the Palestine Mandate continues to have the effect of removing all apparent opposition towards Christianity amongst the Tripolitan Jews, and has created a demand, amongst the young men in particular, for Scripture portions and tracts in Judeo-Arabic. At the present moment both Jews and Jewesses are his most numerous and most attentive hearers, and evince a sincere desire to know what Christian teaching really is. Finally, in noting that the Italian work has somewhat flagged, he refers to Fascisti hostility towards the Protestant faith as probably one of the operating causes.

In the matter of the distribution of Scriptures, Mr. Reid has circulated about 450 Bibles, Testaments and portions.

We commend this lonely station, and Mr. Reid's urgent need of a fellow-worker, to the prayers of Christian friends.

TUNISIA

Tunisia; whose northern and eastern coasts front the Mediterranean, has been a protectorate of France since 1881, the French authorities governing through the native Beys. It is a relatively populous country. It possesses scarcely one-eighth of the territory of the neighbouring Tripoli, yet its population is greater by about 500,000. The inhabitants are chiefly Kabyles and Bedouin Arabs, but French, Italian and Maltese colonists are also very numerous. It contains some famous historical remains, including the ruins of Carthage and the great Roman amphitheatre at El-Djem.

Tunis City

The first North Africa Mission station in Tunisia was opened in Tunis in 1885, and the work there now falls mainly into three divisions, being carried on amongst Arabs, French and Italians. Natu-

rally the missionaries are helpers one of another, and in the new Mission car, representatives of each work go itinerating together. But for the sake of order, it will be convenient to speak of them separately. Five missionaries are engaged specifically in witnessing for Christ among the Arabs: Mr. A. V. Liley, Mr. and Mrs. Long, Mr. Morriss and Miss Tapp. Mr. Liley has continued his work at the Bible Dépôt (a combination of a book-shop and mission-hall, situated in a good strategic position), assisted by his two younger brethren, and Miss Tapp. All the year round, by means of lantern talks, sales of Scriptures, and personal conversations, the Gospel is made known to an ever-changing audience. Some are thoughtful and interested; some profess conversion; many come in once and are never seen again. It is a work calling for faith and hope to an unusual degree, but the seed is sown steadily and faithfully. Mr. Long and Mr. Morriss have continued their language studies, and we congratulate the latter on obtaining in June his *Certificat d'Arab parlé*. Miss Tapp, who has the help of a native Bible-woman, Owaysya by name, specially labours amongst women, girls and porter-boys. She has been greatly encouraged during 1925 by larger opportunities, readier reception in visitation, and much more earnest attention in her classes; but she relates a sad case which is singularly illustrative of the hindrances with which native converts are confronted. Some years ago a woman in Tunis was genuinely converted (it is believed) and desired to marry none but a Christian husband; but Christian men being so few, she was at last united to a Moslem. She never ceased to profess privately her faith in Christ, but she would not, or dared not, be baptised, and more and more came under Moslem influence, seeming not to wish her children even to hear the Gospel. Latterly she went to the house of her brother, a most bigoted man, where the shackles of her old false religion lay more and more heavily on her. Last year she died, still calling herself a Christian, but woefully in the dark. Poor timid, faltering soul! And there are many such.

The French work in Tunis under Mrs. Liley's supervision has made a great advance during the past year. A new hall has been hired, by means of which a more public testimony to the Gospel has been given. The general attendance has increased, and there have been definite cases of conversion, seven persons being baptised on a confession of their faith. A feature of the gathering is the number of French soldiers who attend, there being from twelve to twenty at each service; and some of these, too, have been

found of the Saviour. Special prayer is asked by Mrs. Liley for this branch of the work. The number of baptised converts in the little church, in spite of a fluctuating congregation, stands at fifteen, while there are three or four converts not yet in membership.

The work of preaching the Gospel and caring for the converts among the Italians of Tunis and Rades is progressing, in spite of the opposition of the Roman Catholic authorities. The missionaries are Miss Petter, Miss Gotelee, Miss Martin, together with Signor Finotto, who is the Pastor of the Church which has been formed, and Signor Monaco, the honorary evangelist. There are also five Italian sisters who assist as teachers. Baptised communicants number forty, ten being added during the year, together with a considerable number of professed converts not yet in membership. Miss Petter and her colleagues report many open doors, even if they have the Scriptural accompaniment of "many adversaries," and tell of much activity in spreading the Gospel, notably by the use of the new car. Many villages around Tunis City are entirely Italian, and the majority of the Roman Catholic inhabitants are sunk in the grossest ignorance of even the elements of religion. "I came across an Italian girl a few days ago," Miss Gotelee writes, "who literally knew nothing about heaven, or hell, nothing about the Lord Jesus, nothing about the Evil One, nothing about righteousness, and nothing about the Bible. Yet she is a nominal Roman Catholic, and calls herself a Christian. In reality she is simply heathen."

Kairouan

The representatives of the Mission in Kairouan are Miss Davis, Miss Tilney and Miss Collings. These labour amongst the women and children, especially the latter, and they do so by means of classes, visitation in the homes, and a little simple medical work. Their reports are of a generally encouraging nature, better attention and larger numbers being the rule. They have been cheered by a work of grace amongst some of the younger members. "We are very interested," Miss Davis writes, "in a girl who rarely misses a class, and never by her own wish. She listens attentively, seems to grasp the meaning of the lesson, and answers questions readily and intelligently. It is a joy to see her eager and happy face. We dare to believe that her heart has really been touched by the Holy Spirit." "A woman and a girl," writes Miss Collings, "seemed greatly touched as we explained the way of salvation; they asked to be told again of

Christ's death and His love to them . . . the girl, who used to be rude and naughty, has been quite different since then."

Miss Tilney's classes comprise children of at least three nationalities—Arabic, Jewish and French, and she, too, has been encouraged in a similar way. Visitation is systematically carried on, and our sisters are able to report that openings are found for the Gospel not only in the poorest of hovels and Bedouin tents, but also in the more wealthy homes of the towns.

Sfax

Mrs. Webb, Mr. Stanley Miles and Miss Clack are holding the fort at Sfax. The reports show that the work has gone steadily forward. The *kiosk* continues its useful testimony; the classroom has been crowded, not only with Bedouin Arabs and negresses, but also with townfolk. Villages have been visited, Bibles, Testaments and Scripture portions in Hebrew, Arabic (both colloquial and classical) French, German, Italian, Turkish and Greek, have been sold and distributed in large numbers. In addition to her other labours, Mrs. Webb has taken a course at the Red Cross Dispensary, so as to secure the diploma conveying the right under French law to nurse the sick. Miss Clack spent four months at Marseilles, partly for health reasons, and partly to improve her French. Mr. Miles has added to his regular work of evangelisation amongst the Arabs by undertaking the visiting of the British ships, and the conduct of the bi-weekly Bible readings. Much diligent service which cannot well be tabulated is summed up in Mr. Miles's words: "witnessing wherever possible to the redemptive work of Christ . . . in the midst of a fanatical people, most of whom remain bitterly hostile to that vital truth." But who can tell what harvest shall one day crown such seed-sowing?

ALGERIA

Algeria is a French colony, divided by its present rulers into departments and arrondissements, as is France. It is about 620 miles long from east to west, and 250 miles deep from the coast to the Sahara. The native population consists of the Kabyles, descendants of the aboriginal Berber inhabitants, a hardy, independent, fair-complexioned race, dwelling chiefly in the mountains; and the olive-skinned Arabs, who settled in the country in about the twelfth century. There is also a large cosmopolitan population of Jews and Europeans in which the French naturally predominate.

Out of the eight North Africa Mission stations in Algeria, five have been established for the evangelisation of the Kabyles. They are Algiers, Djemâa Sahridj, Mekla, Azazga and Bougie.

Algiers

The missionaries in Algiers are Mr. and Mrs. Cuendet, Mrs. Ross, Miss Oakley and Miss Jennison.

M. Cuendet, our senior worker, is a recognised authority as a Kabyle translator, and has rendered large portions of the Scriptures into that tongue. The British and Foreign Bible Society is about to print a Kabyle *Isaiah* from his pen; and to reprint his translation of *Genesis, Psalms and Proverbs*. Apart from this, M. Cuendet has continued his work of visitation in the cafés and shops of Algiers, and itineration amongst twenty-one of the surrounding villages; and it is a remarkable instance of how many may be reached by such continuous effort that our brother is able to report that more than 4,000 people have heard the Gospel at his lips by this means, and that in spite of his absence from Algiers for a three months' furlough.

Mrs. Ross has been in charge of "Hebron," a house in Algiers belonging to the late Mr. Glenny, and much of her time has been occupied in the reception of European visitors and helping the younger workers in their language study. Both she and her helpers, however, have visited the native houses in the town, as well as some of the surrounding villages and farms. Medicine has been given, the Scriptures circulated, and women and children have been sought to be won for Christ. A regular class has been conducted at the village of Birmandries, four times a week, by Miss Oakley; and Miss Jennison has been especially cheered by the attendance at a daily class established in the autumn of the year.

Djemâa Sahridj and Mekla

The work at Djemâa, at which the senior missionaries are Miss J. Cox, and Miss K. Smith, has been one of considerable encouragement during the year. A number of young Kabyles, among whom are three Marabouts, have come regularly for Bible Study to the Mission. One of the young men is the husband of a Christian native girl, and both are walking "worthy of their vocation." There are seven weekly classes attended by about 145 women and children, and here, too, much more attention is given to the teaching than was formerly the case. Those attending are encouraged to commit portions of Scripture and hymns to memory, and these are

repeated in the homes. The men of the surrounding district are occasionally invited to tea, followed by a Gospel talk, and the invitations have been readily accepted, many not waiting to be asked personally. On one occasion twelve men were invited, and twenty-six put in an appearance! A small beginning for a Bible Depôt has been made.

Miss Widmer has been occupied with her daily classes for girls, their influence being widely felt, owing to the marked difference between the conduct of those attending and those who are not under Mission influence. Many former scholars are now married, and the missionaries are in consequence frequently welcomed to homes in the village to which they would not otherwise gain access. Miss Widmer also finds that her sick nursing is the means of creating a friendly feeling, and prepares the way for the Gospel.

Miss H. Smith and Miss Stuck have taken charge of the house vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Warren, and have rendered valued help in a variety of ways, Miss Stuck's Bible Readings proving particularly helpful.

The chief event of the year in connection with Mr. and Mrs. Willson's labours has been the erection of a new hall at Djemâa Sahridj. The land on which it is built was given by Mr. Glenny, and the building was planned by and erected under the supervision of Mr. Willson. It includes a general meeting room, a *foyer* for young men, rooms for medical work, etc. It should prove a great asset to the Mission, and Mr. Willson and his helpers are to be congratulated on carrying out this useful piece of work. The Missiou House at Mekla, with the Bible Depôt and Hall attached, hitherto rented, was in danger of being lost to the Mission; but through the generosity of two sisters the premises have now been purchased, and are the property of the Mission. Mr. and Mrs. Willson have also opened a Bible Depôt, and maintained the general routine of meetings, classes, visitation and care for the sick. In all these labours amongst Europeans and natives Mr. Twaddle has rendered help, besides continuing his studies. In the combined stations of Mekla and Djemâa Sahridj there are eighteen baptised converts.

Miss Degenkolw has been occupied in gospel and medical work in districts not touched by other missionaries, and under her earnest ministry many have had the way of life made clear to them.

Azazga

The missionaries in charge of the work in this hill-town of Kabylia are Mr. and Mrs. Arthur.

Miss Elliot, and Miss Fison. Mr. Arthur specialises in itinération and colportage, and in this work he has this year established a record. He visited twenty-nine native market, and five European centres, and sold 1,976 books—selling on one day no less than 266. Mr. Arthur also visited certain centres in France in which Kabyles were to be found, and disposed of a large number of Scriptures and tracts among them. Considerable use is made by our brother of postal facilities for the distribution of evangelical publications. Two hundred *Kaids* received a copy of John's Gospel in Arabic and 551 European teachers, copies of one of the Gospels, accompanied by an offer of a New Testament, of which a large number availed themselves. In addition to this work, meetings were held at Azazga for Protestants and others, and at Cheurfa amongst boys, the native schoolmaster being friendly disposed. Our brother varies his occupation by the extraction of teeth and such engineering as attention to the motor-car of the Mission requires. In all his labours his wife is a true helpmeet, assisting in particular in the classes and visitation.

Equally diligent work is carried on by Miss Elliott and Miss Fison. Thirty towns and villages, bringing them into touch with six Kabyle tribes, were visited. As usual, the preaching of the Gospel has been accompanied by simple medical attention to the needs of the body. They, too, have been encouraged in their labours, especially by a much more friendly reception. The meetings for Europeans in Azazga itself have grown in numbers and interest, largely owing to the cessation of opposition from the Roman Catholic priest of the town, who has been removed. Evangelistic services are now held regularly on Sunday evenings, the average attendance being thirty-five, and our sisters have been cheered by the evidences of the Holy Spirit's work in their midst, both in conversion and in the awakening of enquiry. The work at the out-station of Les Aggribes is full of promise, where the attendance is steadily growing. In a word, it has been a year of some fruitfulness, with much hope of more.

Bougie

In the report from Bougie also a cheering note is struck. "We believe," says Mr. Shorey, "that we are being led to see the first-fruits of greater things to come. One young man has declared his faith in the Lord Jesus, and others are showing a deepening interest. The work of earlier days among the boys is beginning to tell. Lads once troublesome are now grown men, and even

when not converted turn a friendly ear to the Gospel. The behaviour of the younger lads is also improving."

In the spring of the year Mr. Shorey accompanied Mr. Lamb and Mr. Charters on a tour among the Kabyle villages, some thirty-seven of them being thus evangelised. He has since gone with the Gospel to eleven others; and as a general rule the people have accorded the missionaries a friendly reception and attentive hearing. The usual work of meetings, classes, and distributing of Scriptures and tracts has been maintained. Mrs. Shorey's health, we regret to say, has not been so good as we could wish; but with the help of Miss Wilson she has continued to press on, and has found open doors on every hand. Her classes for girls have been well sustained, that held on Thursday in each week having ninety-five names on its roll.

Cherchell

The base of the Mission's operations in Cherchell is the Carpet School, and the ladies engaged in carrying it on are Miss Turner, Miss Johnston, Miss Kenworthy, Mrs. Fisher, Miss Wholman and Miss Povoas. M. Nicolle has a separate work.

Miss Turner's summary of the work for the year reports that the various classes have received tokens of God's blessing in increased interest and spiritual conversions; that in visitation a warm welcome is given, and the teaching sometimes corroborated by some present at the time; that the Carpet School has been a hive of industry, orders coming in well and so providing regular work (and indirectly) regular teaching for the employees; that some of the indifferent or hostile girls are now greatly changed; and that one Christian girl has been baptised. The missionaries are sometimes sent for to visit the men folk connected with the Carpet School workers, and find a respectful and responsive hearing—a partial explanation being that they are quick to notice the change for the better in their girls after attending the School. Including the missionaries, the little Christian Church here formed, numbers seventeen. Miss Johnston, who in addition to other duties helps the younger missionaries with their Arabic, mentions in her interesting report (which we regret we cannot quote from more fully) that, during the year, three of the little Christian circle in the Cherchell district passed from them by death. These were a French gentleman, M. Saar, reference to whose triumphant testimony was made in a recent number of *North Africa*; a French widow,

Mde Vuillemin by name, a convert of some little while back; and a native girl in the Carpet school, described as a gentle, loveable girl, of the genuineness of whose conversion there could be no doubt. "These all died in faith." Miss Johnston also refers to the retirement of Miss Read, one of the earliest of our missionaries. "In July our senior worker and friend," she writes, "gave up her life-work, most of which had been carried on at this station. Her faithful service has been a great foundation for others to build upon, and she and her friend Miss Day will doubtless rejoice together over the sheaves from Cherchell." In this tribute to Miss Read

Carpet School, conducts a class of quite little ones, of which she writes with enthusiasm concerning both numbers and attention. It has so grown that she has had to make two classes of it, and hold them at different times. Miss Wholman's work has been varied. She has pursued her studies, and helped Miss Kenworthy in the visitation, her auto-harp proving a great attraction to the women. Her report, like that of others, is marked by the note of hope.

Miss Povoas, who was with Miss Hodges in Alexandria, is now in Cherchell, to which station she was transferred in the autumn of the year. Some readjustment of her Arabic has been



Miss Turner with a group of Christian girls.

the Council most heartily concur, and pray that God's richest blessing may rest upon her in her retirement. Miss Kenworthy, who shares in the Carpet School work, reports hopefully and gratefully also. In speaking of the women she visits she says: "Many of them declare that they are believers in the Lord Jesus Christ, and I am convinced that some of them are, so far as they have light. They certainly do not believe in Mohammed as a Saviour, but they have not yet seen their way to break with their own religious customs. Nevertheless, I am assured we shall find them among those who have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb." Mrs. Fisher, who has rendered such excellent service in the business side of the

necessary, the Algerian colloquial being very different from that of the Egyptian. She is able none the less to give good help in the various classes. Earlier in the year she assisted other missionaries in various parts of Kabylia, in visitation, in Scripture distribution, and in giving medical attention. Miss Povoas's removal from Egypt was due to the decision of the Council to discontinue work in that country (there being considerable missionary activity there) and to concentrate on the more needy Barbary States.

M. Nicolle has maintained his labours amongst the men and boys, and at the Depôt; and in these and other ways has faithfully and diligently served the Mission. His help as legal *mandataire* for the Council deserves special recognition.

Bône

Miss Granger's work has been steadily maintained at Bône and in the outlying villages, both amongst Jews and Arabs. Classes for women and girls are now established in several places, where the gospel seed is sown. Miss Granger is one of our veterans, having given thirty-nine years of her life to North Africa.

Tebessa

Here Mr. E. E. Short has conducted regular meetings in Arabic and French, besides visiting villages and camps, unexpected opportunities being found in the latter. Assistance has also been given in the French work carried on by Mme Pages ; and our native depot keeper, Medani, who is a prayerful and willing helper, has been further instructed. Scriptures in Arabic, Hebrew and French and Spanish have been circulated. In spite of some opposition, Mrs. Short has given systematic teaching to the women and girls. We tender our affectionate sympathy to our friends in two troubles which befell them—Mr. Short's illness and the burgling of their house.

MOROCCO

Morocco is the most westerly of the Barbary States, its shores facing the Mediterranean on the north and the Atlantic on the west. It was formerly under the government of native Sultans, but since 1912 the larger part of it has been a French protectorate, the present native ruler being Sultan largely in name only. About one-sixth of the country is Spanish territory, and a still smaller portion under international control. It is about five times the size of England; its inhabitants number over 7,000,000, consisting of Arabs, Moors, Riffs and other hill-tribes, and a mixed European population.

Mission stations are established at Tangier, Casablanca, Fez, Tetuan, Rabat, Salé, Lارايش and Taza.

Tangier

In this important centre, the work of the Tulloch Memorial Hospital and the Women's Medical Mission continue their beneficent and evangelical work. In the matter of in-patients, 1925 has been a record year for the hospital, 267 having been received. Twenty of these died while there—and it is comforting to think that each of them, ere they passed out

into eternity, heard at the missionaries' lips of the way of salvation. The hospital is frankly a gospel agency, and as the average length of stay of the patients within its walls is two and a half weeks, it will be seen that there is time for at least some elementary instruction in the truths of the Gospel to be given. It is one of the many signs that the old fanatical adherence to the tenets of Islam is breaking down, that during the month of Ramadhan, fifteen of the sixteen patients broke the fast without any demur. Out-patients attending number 2,262. Dr. J. A. Liley, who is in charge of the hospital, has also ministered at the English Service every first and third Sunday in the month. The number of baptised converts in connection with the hospital at Tangier, who are in good standing as consistent Christians, is six, three men and three women, while at least more men are ready for baptism. About twelve men attend the converts' meeting on Sunday afternoon. Mrs. J. A. Liley, who, in addition to helping her husband in dispensing and administering anæsthetics, takes a large share in Bible teaching, reports hopefully of the increased attention given at the eleven services held weekly, particularly at the Arabic Bible Class. Most of those who attend can read and write, and take home notes of the lessons given.

While the normal work at the Women's Medical Mission has continued to be carried on by Mrs. Simpson and her helpers, a special opportunity of reaching a people hitherto largely inaccessible was afforded by the appearance of a number of Riff refugees in Tangier. Mrs. Simpson writes: "In March a 'door' was opened, and the answer to long years of prayer for the closed Riff country (and its surrounding tribes) came. Refugees from these parts poured into the town, seeking escape from gas-bombs, aeroplanes, etc. As these were principally from the western border, nearly all understood Arabic. This was of God, and our opportunity for the Gospel. We had to limit to four hundred each Wednesday for the flour distribution, and arrange for them to attend Medical Mission on Thursdays, or our towns-women would have been crowded out on Tuesdays and Fridays. . . . We have been able to gather six little Riffian orphan girls into native Christian homes. These are supported by friends in the homeland. Two others are able to earn their own living, but remain under Christian influence and teaching. . . . As we remember how great a burden the Riff country has been on the hearts of God's children, these long years past, we realise why its people have been driven in to us, the while we

still wait for a free entrance to be accorded to the messengers of the Cross. Truly in the matter of this war, He has made 'the wrath of man to praise Him.' "

Two Night Refuges were opened for women and children at which Gospel services were conducted, and the missionaries also helped at the Night Refuge for men, in charge of Mr. Elson. Miss Reed and Miss Buxton—particularly the former—have been very largely occupied with assisting in the medical work; but they have also helped with relief and Gospel-work for the Riff refugees and in other ways. Their report strikes the same note of encouragement.

Miss Winifred Ross was on furlough in 1925, and spent a portion of her time in deputation work in England. The remainder of the year was fully occupied in the many activities of the Women's Medical Mission. "Open doors everywhere" is the keynote of her report.

Miss Bowen, in addition to taking part in the somewhat abnormal activities of the Mission in Tangier (brought about by the Riff war) went for a time to help at Fez, and thence to Tetuan in order to nurse Miss Browett (whose home-call is recorded on page 62 of this report, and on page 11 of the January issue of *North Africa*). Then on her return to Tangier she was called to nurse Mr. and Mrs. Parfait, happily now recovered. The Mission is greatly indebted to Miss Bowen for the services she has rendered in this gracious ministry to the sick.

Miss Jay supports a native Bible-woman, Cheriffa Hadaja by name, and directs her labours in a very thorough and painstaking way. This native sister is now welcomed in a number of houses hitherto closed to her, and is there able to give Christian instruction. She also carries on classes for women and girls, and in some cases there appears to have been a real turning to the Lord. Miss Jay says: "As I write this report I have just had the joy of hearing that an old lady, the mistress of a converted slave girl brought to Christ during the summer, has decided not to keep Ramadan. . . . One dear girl was brought to Christ and died rejoicing in Him, and refusing to witness to Mohammed. Since her death her mother has asked for a Bible Reading to be held in the house." Space forbids further quotation, but Miss Jay's report is very full of cheer.

Miss Saunders is in charge of the Spanish School in Tangier. She has thirty-four names on her books for the Sunday classes, and fifty-two on the day-school roll. The children have no home discipline, and are not, therefore, easy to manage. Nevertheless, order is secured, and



Riffian Refugees.

a few young hearts seem opening to the Gospel. Some of the children suffer from very terrible sores, and Miss Saunders has found an ointment that under God's blessing has been very beneficial, and this has increased the good-will of the parents, whom Miss Saunders visits in their homes.

Casablanca

Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel's itinerating work has been somewhat hampered owing to the disturbed state of the country, though a number of markets have been visited. Some, however, have been reached, one tribe probably for the first time. Some headway has been made too among the Jews. Mrs. Gabriel and Miss Dew have been able to visit the women in a Beggar Village, and have been well received. A man was met with who had heard the Gospel some thirty miles away, when the motor-car was itinerating, and had evidently kept in memory much that he had heard.

While waiting for permission from the French authorities to erect a small Mission-hall and Mission-house in Casablanca, Miss Banks assisted in the Italian work under Pastor Arnone (in which there have been tokens of blessing); and also gathered a number of Spaniards to the house weekly for Biblical instruction. Consider-

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT

RECEIPTS

FOR GENERAL PURPOSES	GENERAL FUND.		DESIGNATED FUND.		TOTAL	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Donations	6,010	16 0				
Legacies	732	10 0				
Publications	71	18 9				
Sundries	21	18 8				
Interest on Deposit	10	5 5				
Rent of No. 111, Tulse Hill, London	100	0 0				
Rent of No. 18, John Street, London	45	0 0				
Refund of Income Tax on above	11	6 8				
TOTAL AS PER LIST OF DONATIONS PUBLISHED IN MAY AND JUNE ISSUE OF "NORTH AFRICA"					7,003	15 6

FOR DESIGNATED PURPOSES

SPECIALLY SUPPORTED MISSIONARIES—					
Donations		1,761	10 8		
MEDICAL MISSIONS—					
Donations		526	18 7		
Patients' Fees		12	9 10		
Sundry Receipts			9 6		
Interest on Investment for Maintenance of a Bed in the Tulloch Memorial Hospital, Tangier		18	5 4		
Refund of Income Tax on above		4	18 6		
VARIOUS DESIGNATED OBJECTS—					
Donations and Sundry Receipts		2,803	14 3		
Interest on Investments for Specified Purposes		74	12 2		
Refund of Income Tax on above		10	16 5		
TOTAL AS PER LIST OF DONATIONS PUBLISHED IN MAY AND JUNE ISSUE OF "NORTH AFRICA"				5,213	15 3

SPECIAL DONATIONS -

THE FOLLOWING INVESTMENTS WERE HANDED OVER TO THE MISSION DURING THE YEAR, THE INTEREST ON WHICH IS TO BE USED FOR SPECIFIED PURPOSES IN NORTH AFRICA—

1. £420 Chinese Government Hukwang Railway 5% Sinking Fund Gold Loan 1911 Bearer Bonds.
2. £400 Chinese Government Tsing U Hai Railway 5% 1913 Bonds.
3. £991 5s. Banco Popular Argentine 5% 1912 Bonds.
4. £280 Rio de Janeiro 5% External Gold Bonds.

TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR 7,003 15 6 5,213 15 3 **12,217 11 1**

BALANCES at Bankers, etc., December 31st, 1924

For Medical Missions		967	12 10		
„ Other Designated Objects		1,281	15 4		
„ General Fund	110	4 7			
General Fund overdrawn, 31st December, 1925	528	15 2			
				528	15 1

Mission

of the year ended December 31st, 1925

PAYMENTS

MISSIONARIES AND THEIR WORK	GENERAL FUND.			DESIGNATED FUND.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
PERSONAL ALLOWANCES, RENT, ETC.									
Missionaries' Personal Allowances	3,333	6	9	1,889	5	9	5,222	12	6
" Rent and House Expenses	717	12	4	192	4	2	909	16	6
Native Helpers engaged in Direct Missionary Work	160	5	3	58	14	0	218	19	3
European Helpers engaged in Direct Missionary Work	229	18	2	57	18	8	287	16	10
							6,639	5	1
COLLATERAL EXPENSES									
Rent and Station Expenses	470	11	3	336	5	10	806	17	1
Travelling, Furloughs, and Freight	329	3	1	279	3	8	608	6	9
Girls' Home, Schools, Bible Depôts, Gospel Car Work, and Work in Paris	64	12	0	146	10	8	211	2	8
Maintenance of Gospel Cars				27	17	0	27	17	0
							1,854	3	6
MEDICAL MISSIONS									
Rent, Repairs, and Furniture	58	2	9	58	5	8	116	8	5
Drugs and Instruments	29	13	5	143	8	1	173	1	6
Food, Firing, etc., and General Expenses	62	2	0	426	14	3	488	16	3
							778	6	2
TOTAL DIRECT PAYMENTS FOR MISSIONARIES AND THEIR WORK	5,455	7	0	3,616	7	9	9,071	14	9
OTHER PAYMENTS									
PUBLICATIONS									
Printing and Binding "NORTH AFRICA" and Electros	200	15	4	57	0	0			
Postage and Carriage of "NORTH AFRICA"	54	8	0						
Salary and State Insurances	107	4	9						
Other Printing	37	3	0				456	11	1
MEETINGS									
Salaries, Travelling, Postages, Printing, etc.	542	17	8	5	15	0	548	12	8
OFFICE									
Rates, Taxes, Repairs, Lighting, Cleaning, and Insurance	185	18	10						
Salaries, Wages, and State Insurances	821	7	11						
Postages, Telephone, Bank Charges, Printing, and Auditors' Fee etc.	178	17	2				1,186	3	11
							2,191	7	8
							11,263	2	5
OTHER PAYMENTS									
Purchase of Buildings at Casablanca, Fez, and Mekla				720	9	11			
Purchase of Two Gospel Motor-cars for Tunis and Azazza				336	17	8			
Preliminary Expenses (in connection with formation of Cherschell Trading and Industrial Company, Ltd.), further payment	58	15	7						
							58	15	7
TOTAL PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR	7,642	15	3	4,736	10	4	12,379	5	7
BALANCES at Bankers, etc., December 31st, 1925									
For Medical Missions				882	10	0			
" Other Designated Objects				1,844	3	1	2,726	13	1
Less General Fund overdrawn							528	15	2
							2,197	17	11
Net Balances in hand, viz.:									
Balance at Bankers, Current Account	£1,072	13	1						
" " Deposit	400	0	0						
" on Field	724	15	9						
" in Office	9	1							
	£2,197	17	11						
	£7,642	15	3	£7,463	3	5	£15,105	18	8

at the Head Office, and the Statements received from the Missionaries, and find it correct. We have verified the (in the Tulloch Memorial Hospital); and £420 Chinese Government Hukwang Railway 5% Sinking Fund Gold Loan 1912 Bonds; £280 Rio de Janeiro 5% External Gold Bonds (for Specified Purposes in North Africa). We have also

able encouragement has been experienced, three professing conversion. Miss Banks was seriously unwell, we regret to say, in the early part of the year, being compelled in consequence to spend three months in England.

Miss Jennings, one of our beloved veteran missionaries, still carries on her work of distributing tracts, written in various languages, and deals personally with those with whom visitation brings her in contact.

Tetuan

The workers in Tetuan have been greatly tried during the past year. Their station being in the war zone, they have had to endure both danger and distress. In spite of the many difficulties Miss Hubbard and Miss Knight have bravely carried on much of their usual work. An additional sorrow which they have been called to pass through is that of losing a fellow-worker, Miss Browett. The Council tender them their very real sympathy. Of Miss Browett, Miss Hubbard writes: "The gap left in our home is still too big, and our sense of loss too real for it to be easy to write of her. She came out with the purpose of serving her God by loving and serving the Moors and her fellow-workers, and right well she did it. . . . She helped troubles away altogether where she could, she made them lighter nearly always, and she always gave her loving sympathy wherever it was needed. . . . A young soldier has fallen. Who steps forward to fill up the ranks?"

In the same town Miss Higbid and Miss Harman conduct a school for Spanish children, about thirty scholars being on the books; but efforts are also made—and successfully made—to reach their parents and other adults. In spite of the disturbed condition of the town, and some consequent falling off in the work, it has been maintained better than was feared, and there have been, it is believed, some genuine cases of conversion amongst both young and old. Our sisters have been cheered by a visit from a Spanish brother from Madrid who has spoken helpfully at several of their meetings.

Rabat

The news from Mrs. Roberts and Miss Craggs is cheering. They carry on the dispensary, as well as visit in the homes in the town and in the surrounding villages of Rabat, and a larger number has been reached, and on the whole a more friendly reception met with than during the



Photo by]

Mahani.
(Tetuan.)

[Miss M. Knight.

previous year. There is here, as everywhere, occasional hostility, and a general insensibility to spiritual need; but the work goes on. Miss Craggs reports that did her other duties permit she could give the whole of her time to visitation, so readily do the natives receive her. She has obtained access to over eighty houses.

Fez

There are three missionaries in charge at Fez—Miss Denison, Miss de la Camp and Miss Evans.

The usefulness of the work here has been considerably increased by the enlargement of the premises—the cost of which was generously borne by Mr. and Mrs. Gordon-Oswald. There are now two additional rooms to the Dispensary, one of these being a new waiting-room and classroom, with seating accommodation for about sixty women. There is also a new outer court in which the women can wait prior to entering

the class-room. Over one hundred persons can now be dealt with in the morning, the number rising one morning to 176. The increased opportunities bring increased need of helpers, and another worker able to preach to the women in Arabic is needed.

Miss de la Camp's knowledge of several languages has enabled her to continue, during the half-year she was in Fez, to preach and teach in Arabic (at the dispensary services), in Spanish (at the Sunday classes) and in other languages as opportunity has occurred. Thus has she sown beside all waters.

There is not only an opening but a real need for a day school for girls in Fez, where Christian instruction could systematically be given. The French authorities would make no opposition to this if Miss Evans obtains the *Brevet d'Arab Classique*. She is therefore devoting the greater part of her time and energy to preparing for this, while assisting in the work generally. In this effort she has the full sympathy of the Council; for just as medical work forms a point of contact with Moslems, otherwise difficult to reach, so a day school for girls, with regular Scriptural teaching as part of the curriculum, forms a means of seeking and winning young Mohammedan women for Christ at a point of life when they are most impressionable.

Larais

Miss Aldridge reports two converts, and four who are making serious enquiry, in this semi-Spanish town; and time has been specially devoted to caring for them. Dispensary work, village visitation, Scripture and tract distribution and other means of reaching both the native and the Spanish dwellers in the town have been steadily continued.

Salé

Mr. Chatfield laboured in Salé during 1925 until November, when he returned on furlough. He says: "During the early part of the year I found the majority of the townsmen ready for quiet talks. Many hours were passed either reading or speaking to individuals by the wayside. The shop, opened in June, has been the means of reaching many to whom the Gospel was a new thing. I know of six natives and several Jews who have called repeatedly and whose attitude towards the Gospel seems to be changing. My last day at the depôt, before leaving for England, was November 9th. The daily sale of books was encouraging."

Mr. Chatfield conducted the English Service in Rabat, and also devoted himself to language study. Mrs. Chatfield has suffered from indifferent health, but she has earnestly supported her husband's work as far as she has been able.

Mr. Leslie Robinson, a more recent worker, was occupied with acquiring a fuller knowledge of the language in Tangier during the first few months of the year, continuing his studies in Salé for the remainder of the year under Mr. Enyart. His examination results have been very satisfactory. He also distributed and sold Scriptures and portions (nearly every sale being accompanied by a personal pressing home of the Gospel), took charge of the new Bible Depôt in Mr. Chatfield's absence, and visited the markets, giving special and definite witness to the Deity of our Lord, His atoning death, and His bodily resurrection. The polygot nature of our work is again illustrated by the fact that Mr. Robinson reports that the literature circulated was in classical and colloquial Arabic, Hebrew, French, Spanish and German. Meetings have also been held in Salé for British residents, an average of eight attending, including two Englishmen from the Foreign Legion.

After some years of devoted service as missionaries of the N.A.M., Mr. and Mrs. Fallaize are now carrying on their work as representatives of South Park Chapel, Ilford, and we cannot do better than quote the words written by Mr. Harvey Farmer in announcing their retirement: "It is with genuine regret we lose our brother's name and that of his wife from our list of workers. We are, however, very thankful that they 'look forward to some happy fellowship in the work of the Lord.' Our brother has been in association for many years with South Park Chapel, Ilford, and he feels, in common with his friends there, that it would be well for him to be more definitely their personal representative in Morocco. Such a position necessarily involves the relinquishment of his official connection with the North Africa Mission. The Lord of the Harvest be pleased to grant His prospering blessing upon the labours of these faithful messengers of the Gospel." Our friends left North Africa on furlough in the April of last year, and were thus able to take part in our May meetings and to assist us in other ways.

Taza

Miss Marston and Miss Chapman make Taza their head-quarters from whence they have itinerated. Some visits thus paid broke entirely new ground. Miss Marston reports: "Crowds of

men gathered round to hear the Gospel for the first time." Scripture portions in Arabic, Hebrew, Shilhab, Kabyle, French and Spanish were distributed.

Kabyle Work in France

We retain this title, as being more familiar to our friends; but since the effort to reach the Kabyles in France was commenced, it has been found that there are many other North Africans in that country. The missionaries in charge of this branch of our operations are Mr. and Mrs. Warren, and M. Blandenier, and they have a most useful helper in M. Hocart. A great deal of Mr. Warren's time during the early part of the year was occupied in a search for quarters. Small premises were at last found, and through the kindness of two sisters, after some alterations and repairs they were opened as the head-quarters of the work in Paris under the title of the *Foyer Nord Africain*. The methods of attracting the Kabyles and others to the Foyer and so bring them under the Gospel have been the dispensing of simple hospitality and the institution of educational classes, and these met for a time with considerable success. But there is a lack of stability in the North African character which has always to be reckoned with, and this is a deterrent to all such work. Nevertheless, many have had the Gospel clearly put before them, and some have seemed to be on the point of definite conversion. A monthly prayer meeting is held, and the interest of French Christians in the work is thereby aroused, and a French pamphlet on the needs of the North African has been widely circulated. Dr. Saillens and his students and others have continued their sympathetic help in various ways; but there is not a great concern as to the Kabyles on the part of French Christians generally. M. Hocart has devoted much time to the visitation of cafés where these Mohammedans are to be found, and has dealt personally with a large number. His report is very interesting, and generally encouraging.

M. Blandenier writes: "The year 1925, the first of the work among the North Africans of Paris and France, has permitted us to see the possibilities of this new work. During the first few months of the year I worked exclusively in Paris and its suburbs, but in June and in the autumn I began visiting the industrial centres, in which work I have been much encouraged. Towards the end of the year I also sold, in various languages, Gospels to other foreign workmen

who live in the same districts as the North Africans, thus killing two birds with one stone. In Paris and in the provinces the Gospel has been well received, and it is my conviction at the end of this first year, that in this new field of activity, by working in a continuous and methodical manner which will gain in depth, His Word will not return unto Him without producing much in French soil among these exiles from North Africa."

THE HOME STAFF AND FINANCE

The home-staff, under Mr. Harvey Farmer's direction, have laboured loyally for the Mission, and the Council recognise their faithful and prayerful service. Mr. Bowles was able to pay a visit to the field during the year, to the pleasure of the missionaries, and to the advantage of the Mission. A special word of thanks is due to Mrs. Harvey Farmer for her valued assistance in conducting meetings on behalf of the work. Miss Una Tighe of the Priory, Christchurch, has given another year of service to the *Workers' Union*, and the missionaries have again been cheered by the receipt of parcels of useful garments. The Council value this helpful ministry and will be thankful if other friends who can assist therein will communicate with Miss Tighe.

It is with gratitude to God that we record His goodness in laying it upon the hearts of His servants to contribute so largely and self-sacrificingly to this work. It will be seen that the total income for the year is £12,217 10s. 9d., and it is gratifying to note that this is an increase of £3,870 7s. 8d. over last year. Owing to the development of the work, however, the expenditure has correspondingly increased, and the gifts of God's people during 1925, generous as they were, fell short of the sum required by the amount of £528 15s. 2d. This shortage the Council felt might legitimately be met by a temporary overdraft from the designated funds.

We feel that we cannot but close on a note of urgency. There is pressing need for reinforcements on the field. Several stations are understaffed, and there are open doors everywhere. The days are waxing late; souls are passing into the darkness; the young lives are offering for service to carry the Gospel abroad, but cannot be sent until the means are at hand to send them. Will the readers of this report pray that God's people may be enabled to rise to the great opportunities, greater than ever before, in North Africa?

Disabled Missionaries' Fund

This fund, of which particulars are given below, has recently been made the nucleus of the Glenny Memorial Fund, the latter having been established for the twofold purpose of commemorating the life and labours of the late Mr. Glenny and of creating a fund from which the needs of sick or disabled missionaries may be met as far as possible.

To Balance on Deposit, Jan. 1st, 1926	£	s.	d.	By Balance on Deposit, Dec. 31st, 1925 ..	£	s.	d.
„ Donations per North Africa Mission	283	3	10		305	18	9
„ Interest on Deposit	10	0	3				
	12	14	8				
	<u>£305 18 9</u>				<u>£305 18 9</u>		

Our May Meetings

The industrial crisis through which the country recently passed had very far-reaching results, and few escaped its influence. In view of the large political issues involved, the fact that many of the religious meetings usually held in May suffered severely would no doubt be considered a minor matter. The Spring gatherings of the North Africa Mission were amongst those thus affected. Instead of a large audience comfortably filling the Great Hall at Cannon Street Hotel, we had an attendance easily accommodated in a side-room; and instead of three hundred sitting down to tea, we had but sixty-four. Nevertheless, the meetings were excellent in tone, and full of interest. The prayers were marked by fervour and freedom, the missionary addresses were earnest and instructive, and an atmosphere of spirituality and devotion was felt throughout.

The afternoon meeting was opened by prayer, led by **Mr. Venables**, after which **Mr. Harvey Farmer** referred to the loss which the Mission has sustained in the home-call of Mr. Glenny, and drew attention to the Glenny Memorial Fund—a fund which has been opened as an expression of thankfulness to God for the life and labours of our late beloved friend, to be used for the support (as far as it will allow) of sick or disabled missionaries. He also spoke of the needs of Tripoli, and of the Tangier Hospital, where a nurse is required. Tetuan, so adversely affected by the Riff war, was mentioned as a subject

for prayer, as were also the inhabitants of the Island of Djerba, where **Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Miles**, recently married, have been visiting and evangelising. Prayer was also asked for our ninety-two European missionaries, as well as for our native workers. Mr. Farmer thanked God that the receipts for the year had amounted to £12,217 10s. 9d., an advance of more than £3,000 on the previous year; but added that, encouraging as this was, the income had not been sufficient to meet the current expenses of the year.

Mr. Chatfield then spoke of the usefulness of the Gospel car in Morocco, by means of which they had been able to reach places hitherto untouched. The physical and spiritual need of the people was depicted, but we were gladdened to hear of their readiness to listen to the Gospel and to purchase the Scriptures. He referred to a Shilha-speaking tribe, whose religious knowledge consisted in acquaintance with the bare name of God and no more. These people the missionaries hope to reach. Beyond, there is a great stretch of country as yet untrodden by the feet of Christian messengers. He also referred to three great obstacles to the spread of the Gospel: unreasoning Moslem pride; deeply rooted sin, which produced weakness of character; and the fear of man.

Miss Buxton gave instances of the work of caring for the Riff children brought by their mothers to Tangier during the Riff war, and we were told the interesting details of one in particu-

lar, whose heart seemed truly touched by the love of Christ.

Mr. Long described the method by which Moslems were sought to be reached by means of the Bible Depôt in Tunis, and dwelt upon the need for a work of the Holy Spirit in conviction of sin. Instead of viewing it as a trifling misdemeanour which God will readily condone, they need to see it as it truly is—exceeding sinful.

Miss Martin spoke of the Italian work in Tunis, where three great religions are to be found—Judaism, Roman Catholicism and Mohammedanism, all keeping men and women in bondage. There is now in Tunis a Church of Italian Christians, having a membership of forty, while several are waiting for admission. Six were baptised last Easter. Miss Martin referred to the spiritual need amongst the Italian women and girls, mentioning that vanity and pride of dress are so great a snare to them. Many live in filthy hovels, and are utterly ignorant, yet come out dressed in the height of extravagance. We pray, as the Chairman said, that many may become the King's daughters, all glorious within.

Mr. Robinson gave an interesting account of his experiences in Morocco, particularly referring to the ignorance of the natives, the only education of many being a parrot-like ability to recite verses of the Koran, with no sense of their meaning.

In the absence of the advertised speaker, **Mr. Poole-Connor** gave a closing word on Judges xvi. 16: "Tell me, I pray thee, wherein thy great strength lieth." Samson's strength did not lie in any natural powers, but in the power of the Holy Spirit upon him—a power conditioned by his being a Nazarite unto God. So with the missionary. Whatever gifts and attainments he may have, his strength does not lie in them, but in the Holy Spirit's might, a power only to be known as he is content to be a true Nazarite—one separated from sin and to God.

After tea, at which about sixty-four friends sat down, the evening meeting was held, and following prayer and some introductory remarks by Mr. Farmer, Mr.

Long continued his illustrations of the inadequate conception which the Moslem has of sin. He mentioned the case of a Moslem who had recently assassinated a Frenchman amid circumstances of horror. Yet on the scaffold on which he was guillotined, he refused coffee as it was the fast month, and recited the Moslem creed, evidently convinced that by so doing he was assured of an entry into paradise.

Miss Martin again spoke of her work in the Italian quarter in Tunis, and gave instances of the intense hold which Mariolatry has over the people, they being taught to love Mary as we love the Lord Jesus Christ. There are even texts printed with the words, "Come unto Mary and she will give you rest." Mr. Farmer, as Chairman, in commenting on Miss Martin's address, gave further instances of similar teaching which he had seen in South America. He also spoke of Moslem superstition, mentioning the fact that in a Moslem saint's tomb some nine feet square, about fifty women may sometimes be seen lying with their heads touching the stone covering the saint, hoping that the virtue of his body will bring them help and healing.

Mr. Chatfield's address was largely to show that in spite of all difficulties, the Gospel is the power of God until salvation amongst the Arabs, and he gave two or three striking instances. Mr. Leslie Robinson followed in the same strain, and cited the case of a man who said to him quite recently, "Once I should have rejoiced to kill a Christian—now I am one myself." He also told the story of a native Christian who was persecuted, yet manifested a gracious and forgiving spirit, and in answer to prayer was preserved from the injustice of his fellow-countrymen. And were there more workers, there would be, under God's blessing, many more conversions.

Dr. Webb Anderson who, Mr. Farmer said, deserved the D.S.O. for so bravely coming to the meeting, gave the closing address in his own lively way; and he struck a very necessary note when he urged that the main work that we are called to do in the Mission Field is to



Native women going to the Cemetery.

[From a post card.]

preach the Gospel. Medical work is an important adjunct, but the Lord did not say, "Go and be a doctor"; He said, "Go and preach." Others lay stress on secular teaching; others again on social work; but God's method is preaching in the

power of the Holy Ghost; and there is a serious danger of being side-tracked from this. It was felt by all to be a timely reminder, and we are grateful to Dr. Webb Anderson for bringing it so forcibly before the meeting.

From The Secretary's Pen

The demands upon our space this month, even with eight extra pages, do not allow of much additional matter.

It is with profound regret we record the "Homecall" of another of our valued referees in the person of Prebendary H. E. Fox. He had reached the advanced age of eighty-four, and through his long life of indefatigable service he maintained a faithfully fearless testimony to "our Lord and His Bible." That was the title of one of many convincing messages which came from his versatile but consecrated pen. We shall miss his fellowship; but praise God for the support he unequivocally gave, not only to the N.A.M. but to all agencies which stood for the fundamental verities of our most

holy Faith. Our sincere sympathy goes out to Mrs. Fox and the family circle, and to the Council of the Bible League in the loss they have sustained in the passing of their honoured President.

There is always a large measure of sorrow when anyone has to retire from the front rank of the firing line. It is a comfort, however, to feel that the Captain of our Salvation has need for one of His young soldiers in another part of the one field. Miss Ethel M. Jennison of Algiers has had to relinquish her loved work on account of her condition of health. We pray that she may realise the strengthening touch of the Great Physician and that He may gird her with His own gladness for all He has of ser-

vice for her in the days that lie ahead. Her devotion to the work is seen from a remark in a recent letter: "Will you please always remember that, though not now officially one of the North Africa Missionaries, I am still one in heart and shall be only too delighted to do anything I can for the work."

Our friends will rejoice with us that the war in Morocco has practically come to an end. It is an inexpressible relief to feel that our beloved fellow-workers in Tetuan and other affected centres are now not in jeopardy of their lives from bomb or shell. We thank God most fervently for the magnificent courage He gave them to continue patiently in well doing, though surrounded by imminent dangers.

Once again we are able to look forward to the setting up of another little Christian home in Morocco. Miss Dorothy Saunders is to be married in the Lord to Don Pedro Padilla, of the Bible Society, on June 30th (D.V.). They will be in charge of the Spanish work in Tangier, and are looking forward to happy, helpful service together among those terribly needy people. We thank God for the record of these dear children of His love, and pray that the joy which is unspeakable and full of glory may be their abiding and strengthening portion. Don Pedro has

been a valued helper at the Spanish mission for years past, and he is highly esteemed in love for his work's sake. We look forward to the union proving blessedly fruitful among the Spanish flock at Tangier, and in the adding thereto of many precious trophies of the Holy Spirit's regenerating ministry.

About seventeen of the missionaries will be at home this summer, and we pray that the sojourn in the old country may prove thoroughly beneficial to spirit, mind and body. We would also specially remember those on the field that during these weeks of excessive heat they might be kept in health and prosper even as their souls prosper.

We look forward to seeing a goodly number of our friends at the Conventions at Heathfield, August 1st to 5th; and at Slavanka, August 21st to 28th. Prayer will be gratefully valued that the outcome may be definite blessing to North Africa as well as to those who attend: and also, that it may please God to so provide for His work as that existing activities may be efficiently maintained, and urgently needed developments may be made financially possible. May we not take to heart the word of our blessed Lord in John xv. 7—"If ye abide in Me and My words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will and it shall be done unto you."

"Heavy Laden" and "Bitter of Soul"

By MRS. SHORT

I have lived for twenty-six years in North Africa, but I do not remember ever meeting a *happy* Moslem woman. Some of the younger ones may be light-hearted and merry at times, but happiness!—that is indeed a stranger in these lands. It is the great privilege of the messengers of the Lord Jesus to be able to tell them of abounding, overflowing happiness in Him.

It is no uncommon sight, in our cold mountainous district, to meet women and girls of all ages and sizes coming back from the pine forests with tremendous loads of firewood on their backs—often seemingly more than they

are fit to carry. One day, when we had climbed high up, we met a pretty young woman with an unusually big load, and her husband marching by her just carrying the axe. We came upon them again as they were sitting down to rest, and entered into conversation with them. I suggested that, of course, they took turns at the wood-carrying; but not the man was delicate, and could not carry such burdens. Well, at any rate, he cut down the wood for her? That also was beyond his strength; he had simply come to look after her. We then heard that the firewood was for their own use, and that a baby son, Abraham, was eagerly

waiting his mother's return. I then told of a heavy load that she was bearing, far heavier than that load of wood—the load of sin; but before I could tell of Ilim "who bore our sins in His own body on the tree," she had risen to go, being anxious to reach home. My husband also added a word or two to the man while he was readjusting the wood. I felt sad as I watched her go away, bowed down under her wood, and thought of the other great burden she so little realised; while I, who had once been as heavily laden, stood upright and free.

One day I went to visit the house of one of our girls, and found the mother sitting on the floor looking wretched and miserable. On enquiry, she said she was ill. "Yes," I said "but not ill in body. This is heart-sickness." Amazed, she said, "Do you know about heart-sickness?" Then she told me of the husband who drank and beat her, and of her family cares. And what else could I tell her, but of the great Burden-bearer?

Another day it was an intelligent woman who was snapping at everybody near her. "What is the trouble?" I asked when a lull came. Pointing to a little girl, she told me that she was her child by a former husband, and that her present husband did not like the child. She seemed soothed and quieted as I spoke of eternal things, and invited me to go again, an invitation I gladly accepted.

One more case is that of a working woman who takes in washing, for which she is very

badly paid. She has four little girls, a son by a former husband and a bed-ridden mother. The home life is made bitter by the taunts of her husband, the wrong-doings of her son and the helplessness of her mother.

But the last case I have space to tell of made even us, who have to a certain extent grown accustomed to dreadful things, shrink inwardly at the cruelty and injustice of it. We went to visit a house to which we had been invited; and after giving our message, began to enquire as to the occupants of the different rooms. We were told that in one room was a young woman—though not too young to have had two or three children—shut up. Her husband was so jealous of her that he would not even allow her in the common court with the other women, but before he went out, shut her up in their one room, with a little friend or sister to keep her company, until he saw fit to come home and open the door. We went to the outside of the door, and spoke to the poor prisoner within, and to our amazement found that the room had no window, and only such light and air as could find its way through a hole in the ill-fitting door.

"Heaven-laden" and "bitter of soul" are indeed the women of these Mohammedan lands. We know of only one remedy for them, and of that we are seeking continually to tell them. We long that not only should they know of it, but gladly avail themselves of what is so freely offered to those who seek it.

The Trustees of the will of the late Mr. E. E. Glenny find that wrong impressions have got abroad concerning the extent to which the North Africa Mission benefits thereunder. So far as the specific bequest of cottages is concerned, the total net annual rental payable to the Mission is estimated at £200, and the proportion of the £500 which may be distributed per annum by the Trustees among the N.A.M. and other agencies will not exceed £100, £400 being earmarked for other designated spheres of Christian and missionary activity in Barking and the neighbourhood.

Home and Foreign Notes

THE MONTHLY PRAYER MEETING

The above will be held (D.V.) on the first **Thursday** of each month at 3.30 p.m. in the

Lecture Hall, John St. Chapel, just opposite our offices, 18 John St., Theobald's Rd., where friends will meet for tea at 3 o'clock. A hearty welcome is given to all who are able to attend.

MARRIAGE

At Sfax, on April 22nd, 1926, **Mr. R. S. Miles** and **Mademoiselle Marguerite Bureau** were united in marriage. The bride's late father, Pastor Bureau, and Madame Bureau were at one time on our missionary staff. The former for many years before his death ministered to the French Church in Sfax. Mr. and Mrs. Miles spent their honeymoon on the island of Djerba, where they found opportunity of distributing Gospels and tracts and had talks with some who had never before met a messenger of Christ. May the young couple be much blessed in their future service and testimony!

* * *

ARRIVALS

Miss A. Buxton and **Miss K. Reed** arrived from Tangier, **Miss E. Craggs** from Rabat, **Mr. L. Robinson** from Salé, on April 28th.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Long and **Miss J. Martin** arrived from Tunis, and **Miss Collings** from Kairouan on May 8th.

Miss L. R. Wholman arrived from Cherchell on May 16th.

Miss S. M. Denison arrived from Fez and **Miss E. Higbid** from Tetuan on May 4th.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Willson arrived from Djemâa Sahridj on June 3rd.

* * *

DEPARTURES

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Chatfield left for Salé on June 4th.

* * *

DEPUTATION NOTES

The **Deputation Secretary** has visited recently the following places:—Middlesborough (5 meetings), South Bank, Hinderwell, Grange-town, Heathfield (3 meetings), Southwark (2 meetings), Sidcup (4 meetings), Bayswater (Talbot Tabernacle, 3 meetings), Weston (3 meetings), Ludlow, Thornton Heath, Hook (3 meetings), Belmont Convention (6 meetings).

Forward engagements include Providence Chapel, Highbury Place (June 27th), Woking (June 30th), Grove Rd. Convention (July 4th-8th), Rotherhithe (July 6th), Hook (July 11th and 12th), Worthing (July 18th and 25th), Heathfield Convention (Aug 1st-5th), Brighton, Emmanuel Ch. (Aug. 8th, 11th, 15th, 18th, 22nd, 25th, 29th and Sept. 1st, N.A.M. Convention, Slavanka (Aug. 22nd-27th).

* * *

The **General Secretary** has been privileged to speak on 50 occasions—at Waltham Abbey, Stroud Green, Leytonstone, Westbury, Bristol, Birmingham, Great Malvern, Streatham, Shepherd's Bush, Birkenhead, Aberdeen, Inverness, Glasgow, Tunbridge Wells, Rusthall, Notting Hill, Westminster and Hyde Park.

Mrs. Harvey Farmer has had the privilege of addressing 7 meetings—at Marylebone, Waltham Abbey, Brixton, Rusthall, Buckhurst Hill and Victoria Park.

Owing to pressure on our space, three or four interesting accounts from the Field, of tours recently taken among the villages, have to be kept back until our next issue. By the aid of our motor-cars much more itinerant work can be undertaken than in former years, and we thank the Lord for thus opening up fresh districts in which His servants can scatter the Words of Life.

* * *

MOROCCO

In a recent circular letter from **Rabat, Mrs. Roberts** writes:—"During **Miss Craggs'** absence on furlough, I cannot attempt much visiting, for my hands are full with the dispensaries and gospel work. Attendances continue to increase. I have been comparing the numbers reached in 1924 from July to December with those from January to the middle of May this year. In 1924—157; this year—774. . . . In a village where I visit with medicines, I erect a long *kasba* (reed) with a piece of white material like a flag at the top. This can be seen from quite a distance, and they know as long as the flag is there they may get attention. Last week three women came from a distant village, having heard from a friend in this village that there was medicine to be had from us. . . . I find at times a great impatience at having to listen to the gospel, more especially among some of the bigoted village women, so I have started by singing gospel hymns. This has been successful so far; of course I stop to explain carefully the verses and give illustrations and texts. The wordless book is generally appreciated."

* * *

As mentioned in our last issue, we have just opened a new station at **Settat** in Morocco. The following extracts are taken from an interesting circular letter written by **Mrs. Fisher** "May 26th, 1926. We arrived here on the 4th of May about eight o'clock in the evening—two very weary travellers who had been alternately soaked to the skin (it was the time of the latter rains) and scorched dry by a fierce sun. We had travelled since early morning with one break for lunch, and it was with great thankfulness that we saw the town (?) of Settat ahead of us and realised that we were nearing home. . . . We hope to commence classes or to prepare for them next week. Already I have made friends with quite a number of children and I hope they will form the nucleus of the classes. . . . Our house is purely native; the rooms are long and narrow. Take eight steps by placing the heel close to the toe (as boys measure for sides), and you will get the width of the rooms, but of course they are much longer. No windows are on the outside of the house downstairs for fear of masculine eyes, but each window opens on to a central court unprotected from the rays of the sun. The rooms upstairs have windows, and from these one sees the huts of the natives, and then vast tracts of scorched, arid plain.

We have no garden, of course, but the usual flat roof. . . . Not many live in houses here. The round, mud hut with a roof of straw is the fashion. One wonders how it is possible to bring up a family in such a small compass, and yet it is possible, judging by the numbers of happy little youngsters running round in their scanty garments. . . . As far as we know the gospel has never been preached here. What wonderful opportunities lie ahead! I have given two gospels to an Arab who seems very anxious to know why we are here. He is an educated man, and will understand as far as head understanding goes, what he reads. Will you pray for him—the first to have God's Word here?"

* * *

Miss Knight and **Miss Hubbard** have been visiting the people of the Beni Maadan tribe, whose villages are within sight of Tetuan. These poor folk have lately suffered much at the hands of the "*Gibala*," who came down on them and set fire to their dwellings, stole their property and cut off the hands of some for the sake of the bracelets they wore. Miss Knight writes:—"Many of them fled to Marteen by the sea. . . . We thought we should like to go down there and see if there was anything we could do. . . . On arrival we soon found some, living in a big empty store quite close to the station. We soon got into conversation and went inside to see a sick child. They told us that the bread at first allowed them by the Government had been stopped and some of the women went out to pick up sticks to sell for money. . . . From there, we were guided to a poorer place where we sat and talked a little, giving medicine to one or two and a tract to a young man who could read. . . . For the most part they all seemed very apathetic, suffering their woes and afflictions stoically, but quite unprepared to receive anything at the hands of 'Christians.' At one place we were asked whether we were Jews or Christians. Miss Hubbard replied that we were English, which was translated for the benefit of an old woman who was somewhat deaf—"They are Nazarenes from the town." The ground is very hard, the people are encased in self-righteousness and self-satisfaction, but if we are 'alongsides with God, all things are possible': we shall find 'we are well able,' because He is going before."

* * *

ALGERIA

Mr. Short writes from **Tebessa**:—"We have been out this afternoon to an Arab 'farm-house'; a group of huts on the top of a hillock between two torrent beds—a little natural fortress some four miles distant. Last year we had met the owner on the track near there and he had invited us to visit him. He was out, but we were warmly welcomed and taken into one of the huts. At one time **Miss Clack** counted fourteen persons (apart from small children) and altogether, with those coming and leaving, we may have had some thirty

listeners. On the whole we had an attentive hearing. . . . Last night I used the lantern again as I had several country men in. They had been in the previous evening, having come to market from a distance of seventy miles. We made their acquaintance on a previous visit."

* * *

Miss G. Wilson, who went out to **Bougie** last autumn, writes from there in a recent letter:—"On Thursday last, we received the news that one of our girls was lying very ill. When **Mrs. Shorey** and I entered her home, we saw her lying on an old mattress in the corner of the room. The happy face, which we had seen so often in our classes, was still sweet, but there were the marked traces of approaching death upon it. She was unconscious, but when we began to sing softly one of our Kabyle hymns, she suddenly opened her eyes and tried to join in with us. When we had finished, she sank again into a state of coma. After a little time had elapsed, Mrs. Shorey repeated in Kabyle, 'Whosoever believeth on the Lord Jesus Christ shall be saved.' The dying girl opened her eyes and a wonderful smile lit up her whole face as she quietly said in a weak voice, 'It's true.' She died on Monday morning, and we have every reason to believe that she is with the Lord she loved. She was one of the most promising of our class, and we had hoped that she would have lived to come out boldly for the Lord Jesus Christ and be a witness among her own people, but our Lord knows best and He does all things well."

* * *

TUNISIA

From an interesting letter detailing a day's visit by motor-car to the town of El Djem, **Mr. Miles** writes from Sfax on May 18th:—"Coming out of the station yard I saw several Arab men sitting on the ground in the shade of a wall. Drawing near to them I was surprised to hear the old man in the midst shout out in Arabic, 'Welcome, I know what you are, and I know you have the book of Sidaa Aisa!' A very nice little chat followed with this man, and I found out that he lived at Sousse, and in past days had often read the Word of God with 'some man who used to live there and who taught *L'Ingeel*' (the Gospel). I was exceptionally glad to hear him say that he loved the Word of God and that in his house he had the entire Book of the *Tourat*, the Prophets and the Gospels. Of course, he meant he had the copy of the big Bible. He professed to love the Lord and, before the others, said as much. He was returning to Sousse that day. Had he really received Christ as his Saviour or not? 'The Lord knoweth them that are His.' The group listened well, and all who could read bought copies of the Arabic Gospel of John which I offered for four *sous*, telling them I did not sell for any profit, but it was a precious book and well worth paying the small price asked."

Daily Subjects for Praise and Prayer

1. For all the triumphs of the Gospel in North Africa during the past forty-five years.
2. For Moslem Work at Tangier—Medical, School, Meetings for Men and Boys, Itinerating, &c.
3. For Spanish Mission at Tangier—Day and Sunday Schools, Evening and other Classes. Visiting.
4. For Casablanca—Moslem Work and Italian Mission, Distribution of Scriptures, Gospel Car Work, Bible Depôt, Dispensary and Night Refuge.
5. For Tetuan—Visiting and Tract Distribution, Classes for Young People (Native and Spanish) and Adults, Sunday School and Meetings.
Praise that the Rifian war has practically come to an end; and that during its course the Lord preserved all our workers from the bombs and shells which fell in the city and round about.
6. For Settat—Dispensary, Visiting among the women and children.
Prayer for special help as the workers open up this new station: also for an educated Arab who has accepted some Scripture portions.
7. For Fez—Dispensary, Classes, Visiting, &c.
8. For Taza—Visiting, Itinerating, &c.
9. For Rabat and Salé—Itinerating, Visiting, &c.
Praise for the increased numbers reached by the gospel; and prayer that some of the women who receive medical help for their bodies may be led to the great Physician of souls for healing for their sin-sick souls.
10. For Cherchell—Carpet School, Classes for lads, women, girls and infants; Visiting, Itinerating Work, &c.
11. For Algiers—Visiting homes, cafés and villages, Classes and Meetings, Itinerating, &c.
12. For Bougie—Meetings and Classes for Kabyle men, boys and girls; Visiting and Itinerating.
Praise for a young member of the girls' class who died (as it is hoped) trusting in Christ (see page 71).
13. For Djemâa Sahridj—Home and School for girls, Day and Sunday Schools, Classes, Visiting, Itinerating, &c.
14. For Mekla—Classes and Meetings among Kabyles and French, Itinerating, &c.
15. For Azazga—Itinerating, Visiting, Classes for Europeans and Kabyles, &c.
16. For Tebessa—Bible Depôt, Classes and Visiting, &c.
17. For Bône—Classes, Visiting among women and children, &c.
18. For Moslem Work at Tunis—Bible Depôt, Meetings for Students and others, Classes for women and girls, Gospel Car Work, Work among British Sailors, &c.
Prayer for three men—a seeker after truth—a story-teller and musician from the Sahara—and a Jew.
19. For Italian and French Work at Tunis—Sunday and Weekday Services, Classes, Distribution of Scriptures, Itinerating and Village Work, &c.
20. For Nabeul—Classes, Visiting, &c.
21. For Kairouan—Classes, Visiting, &c.
22. For Sfax—Classes for Arabs and for European children, Visiting, &c.
23. For Tripoli—Dispensary, Visiting, &c.
24. For Paris—Visiting cafés, &c. Meetings for Kabyles.
25. For Converts, Native Helpers and Enquirers, and for Christian girls married to Moslems.
26. For the Council, and the Staff at Headquarters.
27. For fresh openings for Deputation work in different parts of the country; and for the Secretaries and Members of our Auxiliaries, Prayer and Workers' Union and Study Circles.
28. For increasing blessing on our Magazine, its Contributions and its Readers.
29. For the supply of all the needs, spiritual and temporal, of work and workers; also for more labourers to go forth, and more native helpers to be raised up, and for opening up of New Centres to the Gospel.
30. For workers on furlough, &c., and the children of missionaries.
31. For all endeavours by other Missions to glorify God throughout North Africa and in every other part of the Harvest Field.

LIST OF DONATIONS from May 1st to 31st, 1926

Continued from page ii of Cover

General Fund continued.		No. of Recl.	Amount.	No. of Recl.	Amount.	No. of Recl.	Amount.	No. of Recl.	Amount.	BELFAST AUXILIARY.		BARKING AUXILIARY.	
No. of Recl.	Amount.	22nd	£ s. d.	31st	£ s. d.	8th	£ s. d.	19th	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5027	5 0 0	8	10 0 0	5062	6 6 6	5735	17 0 0	5770	5 0 0	Mrs. BOLTON, Hon. Sec., Gordonville, Cragagh.		Mr. W. T. L. BUTLAND, Hon. Sec., 8 Sunningdale Avenue.	
17th	5 8	9	2 0 0	3	10 0 0	6	2 0 0	(k)	2 0 0	Des. Receipt, No. 5574, 5618, 5733		Des. Receipt, No. 5768	
34	3 0 0	25th	2 6 6	(l)	7 0 0	7	10 0 0	20th	1 0 0	Local		Local	
5	10 0 0	(x)	5 5 4	Pubns.	5 16 0	40	1 0 0	(l)	12 17 0	Rect. No. £ s. d.		Rect. No. £ s. d.	
6	10 0 0	33	5 4 2	£379	3 1	1	1 0 0	5	4 0 0	79 1 0 0		4 1 0 0	
7	1 0 0	4	3 2 2	DESIGNATED FUND				12th	5 0 0	80 10 0 0		5 1 0 0	
8	5 0 0	5	2 0 0	No. of Recl.	Amount.	3	2 6 6	6	2 10 0	1 13 16 6		4 5 7	
9	8 0 0	26th	1 0 0	May 1st	£ s. d.	4	8 0 0	8	1 1 0 0	2 5 0		6 13 19 4	
10	2 2 0	6	1 0 0	3716	1 0 0	5	11 18 6	(m)	1 15 0 0	3 2 2 0 0		7 18 5	
1	1 0 0	7	5 4 2	7	1 0 0	6	6 0 0	80	10 0 0	4 1 10 0		5 5 0 0	
2	5 0 0	8	10 0 0	8	1 0 0	7	20 0 0	1	5 15 0 0	5 5 0 0		£16 4 4	
3	3 0 0	9	10 0 0	May 1st	£ s. d.	8	1 0 0	22nd	10 0 0	6 1 10 0		Previously	
p)	2 0 0	27th	5 0 0	3716	1 0 0	9	3 0 0	2	10 0 0	£35 3 6		ack'd. 13 11 1	
q)	1 10 0	(y)	1 0 0	7	1 0 0	13th	3 0 0	25th	5 10 0	Formerly		£29 15 5	
r)	3 3 0	41	5 0 0	8	3 0 0	9	3 13 3	3	5 10 0	ack'd. 29 18 6			
19th	8 0 0	2	5 0 0	3rd	3 0 0	1	15 3 3	4	2 6 6				
8	1 0 0	3	10 0 0	9	3 0 0	2	5 6 2	5	5 0 0				
9	1 0 0	(z)	3 3 8	29	1 0 0	3	10 0 0	6	15 0 0				
10	1 0 0	(a)	10 0 0	(g)	5 9 0 0	4	10 0 0	(n)	15 6 6				
s)	3 1 1	28th	7 6 6	(h)	5 0 0 0	5	5 0 0 0	26th	17 0 0				
t)	5 17 8	46	8 8 0	23	10 0 0	6	2 0 0 0	88	1 0 0 0				
13	5 0 0	(b)	4 0 0	4th	2 0 0 0	7	1 0 0 0	9	1 0 0 0				
4	5 0 0	48	1 0 0	5	4 0 0	60	5 5 0 0	(o)	29 12 0				
20th	1 0 0	9	1 0 0	6	10 0 0	1	1 0 0 0	27th	10 0 0				
5	1 0 0	31st	5 0 0	7	10 0 0	2	1 10 0 0	28th	10 0 0				
u)	1 15 0	50	10 6 8	8	1 0 0 0	14th	2 0 0 0	91	10 0 0				
17	2 0 0	1	10 6 8	9	5 0 0	3	10 0 0	31st	3 0 0 0				
8	1 0 0	(o)	2 0 0 0	5th	5 0 0	(i)	15 0 0	(p)	3 0 0 0				
21st	1 0 0	(d)	15 0 0	6th	7 6 6	15th	1 0 6 6	3	15 0 0				
9	1 0 0	54	10 0 0	30	10 0 0	65	1 0 6 6	4	10 0 0				
10	5 0 0	5	1 0 0 0	7th	1 0 0 0	(j)	3 0 0 0	5	5 0 0 0				
1	2 2 0	6	4 0 0	10	10 0 0	17th	3 0 0 0	6	2 6 6 0				
2	2 10 0	7	2 0 0 0	31st	5 0 0 0	(k)	1,000 0 0	(q)	1,000 0 0				
v)	1 3 8	8	3 0 0	2	1 0 0 0	67	5 0 0 0	41,270	2 3				
4	5 0 0	(e)	4 5 0 0	3	10 7 0 0	8	16 4 4	Sundries	308 13 7				
w)	2 15 0	60	8 6 6	8th	1 0 0 0	19th	10 0 0	£1,578	15 10				
16	2 0 0	1	18 6 6	4	1 0 0 0	9	10 0 0						

SUMMARY	
May, 1926.	
General Fund ..	£379 3 1
Designated Fund ..	1,578 15 10
	£1,957 18 11
TOTALS	
Jan. 1st to May 31st, 1926.	
General Fund ..	£2,295 16 0
Designated Fund ..	3,227 11 1
	£5,523 7 1

(a) Nailsea. (b) Friends at Staveley. (c) Boxholders at Woodford. (d) Union Hall, Hulme. (e) New Rd., Dagenham S. Sch. (f) Annesland Hall. (g) Stroud Green Bapt. Ch. (h) Cripples' Inst. (Girls) Bellast. (i) Merleswood Girls' Cl. (j) Malvern. (k) Welcome Miss., Heathfield. (l) Newton Heath Evang. Ch. (m) Miss. Room, Bath. (n) Grangetown Miss. (o) Boxholders at C-cum-Hardy. (p) Belmont Free Ch. S. Sch. (q) Miss. Hall, Chepstow. (r) Bristol Conv. (s) Whitstable Aux. (t) Hitherfield Hall. (u) Boxholders at Dagenham. (v) Legacy. (w) Clifton, Beds. (x) Trinity Rd. Chapel. (y) Old Aberdeen Miss. (z) Harrogate Prayer Circle. (a) Bromley Junior Crusaders. (b) Theodore Rd. Bapt. Ch. (c) Emmanuel Ch., Birkenhead. (d) South Bank Miss. (e) Boxholders at Reen. Hall (f) Gospel Hall, Hedgerley Corner (g) Westwell Women's B. Cl. (h) Bewdley Bapt. Ch. (i) Anon., Tunis. (j) Victoria Hall S. Sch. (k) Devonshire Sq. Bapt. Ch. (l) Boxholders at Ascot. (m) Boxholders at Frant. (n) Friends at Clayton-le-Moors. (o) Friends at Harrogate. (p) Friends at Tunbridge Wells. (q) "Two of the Lord's Children."

N. A. M. CONVENTIONS.

AUGUST CONVENTION AT "SLAVANKA"

(Southbourne, Bournemouth, Hants)

August 21st to 28th.

Speakers: REV. W. WEAVER EVANS, MR. HARVEY FARMER, MR. POOLE-CONNOR, and others.

Terms **8s. 6d.** per day for not less than five days.

Friends desiring accommodation should apply, as soon as possible, to the Deputation Secretary, N.A.M., 18, John Street, London, W.C.1.

OTHER CONVENTIONS.

WODFORD. Grove Road Mission, July 3rd to 8th.

Speakers: PASTORS R. WRIGHT HAY, HENRY OAKLEY, HARVEY FARMER, E. J. POOLE-CONNOR, and MONTAGU GOODMAN, Esq.

ATHFIELD. Welcome Mission, August 1st to 5th.

Speakers: PASTORS HARVEY FARMER, E. J. POOLE-CONNOR, and others.

THE NORTH AFRICA MISSION

Founder—Mr. EDWARD H. GLENNY
(WITH MR. GEO. PEARSE AND DR. GRATTAN GUINNESS)

COUNCIL OF DIRECTION

F. R. ARCHER, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.
HARVEY FARMER, 18, John St., W.C.1.
J. W. GORDON-OSWALD, Beaulieu, Inverness-shire.
V. G. LEVETT, 7, Austin Friars, E.C.
H. LEWIS, Bickley, Kent.

Dr. F. E. MARSH, Woodford.
E. T. MORRIS, Letchworth.
PASTOR H. OAKLEY, Balham.
PASTOR E. POOLE-CONNOR, Tankerton.
PASTOR PERCY SMART, Crouch End, N.

PASTOR R. WRIGHT HAY, W. Ealing.

Hon. Treasurer

J. W. GORDON-OSWALD, Esq.

Hon. Medical Adviser

W. LOUDON STRAIN, M.B., C.M.

General Secretary

MR. HARVEY FARMER.

Bankers

BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED,
148, Holborn, London, E.C.1.

Hon. Oculist

HORATIO MATTHEWS, M.D.

Deputation Secretary

PASTOR E. POOLE-CONNOR.
MR. I. E. BOWLES (Deputy Assistant Secretary),

Auditors

MESSRS. HILL, VELLACOTT & Co.,
Finsbury Circus House, Blomfield Street, London, E.C.2.

OFFICE OF THE MISSION

18, JOHN STREET, BEDFORD ROW, LONDON, W.C.1.

REFEREES

PASTOR H. TYDEMAN CHILVERS, Metropolitan Tabernacle.
PASTOR D. J. FINDLAY, J.P., Glasgow.
REV. WILLIAM HOUGHTON, B.D., Exmouth.
LORD MACLAY of Glasgow, LL.D.

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 Barclays Bank Limited, 148, Holborn, London, E.C.1, or into any of its branches.

LOCATION OF MISSIONARIES

MOROCCO		Algiers		TUNISIA	
	Date of Arrival.	Salé	Date of Arrival.	Bougie	Date of Arrival.
Tangier					
Miss J. JAY	Nov., 1885	Mr. A. E. CHATFIELD ..	Nov., 1922	<i>Kabyle Work—</i>	
Mrs. E. A. SIMPSON ..	Mar., 1898	Mrs. CHATFIELD	Nov., 1922	Mr. A. R. SHOREY	Nov., 1902
Miss M. M. GLEN (<i>Associate</i>)	Jan., 1913	Mr. L. ROBINSON	Nov., 1924	Mrs. SHOREY	Oct., 1904
Dr. JAS. A. LILEY	Nov., 1919			Miss G. WILSON	Oct., 1925
Mrs. J. A. LILEY	Nov., 1919	ALGERIA			
Miss A. BUXTON	April, 1919	Cherebell			
Miss E. D. BOWEN	Feb., 1923	Miss K. W. JOHNSTON ..	Jan., 1892	Mr. E. E. SHORT	Feb., 1899
Miss K. REED	April, 1922	Miss E. TURNER	Jan., 1892	Mrs. SHORT	Oct., 1899
<i>Spanish Work—</i>		Mons. P. NICOLLE	Dec., 1914	Madame E. PAGES (<i>Associate</i>)	June, 1924
Miss D. SAUNDERS	Dec., 1922	Miss L. R. WHOLMAN ..	April, 1922	Miss A. CLACK	Jan., 1924
Miss G. DAVIES	Oct., 1925	Miss D. POVOAS	Nov., 1922	Bône	
Casablanca		TUNISIA			
Miss C. S. JENNINGS ..	Mar., 1887	Tunls			
Miss F. M. BANKS	May, 1888	<i>Algiers</i>			
Mr. C. C. GABRIEL	Dec., 1919	<i>Kabyle Work—</i>			
Mrs. GABRIEL	Feb., 1920	Mons. E. CUENDET	Sept., 1884	Mr. A. V. LILEY	July, 1885
Miss M. W. ROSS	Nov., 1920	Madame CUENDET	Sept., 1885	Mrs. LILEY	July, 1913
Tetuan		Mrs. A. ROSS	Nov., 1902	Miss H. M. M. TAPP	Oct., 1903
Miss A. G. HUBBARD ..	Oct., 1891	Miss D. OAKLEY	Nov., 1921	Mr. E. J. LONG	Feb., 1923
Miss A. M. KNIGHT	Oct., 1899	Djemâa Sabridj			
<i>Spanish Work—</i>		<i>Kabyle Work—</i>			
Miss E. HIGBID	April, 1921	Miss E. J. C. COX	May, 1887	Mr. E. J. LONG	Jan., 1924
Miss E. HARMAN	Oct., 1921	Miss K. S. SMITH	May, 1887	Mr. C. MORRIS	Oct., 1924
Settat		Mlle. E. M. S. DEGËNKOLW	Oct., 1913	<i>Italian Work—</i>	
Miss E. K. ALDRIDGE ..	Dec., 1891	Miss M. WIDMER	Nov., 1920	Miss G. E. PETTER	Oct., 1913
Mrs. E. L. FISHER	Oct., 1922	Miss H. SMITH	Mar., 1925	Miss K. M. E. GOTELEE ..	April, 1920
Fez		Miss C. STUCK	Mar., 1925	Miss J. E. MARTIN	Oct., 1922
Miss S. M. DENISON ..	Nov., 1893	Mekla			
Miss I. C. DE LA CAMP ..	Jan., 1897	<i>Kabyle Work—</i>			
Miss L. F. EVANS	Nov., 1921	Mr. A. G. WILLSON	Oct., 1922	Signor A. FINOTTO	Oct., 1923
Miss L. A. Y. MEYER ..	Oct., 1925	Mrs. WILLSON	Oct., 1922	Signora FINOTTO	Oct., 1923
Taza		Mr. R. TWADDLE	Oct., 1924	Nabeul	
Miss F. E. S. MARSTON ..	Nov., 1895	Azazga			
Miss A. CHAPMAN	Oct., 1911	<i>Kabyle Work—</i>			
Rabat		Mr. S. ARTHUR	Dec., 1913	Kalrouan	
Mrs. F. K. ROBERTS	Dec., 1896	Mrs. ARTHUR	Sept., 1923	Miss I. M. DAVIS	Oct., 1920
Miss E. CRAGGS	Oct., 1912	Miss L. M. PISON	Nov., 1916	Miss E. M. TILNEY	Mar., 1920
Miss I. DEW	Feb., 1924	Miss C. ELLIOT	Nov., 1919	Miss R. COLLINGS	Nov., 1923
		Mr. C. R. MARSH	Oct., 1925	Stax	
		TRIPOLI			
		<i>Kabyle Work—</i>			
		PARIS			
		Mr. W. REID	Dec., 1892	Mr. T. J. P. WARREN	Feb., 1911
		<i>Algiers</i>			
		<i>Tunls</i>			
		<i>Bône</i>			
		<i>TUNISIA</i>			
		<i>Tunls</i>			
		<i>Nabeul</i>			
		<i>Kalrouan</i>			
		<i>Stax</i>			
		<i>TRIPOLI</i>			
		<i>PARIS</i>			

AT HOME.—Mrs. BOLTON, Miss A. BOLTON, Miss M. L. EASON, Miss R. O. HODGES (*Egypt*), Miss L. READ, Mrs. REID, Miss THOMASSEN (*Norway*). New Workers, Miss M. E. BOLTON, Miss B. ELLIS, Miss P. LAMB (*Language Study at Tabarouth*).