

No. 42.—New Series.

October, 1908.

NORTH AFRICA

The Monthly Record of the North
Africa Mission.

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

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PRICE
ONE
PENNY.

THE ANNUAL FAREWELL MEETING
 WILL BE HELD (D.V.) AT THE
CROWN ROOM, HOLBORN RESTAURANT
 ON
Tuesday, September 29th,
 at 3 p.m.
 (For fuller particulars,
 see page 144.)



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

S. W. PARTRIDGE & CO., 9, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON, E.C.

Subscription for this magazine 1s. 6d. per annum, post free.

LIST OF DONATIONS from JULY 1st to 31st, 1908.
GENERAL AND DESIGNATED FUNDS.

GENERAL FUND.			1908.	No. of	Amount.
1908.	No. of	Amount.	July	Receipt.	£ s. d.
July	Receipt.	£ s. d.	Brought forward		69 2 11
1	976	0 12 6			0 4 0
	7	0 1 0			
	8	0 6 6			
	9	0 18 2			
	80	0 2 6			
	1	0 5 6			
	2	0 2 0			
	3	0 10 0			
	4	0 2 5			
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	90	0 15 3			
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	2	0 3 0			
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	In Memoriam, A. H. G.	1 1 4			
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	Talbot Tabernacle	5 0 0			
	6	0 7 6			
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	8	0 2 9			
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	9	0 3 6			
	1	0 5 0			
	2	0 3 1			
	3	0 2 0			
	4	0 2 2			
	5	0 2 7			
	Boys' B.C., Gloucester	0 4 0			
	7	7 8 11			
	8	2 7 5			
	9	1 15 11			
	30	1 1 3			
	1	0 1 6			
	2	0 1 0			
	3	0 5 0			
	4	2 1 6			
	5	0 10 0			
	6	0 5 0			
	7	0 10 0			
	Homes for Working Girls, London	0 11 6			
	9	0 5 0			
	40	1 13 0			
	1	0 4 1			
Carried forward		£69 2 11	Carried forward		£332 9 11

GENERAL FUND.			1908.	No. of	Amount.
1908.	No. of	Amount.	July	Receipt.	£ s. d.
July	Receipt.	£ s. d.	Brought forward		332 9 11
	3032	0 2 0			
	3	1 2 6			
	4	8 10 6			
	5	0 10 0			
	Sundries	£342 14 11			
	Previously ackgd.	1 8 10			
		£344 3 0			
	Previously ackgd.	1,512 10 4			
		£1,856 14 4			
TOTALS JAN. 1st TO JULY 31st, 1908.					
General Fund		£3,501 14 1			
Designated Fund		1,856 14 1			
		£5,358 8 2			
DETAILS OF DUBLIN AUXILIARY.					
S. S. McCURRY, Esq., Hon. Sec., 3, Spencer Villas, Glengarry.					
Designated Receipt No. 3034.					
No. of Receipt.		£ s. d.			
83		3 3 0			
4		0 5 0			
5		0 2 6			
6		2 0 0			
7		1 0 0			
8		2 0 0			
Previously ackgd.		£8 10 6			
		145 13 8			
		£152 4 2			
DETAILS OF GIBRALTAR AUXILIARY.					
CAPT. C. H. HILL, Hon. Sec., Soldiers' and Sailors' Institute.					
General Receipt No. 1,029.					
No. of Receipt.		£ s. d.			
18		0 2 6			
9		0 10 0			
20		0 4 6			
1		0 4 10			
2		0 5 0			
3		0 9 1			
Previously ackgd.		£1 15 11			
		8 3 0			
		£9 18 11			

DETAILS OF BARNET AUXILIARY.		
Mrs. C. L. TERRY, Hon. Sec., Ridge View.		
Designated Receipt No. 3035.		
No. of Receipt.		£ s. d.
58		1 2 6
Previously ackgd.		£1 3 0
		5 7 3
		£6 9 9
DETAILS OF HOVE AUXILIARY.		
Miss SHIELBORNE, Hon. Sec., 53, Hova Villas.		
Designated Receipts No. 3036.		
No. of Receipt.		£ s. d.
249		0 10 0
250		0 7 10
No. 1		1 2 0
2		0 5 0
3		0 15 0
4		1 0 0
5		3 0 0
6		0 5 0
7		1 1 0
8		0 7 10
9		1 1 0
10		0 10 0
1		1 1 0
2		1 1 5
3		0 2 6
4		0 17 7
5		2 0 0
6		0 10 0
7		0 8 5
8		2 0 0
9		3 0 0
20		0 2 6
1		0 5 0
2		2 2 0
3		0 10 0
4		0 2 6
5		0 15 3
6		2 0 0
7		0 11 2
8		0 5 0
9		3 0 0
30		0 8 6
1		2 0 0
2		0 17 10
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4		0 15 0
5		1 0 6
6		1 0 0
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Previously ackgd.		£61 8 9
		111 12 0
		£173 0 21



Photo by]

[Miss K. Smith.

A Group of Kabyle Girls, Djemaa Sabridj.

Contrasted Pictures.

Isa. xiv. and Phil. ii.

Notes of a Sermon by Rev. J. Macartney Wilson, B.D.

I like to put these two pictures together, for they form a perfect contrast to each other; the one represents how a man aspired and failed and fell; the other represents how a man descended, was humble, and so was exalted high above all other men. There are two ways, the way of pride and the way of love; they may be distinguished in a single word and by a single letter. Man may either try to rise or to raise.

I. *Isaiah xiv.*—Let us look at these two ways in their order. The fourteenth chapter of Isaiah is a part of a doom-song into which the prophet breaks against the King of Babylon, who at the moment when this was written was the greatest man in all the world.

In the most gorgeous poetry, with a surge and thunder in it as of the sea, he pours out his passionate contempt on this mighty man; he lays hold of the imagination, and dominates the reader by the intensity and vividness of his pictures; we see the scene before us in that sinister world of the dead, and we read the eternal lesson God reads to human pride.

This sin of pride is the deepest in the human heart, the deepest and one of the most dangerous, because men count it for a virtue.

It was the fault of the King of Babylon that he thought to be like the Most High. And you think within yourself, This does not touch for a moment on our workaday lives of to-day; no one of us thinks himself like the Most High.

Are you so very sure of that? I tell you in all seriousness that we are like the King of Babylon, although we wear no crown, and could not sentence a single human being to death. Do you ask me how? Well, not in every respect. But there is one quality of God that we all at times arrogate to ourselves, I mean we are firmly convinced that it is impossible for us to do wrong. Nothing can break us of a sense of our own infallibility. Sometimes you and I are as gods serene above the chance of error, so sure that we cannot err that we would rather ruin our whole life than admit that we have made a mistake. We are seated in our own imagination on the throne of God, and we cannot be humiliated; it is like burning in the flames. Do you know the feeling so desperate, so hateful; the resolve that whatever tears may be shed or suffering caused, I must not say I am wrong? Surely it is not hard at such moments to believe in the devil!

There is another point in which we put ourselves in the place of the Most High. We wish to sit on the great white throne and judge men, condemning and acquitting at our mere good pleasure. We are without sin, we can cast the first stone. Have you never done that? Have you never put on the black cap, saying, The Lord have mercy on your soul? And what is the result? We are told it here in this tremendous poem; and not here only, but in all life and all literature that really represents life. "How art thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer, son of the morning!" Down, down, down, away from all his pomp and glory; the mighty one has been laid low, and is now a thing in the dust and despised; none so low to do him reverence. Yesterday he swayed the world, now the worms cover him; now he wanders in the shades, all his pride a mere remembrance.

Why should man be proud? Is he wise or strong or good? He is born, he struts his little hour upon the stage; he makes every conceivable error; he cannot guide aright his own life for an hour; yet he dares to be proud and to sit in the judgment seat. Oh, the irony of it, but God does not suffer this sin to go unrebuked, unpunished; God is always by the calm exercise of His infinite might showing man what he is; confounding the wisdom of the wise; using the vain and weak things of the world to bring to nought all that is mighty and strong, with a touch making tumble the mightiest structure reared by the pride of fallen man, and evincing His own unutterable might to the creatures who have been begotten by His will.

For out of the heavens comes a voice that in the end men must hear, a voice full of solemn warning, tremendous in its significance for the soul—*He hath put down the mighty from their seat, and exalted them of low degree.*

II.—And that brings me to my companion picture, the picture in the letter of the apostle. He writes in the overflowing tenderness of his heart to these Christians of Philippi in order that he may make them more loving, more considerate, more patient with each other. "Let that mind be in you, which was also," he says, "in Christ Jesus." He too was high, higher than even the King of Babylon, because He was in the form of God. But there was this that marked Him out as separate, that in Him was no pride, no desire for that high place.

We are all for our rights, humiliated and angry if any one of them is denied us; not so the Lord Jesus; He emptied Himself, humbled Himself; think of that, you who make yourself unhappy because you do not get the honour to which you are so justly entitled. Jesus Christ who might have had the highest place, stepped down from it and chose the lowest. Which of us is not rebuked by the thought?

We are all anxious to win some paradise or heaven of our own; but HE

longed to leave heaven and its glories so that at the cost of His own humiliation He might redeem the fallen race of man. So must it be with you and me. To raise we must not be afraid to stoop; without stooping you cannot hope to help.

Let the same mind be in you. Will you take that thought with you, and let it dwell with you for one week, for one day, and when your pride rises in rebellion, say it over to yourself and try to realise its meaning; *let that same mind be in me*; has it been so? God knows how utterly we fail; may God have mercy on our foolish pride!

Jesus Christ surrendered all heaven and came for us men to die the death of a slave. And then the divine message was made good. *He hath put down the mighty from their seat*; that was for the King of Babylon and for all the proud and great. **BUT HE HATH EXALTED THEM OF LOW DEGREE.** That was first and foremost for God's Son. For man's sake Jesus humbled Himself to the lowest degree, and then we read, **WHEREFORE**—and note the word—“**WHEREFORE** God also hath highly exalted Him. . . .” God did not take from Christ His newly-acquired human nature, the mark of His humiliation; the rather did God glorify humanity in Christ and lifted Him, human now and for ever, to that highest place which He had so willingly surrendered, and made Him Lord of all. That is God's answer to true humility. To be humble is the real height of the soul; to stoop is the only way to rise; to surrender is the only way to gain; *What I gave I have*, ran the old motto.

“Have this mind in you which was also in Christ Jesus.” My brethren, have we considered this which is the way to all religion? Have we understood what is the mind of Christ? More harm than we dream of is wrought by pride; men are miserable and wretched and unhappy just because the mind of Satan is in them and not the mind of Christ. Will you not take His yoke upon you and learn of Him? So shall you find rest unto your souls.

Then, when power is despised, will your soul be able to bear the weight and burden of it, and God, having found you humble and meek, will grant to you to sit on the throne of judgment; for the saints shall judge the earth, and the humble and meek shall have power given to him on the earth.

He stooped to bless,
And stooping, raised us, and the tenderness
Which looked in pity on a world of sin
Long years ago
Still waits in love to call the nations in,
Till all shall know
How man may rise in Him to holiness
Because He stooped so low.—*Selected.*

CHERCHELL CARPET INDUSTRIAL WORK.

A large consignment of new rugs and mats has lately been received from ChercHELL. The following are on sale at the Mission office:—Six Carpets (from £3 5s. to £5 15s. 9d.); and forty Rugs from 16s. to £2 4s. 8d.; seven Mats from 5s. 6d. to 9s.; and sample Mats suitable for footstools, chair seats, etc., at 2s. 2d., and larger size at 2s. 10d.; also two Mats (imitation silk), 10s. each. Any article sent on approval; but in such cases friends are expected to pay carriage both ways if they do not purchase. Postage extra in all cases. Please apply to the North Africa Mission, 4, Highbury Crescent, London, N.

Notes and Extracts.

HOME NOTES.

The Monthly Prayer Meeting

will (D.V.) be held at 4, Highbury Crescent, N., on the first Thursday of the month (October 1st), at 4 p.m. Tea at 3.30. A hearty invitation is given to all friends of the work who are able to attend.



MONTHLY MISSIONARY CORRESPONDENCE COURSE.

Friends are invited to become members of the above Course at any time. The early papers will be sent to all new members. Membership fee for the year is 1s. 6d. The subject of the eighth paper will be "The Koran."



CASES AND PARCELS FOR MOROCCO.

We desire to call the special attention of our friends to the following note *re* some newly-enforced Custom House rules in Morocco. Our shippers have written us that they cannot forward packages unless they are informed of the particulars required by the very stringent customs regulations, viz., the kind, material, number, weight, size and value of goods. Regarding goods ready packed for shipment, both the net and the gross weights should be given. Will senders of packages for Morocco please note this, and send them, with careful particulars, to Messrs. Bride and Eastland, 39, City Road, London, E.C.?



ARRIVAL.—Miss S. M. Denison, from Tangier, in September. It has been arranged for Miss Denison to anticipate her next year's furlough by spending the next four months at home, in order to be able to return to Morocco (D.V.) next January with her fellow-worker, Miss M. Mellett, who is now taking meetings in the interests of the Dublin Auxiliary of the N.A.M. It is hoped that by that time Fez, where these sisters were working until the summer of 1907, may again be open to our missionaries.



DEPARTURE.—Miss I. C. de la Camp left Southampton on September 16th for Morocco.



The arrival in London of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Venables from Tripoli was reported in our last issue. Family claims, especially the education of their two sons, necessitate the retirement of Mr. and Mrs. Venables

from the mission field, and they will with their family now remain in England, residing at Cricklewood.

Mr. Venables was at one time engaged in engineering work in Egypt. In 1891 he and Mrs. Venables joined the N.A.M., and went to Tripoli, Barbary, where they have toiled nobly, as honorary missionaries, for the last seventeen years, in work among the Mohammedans of that city. Mr. Venables, though not a doctor, has been able to carry on a most useful medical mission, through which thousands have had their sufferings relieved and have had the Gospel preached to them by our friends and their co-workers. Mrs. Venables has also been active in class-work and visiting Moslem women in their homes.

During their years of service in Tripoli, and as a result of it, a marked change has come over the Moslem people there in their attitude to the missionaries and their message. There is a kindness of demeanour and a readiness to listen to the preaching that are very different from the natives' manner when the N.A.M. began work in Tripoli in 1889. Definite conversions have been few there as yet, and baptisms none, owing to the certainty of bitter persecution under Turkish rule hitherto. But better days are now dawning.

Mr. and Mrs. Venables have most kindly acted also as house-father and mother to younger missionaries who have lived with them. Their retirement is a great loss to the Mission, but we are grateful to our friends for all their willing service rendered to Christ, to their fellow missionaries, and to the poor natives, and pray that God may richly bless them and their family in their life in the homeland now.

Mr. and Mrs. Venables' place in Tripoli is now taken by Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, formerly at Casablanca.



The Council have accepted the offer of Miss Isabella L. Reed to return to Morocco as an honorary worker, and it is hoped she will go out again this autumn. Miss Reed originally joined the N.A.M. in 1888, and was for several years associated with the late Miss Herdman in work in Fez. Owing to family claims she has been obliged to remain in England for some years past, but is now free to again devote herself to the work in North Africa. We thankfully welcome back to the Mission one who was a very valued worker on its staff.



For nearly two years past Mr. P. J. H. Kirner has been in charge of the work of

organising meetings for the Mission, and his service in this department has been of real value and very cordially appreciated. To our great regret, Mr. Kirner does not feel able to continue this branch of work for the N.A.M., and has now relinquished the position of Organising Deputation Secretary. This post is therefore vacant, and the Council are earnestly desirous of getting it filled by someone, either gentleman or lady, fitted to take up organising work, and who would be willing to undertake this department, which is of so much importance for the welfare of the Mission, as an *honorary worker*.

The Secretary, N.A.M., 4, Highbury Crescent, London, N., will be glad to hear from anyone upon whose heart God lays it to respond to this appeal.



"WANTS."

A Bicycle.—Mr. J. J. Cooksey would be most grateful for a light and strong bicycle, to be used in his itinerating to the villages around Susa. He writes: "It would be very useful indeed."



A Water-Bed.—Dr. Wilson writes: "I am anxious to have a water-bed for the hospital for any patient who is in danger of getting bed sores. I should have been so glad if we had had one for the poor man who got his back broken. Perhaps some friend would present one to the hospital?"



Wanted, Spectacles for old age sight.—**Miss Bolton**, of Tetuan, writes that she would be most grateful for some more spectacles for old age sight; the last were a great boon. If friends have any to spare, will they kindly send them to the North Africa Mission, 4, Highbury Crescent, London, N.?



Little Red Garments.—Mrs. King, 1, Eton Grove, Dacre Park, Lewisham, S.E., is hoping to forward garments to Djemaa Sahridj in October, and will be very glad to receive any that friends may have to send as soon as possible.



Mr. Liley writes asking that the need of **shirts** for prizes for the porter boys' class at Tunis may be mentioned. The shirts should be of unbleached calico, similar in shape to English nightshirts, and in sizes for boys from eight to sixteen years of age. **Garments** for the **poor countrywomen** would also be very gratefully received. A pattern and further particulars about the latter will gladly be sent to any friends willing to help by making some of these. Inquiries and parcels should be sent to the North Africa Mission, 4, Highbury Crescent, London, N.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Morocco.

Mrs. Roberts writes from **Tangier**, on July 28th: "We are having a delightfully cool summer, rarely over 80° in the house, on the Marshan. I have started a little class for reading and writing every morning, having invited some Moorish neighbours' children to join the three little girls in the house. They are all very young, and I hope to keep them long enough to master the colloquial, but there is not much ambition to learn. One or two are beginning to write very well, considering their ages."



Mr. Simpson writes from **Casablanca** towards the end of August concerning the Fez evangelists: "A. and S. are in the Sus (Berber country) and report many opportunities, and great acceptance of the Sus Gospel translated by Mr. Nairn.

"M. has been making a good many sales, and finds the people in Fez more willing to purchase. He has been beaten several times by students, who take the books and then slap him on the face with them, saying that he is a Christian spy.

"T. writes that many are coming to him for medicines, and that he finds many willing to listen to the Gospel."



Miss Bolton writes from **Tetuan** on August 6th, 1908: "All over the field there are signs of blessing; may the enemy not be allowed to deflect us! We have had very large numbers lately to the dispensary. At one time it seemed almost impossible to keep the dispensary open, with the Misses Hubbard and Knight both away, but Miss Greathead is doing splendidly. Letting our people in in relays, she is able to go from one service to another. Yesterday our men's room was full; they were sitting on the floor for lack of bench room. One *fokih* could read Arabic beautifully, and seemed desirous of learning all he could. When a New Testament was given him, he asked for a plain book into which he could copy it. A *written* book is liked so much more than those printed in Beyrout."



Algeria.

Mr. P. Smith writes from **Constantine**, on August 29th: "You will have heard perhaps something of the earthquake we had here on the night of August 3rd—4th. It lasted from eight to ten seconds. It caused a good deal of damage to some of the houses, but in the town no one was killed; in a village near here, however, five Arabs were killed by their

house falling upon them. There was a general panic; all who could have left the town. It is rather disconcerting that we are continually having shocks—several each day—and have had for the last two months and a half. We have been sleeping in a tent in our garden, as we fear the ceiling in one of our rooms will fall if we get a shock a little more violent than the rest. We also find it more agreeable to sleep out during the heat of the summer.”



Prayer was asked in our last issue for **Miss Albina Cox**, who was ill in July with malarial fever. She was carefully nursed by fellow-missionaries in Algiers, and her sister, **Miss J. Cox**, who was in England at the time, went out to her. Our Heavenly Father has granted recovery and restored strength in measure. May the spared life be, by His grace, more than ever fruitful to His glory, and health, if it please Him, be soon fully renewed. The two sisters are away from Algeria for a time, while **Miss A. Cox** is convalescing.

Tunisia

Dr. Churcher, writing after his return to England, mentions the number of consulta-

tions at **Sfax** from July 1st—13th as 175. Since arriving in England he has attended the “Summer School” at Langland Bay, South Wales, and was able to speak twice on the needs of the Moslem world.



Tripoli.

Mr. Wm. Bolton writes from **Tripoli** in August: “You will be pleased to hear that we arrived safely and well. The voyage set me up splendidly, so that when I stepped on shore at Tripoli, I felt perfectly well. To God be all praise! We like Tripoli very much, and are looking forward to happy days of service and experience. . . .

“The English people are very friendly and have been most kind. I find that the missionaries here are in favour with the inhabitants, European and native. They and their work are looked upon as a charitable institution, and it was a very pleasurable surprise to find that our cases and baggage were passed through the Customs free of charge. . . . I do most sincerely hope this friendly feeling will last, and that we may go in and out amongst them without giving unnecessary offence, and yet be true to our adorable Master and to the interests of their eternal welfare.”

MISSIONARIES RETURNING TO THE FIELD, AUTUMN, 1908.

The following missionaries will (D.V.) be returning to their work in North Africa during October and the following months:—

To **Morocco**: **Miss K. Aldridge**, **Miss A. G. Hubbard**, **Miss J. Jay**, **Miss M. Knight**, **Miss I. L. Reed**.

To **Algeria**: **Miss J. Cox**, **Miss E. K. Lochhead**.

To **Tunisia**: **Miss G. L. Addinsell**, **Miss N. Bagster**, **Miss M. Benzakine**, **Dr. and Mrs. T. G. Churcher**, **Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Cooksey**, **Miss L. E. Roberts**, **Miss H. M. Tapp**, and **Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Webb**.

Annual Farewell Meeting.

A FAREWELL MEETING will be held (D.V.) at the

CROWN ROOM, HOLBORN RESTAURANT, W.C.

(Entrance in Newton Street, W.C., opposite British Museum “Tube” Station),

On Tuesday, September 29th, 1908, at 3 p.m.

CHAIRMAN: **SIR ROBERT ANDERSON, K.C.B., LL.D.**

Addresses will be given by **Dr. T. G. Churcher**, of Sfax, **Mr. J. J. Cooksey**, of Susa, and other outgoing missionaries, the closing address by **Pastor James Stephens, M.A.**

{Tea and Coffee will be served at the close of the Meeting.

Will our friends please rally round us in large numbers on 29th September. The speakers are worthy of a large audience. May all be said and done “in the Spirit” and our Heavenly Father be greatly glorified.



Photo by]

[Miss Wallace.

A Group of Patients in the Tulloch Memorial Hospital, Tangier.

Dr. Wilson sends the following description of the above group:—The central figure in front is a most intelligent man, a *fokih*. When we are reading and speaking to the patients he helps to explain to the others. On his right is a poor fellow who fell into a lime kiln and got badly burnt. Thanks to Miss Smith's care, he had a speedy recovery. The third figure in front is a case whose operation has been delayed till the winter, and who has gone out of hospital.

The old man behind was six feet four

inches in height. He had a little operation done to one eye. He used to stretch out his arms horizontally, and lay one hand on my head and one on Miss Smith's and give us his blessing.

On his right is a very nice fellow, a Susi soldier. He came in with a terribly swollen and inflamed arm; but after incision it recovered very satisfactorily. The last figure with the head muffled up is a soldier from Marrakesh. He has had a nasty tumour removed from his cheek.

Medical Missions of the N.A.M.

By Mr. Edward H. Glenny.

THE North Africa Mission desires to bring Moslems to a saving knowledge of Jesus Christ as their personal Saviour. But between the desire and the accomplishment lie many obstacles. One of the most serious of these is the fact that Mohammedans are prejudiced against Christians and their message, and are inclined to avoid listening to the glad tidings of Christ's atoning work. They have been taught to disbelieve and deny His divine Sonship and even the fact of His death, while they ignore their need of any sacrifice for sin. They have to be won to *listen* to the missionary's story of redemption, before they can be expected to *understand* and *believe* it. Nothing short of the gracious power of the Holy Spirit can induce them either to hear or receive the Gospel. God generally uses means to incline them to come under the sound of the truth, and the kindness and love of the missionary are a channel through which He frequently works.

Value of Medical Agency.

Medical and surgical help in times of sickness and pain has been of incalculable value in inclining poor, prejudiced Mohammedans to listen attentively to the glorious Gospel of the blessed God.

Numerous towns and villages in North Africa that would have rejected the missionary and his message, have welcomed them, until the attitude of the whole country has been changed towards those who represent Christ. Medical missions present to the world, in a manner that all can comprehend, the Gospel in its benevolent and beneficent aspect. Heaven may seem far away and future, but present relief from pain and suffering is something that even those who are led captive by error and Satan can appreciate. Then they argue that the people who show them such kindness and love must be good people and that their message must be good too, even though they had previously believed the contrary. Thus step by step they are led on to heed the Gospel, and some by God's grace to believe and be saved.

Results of Medical Work.

A few have even become preachers of the Gospel to their fellow-countrymen and former co-religionists. Even those who have not received the message into their hearts often treasure it in their minds, and carry it to remote villages and towns, or to their lonely tents, and here repeat it again and again to those who have never seen a European missionary or even a portion of the Word of God.

A Means to an End.

From the very commencement of its work the North Africa Mission has realised the importance of the powerful instrumentality of the medical mission. It has aimed at doing a spiritual work, and has resolutely avoided letting the healing of the body be the *end* of its labours, but has kept that in its place as a very valuable *means* toward attaining its end of leading men to be reconciled to God by Jesus Christ.

Medical Work in Algeria.

The mission's first efforts were among the Kabyles at Djemaa Sahridj in Algeria, and its early medical work there was much appreciated, but this local branch of the work has of necessity been very limited because of the French laws, and because for many years the authorities were not at all favourably disposed towards the efforts of Protestant missionaries, especially if they came from England. Happily there is now a much better state of feeling, and a considerable medical work of a non-professional kind can now be done, and is greatly appreciated.

For years Miss J. Cox and Miss K. Smith were obliged to greatly limit their efforts in this direction, but now Mr. Ross, who has had the benefit of a year's training at Livingstone College, is taking up the work with vigour and success. His great need is a proper supply of drugs and medical appliances. Though these are to some extent being supplied from home, yet it is extremely difficult to get them through the French customs, and it will be necessary for Mr. Ross to have money to purchase drugs in Algiers.

It is most desirable that this good work should not be crippled. The work amongst the Kabyles is *most encouraging* at the present time.

The Djemaa Medical Mission having been unofficial, we have not detailed statistics of the number who have received treatment, but in the last twenty-seven years many thousands have been helped and have heard the Gospel.

Medical Work in Morocco.

In Morocco, medical work has been specially needed and specially blessed. Almost from the beginning of the Mission in Tangier in 1883, this branch has had

an important place, and in no country of North Africa has its influence been more beneficial to both bodies and souls. At the present time we have in Tangier two small hospitals under fully-qualified medical superintendents, with men and women in- and out-patients.

In Casablanca the hospital was destroyed during the bombardment in 1907, but an out-patient department is now at work again.

In Tetuan also there has for many years been a most efficient dispensary, at which thousands of patients have been treated.

In Fez, the capital of the Moorish Empire, medical work has been going on for over twenty years, and probably more than 100,000 cases have been treated, with most gratifying results both physically and spiritually.

In Laraiish, on the Atlantic Coast, also the Mission has a useful dispensary.

In Morocco our hospitals have on an average about two hundred in-patients per year, and a larger number might be dealt with if staff and funds permitted. Since the Tulloch Memorial Hospital was established in Tangier, probably 2,000 in-patients have been admitted, while in our various dispensaries in Morocco an average of over 20,000 cases per year is seen. During the twenty-five years of the Mission's existence in Morocco, over half a million sufferers must have received help, though no doubt in some cases the same patients came more than once.

Medical Work in Tunisia.

In Tunisia at the present time we have only one organised medical mission, which is carried on by Dr. Churcher in the city of Sfax, to the south of Susa, where he formerly laboured. Of late years his work has been rather hampered by the Government regulations, which forbid doctors to dispense their own medicines, *i.e.*, to practise both medicine and pharmacy at the same time. Nevertheless an excellent work is done, and some 3,000 patients per annum are treated, and as far as possible evangelised.

Formerly the N.A.M. had a medical mission in the city of Tunis, but since Dr. Leach's leaving Tunis and his death in 1896, it has not been resumed. About 80,000 patients have been dealt with by the Mission in the Regency of Tunis, and some of these we know have been spiritually as well as materially blessed thereby.

Tripoli and Egypt.

In Tripoli a medical mission has been conducted for about twenty years, and over 100,000 patients have been treated and have heard the Gospel. Tripoli being part of the Turkish Empire, mission work there would have been well-nigh impossible hitherto, except under cover of healing the sick.

In Egypt the Mission had medical work for a time, but after the death of the beloved Dr. Henry Smith it was not recommenced, though it is hoped it may yet be resumed there.

Increased Help Needed.

It will thus be seen that a great and useful work has been done by means of medical relief, and that much more remains to be done. During the last few years, through the death of old friends and other causes, the special contributions given for drugs and medical work have fallen off to some extent. We earnestly desire to call attention to the need of increased help in this department, so that prayer may be made for increased supplies, and that those who are able to help financially may know in which direction their assistance is likely to be specially useful.

Beside what is required for the support of the missionaries engaged in the work, and beside what friends are already doing to sustain beds in the hospitals, further aid is needed as under :

Support for eight beds in the Men's Hospital, Tangier, at £15 a year each
 (this covers food and medicine, etc., but not share of support of doctors
 or European workers) £120

Support for five beds in Women's Hospital, Tangier, at £20 a year each (the expense is rather more than in the Men's Hospital, as the work is smaller, and therefore the expenses are more per head)	£100
Drugs for out-patients at hospitals and for dispensaries in Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, and Tripoli, <i>beyond</i> what is more or less regularly given already (per annum)	£80

The cost of drugs per patient varies a good deal, but we may reckon that £1 would provide medicine for about a hundred patients.

How Friends May Help.

Many friends prefer to give for some specified object, and Sunday Schools and Mothers' Meetings like to feel that they are reaching a definite goal. Such are invited to consider that a gift of £1 will provide medicine for a hundred patients, £5 will provide medicine for 500 patients, £10 for 1,000, while £15 will support patients occupying a bed in the Men's Hospital during one year, and £20 will do the same for the women who occupy a bed in the Women's Hospital during one year.

To Sum Up.

The figures given above make it plain that in order to support adequately the hospitals, and other medical and dispensary work of the N.A.M., *we need quite £300 per annum* to be specially given for this purpose, *in addition to what is already being contributed.*

God has graciously inclined His people to help us in this department of the work in the past, and we are expecting Him, in answer to prayer, to continue doing so in the future. His name is Jehovah! To Him we look for the support of this and all the other branches of HIS work. Jehovah—Jireh! The Lord will provide!

But above all things we pray, and ask others to join us in praying, that those who are healed physically may be quickened spiritually.

The Turkish Constitution in Tripoli.

By Mr. Wm. Reid.

Sunday, July 26th, 1908, was a red-letter day in the history of Tripoli, for on that day was published the Constantinople telegram granting a constitution to the Turkish Empire. The news came as a great but very pleasant surprise.

I was visiting outside the city when I heard a rumour that some great event had taken place at Constantinople, which meant that the Young Turks in exile here could go home to their people. I hurried into the city to find out what had really taken place. On passing up the Sook-et-Turk I saw a small handbill posted in one of the shop windows. I stopped and found that it was the telegram in question, written in Arabic and Turkish. I could hardly believe my eyes, and felt very excited and delighted to think that this

might be the beginning of the answer to the prayers of years for the better government of this people, and for liberty of conscience to the Moslems of this Empire.

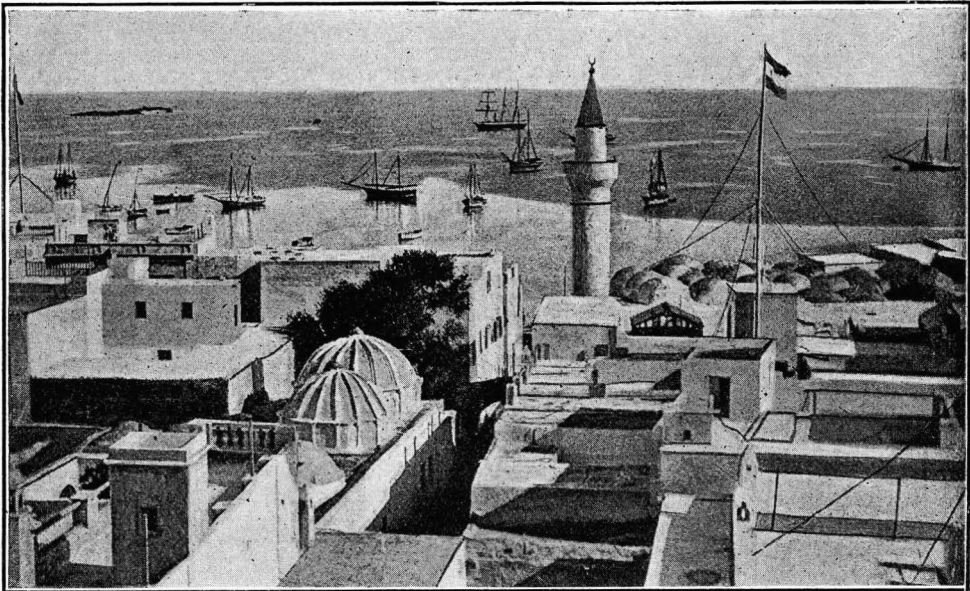
The better educated natives were pleased at the news, but the Young Turks danced and wept for joy. Many of the natives had little idea of what it would mean to them, and some of them asked the Young Turks to explain. One of these, when asked the meaning of the change, replied, "It means this: yesterday the Sultan was our absolute master; to-day he is our father." Another, an educated native, expressed his view of it by saying, "Yesterday we were treated as dogs, from to-day we are to be treated as men."

Many, however, thought and hoped that it meant a return to the *Shara'*. It is considered by these to be the proper thing to lay the blame for all the evils of the late administration on the *Kanoon* that has for some time been the law of the Empire. So when they heard of a beneficial change in the mode of government having taken place, the only such change they could think of was a return to the *Shara'*. The *Shara'* is the ancient code of Islam founded on the Koran and the traditions. Its main principle is expressed in the words, "Life for life, tooth for tooth, eye for eye," taken literally. Thank

replied in sympathetic terms. Speaking to the members of the party who had presented the address as representatives of the Young Turkey party, he said, "Yesterday you were tied in sacks and thrown into the Bosphorus; to-day the whole Empire looks to you for salvation."

After cries of "Long live the Constitution!" "Long live the Sultan!" "Long live Rejeb Pasha!" a procession was formed, and the more important Consulates were visited. At the British Consulate they shouted, "Vive l'Angleterre!" "Vive la liberte!" and "Vive la Constitution!" The whole crowd,

Mosque of Dragmaut,
Conqueror of Tripoli.



Domes of Important Moslem School.

A Bird's-eye View of Tripoli.

God the present change is not a return to such a barbarous system.

In the evening of the same day the leaders of the Young Turks in exile here assembled at one of the schools and got up an address to Rejeb Pasha, the able and enlightened ruler of this province of the Empire. They marched to his house with a little crowd of Turks and natives to read the address. The Pasha received them very kindly, and one of the Young Turks, an army surgeon, read an enlightened and eloquent address. The Pasha

now numbering several thousands of people, singing patriotic songs, returned to the Military Club, and indulged in great rejoicing. One rich young Turk whom I have known for years as perhaps the smartest dressed man in Tripoli, was seen weeping. When asked why he wept he said, "My father died for the cause of liberty, my mother lay for months at death's door on account of my father and me; I have suffered the dungeon, yea, all but death, and now at last liberty has come, and I can go home to my mother."

I am weeping for joy." This young fellow, when only fourteen years old, was a leader of reformers amongst his school-fellows. What scenes there must have been at Constantinople during the last fortnight! The Turks are passionately fond of children. Some of these Tripoli exiles had not seen mother or sisters for twelve years.

Not many days after the publication of the news of the granting of the Constitution it was rumoured that Rejeb Pasha had been called to Constantinople. And on the sixth of August a telegram arrived appointing him Minister for War. A great feast had been arranged for that same evening by the Young Turks, in honour of the Constitution. They had collected several hundred pounds from the propertied classes for the purpose. A tremendous crowd of people gathered on the *Sook* and indulged in every form of rejoicing they could think of, to the accompaniment of music, coffee, and cake, lemonade, and ices. About 10 p.m. Rejeb Pasha arrived on the scene, and was the object of a great ovation. Crowds thronged to kiss his hand, and after he had reached the pavilion where many European guests were assembled, many of the natives even kissed his feet.

On the following day the natives sent deputations from all parts, praying Rejeb Pasha to stay with them. To all he answered that the thing was settled, and they need not expect him to stay. A Turkish steamer was in the harbour, and he chartered this for £250, and offered free passages to all remaining exiles. On Sunday, August 9th, an hour before sunset he sailed away from Tripoli, loved and regretted by all classes and all nationalities.

This is a great crisis in the history of the Turkish Empire, and of Islam. It is a time when Christians ought to pray earnestly that the new forces may be guided aright, and especially that the movement inaugurated by the Young Turks may end in religious liberty for the Moslems of the Empire.

It is worthy of note that the Young Turkey movement is in no way religious.

A large number of its leaders have thrown religion to the winds. They no longer believe in revelation, and consequently they do not believe in prophets. They only believe in the Koran when they can find in it a passage that may be turned to account in persuading the more religious Moslems that their aims are not contrary to religion. With most of them reason has taken the place of revelation, and with many that I have met John Stuart Mill has taken the place of Mohammed. Many of them are well educated and able fellows.

I feel very hopeful of Christian missions amongst the Turks in the near future. The other Moslems of this Empire will probably retain their fanaticism for a long time yet.

Since writing the foregoing I have heard of the sudden death of Rejeb Pasha, probably from heart disease. His death means a great loss to Turkey at the present juncture, for he was a true liberal and reformer, and had the welfare of the people much at heart. The *Times* correspondent at Constantinople recently called him the ablest man in the Empire. Of that I am not able to judge. But of his virtues, and of what he did for Tripoli, I can speak. He laboured incessantly for the good of this province, and accomplished much. Mrs. Alvarez, the wife of our British Consul here, told me some months ago that Rejeb Pasha was killing himself with work. He gave himself no rest, day or night. He was very generous to the poor and distressed. It is said that he saved nothing of his salary, but gave away all that remained after paying his expenses. About the time of his departure from Tripoli I was told by one likely to know that, since the death, very suddenly, of the Chief Rabbi seven or eight years ago, Rejeb Pasha gave the Rabbi's widow twenty francs a week, a sum of money that in Tripoli is of about the same value as 25s., in England. As a parting gift he gave her 400 francs the day before he left. He was a really good man, and his name will endure in the love of the people of Tripoli for many years to come.

News from the Mission Field. MOROCCO.

From Mrs. O. E. Simpson (Casablanca).

Our First Visiting in Casablanca, July, 1908.

There have been anxiety, some misgivings, and much prayer about reopening work in Casablanca. The need for the latter was very apparent on arrival. Conditions had greatly changed since last November, when natives asked for the return of the medical missionary, and offered a warm welcome. French troops had gained in numbers, immorality, and harshness towards the natives had increased, and their anti-foreign feeling increased proportionately. Better, far better without the Nazarene's gunpowder and medicine, than, by admitting the latter, risk any increase of the former!

Better-class houses need more rigorous closing now under Christian (?) than Mohammedan régime. Merchants lock the doors and carry the keys in their pockets to prevent Algerian or other soldiers from walking in. The key which shuts them out closes equally upon the medical missionary, and how these houses are to be reopened to the Gospel is not at present apparent.

We expected the poorer population and resident Arabs who suffered so intensely during the bombardment, would prefer equally to ignore both, and suffer from neither. But when we thought this we reckoned without God. To prove that He has set before us an open door (albeit we saw only a closed one) He sent a stranger, friendly from the first.

This man had known Mr. and Mrs. Bolton well, and spoke most highly of them. He said he loved to hear of Jesus. We saw him enter a door, and, judging he lived there, I called on his wife. There was a sick boy to be seen near—would I go with husband and wife to him? Gladly consenting, we started at 2.30 p.m. The spirit of introducing me to their friends took possession of them, and from hut to hut, compound to compound, we passed, telling where we lived, and welcoming all to come with their various ailments. Their tales of woe, wrong, and oppression wrung my heart.

The owner of one compound, looking round on her huts, said, "I returned from the tribe with whom we took refuge, after having been stripped of everything last July, to find a native fire pot alone left me of all my earthly possessions." I looked up at the roof and replied, "But they left you your home undamaged, as but to few." She answered, "Yes, the praise is to God that that was intact; but nothing else remained to me!" As I sat there drinking their tea the hospitality contrasted strangely with the treatment they had themselves so recently received from the foreigner. At 6.30 my escort asked, "Could you stay for *one* more house?" We had been to some fourteen already.

By 7 p.m. I neared our own door to see my dear husband and children on the roof, looking for my return, and wondering what *could* have delayed me so? I answered, "God!" For truly He had led me about to prove that with Him *all* things are possible.

We have not seen a single well-dressed woman in the streets since we came; such as are often met in Fez or Tangier. All say they are afraid to go out because of the soldiers.

The next Friday (women's medical morning) brought twenty-three patients, the result of that one day's visiting. On Tuesday forty-three, and a week later sixty-five filled the hands but gladdened the heart with their good attention to the Gospel story and hymns.

Last Tuesday preparations were made for a number, but no woman appeared until 10 a.m., when two living near ventured round together. The reason was a town crier had been round on the previous evening, forbidding any woman from being seen in the street on the 14th inst., the French national holiday. The army had come in from Azzimur, and the town was packed with soldiers for whom their Government would take no responsibility in their drunken carousing.

The small hand medicine chest Dr. Wilson filled for us in Tangier seems to have some relationship to the widow's barrel of meal and cruse of oil. Its drugs do not increase in bulk as we use

them, but each time of need finds enough to supply the immediate want. It will probably depend on the Lord's stewards whether this continues to be the case or not. The Lord *can* undoubtedly work independently of instruments, but He is usually pleased to work through them.

We have one in-patient, admitted yesterday, a mail carrier from Mazagan. He needed good nursing to save a limb, if possible, and we could not deny this. He lies on a carpet, covering a tiled floor, but is very grateful for its hard comfort, and is already recovering.



Photo by]

Among the Huts, Casablanca.

[Mr. H. Nott.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

Not Unto Us: A Record of Twenty-one Years' Missionary Service. By Dr. Harry Guinness. This interesting and beautifully-got-up volume, containing nearly 100 illustrations, is published by the Regions Beyond Missionary Union, Harley House, Bow, London, E., and may be obtained from them—in stiff paper cover, at 1s. 6d.; in cloth, 2s. 6d.; postage, 4d. extra. The book contains an account of the many and varied departments of work at home and abroad connected with the R.B.M.U.; and even those tolerably well acquainted with that Institution will find in the brightly-written chapters much information calculated to deepen their interest and quicken their activity. The opening chapter and several throughout the book are from Dr. Harry Guinness's own pen; but a large number have been written by other workers of the R.B.M.U., both in London and on the foreign field, and some by other friends. The book will not fail to interest those who care for the study of foreign missions, and we trust it may reach a wide circle of Christian friends, and do much to further the good work of which it tells.

Islam, a Challenge to Faith.—We have just received a copy of Dr. S. M. Zwemer's new book on the Mohammedan question, published by the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions, New York (1907), price one dollar net. All Dr. Zwemer's books are of importance to those bearing a share, whether direct or indirect, in the work of evangelising Moslems. We hope to notice this volume more fully in a subsequent issue of NORTH AFRICA.

The Story of the Year 1907-8, issued by the Church Missionary Society, Salisbury Square, London, E.C., price 1s., gives a résumé of the Society's work all over the world. This little volume does not present the "dry" appearance of so many annual reports, but is well illustrated, and contains many interesting incidents in connection with C.M.S. Missions during the past year. The Christian of to-day will be fully occupied if he attempts to keep pace with the work of Christ in all lands through all Societies, but at least he cannot afford, whatever be his religious persuasion, to overlook a work of such magnitude and value as that of the C.M.S. We commend this interesting report especially to those hitherto unacquainted with C.M.S. Missions.

World's Sunday School Association.

To Evangelical Christians in All Lands.

GREETING. — The World's Sunday School Association, assembled in the city of Rome, recommended that the third Sunday in October of each year be observed by Evangelical Churches everywhere as a day of prayer for Sunday-schools throughout the world, and the executive committee was charged with the duty of publishing this recommendation.

You are, therefore, invited to observe Sunday, October 18th, 1908, by engaging in public and private prayer to Almighty God for a special blessing upon Sunday-schools in all lands. Every child of God, young or old, learned or otherwise, may constitute a link in this chain of prayer which is intended to encircle the globe, strengthening the tie which unites us in a

common bond of service, deepening our affection for each other, and increasing our zeal in an effort to secure the universal study of the Word, which is "the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth."

In order that this recommendation may have the widest publicity possible, we earnestly invite the co-operation of the religious and secular press, ministers of the Gospel and Sunday-school superintendents, and all others who are interested in the work of the Sunday-school. "And all things whatsoever ye shall ask in prayer, believing, ye shall receive."

By direction of the executive committee of the World's Sunday School Association.

GEO. W. BAILEY,

August, 1908.

Chairman.

For the Children.

MY DEARS,—It seems a very long while since I wrote to you last, and I hope you have all enjoyed your holidays, and that God has given, and you have used, many opportunities of witnessing for Him.

Mrs. Short has sent some *very* pretty darned net scarf ends for our sale. I am not strong yet, as my heart is weak and I cannot get about, and there is much to occupy me at home, so I feel rather at a disadvantage with regard to making things for the sale. Still, if we all do our best, that is the main point. That is what God looks at (2 Cor. viii. 12). So let us see to it that our minds are willing!

It always seems to me that we forget that there are no *little things* with God—He takes note of all, and what we gloss over to ourselves, saying: "It's only a little thing, and I really could not help doing or saying or thinking it," is, in God's holy sight, sin. And, on the other hand, we often think: "It's such a little I can do, such a *little* thing as I am in this great universe, God won't miss my little bit." Won't He!

Did you ever hear the story of one of our great musicians who was conducting a rehearsal of a magnificent piece of

music, performed by a full orchestra. There is a sharp-voiced little flute, called a "piccolo" (in Italian that means "little"), and in this orchestra, about which I am telling you, the performer on it was a little boy.

The rehearsal went on and on, and he got very weary. His mother was ill, and he had been sitting up with her the night before, and was only too thankful that he was able to play and to earn something to pay for medicines and the doctor, as his father had been dead many years.

He had only a few bars to play in all the long piece of music, and they came just when all the other instruments were thundering and booming, and crashing, making the air shiver with the glorious sound. He tried to keep awake, tried *hard*, but little by little he nodded and nodded, still counting bars, so as to come in at the right time. And he fell fast asleep, and slept, and slept, and slept, until the final "*crash*" woke him with a start of horror.

"I've missed my piece!" he thought, but quickly consoled himself; "after all, it was such a little bit, no one will notice it."

The musicians, having been finally dismissed by the conductor, were hastily packing up their instruments and scattering to their various destinations. The boy was preparing to follow, when someone touched his arm: "The conductor wants to speak to you at once," and flushing and paling he went. Hanging his head he stood before the great man, wondering why he was wanted.

"Why did you not play your share, my boy?" said a kind voice.

"I'm so sorry, sir, but I was so *very* tired, and I fell asleep. I didn't think anyone would miss such a little bit."

"I missed it," said the conductor, "and the whole melody was spoiled for lack of it, my boy."

Even so, only infinitely more so, does God miss our "little bits." He does not despise the "little things" (Zech. iv. 10). Our life makes music in His ears, so let us see to it that we do not fail Him.

Please send in your contributions to No. 4, Highbury Crescent, London, N., as soon as you like now. I hope there will be plenty!

I'd like to hear from some of my "nephews and nieces," and will make time to answer them. And I want a lot more members for the Young Workers' Guild.

Who is going to give this pleasure to your loving

AUNT LILY?

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE PRAYER AND WORKERS' UNION. REQUESTS FOR PRAISE AND PRAYER.

Members and friends are asked to join in diligent praise and prayer for the following:—

Subjects for Praise. "Praise the Lord of Hosts, for He is good."

(1) That Mr. W. Bolton is quite restored to health, and that he and Mrs. Bolton have reached Tripoli and taken up work there in the place of Mr. and Mrs. Venables (retired).

(2) That the new Turkish Constitution gives hope of much greater religious liberty in Tripoli.

(3) That Miss Albina Cox is much better, and has been able to get to Switzerland for change.

(4) For great encouragement in the Kabyle work at Djemaa Sahridj, and the live movement among the young men of that place against drunkenness and other vices.

(5) That Mr. and Mrs. Simpson have been so markedly helped by God in recommencing the work at Casablanca (see page 151).

(6) That news comes of the native evangelists at Fez bravely continuing their colportage work, in spite of the upset state of the country and the dangers to which some of them are exposed (see page 143).

Subjects for Prayer. "Night and day praying exceedingly."

(1) The political situation in Morocco; that nothing may happen to hinder any further the spread of the Truth there, but that greater religious freedom and increased openings for Gospel work may result from all that is now happening in that land.

(2) That the colporteurs and other native Christians at Fez may be kept from harm, despite the dangers to which they are exposed, and may realise continually God's strength in their testimony and work, especially now that the missionaries are not with them to help them, being still kept at the coast stations.

(3) Prayer is asked that the further funds needed for the support of the native evangelists at Fez may be provided. A friend, who has been supporting one of these men, is unable to continue his gifts. The sum of £75 per annum is required for the support of three men (£25 each) lest this good work should be curtailed.

(4) That the hopes entertained by many of greater religious liberty in Tripoli may soon be fully realised, and that natives who are at heart convinced of the truth of the Gospel may have courage to confess Christ openly.

(5) That several of our missionaries, still in poor health, may soon be greatly reinvigorated.

(6) For very real blessing and encouragement at the Annual Farewell Meeting on 29th September, and at the other farewell meetings that will be held this autumn.

(7) That funds may again be sent in abundantly for General Purposes, as the need is once more very urgent, but little having been received during August.

(8) That some one, either gentleman or lady, fitted to undertake the regular organising of meetings for the N.A.M., may be found, who could do this important service as an *honorary worker*.

LIST OF DONATIONS from AUGUST 1st to 31st, 1908.

GENERAL AND DESIGNATED FUNDS.

GENERAL FUND.			1908.	No. of	Amount.	1908.	No. of	Amount.	DETAILS OF		
1908.	No. of	Amount.	August	Receipt.	£ s. d.	June	Receipt.	£ s. d.	BARNET AUXILIARY,		
1908.	Receipt.	£ s. d.	Brought forward..		64 10 1	Brought forward .		42 2 6	Mrs. C. L. TERRY, Hon. Sec., Ridge View.		
1 ..	1958 ..	0 5 0	Publications ..		5 5 1	6 ..	3044 ..	1 8 1	General Receipt No. 1063.		
	9 ..	2 0 0	Sundries ..		0 2 0		5 ..	1 0 0	£ s. d.		
	60 ..	1 1 0					6 ..	2 0 0	59 0 5 0		
4 ..	1 ..	0 0 0					7 ..	3 0 0	60 0 3 7		
	2 ..	1 0 0	Previously ackgd.		£69 17 2		8 ..	0 7 7	Previously ackgd. ..		
5 ..	3 ..	0 8 7					9 ..	5 0 0	£0 8 7		
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	5 ..	0 3 0					Hunt'don's		£0 9 9		
	6 ..	0 2 0					Ch., Bath		£0 18 4		
	7 ..	1 0 0					8 ..	0 10 6			
	8 ..	25 0 0	TOTALS JAN IN to AUGUST 31st,				11 ..	51 ..	5 9 6		
	9 ..	5 0 0	1908.				12 ..	2 ..	0 10 0		
{ Countess of			General Fund ..		£3,571 11 3		15 ..	3 ..	0 5 4		
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{ Ch., Bath }							23 ..	5 ..	1 5 10		
11 ..	71 ..	0 10 0					27 ..	0 ..	1 0 0		
	2 ..	0 2 6					{ Missionary				
12 ..	3 ..	7 0 0					Sewing		2 10 0		
	4 ..	0 10 0					Meeting,				
14 ..	4 ..	0 10 0					Paington				
17 ..	5 ..	0 12 6					{ Bible Class,		0 10 0		
	6 ..	1 0 0					Paington }				
18 ..	7 ..	0 10 0					29 ..	59 ..	5 4 1		
19 ..	8 ..	1 0 0					31 ..	60 ..	3 15 0		
{ Bignold }			DESIGNATED FUND.								
{ Hall, S.S. }			1908.								
21 ..	30 ..	0 10 0	August		Receipt.	£ s. d.					
	1 ..	0 10 0	1 ..		3036 ..	1 2 6					
	2 ..	0 2 0	4 ..		1 ..	0 5 0					
25 ..	3 ..	3 0 0					Sundries ..		£82 3 5		
	4 ..	0 5 0							163 13 2		
	5 ..	0 7 0							245 16 7		
27 ..	6 ..	0 8 0					Previously ackgd.		1,856 14 1		
	7 ..	1 2 6							£2,102 10 8		
	8 ..	5 0 0									
Carried forward	£64 10 1		Carried forward		£48 2 6						

DETAILS OF BARNET AUXILIARY,
Mrs. C. L. TERRY, Hon. Sec.,
Ridge View.
General Receipt No. 1063.
£ s. d.
59 0 5 0
60 0 3 7
Previously ackgd. .. £0 8 7
6 9 9
£0 18 4

DETAILS OF WEST KIRBY AUXILIARY,
Miss M. GEDDES, Hon. Sec.,
Huron Villa, Eaton Road.
Designated Receipt No. 3036.
No. of Receipt. £ s. d.
46 0 10 0
47 0 12 6
Previously ackgd. .. £1 2 6
1 18 0
£3 0 6

OFFICE EXPENSES FUND, 1908.
Previously ackgd. .. £ s. d.
5 0 6

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

Brooch for Sale.—Very pretty gold brooch, with fine amethyst, set on claw and bar, and small gold neck-chain. This brooch is nearly new, and cost originally 30s. To be sold for the benefit of the N.A.M. Please apply, stating sum offered, to the Secretary, N.A.M., 4, Highbury Crescent, London, N.

Hand-Painted Texts.—Miss M. Geddes, Huron Villa, Eaton Road, West Kirby, will be glad to receive orders for texts, hand-painted in oils, with flowers; prices from 2s. 6d. Proceeds in aid of the North Africa Mission. Specimens may be seen at 4, Highbury Crescent, N.

"Tuckaway Tables."—Will friends kindly make known that these small handy folding-tables can be had, hand-painted with flowers, wood-stained, either mahogany or walnut-

wood, from C. M. G., Bankside, Silverdale Road, Eastbourne, price 13s. 6d., postage and packing case included? The proceeds will go to the funds of the N.A.M.

Picture Postcards.—The following series are now on sale:—"Real Photograph" cards, two series (Nos. 5 and 6) of six different cards, price 1s. 1d. each, post free; twelve different cards, 2s. 1d. Six Egyptian cards from photos by Geo. Goodman, Esq., price 4d. per packet, post free 4½d. Six cards illustrating "Life in Morocco," price 3d. per packet, post free 3½d.

* **Knitted gloves**, white or coloured, ordinary size, 2s. per pair. A handsome linen tea-cloth, embroidered, and trimmed fine crochet, price £1 1s. Proceeds in aid of the N.A.M. Please apply to Mrs. Pakeman, Carlisle Avenue, St. Albans.

Telegraphic Address:—"TERTULLIAN, LONDON."

Telephone:—270 NORTH

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Office of the Mission:—4, Highbury CRESCENT, LONDON, N.

Gifts in money or in kind should be sent to the Secretary, North Africa Mission, 4, Highbury Crescent, London, N. All cheques and money orders should be made payable to the North Africa Mission. Remittances may also be paid into the London and South-Western Bank, Upper Street, Islington, or to any of its branches.

Parcels for transmission to the field can, if not exceeding 11 lb. in weight, be sent to North African ports by Foreign Parcel Post from any post office in Great Britain. The cost can be ascertained from the Postal Guide.

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

LOCATION OF MISSIONARIES.

MOROCCO.		ALGERIA.		Susa	
Tangier.	Date of Arrival.	Cherchell.	Date of Arrival.		Date of Arrival.
GEO. WILSON, M.A., M.B.	Dec., 1906	Miss L. READ ...	April, 1886	*Mr. J. J. COOKSEV ...	June, 1892
Mrs. WILSON ...	Dec., 1906	Miss H. D. DAY ...	April, 1886	*Mrs. COOKSEV ...	Dec., 1896
Mrs. ROBERTS ...	Dec., 1896	Miss K. JOHNSTON ...	Jan., 1892	Miss A. COX ...	Oct., 1892
*Miss J. JAY ...	Nov., 1885	Miss E. TURNER ...	Jan., 1892	*Miss N. BAGSTER ...	Oct., 1894
Miss G. K. S. BREPPE, M.B. (Lond.) ...	Dec., 1894	Algiers.		Kairouan.	
Miss F. MARSTON ...	Nov., 1895	M. E. CUENDET ...	Sept., 1884	Mr. E. SHORT ...	Feb., 1899
Miss G. SMITH ...	Oct., 1906	Madame CUENDET ...	Sept., 1885	Mrs. SHORT ...	Oct., 1899
<i>Spanish Work—</i>		Mr. A. SHOREY ...	Nov., 1902	Miss E. T. NORTH ...	Oct., 1894
Miss F. R. BRGWN ...	Oct., 1889	Mrs. E. SHOREY ...	Oct., 1904	*Miss G. L. ADDINSELL	Nov., 1895
Miss VECCHIO, School Mistress.		Djemaa Sahridj.		Sfax.	
Casablanca.		<i>Kabyle Work—</i>		*T. G. CHURCHER, M.B., C.M. (Ed.) ...	Oct., 1885
Mr. O. E. SIMPSON ...	Dec., 1896	Mr. D. ROSS ...	Nov., 1902	*Mrs. CHURCHER ...	Oct., 1889
Mrs. SIMPSON ...	Mar., 1898	Miss J. COX ...	May, 1887	*Mr. H. E. WEBB ...	Dec., 1892
Tetuano.		Miss K. SMITH ...	May, 1887	*Mrs. WEBB ...	Nov., 1897
Miss A. BOLTON ...	April, 1889	Constantine.		<i>Associated Worker—</i>	
*Miss A. G. HUBBARD ...	Oct., 1891	Mr. J. L. LOCHHEAD ...	Mar., 1892	Miss M. BENZAKINE ...	Jan., 1906
*Miss M. KNIGHT ...	Oct., 1905	Mrs. LOCHHEAD ...	Mar., 1892	DEPENDENCY OF TRIPOLI.	
Miss H. E. WOODELL ...	Jan., 1907	*Miss E. K. LOCHHEAD ...	Mar., 1892	Mr. W. REID ...	Dec., 1892
Laraisn.		Mr. P. SMITH ...	Feb., 1899	*Mrs. REID ...	Dec., 1894
Mr. H. NOTT ...	Jan., 1897	Mrs. SMITH ...	Sept., 1900	Mr. W. T. BOLTON ...	Feb., 1897
Mrs. NOTT ...	Feb., 1897	Miss F. HARNDEN ...	Nov., 1900	Mrs. BOLTON ...	Oct., 1897
Miss S. JENNINGS ...	Mar., 1887	Miss F. H. GUILLETMET ...	May, 1902	Miss F. M. HARKALD ...	Oct., 1899
*Miss K. ALDRIDGE ...	Dec., 1891	REGENCY OF TUNIS.		Miss F. DUNDAS ...	April, 1903
Fez.		Tunis.		EGYPT.	
Miss I. GREATHEAD ...	Nov., 1890	Mr. A. V. LILEY ...	July, 1885	Alexandria.	
*Miss M. MELLETT ...	Mar., 1892	Mrs. LILEY ...	April, 1886	Mr. W. DICKINS ...	Feb., 1896
*Miss S. M. DENISON ...	Nov., 1893	Miss E. LOVELESS ...	Nov., 1902	Mrs. DICKINS ...	Feb., 1896
Miss I. DE LA CAMP ...	Jan., 1897	*Miss H. M. M. TAPP ...	Oct., 1903	Miss R. HODGES ...	Feb., 1899
		<i>Italian Work—</i>		Miss F. M. BANKS ...	May, 1888
		Miss A. M. CASE ...	Oct., 1890	Miss H. B. CAWS ...	Oct., 1907
		*Miss L. E. ROBERTS ...	Feb., 1899	Shubin-el-Kom.	
		Bizertia.		Mr. W. T. FAIRMAN ...	Nov., 1897
		Miss M. ERICSSON ...	Nov., 1883	Mrs. FAIRMAN ...	Feb., 1899
		Miss R. J. MARKUSSON ...	Nov., 1888	Mr. G. CHAPMAN ...	Nov., 1907

IN ENGLAND.—Miss B. VINING, Invalidated.

* At Home.