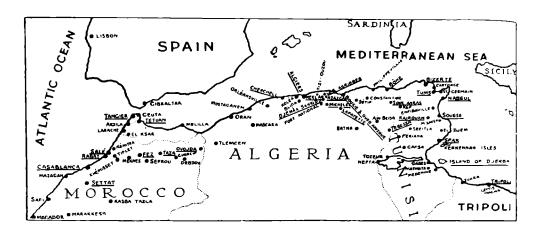


Office of the Morth Africa Mission:

34, Bisham Gardens, Highgate, LONDON, N.6

PICKERING & INGLIS, 14, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. 4 and 229, Bothwell Street, Glasgow
ONE SHILLING PER ANNUM, POST FREE



MAP OF NORTH AFRICA SHOWING NORTH AFRICA MISSION STATIONS

Estimated Populations: Morocco over 7,000,000, Algeria 6,000,000, Tunisia nearly 2,000,000. Tripoli 1,300,000

## LOCATION OF MISSIONARIES

MOROCCO	ALGERIA	Bône
Tangier	Cherchell	Miss H. Granger Oct., 1886
		Mrs. Fisher Oct., 1922
	Miss K. W. JOHNSTON Jan., 1892	Miss V. Houghton (Associate) Nov., 1932
	Miss E. Turner Jan., 1892	6.1
	Miss L. R. WHOLMAN April, 1922	Saida
	Miss E. F. Collins Feb., 1927	Signor A. FINOTTO Oct., 1923
Miss J. Short July, 1932	Mr. L. J. Bocking Oct., 1928	Signora Finotto Oct., 1923
Spanish Work-	Mrs. Bocking Oct., 1928	
Señor PRDRO PADILLA June, 1926	Algiers	
Señora D. Padilla Dec., 1922	Kabyle Work-	TUNISIA
Casablanca	Mons, E. CUENDET Sept., 1884	Tunis
	Madame CUENDET Sept., 1885	Mr. E. E. SHORT Feb., 1899
	Miss E. J. Cox May, 1887	Mrs. Short Oct., 1899
Miss F. M. BANKS May, 1888	Miss К. Sмітн Мау, 1887	Miss H. M. M. TAPP Oct., 1903
Mr. C. C. GABRIEL Dec., 1919	Mrs. A. Ross Nov., 1902	Miss E. L. BROOKES Mar., 1932
Mrs. Gabriel Feb., 1920	Mr. G. K. GILLOTT Mar., 1929	Miss M. W. Jones Mar., 1932
Miss M. W. Ross Nov., 1920	Mrs. Gillott Mar., 1929	Mr. F. Ewing May, 1932
Miss C. A. Bowring Sept., 1930	Miss D. WARD May, 1929	
<b>.</b>	1	
Tetuan Oct 1991	Djemâa Sahridj and Michelet	
Miss A. G. Hubbard Oct., 1891	Kabyle Work-	
Miss A. M. KNIGHT Oct., 1899	Miss M. Winner Nov., 1920	Italian Work—
Miss E. E. J. BRADBURY Nov., 1929	Mr. A. G. WILLSON Oct., 1922	Miss G, E, PETTER Oct., 1913
Miss E. Low Sept., 1931	Mrs. Willson Oct., 1922	Miss K. M. E. GOTELEE April, 1920
Spanish Work-	Miss E. Fearnley Mar., 1929	Miss J. E. MARTIN Oct., 1922
Miss E. Highid April, 1921	Miss M. Fearnley Mar., 1929	Nabeul
Miss E. HARMAN Oct., 1921	Miss L. M. Fison Nov., 1919	Mr. C. Morriss Oct., 1924
<b>-</b>	Mile, A. Rocchietti Oct., 1931	Mrs. Morriss Nov., 1927
Setlat April 1010	Azazga and Les Agribbes	Miss A. CLACK Jan., 1924
Miss A. Buxton April, 1919	Mr. S. Arthur Dec., 1913	
Miss K. Reed April, 1922	Mrs. ARTHUR Sept., 1923	Sousse
_		Mr. E. J. Long Feb., 1923
Fez	Miss C. Elliot Nov., 1919	Mrs. Long Jan., 1924
Miss S. M. Denison Nov., 1893	Bougie and Oued-Amizour	Slax and Gabes
Miss I, C. DE LA CAMP Jan., 1897	Mr. A. R. SHOREY Nov., 1902	Mrs. F. M. WEBB Oct., 1899
Dr. Jas. A. Liley Nov., 1919	Mr. R. TWADDLE Oct., 1924	
Mrs. J. A. Liley Nov., 1919	Mrs. Twaddle Oct., 1925	Djerba 1000
m 10.11	Mile, E. M. S. DEGENKOLW Oct., 1913	Miss E. M. TILNEY Mar., 1920
Taza and Oudjda	Lafayette, Batna and Tiaret	
Miss E. K. ALORIDGE Dec., 1891	Mr. C. R. Marsh Oct., 1925	TRIPOLI
Miss F. E. S. MARSTON Nov., 1895	Mrs. Marsii Oct., 1925	
Miss A. Chapman Oct., 1911	Мг. С. Соок Oct., 1929	Mr. W. Reid Dec., 1858
C	Mrs. Соок Dec., 1929	
Guercif		PARIS
Mrs. E. A. Simpson Mar., 1898	Mrs. Wigg Nov., 1921	
Miss E. Chaggs Oct., 1912		Mr. T. J. P. WARREN Feb., 1911
D. 1	Tebessa	MIS, WARREN Feb 1925
Rabat	Miss L. F. Evans Nov., 1921	MODS. ID. HOCART Teb.,
Mrs. F. K. Roberts Dec., 1890	Miss D. Povoas Nov., 1922	Miss A. Stoneham Oct., 1941

AT HOME -Miss M. Archer, Mis. Bolton, Miss A. Bolton, Miss I. Dew, Miss E. Heath, Miss G. G. Adams, Miss L. Read, Miss R. O. Hodges, Mr. and Mis. R. S. Miles.

NEW WORKER -- Miss M. G. Ross,

LANGUAGE STUDY, PARIS -- Mr. C. W. PROCTER and Miss G. E. Duffen.



"Let not . . . your diviners . . . deceive you." Jer., 29.8.

A TUNISIAN FORTUNE-TELLER
PRACTISING DIVINATION BY MEANS OF SAND.

# A Striking Story of Conversion.

During the recent visit of the Deputation from the Council to North Africa, they were told the story of the conversion of a Kabyle. It was felt to be so evidently a work of grace, and was of so encouraging a nature, that the missionaries were asked to furnish some details for publication. The following account is drawn up from material supplied by Mr. A. Shorey, our senior missionary at Bougie, who, with Mr. Twaddle, was the means of awakening the brother referred to.

In the Bougie district of Kabylia there lives a certain Kabyle, between thirty and forty years of age, who is able to read Arabic and is well versed in the Koran and other Arabic literature. Into this man's possession there came some Christian tracts, which he read and found good. although he was at first prejudiced against them, as emanating from one who was an "unbeliever," that is, a non-Moslem. Later, he was presented with a copy of Matthew's Gospel, and the reading of this both attracted and disturbed him. even broke his sleep at nights. What if its statements and teachings were true? And what if he were to die without being saved? He prayed much and earnestly, crying to God to guide him, "as a driver guides an automobile which otherwise knows not which way to go." While in this condition he had a vivid dream, in which he saw one coming to him bearing bread and wine and bidding him continue to read the Gospel. Not only did he do this, but commenced to study the Koran and the Arabic Bible side by side. His conviction of the errors of Islam and the truth of the Christian Scriptures steadily He was particularly shocked at what he read of the domestic life of Mohammed, and was not satisfied with the usual Moslem explanation that as he was a prophet God permitted him special favours. On the other hand, some tracts issued by the Nile Mission Press, and one in particular entitled "Ghulam Jabbir's Renunciation," greatly helped him; and he afterwards declared that "Whoever reads that tract must surely become a Christian."

As a result of his study and prayers, and under the Holy Spirit's leading, he became a convinced believer in the Lord Jesus. His first inclination was to be a secret disciple, but our Lord's words, "Whosoever shall confess Me before men

him will I confess before My Father which is in heaven," led him to see the necessity for an open stand. He has therefore testified to his fellow-Kabyles as well as to Arabs. Some of the former, he declares, are convinced of the truth of the Gospel. He speaks of a Sheik (a Moslem religious leader) who believes but dares not openly confess. Contrary to the usual experience he says that he finds educated Arabs are more open to listen than his own countrymen.

Needless to say, he has had to endure opposition. When he first became a Christian, his wife turned against him, and his mother threatened to disinherit him. To this threat he replied, "Thank God I have an inheritance in heaven." after a time both mother and wife ceased to oppose him, and are now, it is hoped, genuine fellow-believers. In his business affairs also he has experienced hindrance, followed by blessing. The religious leader of his district forbade any Kabyle labourer to work for him, or any fellow-tradesmen to buy from him. Being of a sturdy character he was not daunted, but secured workmen from another tribe, and carried his oil and wool to more distant markets. The prospering blessing of God has followed him and he has done better in his business since he became a follower of Christ than before his conversion.

As a believer in the Lord Jesus Christ he has naturally been interested to note what is said concerning Him in the Koran. Two such passages he is accustomed to quote when speaking to Moslems; one being the statement that our Lord "was famous in this world and in the world to come and is one of those near to God," and the other that in which it is declared that God said, "O Jesus, I will cause Thee to die and will take Thee up unto Me, and will deliver Thee from the unbelievers,

and will place those that follow Thee above the unbelievers until the day of resurrection." It is interesting to note that certain Scriptures have specially appealed to him, amongst them being the 22nd Psalm, Isaiah 52 and 53, and certain verses in the New Testament, such as John 5.24, Matthew 5.11, 43,44, and 11.28-29, and so on. As these portions of Scripture are so distinctively Christian and so different from the teachings of Islam, they are a manifest indication of

the Holy Spirit's influence upon his mind and heart.

We are sure that our readers will remember this brother in prayer. He suffers, as do most of the converts, from spiritual isolation, being only able to see the missionaries very occasionally. There are, moreover, difficulties and temptations besetting new believers in North Africa, to which many in the homeland are entire strangers. The knowledge of such facts calls for our sympathy and intercession.

# The Feast of Sheep-Killing.

One of the Moslem Festivals is known as the Ain'l'Kebir, and culminates in the slaughter of, and feasting upon, a sheep. It is supposed to be in commemoration of Abraham's sacrifice of Isaac—or, as Moslems say, Ishmael. In the following brief article Mr. Robinson describes the Feast as it is now observed.

Even though one may not follow the Moslem Calendar very closely it is impossible for this feast to draw near without its approach being made known. As of old, "the bleating of the sheep" tells its own story.

Days, and even weeks, before the feast is due, men begin to trade in sheep. Every householder becomes interested in the prices of the market, the business of which is thereby stimulated, and as the day approaches the demand grows greater. Every family must have a sheep to kill, and only the very poor resort to buying the cheaper goats. Those who have no money will give the very clothes they wear to secure an animal; and even the street beggar may be heard crying, "Who will give me, in God's Name, an alms towards a sheep?" As the feast lasts a week, rich people will purchase several; and the value of the animal as a food seems to take precedence of any importance which it has as a religious sacrifice.

Unusual sights may be observed at this time. The unemployed gain a few pence by driving sheep purchased to the houses of their new owners. Only one who has seen a man taking a sheep out of a flock and attempting to drive it can know what this means. The creature is pushed, dragged and beaten; sometimes the animal's back legs are lifted and it

is propelled like a wheelbarrow. When this fails to induce progress it is taken home on the shoulders or slung across a donkey's back.

At last the day of the slaughter arrives, and one is thankful that death will end the misery of these poor tormented creatures. In preparation, men have been earning small coins by grinding knives at the street corners; and now each householder, with the whole family standing round, takes the sharpened weapon in his hand and, pronouncing the name of Allah, slays the victim, shedding all its blood upon the Then its flesh is prepared and eaten. It is difficult to describe the fanaticism of the Mohammedans during the feast. Possibly they believe, as they are taught, that they are pleasing God by the slaughter of the creature and that its death is in some way making atonement for them; yet, sad to say, when told about the Lamb of God whose blood was once for all shed for the remission of sins, they utter the oft-repeated denial, "He did not die, He was not crucified, but one in His likeness." According to Moslem law this sacrifice of the sheep must be repeated continually, and even then they are told it will never completely take away their sin. Oh, that they might believe in the one sacrifice for sins for ever, made by L. V. Robinson. the Son of God!

# The Desert Shall Rejoice.

The Barbary States—the sphere of the North Africa Mission—are bounded on the north by the Mediterranean, the "Great Sea" of the Bible. To their south lies the great Sahara, a vast stretch of desert sand. But throughout it there are oases, where human habitation, and human need, may be found. In the following article Miss Evans, of Tebessa, tells of a visit to one such.

Many people when thinking of North Africa immediately connect it with the desert. As a matter of fact, the work of our Mission is in the Barbary States, which lie between the sea and point of view of scenery, but we were much interested to see, every now and again, great piles of masonry-Roman ruins of nearly twenty centuries ago. We could not help wondering why

the Cross (or, rather, those who called themselves Christians) had been so woefully defeated by the Crescent, and when the standard of Christ would again triumphantly be set up in these lands.

The last thirty miles was across what is called "The Plain of the Sahara," which stretched away to the horizon, and under the strong sunlight the sand appeared like the sea. We thought we should never arrive at our objective (the journey had taken much longer than the chauffeur had predicted) but at last there was a break in this sea of sand and quite suddenly we found ourselves at the top of a ravine in which the oasis was nestling.

The car put us down at the upper part of Negrine, where was the French school, the Customs House and one or two catés. We were

eager to get down to Negrine proper and our chauffeur offered to be our guide. The path took us down steeply for a quarter of a mile or so and then brought us to the streets of the



Photo by

[Miss V. Houghton. In the Desert.

Cliffs of Solidified Sand.

the great Sahara, and usually the missionaries are a long way from the latter. Tebessa is often spoken of by the French as "The Gate of the Desert," and it is, indeed, desert-like in its barrenness, but it is not the desert proper.

Since I first came to this land, nearly twelve years ago, I have always hoped to visit the real sandy desert. A fortnight ago my wish was granted. Four of us, Mrs. Fisher, Miss Houghton, Miss Povoas and myself, went to the oasis of Negrine, which is about 100 miles due south of Tebessa.

By the generosity of friends we were able to hire a car, which was a necessity, as there was no public conveyance to be had. It was not, of course, a Rolls-Royce de Luxe, but it had four wheels, seating accommodation, and, we were assured, a strong engine. This latter was most important as the road most of the way was only a piste and very rough indeed. Once or twice, as we got within thirty miles of our destination, we nearly stuck

fast in the soft sand or the dry river-beds. The ride was not very thrilling from the



Photo by

Yous Koub. Homes built of Mud and Solidified Sand.

" town." They were of soft sand, and were lined on either side by houses and little low

shops, built of the same material solidified. So picturesque they looked. There was quite a maze of these little streets, and I should think that the inhabitants numbered several thousands.

The men and boys stared at us very curiously and somewhat lazily at first, but when we began to offer them Scriptures, they soon woke up and were most eager for something to read. Most of them were readers, and we were surprised to find, knew French as well as Arabic. We were all kept quite busy for some time distributing Gospel portions and tracts, praying as we did so that the Lord would watch over His Word and cause it to bring forth abundant fruit. One man very kindly took us into a house. It was full of interesting objects, too numerous to be mentioned here. The woman was bright and intelligent; she listened interestedly as, in a few words, we tried to show her the way of salvation. There was only time to visit one more house. We were so sorry, as doors were open on every hand. Alas, "time and tide wait for no man." We had not



Photo by [Miss Houghton. The Oasis, Negrine.

yet had our dinner, so the man who had taken us to the houses kindly conducted us to a pretty spot among the gardens. He stood and kept guard, lest any inquisitive boys, or those anxious to have books, should bother us whilst we ate.

He was very polite and helpful; in fact, all the men were most respectful.

As we sat and ate our meal, we had time to observe some of the beauty of our surroundings; the graceful palm trees, the fruit trees gay with



Photo by] [Miss Houghton

Men at Negrine pressing round Miss Povoas
for Scriptures.

Mrs. Fisher in the foreground.

blossom and the little rivulets winding in and out amongst the gardens; the whole set like a jewel in the ravine of tawny-coloured sand-rock. We could not linger long or take a walk around, as we longed to do—we had to get back to the car as soon as possible. Even then we did not get home until long after dark, very tired but very grateful for the privilege of having taken the Gospel to a place where, as far as we knew, no missionary had ever been.

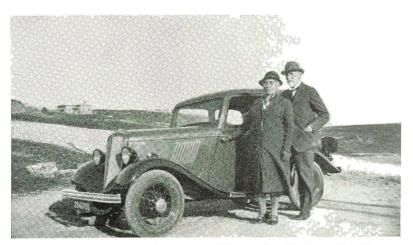
When looking back over the events of that day I could not help thinking how that apparently endless plain was a picture of the years of seemingly fruitless toil among these people. But the plain did end, and we found an illustration of the divine promise in the beauty of the oasis. Even so shall we see it in the hearts of men. There will come a turning to the Lord, and we shall surely see that "the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose." Praise be to His holy name!

## Secretary's Notes.

During the recent visit of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon-Oswald to Tunis they rendered the Mission a great service by very generously replacing the outworn Mission car, previously used there, by a new "Ford Eight." Remembering how very great an asset a motor-car is in a land of such vast distances as North Africa, we are specially grateful to our Treasurer for this most useful gift. In view of the "much service" which it will be called to render, it has been named "Martha." Friends of the Mission will be glad to have an opportunity of seeing,

reserve funds in the form of investments which could be drawn upon for general work. The only investments possessed by the Mission are those which help to maintain the Hospital in Tangier, and other special departments of the work (and which were handed over to the Mission by the donors in their present form for these specified purposes) and those made for the benefit of the Glenny Memorial Fund (established to help aged and infirm missionaries), which were made by the Council at the express direction of the contributors. Beyond these the Mission







Mr. and Mrs. Gordon-Oswald and "Martha" at Carthage, Tunisia.

in the accompanying block, not only the car but the kind donors.

A statement of receipts and payments for the year ended 31st December, 1932, will be found on pages 40 and 41. It will be there seen how, in spite of the difficult times through which almost all are passing, God has once more met our need, and enabled us to continue our testimony. For these mercies we are profoundly thankful; and to all who have so generously given, even to the point of self-sacrifice, we extend our warmest thanks. It may be well, however, to refer (as on previous occasions) to certain items therein, in order that any misconception may be avoided. The mention of "dividends" does not mean that the Mission has

has no invested funds whatsoever; and those acquainted with present financial conditions will readily recognise that in any case they now represent a very small income.—The Cherchell Trading and Industrial Company, Limited, of which the statement speaks, is a company which was formed by the Mission, owing to the exigencies of French law, for the purpose of holding Mission property, and is in no way a source of income.—The sum of £825 18s. 10d., entered as "balance overdrawn on designated funds," is an amount (amply secured) which is temporarily transferred from designated funds belonging to the Mission, and is not a bank overdraft. The mention (in the footnote) of a liability of £1,784 8s. 8d. refers to money voluntarily advanced some years ago by one or two of the missionaries for the purchase of houses

in which they dwell and for which the Mission pays a small interest in lieu of rent. These explanations will, we trust, make it clear that during the year reviewed no money has been borrowed, and no overdraft made at the bank. When the income dropped below the normal,



The New Gospel Hall, Djerba.

missionaries on the General Fund and certain members of the home staff received less for their support.

Reference was made in our last issue to the remarkable encouragement received in the Island of Djerba, where the Harbour-Master, his wife, and her mother, have been converted and have begun to take an active part in the evangelisation of their neighbours. Two photographs have recently been received from Miss Tilney (whom God has been pleased to use in this good work), one showing the new Gospel Hall in Djerba, with the Harbour-Master and his family standing outside, and the other, a group of members of Miss Tilney's class, representing five nationalities, Jewish, Arab, French, Corsican and Greek.

It is a matter of much thankfulness to have

the news confirmed that Dr. Farmer's operation has been in every way successful and that he is making rapid progress toward his normal strength. He is quickly filling up his engagement book on behalf of the Mission. Please remember both him and Mr. Swanson in their important work in America.—It seems a fitting occasion to add a word of the deepest and most sincere appreciation of the generous fellowship which



Children in Miss Tilney's class, Djerba, comprising five nationalities.

the Christian people of that great country have with us in our labours in North Africa. The financial depression has been felt in America as severely as in any part of the world. Many there who were once wealthy are now very seriously pressed; and many a Christian pastor has to manage on a greatly reduced stipend. That our brethren and sisters should contribute as they do, in such circumstances, means very real self-sacrifice, which the Lord, who still stands by His treasury, will not fail to reward.

The attention of our readers is called to the announcement on page 45 concerning the N.A.M. Conference, which will be held, God willing, at the Mildmay Conference Centre from September 2nd to 7th. Please note that the Conference is open to all, that visitors, whether previously interested in the Mission or no, will be most heartily welcome, and that accommodation on very reasonable terms can be provided at Mildmay for any who desire it. Our Annual Farewell Meetings will be held on Tuesday, October 3rd, at Eccleston Hall, Victoria; the

	RECEIPTS.			
	GENERAL	DESIGNATED		
EOD CEMERAL PURPOSES	Fund.	FUND.		TOTALS.
FOR GENERAL PURPOSES	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. 4.
Donations	5,594 17 3			
Dublications	1,839 1 11			
Sundries	57 14 4 40 4 3			
Rent of No. 111, Tulse Hill, London	100 0 0			
REALISATIONS—	100 0 0			
Investment—				
Banco Popular Argentino 5% 20-Ye	ear			
Gold Bonds, 1912	991 5 0			
Property—				
House at Rabat (balance)	22 8 0			
TOTAL AS PER LIST OF RECEIPTS AS PU				
LISHED IN APRIL TO JUNE, 1933, ISS	UE			
of "North Africa"			8,	645 10 9
FOR DESIGNATED PURPOSES				
SPECIALLY SUPPORTED MISSIONARIES—				
Donations and Sundries		1.558 15 8		
MEDICAL MISSIONS-		1,000 10 0		
Donations		288 14 11		
Dividend on Investment for Maintenan	ce	200 14 11		
of a Bed in the Tulloch Memori		٠.		
_ Hospital, Tangier	•••	19 19 2		
Refund of Tax on above		7 2 0		
Dividend on Investment for Women	ı's			
Hospital, Tangier Refund of Tax on above	•••	45 0 0		
Cu-d-i-a		10 7 9 15 15 3		
	•••	13 13 3		
Various Designated Objects— Donations and Sundries		1.154 6 0		
Distinct the section of		44 16 0		
D-f 3 - ( T 1	•••	9 1 9		
Donations for Investment in the Cherche	ell			
Trading and Industrial Co., Ltd.		300 0 0		
Realisation—				
Sale of Property at Moknea (Secon	nd			
Instalment)		<b>23</b> 10 <b>7</b>		
GLENNY MEMORIAL FUND—				
Donations	•••	207 6 0		
	•••	86 3 11		
	•••	30 4 3		
TOTAL AS PER LIST OF RECEIPTS AS PU	B-			
LISHED IN APRIL TO JUNE, 1933, ISSU	JE		2.0	101 3 3
of "North Africa"			3,0	JUI 3 3
TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR	8,645 10 9	3.801 3 3	12.4	46 14 0
BALANCE at Bankers, etc., as at 31st December			,	
For Medical Missions	•	155 17 8		7
		1,247 18 11	1,4	103 16 7
Balance overdrawn on Designated Fund			•	25 18 10
31st December, 1932	825 18 10		0	IZJ IV IT

We have examined the above Statement of Receipts and Payments of the North Africa Mission for the year the Missionaries, and certify that, in our opinion, it correctly summarises the Cash Transactions of the Mission of the North Africa Mission at the 31st December, 1932, viz.: £515 8s. New South Wales 5½% Inscribed Stock Railway 5% Sinking Fund Gold Loan 1911 Bearer Bonds; £400 Chinese Government Tsing U Hai Railway 5% Dwellings, Ltd. (for Special Purposes in North Africa); £2,302 Great Western Railway 5% Preference Stock & \$1.55 \text{Shares}; and we have examined the Deeds relating to the Freeholds, 34, Bisham Gardens, N.6, and 111, Tulse Cherchell Trading and Industrial Co., Ltd. There is a liability of £1,784 18s. 8d. in respect of Advances made to the Finsbury Circus House, London, E.C. 2, 6th May, 1933.

£9,471 9 7 £5,204 19 10

£14,676 9 5

PAYMENTS													
AUGGIONIA DIDGÉ A NID. MUDIO. MIGE			AL	Des	IGN.	ATED							
MISSIONARIES' AND THEIR WORK. Personal Allowances, Rent, etc.—	_ ]	FUN	_	17 t	UND	_	,				TAI		_
Missionaries' Personal Allowances	3,381		d. 10	1,55 <b>7</b>	s. '∩	d.	4.938	S.	d. 2	£	5	s. c	I.
Missionaries' Rent and House Expenses	1,271			168			1,439		0				
Native Helpers engaged in Direct Mission-							-,,,,,,	•	•				
ary Work	132	2 0	9	89	12	11	221	13	8				
European Helpers engaged in Direct Missionary Work	173	3 11	3	35	0	10	208	10	1				
COLLATERAL EXPENSES—	170	, 11	•	30	. 0	10	208	12		6,807	1 1	4 1	1
Rent and Station Expenses	635	15	6	82	17	7	718	13	1	0,001	•		•
Postage, Stationery, General Expenses,	70					_	202						
Sundries and Itinerating Travelling, Furloughs and Freight	76 454	10	9	125	18		202 545		4				
Orphan Work, Relief, Schools, Bible	701	10	U	30	10	11	343	0	11				
Depots, Colportage	149	9	11	204	4	6	353	14	5				
Candidates' Training, Tuition, Books,	104			015			010						
Travelling, etc	104	6	1	215	0	3	319	6	4				
Car Work	13	12	4	101	1	8	114	14	0				
MEDICAL MISSIONS-				•••		•			_	2,253	17	1 1	1
Rent, Repairs and Furniture	74		0	100	8	5	174		5	-			
Drugs and Instruments Food, Relief, Fire and Light	44	9	4	268 52	0	5 10	312 52		9				
General Expenses				167	1		167		1				
•						_			_	706	5	. 1	ı
TOTAL DIRECT PAYMENTS FOR MISSIONARIES	C 510	12		2.057	_				_				-
HOME PAYMENTS	6,310	, 13	,	3,257	8	6				9,768	2	1	i
Publications—													
Printing and Binding "North Africa"			_										
and Electros Postage and Carriage of "North Africa"	105		8 5										
Other Printing and Postages		8 13					260	17 1	1				
Meetings-			•				200	-, -	•				
Salaries, Travelling, Postage, Printing, etc.	608	11	4				608	11	4				
OFFICE—  Pates Tayes Beneirs Light Cleaning													
Rates, Taxes, Repairs, Light, Cleaning and Insurances	90	8	2										
Salaries, Wages and State Insurances	917		7										
Postage, Telephone, Bank Charges, Fees,									_				
Printing, etc	268	8	1				1,276	15 1	0				
OTHER PAYMENTS— Interest on Private Loans	110	5	0	10	0	0	120	5	0				
Special Relief	***	•	•	87		ŏ	87		ŏ				
Purchase of New Gospel Car, etc.				232	16	0	232	16	0				
Purchase of Investments—													
Cherchell Trading and Industrial Co., Ltd., 300 £1 Shares				300	0	0	300	0	0				
£275 3s. 0d. 2½% Consols for Glenny				000	v	0	000	Ū	•				
Memorial Fund				201	1	0	201	-	0				
Legal Expenses	3	12	9				3	12	9	3,091	3	10	
						_					_		
TOTAL PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR	8,770	16	5	4,088	9	6			12	2,859	5	11	
Balance overdrawn on Designated Funds,	700	13	2							700	13	2	
31st December, 1931		10	4									-	
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nded the 31st December, 1932, with the Books and Vouchers at Head Office and the Statements received from of the year. We have also verified the Investments relating to the Property held in the names of the Trustees 947/57 (for the maintenance of a bed in the Tulloch Memorial Hospital); £420 Chinese Government Hukwang Bonds; £260 Rio de Janeiro 5% External Gold Bonds; 150 Shares of £10 each, fully paid, Dublin Artisans 3s. Consols 2½% (for the Glenny Memorial Fund); £1,550 Cherchell Trading & Industrial Co., Ltd., 6% Preference ill, S.W., and the various Properties in North Africa held in the names of the North Africa Properties, Ltd., and 6 Mission for purchasing Property in Paris and North Africa.

HILL, VELLACOTT & Co., Chartered Accountants.

speaker at the afternoon meeting being the Rev. J. Russell Howden, B.D., and in the evening John Weston, Esq.

The May Meetings were held at Eccleston Hall on May 23rd last. Dr. Churcher, Miss A. G. Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. Short, Miss K. Gotelee, Miss I. Dew and Miss E. Collins spoke, and the closing addresses were given by Dr. T. I. Stockley in the afternoon, and Mr. E. W. Rogers in the evening. Two members of the Council, Mr. E. T. Morriss and Dr. R. W. Raven, kindly served as chairmen. Four brethren from the All Nations Bible College gave valuable assistance as stewards and a number of students from Mount Hermon Bible College and Redcliffe House attended. It was a pleasure to see a number of both old and new friends of the Mission with us; amongst the former being Dr. Loudon Strain, whose medical services, so freely given, are of such value to the Missionaries.

The following details concerning missionaries will be of interest. Mrs. Webb is returning home for medical attention and rest. (It is possible that this esteemed missionary may not again be returning to the field, but further reference will be made to this in our next issue). Mrs. Fisher, whose health has not been as good as we could wish, is taking a vacation in England; as is also Nurse Ellard and Mrs. Levete, for a similar reason.—Signor and Signora Finotto have begun their new work at Saida under happy auspices.—A second son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cook, of Batna—Pierre Alain. May God's blessing be on parents and child.

During the Secretary's visit to Nabeul in 1932 he was introduced by Mr. Morriss to a young Moslem who seemed definitely seeking the truth of the Gospel. But his health was not satisfactory, and became less so as time passed on, and we hear recently that he has received his homecall. We say "homecall," because we have every reason to hope that he was truly resting in Christ. He seemed genuinely to know that he was a sinner needing a saviour, and when dying he refused to witness to Mohammed, as he was urged to do by some; and when Mr. Morriss repeated a line of a hymn they had often sung together, "All my trust

on Thee is stayed, Lord Jesus," he signified his assent, though too weak to speak.

After a very full term of labour, the Tulloch Memorial Hospital will be closing down for the vacation, to be re-opened again in the early autumn. A short account of its work, from the pen of Dr. Scrimgeour, will be found on page 44.

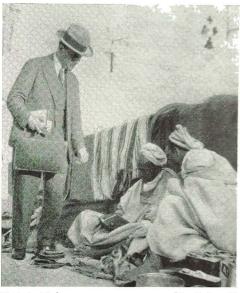


Photo lent by]

[Dr. Fothergill

Dr. Liley in Fez.

Dr. and Mrs. Liley, of the Medical Mission in Fez, are taking their furlough this year; some reference to their devoted labours in Fez will be found on page 46.

A well-known and much esteemed Christian missionary has recently been lost to North Africa in the death of Mr. Percy Moore, of Oran. His special work lay among the Spanish speaking people of that seaport town; but he travelled far outside its borders for evangelisation and pastoral visitation. We believe that this congregation in Oran of nearly one hundred souls had all been savingly converted under his ministry. He will be specially mourned by these, but he will be missed by many outside his own circle. We thank God for his earnest and fruitful labours.

# North African Etchings.

A little hill, green with recent rains, the ground besprent with mauve crocuses; at the foot a narrow lane bordered by prickly pear and pink and white almond; a blue sky above flecked with fleecy clouds. A picture of beauty and delight! But that hill and that lane are the scenes of many a sad sight.

A figure has appeared upon that little hill, silhouetted against the sky line. A gaunt figure of a man in Eastern dress. He faces the direction of the rising sun, and as one continues to gaze, the seven attitudes of prayer are performed by that lone figure. Praying to God. Yes, but not as a child holding communion with a Father; not through the one Mediator by whose merits alone we draw near. His devotions ended, with weary step and still more restless heart, he descends the hillside.

Along the lane some tired, heavily loaded donkeys stagger, goaded into a trot by a man behind who slashes them, and with a stick prods the open wound so often seen on the haunches of these poor beasts. Beasts of burden, truly; but the Moslem has yet another beast of burden.

See this man astride a mule. An easy way to get from place to place, and a fit mount for such a one—there is much akin between the mule and the characteristics of a Moslem, if we did but know. It is not the mule, but one of his wives, who is another of the Moslems' beasts of burden.

For, as her master rides, there, struggling, stumbling and almost dropping with fatigue, comes a poor weary woman. "Why not?" the Moslem would say, "She is but a donkey, and has no soul." She, too, is sore wounded, but the wound is that of degradation, and unspeakable wrong.

Now again the scene changes, and along that lane a funeral is slowly wending its way as the body of a woman is being carried out to her last resting-place. She is poor, so there are but few mourners, and no chanters, and the bier is covered with a rough red cloth. One more gone out into the great unknown, and a Christless eternity.

Across that hill, and touching the lane, as though bringing all within the range of blessing, a perfect rainbow has not once, but seven times, spanned the heavens since our coming here. And through all the heartbreak of these scenes come the words:

"I know a Fount where sins are washed away,

I know a place where night is turned to day.

Burdens are lifted, blind eyes made to see

There's a wonder-working power in the Blood of Calvary."

The reader, too, I trust, knows of that Fount. But "how shall THEY hear without a preacher?"

V. A. Houghton-

## Secretary's Notes—continued.

The Leyton-to-Ongar Auxiliary is still in need of a local secretary. While Mr. West was in sufficient health to act in this capacity, he rendered the Mission most valuable service in arranging meetings, stirring up interest and encouraging contributions. We should be glad to hear of any suitable helper who could take his place. Please write to the office of the Mission.

It will be seen from Mr. Swanson's changed address (noted on the back of the cover of this Magazine) that he has left Stromsburg for Philadelphia. We are thankful to know that our brother had many opportunities of ministry while in Stromsburg, and that his labours were much appreciated. We trust that many others will avail themselves of the help of this able and experienced missionary.

# The Tulloch Memorial Hospital.

By Dr. F. J. SCRIMGEOUR.

Many readers of North Africa will be interested to hear of the progress of the work at the Tulloch Memorial Hospital in Tangier. Some may not realise that it has been established since 1885—nearly fifty years! At the end of June this year we close down for the summer vacation; and this is a suitable time to review the work of the last twelve months. Early in September, 1932, both the Out-patient and In-patient departments were reopened, and very soon we were fully occupied. The first patients were towns-

folk; but news of reopened doors quickly brought villagers from the surrounding country. Each of the three consulting days — Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays-found in the Waiting Hall a mixed gathering of men, women and children



The N.A.M. Tulloch Memorial Hospital, Tangier.

from Tangier and the surrounding International Zone, and even from beyond the Spanish frontiers. Last year we reserved Saturday for "women only"; but the Moslem custom of female separation, which necessitated a special day, has already distinctly moderated, and now every day is equally open to all. Generally, however, we find that the women and children occupy the front benches, while the men sit round the walls. Our patients begin to arrive very early in the morning; most seats are filled by half-past nine, when a short Gospel address is given; and copies of the Scriptures are distributed to those who are able to read. Where individuals show especial interest in the message, or raise questions for discussion,

Mr. Leslie Robinson continues his talk, or goes from one small group to another. By this time I have visited the wards and dealt with our In-patients, who may be preparing for, or recovering from, surgical operations; and I then leave the nurses to carry out dressings or other treatments. For the next two or three hours the consulting room claims me. In rotation, as metal discs indicate their order of arrival, the patients are admitted one by one and medically examined. There is a limit to the number which can be seen in a

forenoon if each individual is to be given a careful and thorough examination. and there should be no " slip - shod " jobs in Medical Mission work. Almost every dispensary morning some patients arrive so ill as to require admission and treat-

ment in the wards; but not all who ought to enter can be persuaded to do so. One of the saddest experiences of doctor and nurses is dealing with a sufferer, for whom nothing but an early operation holds out any hope, and who declines such aid through superstition and ignorance Perhaps a pilgrimage to some Moslem saint's tomb-they think-or the charm obtained from a holy fanatic, may remove their disease. Morocco is a centre of such illogical credulity; but without doubt those strongholds of evil are being undermined by our Hospital work; and the Moors are trusting us and the advice we give them. To win confidence is the very root of effective missionary endeavour; and at all times we must be prepared to do,

and to give, our best when lives are placed in our hands. Most naturally it is only when these people have learned by experience to have faith in our actions on their behalf, that they can be expected to listen with believing ears when we speak to them of things Divine.

Our Hospital has grown much in influence throughout the autumn, winter and spring. Numbers may mean anything or nothing; but it is of interest to note that since early September over 3,000 attendances were made at our outpatient department, that 131 patients were treated in the wards, and that over 100 operations were performed. Only some of our readers will be able to realise the amount of work which the above entails upon only two trained nurses,

one dispenser, a doctor and his wife! And—you may ask—what is the spiritual result of all this effort: this toil to heal the sick day after day? We relieve much human suffering, as did Christ our Example, and we extend the knowledge of the Gospel; but do individuals, known by name, openly profess a change of faith from Mohammedanism to Christianity? The answer must be—" Not often." But what we do not know, and never can know, is the cumulative effect of Christian love and sympathy expressed in action and service, against the massive foundation of Moslem ignorance and superstition. The process of permeation is slow but sure; and we ask for your prayers that our hands may be upheld and our hearts strengthened.

## N.A.M. AUTUMN CONFERENCE

MILDMAY CONFERENCE CENTRE,

Newington Green, London, N.16

Saturday, September 2nd, to Thursday, September 7th, 1933.

SPEAKERS:

Revs. Harold Drown, M.A., H. Oakley, E. J. Poole-Connor, Messis. D. C. Cameron, H. G. Lamb, V. Thomas and Missionaries.

Meetings will be held each day, morning and evening, at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Particulars as to meals, sleeping accommodation, &c., may be obtained on application to 34, Bisham Gardens, Highgate, N.6.

### OUR

# ANNUAL FAREWELL MEETINGS

WILL BE HELD (D.V.) AT

ECCLESTON HALL (near Victoria), on Tuesday, OCTOBER 3rd, 1933.

PRAYER MEETING at 2.30.

AFTERNOON MEETING at 3.30

Speaker - Rev. J. RUSSELL HOWDEN, B.D.

**EVENING MEETING at 6.30** 

Speaker - - JOHN WESTON, Esq.

Tea from 5.30 to 6.15.

A number of Missionaries will speak.

The Service of Praise will be led by Mr. Jacques Hopkins and the Maranatha Choir.

## Headquarters Notes.

#### A PRAYER MEETING

is held on the first Thursday in every month at Marsh Memorial House, 34, Bisham Gardens, Highgate, at 3.30 p.m. Tea at 3 o'clock. A hearty welcome is given to all friends of the Mission who are able to attend.

Prayer Meetings for North Africa are also held as follows, and the friends in the neighbourhood are cordially invited:

#### London

Mr. and Mrs. Venables, 52, Westbere Road, Cricklewood, N.W.2. Second Tuesday at 3.30 p.m.

Mayes Hall, Mayes Road, Wood Green. (Supt.: Mr. I. E. Bowles.) First Monday at 8 p.m.

Mrs. Millard, 5, Courthorpe Road, Wimbledon, S.W. 19. Last Tuesday at 5.30 p.m.

Mrs. Anderson, 10, Larden Road, Acton Vale, W.3. Second and fourth Fridays at 8 p.m.

#### Gravesend

Baptist Church Schoolroom. First Tuesday at 3.15 p.m.

#### Lancashire

Mr. J. Goodall, 47, Westleigh Lane, Leigh. 3rd Monday at 8 p.m.

#### Leicester

Carley Street Baptist Church (Schoolroom). First Tuesday at 7 p.m.

Mrs. Bradbury, Delamere, Kirby Muxloe, First Friday at 7.30 p.m.

#### Manchester

Mrs. Kirkup, "Noddfa," Fairfield, Manchester. Second Tuesday at 8 p.m.

#### Surrey.

Baptist Church, Junction Road, Dorking. (Pastor F. R. W. Heath). First Monday at 7.30 p.m.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Mott, 43, Gilpin Avenue, East Sheen. First Friday at 7 p.m.

#### Sussex

Emmanuel Church (classroom), Hove. (Minister: Rev. Herries S. Gregory, M.A.) Third Thursday at 8 p.m.

#### Yorkshire

Miss Binns, 15, St. Jude's Place, Bradford. Last Tuesday at 7.30 p.m.

#### Scotland

Mrs. Elliot, 54, King Street, Galashiels, First Monday at 8 p.m.

#### BIRTH

To Mr. & Mrs. Ch. Cook, at Batna, on May 1st, 1933, a son, Pierre Alain.

#### **DEPUTATION NOTES**

Dr. Farmer has been privileged to speak on behalf of the Mission at Berwyn, Pa.; Merion, Pa.; New York City, N.Y.; Yonkers, N.Y.; Brooklyn, N.Y.; Columbia, S.C.; Augusta, Ga.; Sumter, S.C.; Summerville, S.C.; Savannah, Ga.; Jacksonville, Fla.; De Land, Fla.; Tampa, Fla.; Temple Terraces, Fla.; Miami, Fla.; Bradenton, Fla.; The Jungle, Fla.; Largo, Fla.; De Funiak Springs, Fla.; Hartford, Ala.; Louisville, Ky.; Johnson City, Tenn.

Mr. Devin has visited: Morden; Highbury Vale (2 meetings); Ealing; Barking (3 meetings); Shepherd's Bush; Fleet (3 meetings); Heightside Convention; Leigh; Atherton; Hulme. Manchester (7 meetings); Banstead (2 meetings): Walthamstow; Highgate, St. Peter's (2 meetings) Highgate Tabernacle; Southgate; Upper Norwood; Cardiff-C. E. Council. Southall; Heath Presby. Ch. C.E., Longcross St. Bapt. Ch. C.E. (2 meetings), Penrhyn Y.P. Missy. P.M.; Cadoxton, Barry (4 meetings); Llandaff; Weston-super-Mare: Porth (2 meetings); Southampton (3 meetings); London-Hamond Sq. S.Sch. also Girls' Bible Class, Mildmay. Woodside Park Crusaders, Devonshire Sq. Bapt. Ch.; Ilkley; Leeds; Liversedge; Otley, Wibsey: Eccleshill: Bradford (6 meetings): Birmingham University C.U.: Harrogate; Smethwick High School.

The occasion of Dr. and Mrs. Liley taking their furlough presents an appropriate opportunity of asking the prayers of our readers for the medical work in Fez. Miss Denison and Mrs. Liley have continued to receive large numbers at the Women's Dispensary, while in that of Dr. Liley an average of 30 patients per morning, on five days a week, have been treated, in addition to the visitation of a growing number in their own homes. It will readily be seen how effective an entrance for the Gospel is thus afforded; and in all the medical work in this great and needy city, it is this which is kept in the forefront.

# "We Live, and Move"—How?

I have been walking along a stretch of straight, high road, leading from Nabeul to Tunis, and have seen in it a picture of life in Tunisia. The road was widened some few years ago; and its centre has now a modern prepared surface of sufficient breadth for motors to pass each other. On this the motor traffic rushes by; cars, lorries, 'buses, motor-cycles and also the "push-bike." This road surface and its

little altered from those which were passing on the rough worn track centuries ago.

Here is the picture of the inrush of modern machinery and civilisation, amid the simplicity of the old native Moslem trend of life throughout this country. The messenger of the Gospel has to deal with both. He may have mostly to do with the folk following the old way, and may prefer it. But the new way has to be



Photo by]

The last journey to the "Holy City." A body being taken to Kairouan for burial.

(Incidentally illustrating the slow-going traffic referred to by Mr. Short in accompanying article).

traffic was unknown thirty years ago. Each side of the road there is left an untarred strip, and on it camels pass in their long, noiseless stride; donkeys jog along at two or three miles an hour; and with two-wheeled springless carts, mules, men, women and children on foot (and often bare-foot), or on packsaddles, form a greater quantity of traffic than that on the centre of the road, moving much slower and with less noise and dust. (Here, the carts take side or centre of the road, as their drivers please, but near Tunis, only rubber-tyred vehicles may use the centre.) These side streams are but

reckoned with more and more every day. The tide of the "new," with its hurry, its education, its inventions and its complications, is rushing into and affecting in many ways the old, slow flow of native life. But its modifying effect is far more in externals than in the family circle and the inner life. The native who is most modern in his dress and speech and in some of his ideas, and who is quite French to look at and listen to, may be very little changed in his superstition and his deeper beliefs inherited from his Moslem grandfather.

We must tell the Gospel to the man in

the centre as well as the one at the side of the road. The former, improved in some respects, may be worse in others than the simpler and ignorant old-style Moslems, and at heart needs equally a living Saviour. The knowledge, the freedom, the conveniences of life and the wider outlook which he has gained will be to him rather a curse than a blessing if they have brought no moral elevation or increase of self-control. Day by day, young men and even women, boys and girls are being caught by the current of the centre, and carried out of the slow stream at the sides of the road—whither?

Superficial observers may easily overestimate the revolutionising force of the new civilisation and the change already produced by it. But we cannot and dare not deny that it is a potent factor, and we recognise its great and increasing possibilities for good and evil. E. E. SHORT.

The Hon. Treasurer acknowledges with thanks the following contributions received during the months of March, April and May, 1933.

	LIST OF REC		
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### LIST OF RECEIPTS—continued.

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We shall be grateful if our readers will continue to pray for temporal supplies to be afforded. Our "Heavenly Father knoweth that we have need of all these things": but it is His will that they should be sought in prayer. At present the need is great.

#### THE NORTH AFRICA MISSION

#### Founder-EDWARD H. GLENNY

(WITH GEO, PEARSE AND DR. GRATIAN GUINNESS)

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Gifts in money or in kind should be addressed—"The Secretary, North Africa Mission, 34, Bisham Gardens, Highgate, London, N.6." All cheques and money orders should be made payable to order of the "North Africa Mission." Remittances may also be paid into Barclays Bank, Ltd., 54, High Street, Highgate, N.6, or into any of its Branches.

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#### THE NORTH AFRICA MISSION

Was Founded in 1881 by the late Mr. Edward H. Glenny, assisted by the late Mr. George Pearse and Dr. Grattan Guinness. was at first called the Mission to the Kabyles, but gradually extended its sponge reasse and Dr. Gradual Guiness. It some measure to all classes in North Africa, the evangelisation of the Mohammedans being its main occupation.

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

Its Character is Scriptural and Evangelical, embracing the Christians of various denominations who desire to be loyal to the fundamental truths of the Gospel. It seeks to encourage simple dependence upon God in all things.

### FORM OF LEGACY OR BEQUEST

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

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

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