

No. 56.—New Series.

January, 1910.

NORTH AFRICA

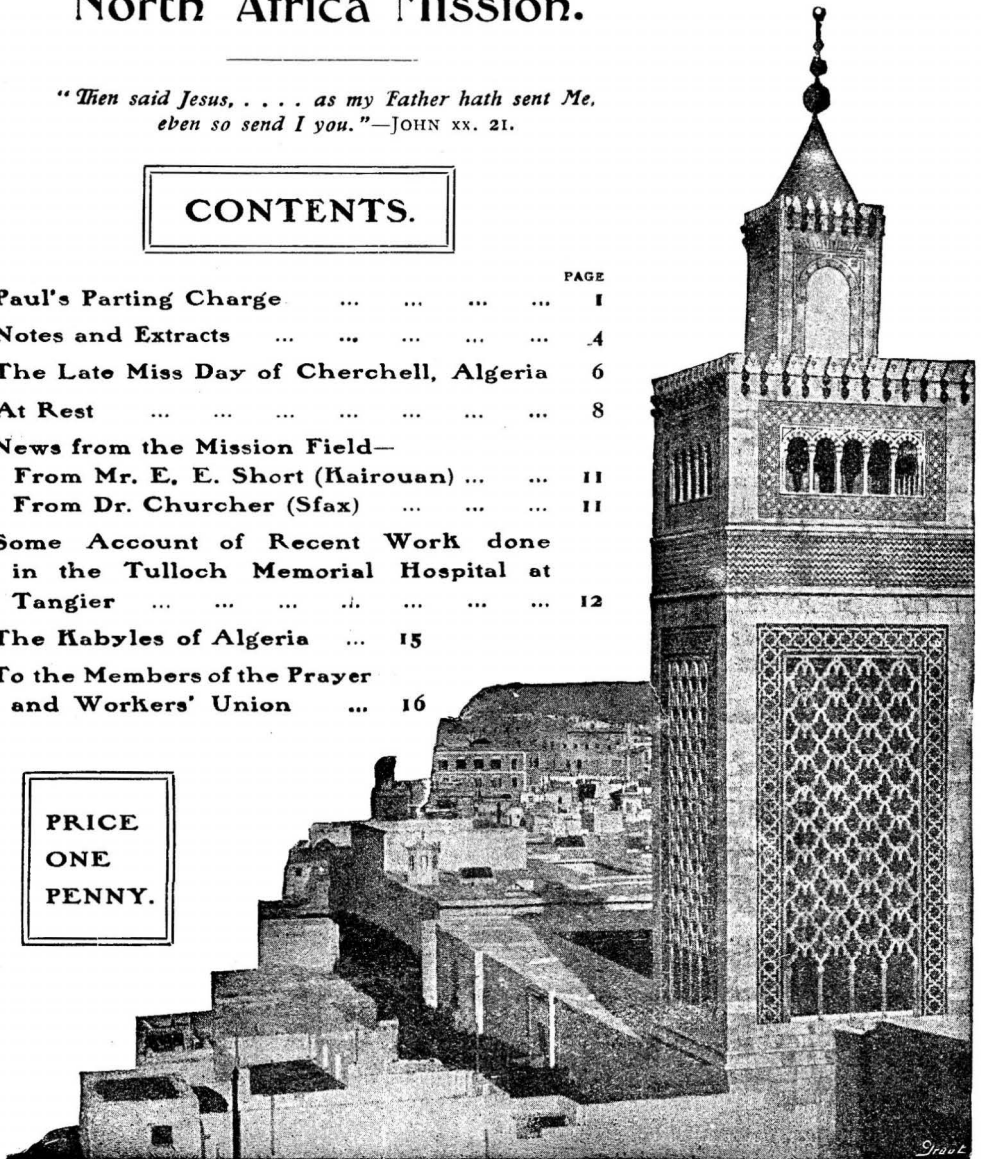
The Monthly Record of the North Africa Mission.

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

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Paul's Parting Charge	1
Notes and Extracts	4
The Late Miss Day of Cherchell, Algeria	6
At Rest	8
News from the Mission Field—	
From Mr. E. E. Short (Kairouan)	11
From Dr. Churcher (Sfax)	11
Some Account of Recent Work done in the Tulloch Memorial Hospital at Tangier	12
The Kabyles of Algeria	15
To the Members of the Prayer and Workers' Union	16

PRICE
ONE
PENNY.



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.

THE NORTH AFRICA MISSION.

It was Founded in 1881 by the late Mr. George Pearse assisted by Dr. Grattan Guinness and Mr. Edward H. Glenny. It was at first called The Mission to the Kabyles, but gradually extended its sphere of operations to all parts and in some measure to all classes in North Africa, work amongst Mohammedans being its main business.

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

LIST OF DONATIONS from NOVEMBER 1st to 30th, 1909. GENERAL AND DESIGNATED FUNDS.

GENERAL FUND.		
1909. Nov.	No. of Receipt.	Amount. £ s. d.
	2048	1 1 0
	9	0 3 6
	50	1 1 0
	M.S., Newcastle	0 6 0
	2	5 0 0
	3	2 0 0
	4	1 1 0
	Amor, Norwich	2 2 0
	6	0 17 6
	7	1 0 0
	Gospel Hall, W. Thurrock	3 0 0
	9	0 5 0
	60	1 1 0
	8	5 0 0
	10	0 10 0
	11	0 2 6
	3	0 10 0
	Larbert	0 15 4
	Coatbridge	1 14 1
	Edinburgh	0 9 3
	11	1 3 9
	69	5 0 0
	Kilmacolm	2 5 0
	71	20 0 0
	Olive Hall S.S., W. Derby	2 10 0
	3	0 5 0
	4	2 2 0
	5	0 10 0
	6	0 10 0
	In Memorial A.H.G.	1 0 6
	8	0 12 6
	9	3 0 0
	20	1 1 0
	1	2 2 0
	2	1 10 0
	3	0 1 3
	4	Cancelled
	5	0 10 0
	6	0 2 6
	7	15 0 0
	Readers of The Christian	100 0 0
	9	0 2 6
	90	0 5 0
	Orphan Homes of Scotland	12 0 0
	The Tab, St. George's Cross, Glasgow	10 0 0
	3	6 0 0
	4	1 0 0
	5	3 13 6
	6	0 5 0
	7	15 0 0
	8	1 10 0
	9	2 1 1
	Carried forward	£239 1 6

1909. Nov.	No. of Receipt.	Amount. £ s. d.
	Brought forward	239 1 6
	2100	5 0 0
	Park Ch. Hall, Glasgow	3 2 0
	Seaman's Chapel, Glasg. W.	0 18 6
	Y.M.C.A., Alexandria	0 15 0
	Readers of The Christian	5 0 0
	5	0 9 0
	Publications	£254 6 6
	Sundries	3 8 1
	1	1 2 3
	£258 16 10	

DESIGNATED FUND.		
1909 Nov.	No. of Receipt.	Amount. £ s. d.
	3566	1 1 0
	8	2 0 0
	9	0 5 0
	10	0 10 6
	1	1 1 0
	2	1 16 0
	3	1 10 0
	4	9 1 0
	5	1 1 0
	6	0 10 0
	7	6 0 0
	8	0 11 6
	9	0 11 0
	80	1 0 0
	1	0 10 0
	2	3 3 3
	Friends at Redhill	13 11 0
	4	10 0 0
	5	7 10 0
	6	0 11 0
	7	0 3 6
	Jumpers Common S.S.	0 5 0
	9	5 0 0
	90	0 19 0
	1	1 0 0
	2	1 12 0
	Chatsworth Road S.S.	3 12 0
	4	1 0 0
	Harrogate Auxiliary	6 13 4
	6	0 1 0
	7	0 5 0
	Readers of The Christian	5 0 0
	9	26 10 0
	Carried forward	£222 4 1

DETAILS OF BARKING AUXILIARY.		
1909. Nov.	No. of Receipt.	Amount. £ s. d.
	Brought forward	120 4 1
	3600	8 0 0
	Sundries	£123 4 1
	85	4 0 0
	£213 8 7	

SUMMARY.

November.

General Fund .. £258 16 10
Designated Fund 213 8 7

£472 5 5

DETAILS OF WESTON-SUPER-MARE AUXILIARY.

Miss Blake, Hon. Sec.,
Rockleaze, South Atlantic Rd.
General Receipt No. 2095.
Designated Receipt No. 3594.

No. of Receipt.	Amount. £ s. d.
61	0 10 0
2	1 0 0
3	0 2 6
4	2 0 0
5	1 0 0
6	0 1 0
Previously ackgd.	£4 13 6
	1 1 0
	£5 14 6

DETAILS OF BARNET AUXILIARY.

Designated Receipt No. 3590.

No. of Receipt	Amount. £ s. d.
81	0 9 0
2	0 10 0
Previously ackgd.	£0 19 0
	11 18 5
	£12 17 5

**DETAILS OF
BARKING AUXILIARY.**

Miss Howe, Hon. Sec.,
153, North Street.
Designated Receipt No. 3532.

No. of Receipt.	Amount. £ s. d.
Park Hall S.S.	3 3 3
Previously ackgd.	16 3 9
	£19 7 0

DETAILS OF DUBLIN AUXILIARY.

S. S. McCURRY, Esq., Hon. Sec.
3, Spencer Villas, Glenageary
Designated Receipt No. 3599.

No. of Receipt.	Amount. £ s. d.
249	5 0 0
250	1 12 0
1	0 2 6
2	1 0 0
3	0 10 0
4	0 10 0
5	1 0 0
6	0 5 0
7	0 2 6
8	1 18 6
9	5 0 0
10	0 5 0
1	0 5 0
2	0 5 0
3	0 2 6
4	1 2 0
5	0 5 0
6	0 5 0
7	0 2 6
8	0 5 0
9	0 10 0
10	0 10 0
1	0 5 0
2	0 5 0
3	0 2 6
4	1 2 0
5	0 5 0
6	0 5 0
7	0 5 0
8	1 0 0
9	0 5 0
30	0 10 0
1	0 15 0
Previously ackgd.	£26 10 0
	159 8 5
	£185 18 5



Photo by]

Waiting for the Gospel at Oudref, Tunisia.

[Mr. A. V. Liley.

Paul's Parting Charge.

"I charge thee therefore before God, and the Lord Jesus Christ, who shall judge the quick and the dead at His appearing and His Kingdom; preach the Word."—2 TIM. iv. 1, 2.

THERE ever attaches to a parting message a special interest, and Paul's last letter to Timothy, and through him to us, has weight as well as interest for these last and difficult times.

Paul was probably confined in a Roman dungeon, dark and damp, and he perhaps dictated this letter to Luke the beloved physician. He who had been called "a young man whose name was Saul," when participating in the martyrdom of Stephen, was now such an one as "Paul the aged." Between thirty and forty years of missionary labours and trials had left their marks upon him in a variety of ways. His grey hairs, his failing sight and failing strength, indicated that, even if Nero spared his life, it would not be long before he would depart and be with Christ, which for him would be far better.

He who had laboured for others with a love that had been kindled by the one of whom he said, "I know Him whom I have trusted," found himself in his old age almost friendless and in prison. He says, "All the Christians in Roman Asia have deserted me" (ch. i. 15), and "at my first defence I had no one at my side, but all deserted me. May it not be laid to their charge" (ch. iv. 16). Just as Tyndal wrote from the damp cell of his prison at Vilvorde in Belgium, in the winter before his death, asking for something to patch his leggings, for a woollen shirt, a warmer cap, and, above all, for his Hebrew Bible, grammar, and dictionary, so Paul asks for his cloak which he left at Troas and the books, but specially the parchments.

But beside his personal trials, the outlook in the churches that he loved, and for whom he had spent himself in loving service, was most depressing. Already, even during the lifetime of the apostles, apostasy was beginning. The form of godliness was taking the place of reality and power (ch. iii. 5), and agnosticism was rearing its head among men of the Jannes and Jambres type. The time was coming when professed Christians would not endure sound teaching, but would choose those whose instruction would suit their perverted minds. They would at last turn away their ears from the truth and give heed to fables.

This was indeed enough to discourage and utterly quench any ordinary man who had spent his life in founding, establishing, and caring for the Church of God. But Paul was not an ordinary man. By the grace of God he had learned to know and trust his Lord. He knew that there were dark and difficult times around and ahead, and he desired before he departed to cheer and hearten his beloved son and companion in the faith on whom would largely devolve, under God, the care of the churches and the maintenance of the faith. It looked as though the infant churches, which had for a time made rapid growth, might be extinguished now that pagan Rome, as well as guilty Jerusalem, was thoroughly aroused. But Paul took count of God. The Church was the Church of Jesus Christ, in whom all authority in heaven and earth resided. He had declared that the gates of hell should not prevail against it.

Again and again down the centuries there have been periods of apparent hopelessness, both locally and over the whole area. It was so just before the Reformation. Apostate Rome declared that no heretics were left. Then God arose and raised up His witnesses, and a brighter day dawned. But a relapse followed, and in England at the beginning of the eighteenth century spiritual life had ebbed to low tide. Again God came in, and Wesley, Whitefield, and others were raised up.

At the present time the churches are suffering from doctrinal and spiritual debility, and amongst loyal followers of the rejected Christ there is deep concern, not unmingled with depression. The future looks gloomy, though the gloom is lightened by the hope of the Second Advent of Christ.

Foreign missions, which were and are still making encouraging progress, are hampered by the pressing need of suitable labourers and sufficient means. Must there be retrenchment and retreat, or can fresh advances be made?

Perhaps Paul's message to Timothy in a time of grave anxiety and perplexity may throw light on the path to-day. What were some of the thoughts that Paul brought to the notice of Timothy to encourage this godly, but somewhat timid leader?

He reminded him of the faith of his mother and grandmother, as though he would put him on his mettle to maintain the family character for faith and sincerity. He also reminded his dearly loved fellow-worker of his own manner of life, teaching, purpose, faith, patience, etc. He told him how he had fought a good fight, and finished his course, and kept the faith. Notwithstanding his dismal dungeon, he speaks with holy ecstasy of the crown of righteousness which the Lord, the righteous Judge, would give to him, and to all those that love His appearing.

May not we, as we remember the saints and servants of the Lord who have preceded us, their faith and fervour, their love and loyalty, their self-sacrifice and service, be encouraged to follow their example of faith, and hope to the end? Jesus Christ is the same for us as for them. Let us but trust Him as they trusted Him, and we, like them, shall conquer either by doing or suffering.

Then he reminded Timothy that God had not given the spirit of fear or cowardice, but of power and of love and of a sound mind. Therefore he was not to be ashamed, either of the Gospel, the testimony of the Lord, or his poor despised and imprisoned delegate. He exhorts Timothy and us also to boldly participate in the afflictions which those who preach and live out the Gospel must expect; but reminds him that, though personally he might feel weak and incompetent, yet with the Holy Spirit dwelling in him as the spirit of power, love, and sound judgment, timid though he naturally might be, he need not fear.

Then Paul reminds his son in the faith of the grace that is in Christ Jesus which was at his disposal, and exhorts him to be strong through drawing upon its fulness in his character of a soldier of Jesus Christ and a servant of the Lord. The inspired Holy Scriptures were to be his continual study, and in them he would find an inexhaustible storehouse and an unailing armoury in days of spiritual famine and increasing conflict.

In this and in other ways, did the imprisoned apostle encourage his younger companion in a dark time. Paul might soon be taken from him, but Paul's God would remain. The spirit of power would still be with him. The grace of the Lord Jesus would abide, and, if he lacked Paul's words of wise counsel, he would still have the Holy Scriptures to be a lamp to his feet and a light to his path.

And are not these the same for God's servants now? We have our Heavenly Father with His infinite love, the Lord Jesus with His boundless grace and compassion, the Holy Spirit with His power and wisdom, and the Holy Scriptures with their light and strength. Let us then take courage and press forward, though Christian leaders and generous donors are called home, and though the darkness thickens as we go.

But what was Timothy to do in view of this gracious provision for his weakness and lack of wisdom? Just to press forward with the great commission of preaching the Gospel and building up the Church.

The promise of life was to be told out everywhere. Sin involved death, law demanded death. Christ by death had purchased life, and promised it as the gift of God to all those who would receive Him. Timothy was not to be ashamed of this testimony, but to go on declaring the glorious glad tidings.

He must remember the fact that the Christ who died was raised from the dead, and was now alive at the right hand of God, and from that exalted throne was sitting o'er the water floods of earth and ordering all things for His people's development through trial to their final conformity to His likeness. In his preaching of the Word, Timothy was to remember that Christ was coming again to reward His servants and establish His millennial and eternal Kingdom.

In short, he was to preach the Word of God, and thus preach Christ—Christ, the sin-bearer, through whom the dead obtain life; Christ, the living Lord and undying helper of His people; Christ, the returning Saviour, who is to deliver from the presence of sin, as He has delivered from its curse, and is delivering from its present power.

Is not this our work for the New Year? Encompassed with difficulties and conscious of failure and infirmity in ourselves, let us remember our infinite resources in the Father, Son and Holy Spirit and their inspired Word, and go forward, at home and abroad, in the work God has given us to do, declaring on every hand Christ's ability and willingness to save, to keep, and then to glorify those who put their trust in Him.

E. H. G.

The certainty that Jesus knows and feels all that we endure is one of the dainties with which afflicted souls are comforted.—C. H. Spurgeon.

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 (January 6th), at 4 p.m. Tea at 3.30. A hearty invitation is given to all friends of the work who are able to attend.



A Prayer Meeting for the North Africa Mission is also held (D.V.) on the third Friday in every month, at "St. David's," Aldersbrook Road, Manor Park, E., from 3 to 4 p.m. Tea provided. Frequent trains run from Liverpool Street and Fenchurch Street to Manor Park. The next meeting will (D.V.) be on Friday, January 21st, at 3 p.m.



BIRTHS.

To Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Lochhead, at Constantine, on November 12th, 1909, a daughter.

To Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Bolton, at Tripoli, on November 16th, 1909, a daughter.



NEW MAP OF NORTH AFRICA.

We should like to call our readers' attention to the new Map of North Africa which appeared for the first time on the cover of the December issue.



"WANTS."

Mrs. J. J. Cooksey is in need of a supply of flannelette and calico for her work at Susa. She will be very grateful if friends will help her in this matter. The women's classes have doubled since her return, and the numbers in the girls' classes have considerably increased, so that she is in urgent need of more material.



Dr. and Mrs. Wilson are home from Tangier for a short visit, and have been spending December in the Isle of Wight.

Mrs. Wilson, though not strong, was still helping her husband with dispensing, nursing, and all the work of the hospital, but, after her severe and long-continued fever, it was judged wiser that she should have a short rest in England. As Dr. Wilson also himself needed a change, it has been found necessary to close the Tulloch Memorial Hospital at Tangier for a short time, but Mrs. Wilson hopes to be strong enough to go back to Tangier in February.



DEPUTATION WORK.

Mr. A. V. Liley is still busily engaged in Deputation work, holding drawing-room and other meetings all over the country to make known the spiritual needs of the people of Tunisia. The beautiful, coloured slides which he exhibits to illustrate his subject have been much appreciated during his recent visit to Scotland.

Mr. Liley has already booked engagements which will keep him fully occupied until the spring. During the month of January he hopes to lecture as follows:—

- January 2—At Crusaders' Bible Class, Stroud Green, N.
 " 4—,, St. George's Hall, Wimbledon.
 " 5—,, Gospel Hall, Chelmsford.
 " 6—,, Basing Place Mission, Shore-ditch.
 " 8—,, Islington Medical Mission.
 " 10—,, Y.M.C.A., Aldersgate Street.
 " 11—,, Baptist Church, Banstead.
 " 12—,, Baptist Church, Purley.
 " 13—,, Baptist Church, High Road, Ilford.
 " 17—,, Alexandra Hall, Blackheath.
 " 18—,, Grove Road Mission, South Woodford.
 " 19—,, Markham Square Congregational Church, Chelsea.
 " 20—,, Baptist Church, Palmer's Green.
 " 24—,, Alexandra Sunday School, Penge.
 " 25—,, Worcester.
 " 26—,, Buxton.
 " 28-31—,, Macclesfield.

There is not a single promise in God's Word which, if followed up, will not lead thee to the Lord. The sure words of Scripture are the footsteps of Jesus imprinted on the soil of

mercy—follow the track and find *Him*. The promises are cards of admission not only to the throne, the mercy-seat, and the audience-chamber, but to the very heart of Jesus.—*C. H. Spurgeon.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

Morocco.

Mrs. O. E. Simpson writes from Casablanca on November 6th:—"To-day we had 130 patients who paid great attention to the words spoken. A backslider came back to-day in very poor health, literally 'prayed back' to us, and we trust to Christ. We had our neighbours in with us last night for the purpose of reading the Gospel. One of them is most interested in the New Testament, and is hearing for the first time what his so-called prophet really was, and that the Koran is *not* the Word of God. After a native meal we sang Gospel hymns. I knew that the words 'Jesus my Lord' would be a hard saying to the Moslem heart. We have been praying for him for some time that the Holy Spirit might do that work which is His alone, and might open his heart to the truth.

"Last month we had 700 patients, not counting the women who now go to Miss Banks and Dr. W.; and still fresh doors are opening. How often in these days do we have to say, 'We do not seek to win your love and esteem, precious though these must ever be; but it is our prayer and aim that your hearts should be opened to the Saviour.'"



Miss S. Jennings, who left for her station at Lارايش on November 9th, writes from Tangier under date November 16th:—"We had a good journey, though it was fairly rough in the Bay—pitching and tossing a bit, and the 'fiddles' on the tables—but we English folk kept wonderfully well. At Lisbon, where we stayed twenty-four hours, we went on shore and spent a pleasant time with the agent of the Bible Society, who took us all over the fine Bible warehouse from which hundreds of thousands of Scripture portions and tracts are sent out each year. He told us some interesting details of the colporteurs' work. He took us, too, to the English cemetery, where we saw the graves of Philip Doddridge and Fielding. Thence he piloted us to the house of some English missionaries who have been engaged in evangelistic work in Lisbon for four years, and who were previously in Central Africa, at Mr. Fred. Arnot's station. I was able to buy some Scripture portions in Dutch at the Bible dépôt, which I gave away on board our Dutch boat.

"Early on Sunday morning we landed at Tangier, and received a warm welcome when we reached Hope House. We were in ample time for the eleven o'clock service."

Mr. A. J. Moore, B.A., wrote early in November of the excellent progress of the building of the **New Spanish Mission Hall, Tangier**. He had been for a fortnight laid aside, but had been able to arrange for the continuance both of the preaching services and of the building operations without any interruption.

On December 2nd Mr. Moore wrote further that the new building was practically finished, save for a few minor details still needing attention. He begged that friends at home would pray much for the **special Gospel services** to be held in the new hall every night from Sunday, December 12th, for a whole month, the first fortnight to be taken by Mr. Archibald Bell of Algeciras, Spain, and the second fortnight by our kind friend, Mr. A. Blanco, whose sympathy and help have often proved so valuable. Miss Brown also writes, asking prayer that the preachers may be greatly used of God, and that many hearts may be touched by the Holy Spirit and won for our Lord Jesus Christ.



Algeria.

Mr. A. Shorey writes from Algiers on November 13th:—"Miss Trotter and Miss Haworth arranged for a 'two days' waiting on God' at El Biar about the middle of October. Most of the missionaries from Algiers were present as well as a Danish pastor and his wife. The pastor gave some good, helpful addresses in English, and we felt that these days of prayer at the commencement of the winter's work were not in vain, but a means of rich blessing. Miss Trotter has one or two Danish ladies staying with her who have come to help in her work among the Arabs.

"I have been rather encouraged to see some of the rough European lads living in the native town coming to our hall and asking for French tracts and Gospels. Some of these lads caused us much annoyance a few years ago, but now they are showing quite a different spirit. May the Lord bless His Word to their souls, and bring them to the knowledge of the truth, and to faith in Jesus as Saviour and Lord."



Miss A. Cox writes from Tebessa on November 15th:—"Will you kindly thank the friends who prayed for us in our difficulty with regard to the Roman Catholic priest here, and say that God has answered prayer, and our children have *all* returned to the Sunday-school, and have brought some new ones with them, while our service on Sunday is better attended than ever. Praise be to God! Please ask for continued prayer."

Mr. D. J. Ross writes from **Djemaa Sahridj** on November 29th:—"Just a line to tell you that God has graciously answered prayer in regard to the recent **Conference of missionaries and converts** about which I wrote last month. The Conference will be remembered by us all with profound feelings of gratitude to God. Twenty-two missionaries were present (some, of course, from other Societies), and the same number of converts. The messages were with power, and the impression made upon the natives was very deep."

[We hope next month to insert a full account from the pen of one of our missionaries of this interesting and encouraging Conference.]



Tunisia.

Miss L. E. Roberts writes from **Tunis** on December 1st:—"Miss Benzakine left us yesterday for a little change at Kairouan. We have much to be thankful for as our patient [Miss Case's domestic helper who has been suffering from small-pox] has made such a quick recovery, and we have kept well and not taken the infection.

"You can imagine how glad we were on Sunday to go to the hall again after some weeks' absence, and soon we shall be taking up all the threads of our work. Our evangelist has worked most faithfully in our absence. The hall has been full and the Sunday-school also. I was much cheered to see many new faces. There are some, too, who are asking for baptism, which shows that progress has been made. Signor A., who is now Colporteur of the British and Foreign Bible Society, has been a true brother to us."



Mr. J. J. Cooksey writes from **Susa** on November 28th:—"We are kept very busy, and I trust the Word of God is penetrating some hearts and minds; between that, how-

ever, and facing the loss, obloquy, and persecution more or less deadly, incident upon an open profession of Christ, is a long step and a difficult one in this country. . . .

"**Mrs. Cooksey's** native helper is doing valuable work in her own department. Our boys' classes are promising. The porter-boys' class is taken every Saturday by M. I have had some profitable talks with Jews."



Tripoli.

Mr. W. Reid writes from **Tripoli** on November 20th:—"It was very gratifying to find so many of the natives welcoming me back among them. I pray for grace that their favour may not lead me to fear to tell them the truth. I find that the summer just past has been a bad one, not because the heat was unusual, but on account of the extreme poverty, practically amounting to famine. Large numbers have died of what some have thought to be a mild kind of cholera, such as often breaks out amongst the pilgrims at Mecca. No doubt the prevalent poverty led many of the natives to eat raw herbs and what they could pick up from the refuse heaps in the streets. In one house that I visited a few days after my arrival—the house of an old acquaintance whom I have looked upon as an enquirer—I found the whole family looking ill and emaciated. I have known these people for sixteen years, and they lived in comparative comfort till last year. It was a great pleasure to be able to give them a few francs from a tiny sum of money I had for distribution. I wish I had about £20 to distribute among those of my native acquaintances who are in sore need.

"We opened the medical mission on the 15th inst. There was only a small attendance, but on the following Thursday we had a good company. I felt very much helped in speaking to them on both these days."

The late Miss Day of Cherchell, Algeria.

It is with deep sorrow that we report the death of our highly esteemed and devoted missionary, Miss Day, which occurred on the evening of Sunday, November 28th, at the British Cottage Hospital, Algiers.

Miss Day had been suffering from heart disease for several years, and had been told by her medical advisers that her life was very uncertain. It was felt, however, that she would probably be better in the climate of Algeria than in England, and

so she determined to work on as long as God gave her strength.

She came to England last summer in the hope of getting sympathy and help for the carpet industry in which she was so deeply interested, but she was not well enough to take any part in meetings, and returned to Algeria in October. She stood the journey fairly well, but soon had another very serious breakdown. After getting slightly better, she was, at her own request and by her doctor's advice,

removed on November 22nd to the hospital in Algiers.

She did not seem much the worse for the journey, but it was evident that the end was near, and six days later she passed quietly into the presence of the Lord. Her last days were bright with spiritual joy; she would have liked to have been spared to the work she loved, but for her own sake she was glad to depart and to be with Christ. Miss Read, who was the means of her conversion twenty-five years ago, and with whom she laboured for twenty-three and a half years in Algeria, will sorely miss her, and needs our sympathy and prayers; as also her aged mother and other relatives and fellow-workers.

Miss Day was born in June, 1866, and born again in 1884. Her Christian parents lived in Bromley-by-Bow; her mother was of French Huguenot descent. Before joining the mission, Miss Day was a teacher under the London School Board. It was while attending meetings at Harley Hall, a branch of the work carried on by Dr. and Mrs. Guinness, that she was led to Christ through the agency of Miss Read, who was one of the very first sisters trained by them for mission work.

When Miss Read determined to go to North Africa, Miss Day, though less than twenty years of age, desired to go with her. She had been interested in mission work, in the first place, through reading a book by the late Mrs. Guinness, and this interest was increased by Miss Read's influence. Though younger than those usually sent out, she was accepted by the mission, it being thought that her training as a teacher, and the companionship of Miss Read who was older, would compensate for her lack of years. In April, 1886, the two friends were sent to Tlemçen, a mountain station in the province of Oran in Algeria, from whence it was then hoped to reach the Berbers of Morocco. They laboured there for about four years, till their first furlough in 1890.

On returning in the autumn of that year, they opened a new station at Cherchell, on the Mediterranean coast, in the province of Algiers and about fifty or sixty miles to the west of that city as the crow flies. As, however, there was no railway there, it had to be reached by a longer



Miss Helena Duval Day.

Photo taken in 1886.

route, and was not then very easy of access. The population was between three and four thousand, partly French and partly native. A French pastor resided there, as it was the centre of a considerable district of country, and thus a good location both for him and for them.

The two missionaries were full of energy and earnestness, and at once set to work to gather the boys and girls around them into classes and to visit the women. In the different classes about two hundred young people were brought regularly under Scripture instruction, and in the nineteen years since they came to this town, the rising generation have obtained a good general knowledge of the Gospel and leading Bible truths. Probably, many are much better acquainted with the Gospel than with the doctrines of the Koran.

There have been a few cases of decided conversion, and many more concerning whom there have been bright hopes. One Moslem girl has become an exceptionally true Christian and a bright witness for Christ. The French children have

also been instructed and the French pastor helped and encouraged.

Miss Day and Miss Read have felt regret of late years that, as the children grew up, they could not keep in touch with them as they desired. As the boys approached manhood they needed a man to deal with them, and as the girls got older they were confined to their homes according to Moslem custom. There was also great temptation to immorality, as there was a garrison of native soldiers in the town, and the natives were, in their poverty, very open to temptation.

In order to get the girls and women more fully under their Christian influence, a few years ago Miss Day started a carpet school. The occupation of carpet-making had, like other native industries, almost died out before French competition. A Christian widow who had been taught this business was secured, and Miss Day, on her own responsibility, obtained funds for the undertaking. The last few years of her life were devoted to this school in which she was untiring in her energy. The work grew, and by means of it girls and women were preserved from poverty

and immorality and brought daily under the teaching and influence of the Gospel. A new building was erected recently, and Miss Day was most anxious to get it paid for and fully developed.

This must now be left for others to complete and carry on. It is too soon at present to give exact particulars, but it does seem as if it would be a suitable monument to the memory of our sister and her twenty-three years of devoted labour, to put the carpet school on a satisfactory basis, both financially and in other ways. Several hundred pounds would be needed to do this, but the sales of the carpets are increasing and the cost of production is being lessened as experience is gained, so that there seems a reasonable expectation that the industry may become self-supporting, even if not income-producing.

Miss Day will be greatly missed. The native women and children loved her, and she loved them and lived for them. Now she rests from her labours, and we are left behind to see that the work of God in which she was so deeply interested is maintained and extended. E. H. G.

At Rest.

"I have fought the good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith."—2 TIM. iv. 7.

"Having the desire to depart and be with Christ, for it is very far better."—PHIL. i. 23 (R.V.).

Our comrade has fallen, facing the foe with heaven-born courage, fighting where the battle is hottest and where the enemy's lines appear to human vision scarcely to waver. She has laid down her life for the sacred cause—the uplifting and the salvation of Mohammedan women and girls. Others will write of her twenty-three years of devoted service for Christ in North Africa. These few notes tell of her last days and of how we laid her precious body in the earth.

On Sunday, November 14th, a consultation took place between the French doctor at Chercell and the physician of the British Hospital, Mustapha, Algiers. Miss Day had expressed a great wish to be taken to the British Hospital, and had intimated that she wished to die there. Her condition was so precarious that it seemed very unlikely she would be able

to stand the journey. After a thorough examination and consultation the doctors agreed that a special treatment should be followed, and that if, after a week or so, Miss Day should improve sufficiently, she should be taken to Algiers slowly by motor-car. The prospect seemed to cheer and inspire Miss Day, for though at times we still feared she might not live, she seemed on the whole to "pick up" a little strength, and on Monday, November 22nd, was taken in the motor of an English friend to the hospital in Algiers, Miss Read and Nurse Prain of the British Hospital (who had been on night duty for ten days) accompanying her. Dr. Dangerfield gave little or no hope of her recovery, though everything that skill and careful nursing could devise was done. We cannot express our gratitude as we would to Dr. Dangerfield, Miss Mare, and the



Miss H. D. Day.

Photo taken in 1903.

nurses who cared for our friend with such ungrudging devotion.

Miss Day, repeating to Miss Mare, the matron, the words, "My grace is sufficient for thee," said, "I do feel the comfort of those words. I am resting on them."

On Sunday, she asked to see Mr. Mien, the Presbyterian minister of the Scotch Church, Algiers, and he found her quite peaceful, though very, very weak. They joined in a last tender remembrance of the Lord in His death. Miss Day said that her soul was in perfect peace, that she had no trouble or anxiety, that she was weaned from earth. Thus our Father, in His infinitely tender love, delivered her from the remembrance of her hopes and fears in connection with the finances of the Carpet-School, and from all heart-breaking thoughts of the devoted friend and fellow-labourer whom she was to leave alone to carry on the blessed work God had honoured her to establish. Were her eyes already filled with the vision of the Son of God, and did she see Him strengthening and bringing her friend, as

He had brought her, safely through to victory, the work accomplished, the crown won?

On Sunday night, November 28th, about ten o'clock, the tired, brave soul went home to God, and on her face rested "that beautiful peace which is the farewell of the soul to its servant."

Miss Read, who had returned to her post in Cherchell, heard the sad news on Monday morning, and, accompanied by a fellow-worker, arrived in Algiers in the evening.

Words fail to translate our gratitude for the marvellous sympathy and forethought which had arranged every detail for the funeral and left nothing undone to help Miss Read in this her great sorrow to realise that she has "brothers and sisters," as Christ promised, who are one in Christ with her.

Mr. May of the Bible Society, who is Miss Read's and Miss Day's oldest friend in Algeria, and has always given invaluable assistance whenever needed, had undertaken all the business in connection with the funeral and arrangements for the mourners. His loving service is rendered with the greatest humility and Christian courtesy. God alone can and will reward him.

Every missionary in Algiers and every friend that could, seemed jealous for the opportunity of showing in some way their love and respect for the dear departed one and her sorrowing fellow-worker.

Our hearts were very thankful to God that some of these friends in consultation had grasped the fact that Miss Day (though a member of the Church of England) belonged to the Church Universal. Thus we met in Christ's presence, each minister taking a share in committing our dear one to the earth.

The time was too short to let all the friends know by hand the time of the funeral, but an announcement appeared in *La Dépêche Algérienne* on the Tuesday morning.

The French Protestant churches were represented by Monsieur le Pasteur Eldin, the pastor for Cherchell, and Monsieur Obrecht of Algiers.

The mourners left the hospital about 2.30 on Tuesday afternoon, November 30th, for the English church, Mustapha,



Miss Day with some boys of her class
at Tlemcen, 1889.

where the Rev. — Cronyn, M.A., read part of the Burial Service, and opened to us the gates of heaven as he read the glorious triumph song of 1 Cor. xv.

From the church we drove to the English cemetery above Boulevard Bru, a most lovely spot overlooking the beautiful Bay of Algiers, and so high as to seem almost to meet heaven. Here at the graveside the Rev. B. Mien, Presbyterian minister of the Scotch church, Algiers, committed the body to the grave, and led our hearts in fervent thanksgiving for the life laid down, and in earnest prayer for Miss Read and the work bequeathed to her by her friend.

Monsieur E. Cuendet of the North Africa Mission, then referred with deep emotion, but with a note of triumph, to Miss Day's twenty-three years of unceasing devotion in service for Christ in Algeria. The soldier had fallen in battle; it was ours to press on unflinchingly, confident and dependent, as she was, on the almighty power of God. He tendered to

Miss Read, on behalf of all the missionaries and friends present, the assurance that "we suffer with her." Though we could not do what we would, she might know that she was not alone in her sorrow but surrounded by our sympathy and prayers.

Then, as our hearts were longing to comfort and help, our fellow-worker, Mr. Hunter of the Brethren's Mission, read in a clear voice the first verse of "Peace, perfect peace"; and, with the sunlight touching the heads of the mourners round the grave, reminding us of the Dawn which will so soon break, we sang all the verses of this beautiful hymn.

Mr. Mien pronounced the benediction, commending us to God with the words, "The God of Peace that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that Great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make you perfect in every good work to do His will, working in you that which is well pleasing in His sight, through Jesus Christ, to Whom be glory for ever and ever, Amen."

E. T.

[The following further note has been received by a late post from the writer of the above account of Miss Day's funeral, which took place, not at her own station at Cherchell, but at Algiers, distant several hours' journey.]

"The native women and girls in Cherchell who loved Miss Day so truly, were unable to be present at her funeral. But they were represented by three little native girls from the home of two lady missionaries in Algiers. These three presented beautiful flowers as a tribute from them 'to one who loved our people.' Just after the coffin had been lowered, one of the little natives threw into the grave handfuls of white chrysanthemums. A wreath rested on the coffin from the girls of the Carpet School, Cherchell, as a token of profound affection and gratitude from her girl-workers, who wished thus to acknowledge the great good she had done to them."

News from the Mission Field.

TUNISIA.

From Mr. E. E. Short (Kairouan).

November 15th, 1909.—We went out on our donkeys to-day; we found ourselves remembered by the people of the first tents visited. Mrs. Short had nearly twenty women and children around her, and I had three or four men, one of whom was blind and another lame. They stood up warmly for the repetition of their creed as the one thing that I lacked and the one thing that would ensure safety to them. Still, they listened and evidently understood, the blind man especially showing his interest. From time to time he paid some little attention to a thin, pining baby, covered with flies, who was sitting by itself near him. It was (they said) about eighteen months old, and had been deserted by its mother who had re-married and had gone away. The blind man was the child's uncle. None of the women folk seemed to look after it. The poor little thing was too weak to cry much, and one could foresee nothing for it but death from neglect. In answering our questions, the mother's heartlessness was condemned, but whose business was it to take care of the child?

Outside this tent a number of men and women were sewing together long strips of material to form a tent. These strips were stretched out on the ground, some four or five of them forming the whole width. Mrs. Short spoke to the workers, and one young man who could read accepted a Gospel.

Next, we visited another group of tents close by. Here the people did not know us, and we had to explain who we were before they welcomed us in. Here again one of the men spoke up for the profession (repetition) of faith in God and Mohammed. But his interest was gained as I spoke of the necessity and value, not of any form of words or creed, but of victory over and forgiveness of sin, and of a living Saviour. We felt that in some measure the message had touched them,

and on our leaving, the man said (and evidently meant what he said) that we had been good to come to them.

November 22nd.—At the first group of tents visited to-day we only found some six women at home—the men were all gone to town. Mrs. Short had a long talk with them, and they became interested and pressed us to stay even after the long talk was over.

Some way further along the high road we met two men, one of whom came up to me and asked me if I had a book. I gave him a book, and he began to read, but slowly and badly. I found they were going to their tents in the very group we were making for. There were over twenty tents in it. We had never been there before.

Our first acquaintance led us to the largest tent, and very soon we had a crowd round us. At our suggestion, Mrs. Short was left with the women and girls (perhaps twenty of them) in one half of the tent, while I and the men—a dozen or so—shifted to the other side. Between us was a sort of low partition, formed of sacks and other household goods stacked against the central props of the tent. Our visit lasted over an hour. One old man asked, quietly and earnestly, several questions bearing directly on salvation. Our first acquaintance, during a pause, asked me to speak about sacrifice as I had spoken of it when I had met him before. Then it came out that I had met him on a previous occasion on the same road, and had spoken to him and given him a tract. Thus the word by the way-side had opened up the way for us to speak the words of life to these many listeners.

From Dr. Churcher (Sfax).

The native town of Sfax is very crowded and eye diseases are very common. A disastrous fatalism often causes the people to go on till the sight is destroyed before they come to a doctor. This is very sad,

especially with children, their young lives being marred needlessly.

We have lately had a boy-patient about eight years old, whose mother said that he had a needle in his leg. It entered his left side two months ago when he was lying down, and he had felt it in his neck and right side and then for three days in his leg. Finding a lump just above his left knee, some cocaine was applied, an incision made, and great was the rejoicing when a complete sewing-needle, perfectly black, emerged.

A little girl came, one day, nearly crazy with fear, with five large maggots in her ear. When they were all removed, it was sweet to see the changed face of the little patient. Another brave little man of eight had burnt his leg and arm badly by stumbling into the supper-pot which was cooking on the fire. These sick and their friends hear the Good News daily, and we pray that some of the good

seed may be falling into good ground.

The children who gather on Sunday afternoons fill the room now, and number, Arab and European together, from forty to sixty. We should like to give them a treat, with a toy each. If any friends are led to help, it would be a clear case of giving to those who cannot repay us again.

Two generous friends have provided us with a good stock of lantern slides, so that our Arab boys' class on Wednesdays flourishes. We had twenty-four in the class last week. We used the lantern lately at a meeting for British sailors. There were eight present, but as not one was of British nationality, we felt it was a real bit of *foreign* work.

We have ventured to take a small extra room, in order to entertain sick strangers from afar. Your kind helping together by prayer for this new effort is affectionately invited.

Some Account of Recent Work done in the Tulloch Memorial Hospital at Tangier.

We thought the friends of mission work in Morocco might be interested to hear a short account of some work done lately in the Tangier Hospital.

The usual routine is, first, all who come as out-patients assemble in the large hall and are there addressed in Arabic. Sometimes a hymn is sung. When the in-patients are well enough, they come down from the wards, and it is cheering to see these Moors, from many districts of Morocco, listening perhaps for the first time in their lives to the Gospel of the grace of God. Many friends have helped in this part of the work. When possible, someone stays with the patients, reading or talking kindly to them whilst they are waiting to take their turn to go in to the doctor. As they return from him, they again sit down till their medicines are ready. One lady is at work in the dispensary, whilst another does dressings and helps the doctor with surgical work. The men listen very quietly and with great interest, and many of them

return again and again even after the interval of a year. They take away copies of the colloquial Gospel to their distant villages, and often come back asking for more.

As everyone knows, work amongst Moslems must be slow and very little result is seen. Moslems are so sure that they are right and that we poor Christians are deluded. No one born in safe, free England can tell what it means to a Moslem or Jew to forsake the religion of his fathers and become what they have all been taught to despise, a follower of the Nazarene. I have had many quiet talks with some of these. They say that in their hearts they believe in our Saviour and love Him, but they are afraid, because of their own families and friends, to say that they believe in Christ. The Lord knows the hearts of all, and perhaps in the last great Harvest-day we may find many gathered in from Morocco, and then they who have sown in discouragement and tears shall reap in joy. Let us all go

bravely forward into the New Year, looking unto Jesus, from whom comes our strength, and praying to be filled with the Holy Spirit, Who alone can give us the right message, and give power to live aright and be witnesses for Jesus in this dark country. Let us pray, too, that all the workers may be preserved in health.

God's ways are mysterious. When our dear young friend, Miss Georgine Smith, had become a most useful worker and was invaluable to Dr. Wilson, she was removed almost suddenly to a higher sphere of service. Miss Reed had come to work for the Master, and she nobly did what she could to keep the hospital work going. Miss Woodell gave temporary help, but could not stay long as she was working with Miss Hubbard. Then Miss Hodgson volunteered to come and nurse. All went smoothly for a time, until Miss Reed got fever, taken, we all think, from hospital patients, as it seemed most catching, and we had a number at that time with acute fevers. The fever left Miss Reed so run-down in health that it was thought advisable for her to return at once to England and have a change. Miss Hodgson felt that she could not continue nursing without another lady's help, especially as she knew nothing of the language. Then Mrs. Wilson, whilst dispensing and nursing, etc., caught the fever. Seven men were in at once, dangerously ill with high temperatures, unconscious and often delirious. They all recovered, but whilst they were still regaining strength, she was laid aside for eighteen days. As then no worker was left to dispense or nurse, the work had to be closed for a time, except that the doctor saw a small number for whom he could dispense himself. There is always something to do for sick missionaries or their servants.

During Ramadhan, the hospital was closed, but about half through the month the doctor started the out-patients' department, as so many came asking to see him. Mrs. Wilson had regained strength sufficient to dispense, and Mr. Steven of the British and Foreign Bible Society kindly gave his help, both in speaking and dispensing. One Sunday a large crowd gathered round the hospital gate.

We found they had brought a poor Moorish woman who had fallen from a roof on her head, and who looked as if she were already past help. She was covered with blood, her right arm was broken (both bones) and the left too (one bone). Her collarbone was broken and her head badly cut. We did not think she could live through the night, but to our surprise she did, and went on recovering. In this way our hospital came to be opened again, though we had no lady to help. We found our Moorish hospital attendant a great comfort.

Next day a poor man begged to be admitted, saying that he had been poisoned, but he knew Christians would care for and be kind to him. He would not go away, so we took him in, though he was far advanced in phthisis and an incurable. Before he died, he said how thankful he was to be in such comfort and among friends. Then a man was left lying at the gate very ill, and another who had been before in the hospital came all the way from the Soudan with bad ophthalmia and one eye nearly gone. Another had been stabbed in a quarrel, and there were some more bad fever cases, soldiers of the Sultan's army, who live in tents at our gates on the Marshan and are frequent visitors to our dispensary.

All these patients recovered and left cured, after having heard the Gospel three times daily. Mrs. Isaacs (sister of the late Miss Herdman), who spent much time with them and the out-patients, said that she found them very attentive and willing to learn texts and take away Gospels. Mrs. Isaacs was very kind, and quite sorry when the hospital had to be closed to let the doctor go for a much-needed change. He had had, all through the summer, occasional attacks of low fever, and felt that he needed a change. Besides, as Mrs. Wilson was going, there was no one to help in any way, and he could not undertake the work alone.

Miss Reed hopes to return in early spring, and then we trust that the work will open up and be a means of attracting many Moors to hear the Gospel. There seems to be no other way to get an audience of men to hear about Christ. Coming to the doctor prevents them being blamed for listening to the Gospel. A. W.



A Kabyle Village in the Djur-Djura Mountains.

Leopold

The Kabyles of Algeria.

The name *Kabyles* is simply the English form of the Arabic word meaning *tribes*. The country people of Algeria retained their tribal organisation, and so were known as the tribes or Kabyles in contradistinction to the townfolk, who were of more mixed origin, and whose government was rather of the monarchical order. The tribes living near Algiers were largely aboriginal Berbers, descendants of the famous Numidians who had inhabited the country for thousands of years and from among whom Hannibal had recruited his famous cavalry. They spoke their own Berber or Numidian language which was as ancient as the Hebrew or Arabic, but they do not seem to have had any literature. Those living on the plains or residing in the towns gradually abandoned their native tongue, and adopted the Arabic language of their conquerors. But those in the mountains and less accessible parts retained, and still retain, their native Berber language.

At the present time the mountaineers are known as Kabyles, and the dwellers in the plains or cities as Arabs. No doubt these latter, though originally mainly of the same race, have now a greater admixture of Arab or foreign blood.

Kabyles are found in various parts of North Africa. They are called Riffs, Sousies, Chouia, Tourags, etc., according to the locality they inhabit. Those, however, who are more particularly known as Kabyles are the people who dwell in the Djur-Djura mountains, about fifty to a hundred miles east of the city of Algiers. This region is known as La Grande Kabylie, and extends along the Mediterranean coast from Dellys on the west to Bougie on the east, and about fifty miles inland to the southern slopes of the Djur-Djura mountains. The highest peak of this range reaches an altitude of over 7,500 feet, and there are many more nearly as high. The summits are only free from snow for a short time during the year, and in the winter the snow blocks the passes.

The whole of Kabylia is a land of mountains and valleys, with numerous

streams and two or three fairly broad but shallow and rapid rivers. When the snow melts in the spring, the streams become violent torrents; but by the end of summer, the river-beds are wide stretches of stones, through which in places little streams find their way.

The supply of water being abundant, Kabylia is one of the most verdant and fruitful parts of Algeria, and has been compared to Switzerland though it lacks its lakes. Wild flowers grow in profusion on the hills, and beside the cascades maidenhair ferns grow luxuriantly. The country is noted for its magnificent olive trees and its excellent olive oil. Fig trees are cultivated everywhere; and the fruit, fresh or dried, forms a staple article of diet. Oranges, lemons and pomegranates abound, and grapes grow plentifully, though before the French occupation they were not much cultivated, as the Kabyles, being Moslems, are not supposed to drink wine or intoxicating liquors. Here and there, a rather stunted palm tree may be seen; but it is too cold and too high for the date to produce fruit. Wheat and other grain are grown; and goats, sheep and cattle are kept, but not in such large numbers as upon the plains or on the table-lands. The lower and more easily cultivated land was confiscated by the French after the conquest and the quelling of the rebellion of 1871, and is in the hands of French colonists. These have in some cases let it out again to the natives. The methods of agriculture are very primitive. The ploughs are similar to those used hundreds of years ago.

Each tribe has a president of its own, who is now appointed by the French authorities. The villages are generally perched upon the spur of a hill from one to three thousand feet above sea level. High ground was chosen, so that they could easily be defended against a foreign foe or against the attacks of neighbouring tribes before the French conquest.

The houses are usually built of stones without mortar, and are consequently not very secure. They are seldom more than one storey high, and are roofed with red

tiles placed on rafters obtained from the branches of the trees on the hills. There are generally two apartments, separated from one another by a dwarf partition about three feet high, and in one of these the domestic animals are kept to prevent their being stolen. Frequently several houses are placed together, thus forming a compound.

The houses have no windows or chimneys, and the smoke from the fire has to escape through the door, the tiles, or the chinks in the walls. The people sleep in the clothes they wear during the day, and instead of a bedstead they have a raised platform of beaten clay to lie upon. The cooking utensils are of the simplest character. The national diet is *couscous*, a preparation made from flour, in substance like macaroni and in appearance like small grains of seed. This they steam over vegetables or meat when they can afford it, and serve with pepper or hot sauce. It is substantial and palatable. The men sit round a common dish

and eat with a wooden spoon; the women have to put up with what the men leave.

There is a mosque in most of the large villages and also a meeting-room called a *djemaa*. This *djemaa* usually has a passage running through it with a raised stone platform on either side. Here the men meet to talk and smoke when their work is over. The Kabyles are not a dark race; in some cases they are quite fair. The majority have a rather pale, sun-burnt complexion. Compared with the Arabs they are fairly industrious, but compared with Britishers they are slack and careless.

The population of La Grande Kabylie is between two hundred thousand and a quarter of a million; or about the twentieth part of the total population of Algeria. Although different dialects are spoken, anyone familiar with the Kabyle of Djur-Djura would be able to make himself understood among the other tribes of the Berbers of Algeria.

(To be continued.)

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE PRAYER AND WORKERS' UNION.

Requests for Praise and Prayer.

PRAISE.

For the unnumbered loving-kindnesses of our God during 1909 both to individual workers and to the Mission as a whole.

That Mr. Moore is able to report the new Spanish Mission building at Tangier sufficiently ready to hold the special services from mid-December to mid-January.

That the half-holiday affecting the Jewish girls in Tangier has been altered back again, thus enabling them still to come to the class.

For answered prayer in connection with the Sunday School and Sunday services at Tebessa; and prayer that God's blessing may be continued.

For a Conference at Djemaa Sahridj of missionaries of the N.A.M. and other Societies, with Kabyle converts from Islam, recently held with the very manifest presence and power of the Holy Spirit.

PRAYER.

For the month's Gospel mission which is now being held in our new Spanish church at Tangier. (See page 5.)

For two new Moorish girls in Mrs. Roberts' school at Tangier.

For a Moor in Casablanca who is reading the Gospel openly in his shop, that the entrance of the Word may give light; also for two Rabbis who have listened to the Gospel message.

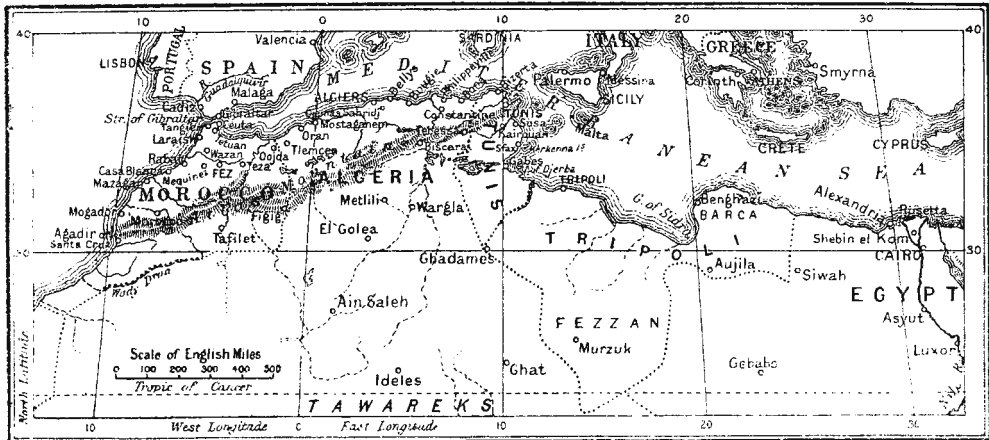
For the missionaries at Cherchell who are mourning the loss of their fellow-worker, Miss Day; and for clear guidance about the continuance of the carpet industrial work.

That the many deaths among the natives in Tripoli may be sanctified to those bereaved, that their hearts may be prepared to receive the Lord Jesus.

For Mr. Liley, who is still on deputation work and taking meetings almost every day, that strength may be given him, and that God's blessing may rest richly upon his efforts.

That several missionaries, whose health causes anxiety, may, if it please God, have a renewal of strength for further service in North Africa.

NORTH AFRICA consists of **MOROCCO, ALGERIA, TUNIS, TRIPOLI, EGYPT, and the SAHARA,** and has a Mohammedan population of over 20,000,000.



Stations of N.A.M., Eighteen. In **Algeria**; Djemaa Sahridj, Constantine, Cherchell, Algiers, Tebessa. In **Morocco**; Tangier, Fez, Tetuan, Casablanca, Laraisli. In **Regency of Tunis**; Tunis, Susa, Kairouan, Bizerta, Sfax. In **Tripoli**; Tripoli. In **Egypt**; Alexandria, Shebin-el-Kom.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

“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.

Knitted gloves, white or coloured, ordinary size, 2s. per pair. Also nicely made

blouses for ladies (nun’s veiling), cream or white, ordinary size. 4s. 6d. each. Proceeds in aid of the N.A.M. Please apply to Mrs. Pakeman, Salem, Carlisle Avenue, St. Albans.

Home-made Confectionery.—Creams—peppermint, ginger, lemon, etc.: 2 lbs., post free, 2s. 8d.; smaller quantities at 1s. 4d. per pound, postage extra. Please send orders, with remittance enclosed, to N. L., Lakeview, Bangor, co. Down.

North Africa Mission Publications.

“THE GOSPEL IN NORTH AFRICA.”

By JOHN RUTHERFURD, M.A., B.D., and EDWARD H. GLENNY. **Over 120 Illustrations and 8 Maps.** Prices (net reduced):—

	s.	d.
Good paper, bound in paper boards	1	6
High class paper, bound in paper covers	1	6
” ” ” ” cloth boards	2	6
Art paper, bound in cloth boards, gilt lettered	3	6

BOOKLETS:—“Taib and Boorawiyah” per doz. **3 0**
 “The Conversion of a Tunisian Mohammedan” ” ” **0 6**

PICTURE POSTCARDS:—Six “real photograph” cards from photos taken in Tunis by Mr. A. V. Liley ... **1 0**
 Six “real photograph” cards from photos taken in Egypt by Mr. George Chapman ... **1 0**
 Six cards illustrating “Life in Morocco” ... **0 3½**

‘NORTH AFRICA,’ the Monthly Record of the North Africa Mission, illustrated per annum **1 6**

All post free.

Telegraphic Address:—"TERTULLIAN, LONDON."

Telephone:—2770 NORTH.

THE NORTH AFRICA MISSION.

Council of Direction.

J. H. BRIDGFORD, Christchurch, Hants.
 A. CHAPMAN, Highgate Road, N.W.
 ARTHUR DENCE, Clapham Park.
 W. SOLTAU ECCLES, M.R.C.S., Upper Norwood, S.E.
 HENRY EDMONDS, Tunbridge Wells.

EDWARD H. GLENNY, Manor Park, E.
 J. W. GORDON-OSWALD, Beauty, Inverness-shire.
 EDWARD MERRY, M.D., Wandsworth, S.W.
 E. E. SHAW, Wimbledon, S.W.
 Col. G. WINGATE, C.I.E., Orpington, Kent.

Advisory and Auxiliary Council.

CAPT. C. H. HILL, Gibraltar.
 REV. CHAS. INWOOD, Hove, Sussex.
 COL. E. R. KENYON, R.E., Gibraltar.
 W. E. D. KNIGHT, Esq., Woodford Green.
 W. R. LANE, Esq., Kew.
 REV. J. J. LUCE, Gloucester.
 R. MCKILLIAM, Esq., M.D., Blackheath, S.E.

Col. J. F. MORTON, late of Mildmay.
 Rev. J. RUTHERFURD, B.D., Renfrew.
 HENRY SOLTAU, L.R.C.P. and S., Highgate, N.
 PASTOR FRANK WHITE, Streatham Hill, S.W.
 ARTHUR WOOD, Esq., Eltham.
 FRITZ P. WOOD, Esq., Eltham.

Hon. Treasurer.

J. W. GORDON-OSWALD, Esq.

Hon. Secretary.

COL. G. WINGATE, C.I.E.

Acting and Assistant Secretary

M. H. MARSHALL.

Bankers, LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK,
 Islington Branch, London, N.

Hon. Auditors, MESSRS. A. HILL, VELLACOTT & Co.,
 1, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.

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

Gifts in money or in kind should be addressed—"The Secretary, North Africa Mission, 4, Highbury Crescent, London, N." All cheques and money orders should be made payable to order of the "North Africa Mission." Remittances may also be paid into the London and South-Western Bank, 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.		BIZERZA.	
Tanger.	Date of Arrival.	Cherchell,	Date of Arrival.	Miss M. ERICSSON ...	Nov., 1888
GEO. WILSON, M.A., M.B. ...	Dec., 1906	Miss L. READ ...	April, 1886	Miss R. J. MARKUSSEN ...	Nov., 1888
Mrs. WILSON ...	Dec., 1906	Miss K. JOHNSTON ...	Jan., 1892	Susa.	
Mrs. ROBERTS ...	Dec., 1896	Miss E. TURNER ...	Jan., 1892	Mr. J. J. COOKSEY ...	June, 1892
Miss J. JAY ...	Nov., 1885	Algiers.		Mrs. COOKSEY ...	Dec., 1896
Miss G. R. S. BREZZE, M.B. (Lond.) ...	Dec., 1894	Kabyle Work—		Kairouan.	
Miss F. MARSTON ...	Nov., 1895	M. E. CUENDET ...	Sept., 1884	Mr. E. SHORT ...	Feb., 1899
Miss I. L. REED ...	Oct., 1908	Madame CUENDET ...	Sept., 1885	Mrs. SHORT ...	Oct., 1899
Spanish Work—		Mr. A. SHOREY ...	Nov., 1902	Miss G. L. ADDINSELL ...	Nov., 1895
Mr. A. J. MOORE B.A. ...	April, 1909	Mrs. SHOREY ...	Oct., 1904	Sfax.	
Miss F. R. BROWN ...	Oct., 1889	Djemaâ Sahridj.		T. G. CHURCHER, M.B., C.M. (Ed.) ...	Oct., 1885
Miss VECCHIO, School Mistress.		Kabyle Work—		Mrs. CHURCHER ...	Oct., 1889
Casablanca.		Mr. D. ROSS ...	Nov., 1902	Mr. H. E. WEBB ...	Dec., 1892
Mr. O. E. SIMPSON ...	Dec., 1896	Miss J. COX ...	May, 1887	Mrs. WEBB ...	Nov., 1897
Mrs. SIMPSON ...	Mar., 1898	Miss K. SMITH ...	May, 1887	DEPENDENCY OF TRIPOLI.	
Miss F. M. BANKS ...	May, 1888	Constantine.		Mr. W. REID ...	Dec., 1894
Tetuan.		Mr. J. L. LOCHHEAD ...	Mar., 1892	Mrs. REID ...	Dec., 1894
Miss A. BOLTON ...	April, 1889	Mrs. LOCHHEAD ...	Mar., 1892	Mr. W. T. BOLTON ...	Feb., 1897
Miss A. G. HUBBARD ...	Oct., 1891	Miss E. K. LOCHHEAD ...	Mar., 1892	Mrs. BOLTON ...	Dec., 1897
Miss M. KNIGHT ...	Oct., 1905	Mr. P. SMITH ...	Feb., 1899	Miss F. M. HARRALD ...	Oct., 1899
Miss H. E. WOODELL ...	Jan., 1907	Mrs. SMITH ...	Sept., 1900	Miss J. E. EARL ...	Oct., 1909
Laraisch.		Miss F. HARNDEN ...	Nov., 1900	EGYPT.	
Miss S. JENNINGS ...	Mar., 1887	Miss E. LOVELESS ...	Nov., 1902	Alexandria.	
Miss K. ALDRIDGE ...	Dec., 1891	Tebessa.		Mr. W. DICKINS ...	Feb., 1896
Fez.		Miss A. COX ...	Oct., 1892	Mrs. DICKINS ...	Feb., 1896
Miss L. GREATHEAD ...	Nov., 1890	Miss N. BAGSTER ...	Oct., 1894	Miss R. HODGES ...	Feb., 1889
Miss M. MELLETT ...	Mar., 1892	REGENCY OF TUNIS.		Shebin-el-Kom.	
Miss S. M. DENISON ...	Nov., 1893	Tunis.		Mr. W. T. FAIRMAN ...	Nov., 1897
Miss I. DE LA CAMP ...	Jan., 1897	† Mr. A. V. LILEY ...	July, 1885	Mrs. FAIRMAN ...	Feb., 1896
IN ENGLAND.—Miss B. VINING, Invalided.		† Mrs. LILEY ...	April, 1886	Mr. G. CHAPMAN ...	Nov., 1907
† In England for Deputation Work.		Miss H. M. M. TAPP ...	Oct., 1903	Provisionally at Asyut.	
		Italian Work—		Miss H. B. CAWS ...	Oct., 1907
		Miss A. M. CASE ...	Oct., 1890	Provisionally at Luxor.	
		Miss L. E. ROBERTS ...	Feb., 1899	Miss M. McLEAN ...	April, 1909
		Associated Worker—			
		Miss M. BENZAKINE ...	Jan., 1906		