

NORTH AFRICA

THE RECORD

OF THE

NORTH AFRICA MISSION

*"Then said Jesus..as my Father hath sent me
even so send I you"* JOHN XX 21.

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A
Tunisian
Girl

Office of the North Africa Mission:

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THE NORTH AFRICA MISSION

LIST OF DONATIONS from February 1st to 29th, 1924

GENERAL FUND		No. of Rect.	Amount. £ s. d.	DESIGNATED FUND	No. of Rect.	Amount. £ s. d.	DUBLIN AUXILIARY.	TOTALS FOR 1923	
No. of Rect.	Amount. £ s. d.	(j)	3 0 0	No. of Rect.	Amount. £ s. d.	4412	S. S. McCURRY, Esq., Hon. Sec., Glenageary, Maybank Ave., Harrow.	General Fund ..	£13,456 7 5
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(a) C.A.W.G., Sutton. (b) Y.W.C.A., Southport. (c) Bethesda Hall, Liverpool. (d) Widcombe Chapel, Bath. (e) Bapt. Ch., N. Ormesby. (f) Wandsworth Crusaders. (g) Central Hall, Cockbrook. (h) Salisbury Rooms, Barnet. (i) Hitherfield Rd. Ch. (j) Olive Hall S. Sch. (k) Victoria Hall S. Sch. (l) Cong. Ch., Brunswick St. (m) Legacy. (n) Whitstable Missionary Conference. (o) Stroud Green Bapt. Ch. (p) St. Andrew's Bapt. Ch., Cambridge. (q) Barn Mission, Scutthall. (r) Falkland Hall S. Sch. (s) Market Rd. Bapt. Ch., Chelmsford. (t) Mildmay Mission to the Jews. (u) Devonshire Sq. Bapt. Ch. (v) Boxholders at Bewley. (w) Kings Heath Mission. (x) Heathwaite S. Sch.

From March 1st to 31st, 1924

GENERAL FUND		No. of Rect.	Amount. £ s. d.	No. of Rect.	Amount. £ s. d.	No. of Rect.	Amount. £ s. d.	No. of Rect.	Amount. £ s. d.	No. of Rect.	Amount. £ s. d.	No. of Rect.	Amount. £ s. d.
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[Continued on page iii of Cover]



Photo by]

A Group of Shereefian Children.

[Mrs. Chatfield.

Descendants of Mohammed.

With the King for His Work

By HARVEY FARMER

"There they dwelt with the King for His work."—I CHRON. iv. 23.

THIS was the text, in Arabic characters, which greeted me in the first Mission House visited on my return to North Africa. Giving the words a spiritual significance they were a great heart cheer. May we not all gather inspiration from their beautiful suggestiveness? Whether our lot is cast in Africa, India, Britain or elsewhere, the reality may be a very definite experience.

"There" and nowhere else. It is the King Himself who appoints us our place as well as our task; and we need to recognise His Sovereign authority over us in all things.

*"To Thee, Thou Bleeding Lamb, I all things owe;
All that I have and am, and all I know:
All that I have is now no longer mine,
And I am not mine own; Lord, I am Thine."*

Glad acquiescence and ready obedience are ever the conditions for the enjoyment of the sacred fruits of that fellowship whereunto we are called. In wondrous grace He called us—to be with Him and that He might send us forth. The place of His appointment is the only one we can usefully occupy and the task He gives is the only one we can expect to accomplish. Too often the temptation assails us that in another place or with a different task we could do

better work: but that way leads to discouragement and backsliding. The enemy will be busy in these and other directions to make us ineffective; but we must give him no place. "Resist the Devil and he will flee from you." Victory brings with it a deepening consciousness of the satisfying blessedness of the presence and power of our Almighty King. What a glory He sheds on our way and work as we go forth, seeking in the power of the Holy Spirit to fulfil all the good pleasure of His will, day by day! May we each have a very intimate experience of His companionship and communion as we remember again the why and wherefore of His effectual call—that we might be with Him and that He might send us forth.

As with Him we continually dwell, we shall find that He is a very present Help amid the spiritual and other perplexities and perils which confront us in the midnight lands wherein our lot is cast. No tongue can adequately tell the infinite blessedness of time spent in His audience chamber, with His precious, inerrant Word. From thence we go forth to carry with us something of the holy fragrance of the ivory palaces in our hearts and lives as they are wholeheartedly yielded to Him, ever directed and dominated by the indwelling Spirit of Truth.

What a dignified graciousness should mark those who thus dwell with the King! It would be unbecoming for such to allow themselves to descend to that which is discourteous or dishonourable. The seriousness of failure in this direction can hardly be exaggerated. Others judge of our King by our representation of Him. The world has set a high ideal and expects to see it actualised in the lives of those in the service of the Lord's Anointed. Dwelling with Him in close fellowship makes possible a character which shall be known and read of all men as resembling His. Ours should be the prayer of Psalm xc. 17—"Let the beauty—the glorious majesty—of the Lord our God be upon us and prosper thou the work of our hands." We may expect to see that prospering blessing upon our labours as our renown goes forth among the heathen for our beauty, which is perfect through His comeliness which He has put upon us.

It is a holy privilege to be in the service of the King of Kings. It is a high calling and "He expecteth loyal service from His own," especially in these last days when so many are fraternising with the enemy. It is one of the saddest characteristics of this present time that there are so many "traitors" in the camp. What an ugly word that is, spelling defection and disaster! It is used by the Apostle in 2 Tim. iii. 4, and is not descriptive of a rebel. That would have been more tolerable. The traitor wears the King's uniform, marches with the King's forces, but opens the gate to the King's enemy. Truly it were better for such not to be born. May God keep us from any and every form of treachery, and enable us to acknowledge with heart as well as with voice:

*"Thou art the King of Glory, O Christ,
Thou art the Everlasting Son of the Father."*

As He is exalted and enthroned in our lives, compromise and cowardice will not spoil our witness or our work.

An ambassador of an earthly court must never be found acting on his own initiative, or in his own name, or for his own advantage. Much more should this be true of those whose embassy takes them as representatives of the Court of Heaven to countries and peoples still alienated from Him, lost in the gross darkness of sin. They should ever be possessed of a passion for the glory and honour of their Sovereign Lord.

Our work is for the King. There must be nothing desultory or half-hearted about our activities. We must never allow ourselves to grow slovenly or slack in His service and employ. Seeing too we have such a ministry we must never allow ourselves to get discouraged. There is exhaustless provision in Him for the meeting of every need, so that we may ever be greatly enriched and graciously equipped as we dwell with the King for His work. To us, with Him, all things are possible, for the grace of our Lord is exceeding abundant with faith and love which is in Christ Jesus.

*"Each wrought alone—yet all together wrought—
Unconscious, not unworthy instruments
By which a Hand Divine was rearing
A new creation in the secret deep.
Omnipotence wrought in them, with them, through them,
Hence what Omnipotence alone could do
Worms did."*

Items of Interest

Owing to the absence from home of the **Honorary Secretary, Mr. E. H. Glenny**, on a brief visit to the west of England, for change and rest, his usual letter to the Friends of the N.A.M. will not appear in this issue. Mr. Glenny greatly needed a pause from his arduous labours on behalf of the Mission—labours which he continues so bravely, though hampered by considerable bodily weakness; and we sincerely trust that he will derive real benefit, even though the holiday he is taking is to be such a short one.

In place then of the usual "Letter," we will give in a somewhat condensed form a few details about the work and workers.

MR. HARVEY FARMER

Since our last issue Mr. Farmer has visited the mission-stations in Tunisia and

Algeria. Everywhere he was warmly welcomed, and the workers write gratefully of the help and cheer they received from his presence with and his ministrations among them. At the time of going to press Mr. Farmer is in Morocco. After a short stay in Tangier, which he reached on March 21st, he purposed to visit the other stations in Morocco—Tetuan, Casablanca, Laraish, Fez, Taza, Mequinez, Rabat and Salé. During his journeyings from place to place in North Africa, he has been tried by the severity of the weather, which he feels the more keenly after being nearly three years in India. But we are pleased to have reason to believe that he has been able to bear it without injury to his health. As at present arranged he hopes with Mrs. Farmer to leave Tangier for England towards the end of April, and we are looking forward to the pleasure of greeting

him at our monthly Prayer Meeting on May 1st.

THE GOSPEL CAR

The Gospel Car is still journeying from place to place in Morocco. Towns, villages, and markets are being visited, and a large number of natives are thus being brought under the sound of the Gospel. Mr. Fallaize, Mr. Gabriel, and Mr. Chatfield, with the occasional help of other friends, are throwing themselves heartily into the work. In another page will be found extracts from their Log-book, giving a sketch of a few days' itinerary in the month of February. It is hard work, but those engaged feel a special joy in it, for it goes to the root of the matter, opening up ample opportunities for personal dealing with the natives and for circulating copies of the Word of God among those who have never heard of the Way of Salvation. Special prayer is requested that the blessing of God may be abundantly bestowed on this effort made "for the sake of the Name."

FURLOUGHS

A good many of our missionaries hope to come home on furlough this year. Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel are already on their way, and Dr. and Mrs. Liley are leaving Tangier this month. During the absence of Dr. Liley, Mrs. Simpson will take charge at the Tulloch Memorial Hospital as on previous occasions. A little later, Miss Chapman, of Taza, and perhaps Miss Marston will be coming home. From Algeria, Mr. and Mrs. Warren, of Djemâa Sahridj, and Mr. and Mrs. Shorey, of Bougie, are travelling in May. Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Liley hope to start from Tunis about May 3rd. Miss Petter and Miss Gotelee, of the Italian Work, Tunis, expect to reach England during the month of May. Others will be coming home later on. Such a long list of furloughs involves a considerable sum for travelling, but it is essential for the well-being of both work and workers that the latter should, every few years, have an opportunity for rest and refreshment in the home-land.



Photo by] [Mrs. Chatfield.
A Village Woman and Children.
Mequinez.

MOVEMENTS OF MISSIONARIES

Mr. E. Long has recently left Cherrchell to take up work with Mr. Liley in Tunis. On his way, he spent a few days at Mekla, and accompanied Mr. Warren and Belkassam on one of their tours among the mountains of Kabylia.

As Ramadan has now begun, and work at the stations is much restricted, many of the workers are taking the opportunity of paying short visits to neighbouring stations, by which they not only get the benefit of the change but are able to enlarge their experience. This is now much more practicable than in former years, as, owing to the facilities of present-day travel, distances can easily be covered which formerly would have meant expenditure of considerable time and money. This is especially the case in Morocco.

Miss Collings, of Cherrchell, has been suffering from an abscess in her throat. She is now better and has gone to Djemâa Sahridj for a change and rest.

Miss Eason is just now at Locarno. She is undergoing new treatment, which we trust may prove beneficial. We greatly sympathise with our sister in her long banishment from her loved work and friends, so patiently borne. She will much value prayer on her behalf.

MR. POOLE-CONNOR

Our valued Deputation Secretary is holding during the month of April a Convention at Heathfield in connection with the N.A.M. This will, however, take place at too late a date to admit of the insertion of any account of it in this issue. During May and June Mr. Poole-Connor hopes to visit the north of England and Ireland. We pray that strength may be given to him, and that his words may be blessed, not only to the furtherance of the work of the Mission, but to the establishing of the hearts of his hearers in the truths of the Gospel.

TEN DAYS OF PRAYER

For many years it has been our custom to give the first ten days of May, both at home and on the field, to special praise and prayer in connection with the work, which has now been in existence for forty-three years.

As usual we invite our readers to unite with us, as we seek to praise the Lord for His goodness in the past, and to bring before Him the needs of the present

time, while we rely on His sure promise for the future.

FINANCE

For a year or two past our exchequer has been from time to time replenished by considerable legacies, which have enabled us not only to meet current liabilities but to purchase property for mission-stations on the field, and also the house where our London offices have been established since 1911. During the opening months of this year, however, the ordinary donations for general expenses have fallen considerably below our expenditure. We feel sure that those who have at heart the Lord's work in North Africa will not fail to bring the matter before Him in prayer. Several valued and generous friends have been lately removed by death; among them, Mr. Richard Hoyle, who for many years was a very liberal supporter of the N.A.M., and Mr. Bernard Wright, of Handsworth, who passed away on March 7th. But amid all changes around us, it is still blessedly true of the One Unchanging Friend—"Thou remainest." In this sure word, faith finds its resting-place.

Moroccan Towns

By E. POOLE-CONNOR

III. SALLEE AND RABAT

As Sallee and Rabat are separated only by the Buragrag river, it is usual to speak of them as associated towns. There is, however, a very considerable difference between the two, Rabat has been extensively developed by the French and has far outgrown its original limits, while Sallee (I adopt the old English spelling for the sake of English readers) is probably as little influenced by the new order of things in Morocco as any town in the country.

Yet it is Sallee which has been accustomed to regard itself as being of the true blue-blooded Moorish aristocracy, and it looks down on Rabat with almost pitying contempt, alleging its inhabitants to be descendants of renegade Jews. There was an old proverb current some years ago, which indicated the mutual animosity of the inhabitants of the twin towns. "When the sand

becomes raisins and the river becomes milk," it was said, "then shall there be friendship between the people of Sallee and the people of Rabat." The sense of superiority felt by Sallee may be partly due to the fact that it is by far the older town, being probably the Salaconia of the Romans. It possesses—or did possess—for I had no time to ascertain whether it was still standing—a fine and lofty aqueduct which brought water to the town from a distance of some ten miles, and this piece of masonic engineering has generally been regarded as being Roman work. The limit of the Mauretanian empire of the Romans was, I believe, marked by the town.

Sallee and Rabat are situated upon that part of the Moroccan coast which is washed by the Atlantic, and are roughly distant from Tangier in a

southerly direction by about 150 miles. Between the towns, and bordering the dividing river, is a large tract of low-lying, sandy ground, the river itself being much silted up by reason of the sandy soil; while a bar at its mouth has long been an obstacle to navigation. Yet Sallee was at one time well furnished with docks in which ships of fairly heavy tonnage were built, the wood being supplied from a forest which then stretched between Sallee and Larache. For this and other reasons it is believed by some that the sea must formerly have come further inland and risen higher than it does to-day. The Bura-grag is exceedingly swift in its flow, and when crossing from one town to another by ferry, it is necessary to go well up the river before venturing out into mid-stream, to allow for the force of its current. There is a well-built bridge some distance away; but the ferry is extensively used, and is, to visitors at least, by far the most interesting mode of transit.

Speaking generally the position of the towns is both pleasant and picturesque. Sloping hills rise inland, and further in the background the Zemmûr mountains can be seen. In the case of Rabat at least, the climate is said to be excellent. Indeed, Mr. Budget Meakin (writing, it is true, some twenty years ago, but as an acknowledged authority) speaks of it as being as good as any in Morocco, and strongly recommends Rabat as a resort for persons suffering from chest complaints. He waxes enthusiastic also concerning the scent of the innumerable spring flowers with which the air is redolent in that pleasant season of the year. Certainly to-day the gardens and orchards are a marked and beautiful feature of the landscape.

Sallee I judge to be not so healthy as Rabat, as lying somewhat lower; but as we now have missionaries settled in both these places they will be able to test the correctness or otherwise of these conclusions.

As has already been indicated, Rabat is characterised by the features found in most of the centres of Moorish population since the French occupation. One portion of it consists of the native quarter, wisely left by the authorities with as little interference as possible, while the other and probably the larger portion, is very modern and very French. The hotel in which we stayed was quite up-to-date; the post-office which condescended to take our letters was a fine, almost palatial, building; and an excellent service of motor-cars was at our disposal for purposes of travelling.

The feature of Rabat, however, which most interested me was the well-equipped university,

or "Institut des Hautes Études Marocaines," in which lessons are given and examinations held (through the medium of French, of course), in colloquial Arabic and the various Berber dialects, as well as in other related subjects, with certificates and diplomas for those reaching the required standard of proficiency. Such institutions as this are provided primarily for those who desire to qualify as official interpreters, or to hold positions under the French government in which familiarity with the native tongue is required; but it is worth considering how far our younger missionaries might profit by them. Missionaries, of course, need to possess such a knowledge of the language as will enable them to impart the truths of the Gospel to their hearers; and while this special knowledge could probably only be obtained from senior workers, and by means of a careful study of the Scriptures in the vernacular, a course at a university might well form a valuable asset in a work in which accuracy in expression is a matter of the first importance.

Largely as Rabat has already grown, it is still in process of development. In every direction a new building may be seen going up, or a new road marked out. When the plans are completed, Rabat will be as handsome a town as any in Morocco.

In the contemplation of this and similar places, however, there is a matter for deep regret. Excellent rulers as I believe the French to be, and remarkable as are the reforms which they have introduced into Morocco, they have one serious lack. They do not as a people recognise the vital importance of the fear of God as a supreme qualification for true prosperity. It is a defect likely in the end to prove fatal; for the history of the world from its earliest ages until to-day has demonstrated the fact that civilisation without God leads to spiritual depravity of the most destructive kind. Little as our friends the French authorities may recognise it, the Gospel preached by the North Africa Mission and kindred societies is the salt which alone can preserve Morocco or any other country from moral corruption and final decay.

A few concluding words concerning Sallee. The town was long famous, or infamous; as is well-known, for its connection with piracy. It was during the Stuart period of English history that the Sallee Rovers first came into prominence, though they may have followed the example set by sea-faring adventurers of our own and other countries from the days of Elizabeth onwards. But they outvied all others, and from the period named, scarcely a month passed without Europe hearing of the capture of vessels sailing from one



Photo by]

[Mr. A. G. Westacott.]

A Portion of the Market-place, Rabat.

or another of its maritime cities. One terrible result of this marauding upon the high seas was the extensive slave-trade which sprang up, with all its attendant horrors. Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of Europeans were captured by the Sallee Rovers, sold, outraged and tortured. If contemporary prints are anything to go by, the experiences of these captives must have been unutterably dreadful. Rabat itself is stated to have been built under the direction of a Moorish leader by slaves thus taken at sea, and subterranean dungeons and extensive burying-grounds used to be shown, in which the freebooters' victims were immured in life, or interred when death

released them. Repeated efforts were made to put an end to the barbaric deeds which shocked Europe, little liable as Europe was at that time to be moved by such recitals; but it was not until about 1818 that the piracy and slave-dealing of the Sallee Rovers could be said finally to have come to an end. Even to-day there is something sinister about the town—such at least I felt to be the case. In a recent article in *The Christian* I have described the presence of evil that is to be felt, the pseudo-miracles that are witnessed, and the multitude of charm-writers that can be seen, the whole creating an impression of Satanic influence most painful to experience. I rejoice to think that the place is not now, as it was then, without a witness for Christ; but I beg the prayer of my readers for the missionaries there (as well as for those in Rabat), that spiritual power may be given them in that abode of the powers of darkness.

When in Sallee, we observed a number of workrooms in which matting of a peculiarly beautiful kind was being made; but most of the operatives were little boys of eight or ten years of age. It was wonderful to watch their deft fingers as they rapidly and accurately wound the coloured rushes in and out of the threads, forming handsome and complicated patterns; pleasant to see the laughing eyes and flashing teeth greeting the foreign visitors; amusing, too, to notice with what dexterity they shot the rushes up to the roof or at one another when the master's back was turned. But there were others of them, tiny scraps of humanity, labouring at tasks which one would imagine to be altogether beyond their tender years; and more than one of our party felt a lump in the throat as we watched them at their toil. They were a reminder of another vast need in Moslem lands—the need of the multitude of children growing up amid the darkness of a false and often cruel religion. If only for the children's sake, may the light soon break in this once bloodstained, pirate town!

Notes from Log-book of the N.A.M. Gospel Car

February 14th.—Started this morning to visit some more markets. Mr. Keller, of Meknes, is travelling with us on this trip. Went down main road to Mazagan for 45 km., and met with a Thursday Market, called Sok Il-Khemis, just off the main road. Not a very big market, but we were able to have some preaching and got the

attention of the people and sold seventeen copies of the Scriptures. After the market we travelled across country towards the next market. At night we pitched in a wayside village. As usual, after a while the villagers drew near to see the Gospel-Car and to know our business. Many questions have to be met. Are we "the

Doctors"? Are we "from the Government"? Are we "going to buy cattle in the next day's market"? After satisfying their curiosity, while one of the workers is preparing our evening meal, the other is able to preach the Gospel, and a little group is soon seated on the ground listening to our real business.

February 15th.—To-day's market is Sok Il-Jumaa du Oulad Abbou. This is a very big market, and early in the morning we watched the people assembling and gathering from all directions. As soon as the market had settled for business we took our stand and gathered the people for preaching. A large crowd assembled and listened to our message, and it was easy to dispose of some of our books. After counting our stock we found that we had disposed of sixty copies. We heard that the next day's market was beyond Azemmour, so after our work we set out for this town to enquire there further for the road. We had time to find the new Mission House of the two lady workers of the South Morocco Mission. This town is considered very conservative and rather fanatical, and our fellow-workers have only opened the station about a year. It was good to hear of open doors and work among the children, and some houses open. We had a welcome cup of tea, and before sunset were on the road again, as we did not know where we should pass the night. We were able to get into a sheltered spot in a little walled village, and soon had an audience for preaching. The people were kind, and although very poor brought us a bowl of milk to drink.

February 16th.—To-day in Sok Il-Sebt du

Oulad Bou-Azziz. Preaching is new in this district, and we were able to get good crowds, many perhaps gathering merely from curiosity. We sold thirty-six books. As our petrol was getting low we decided that it was advisable to go to the nearest town to get our petrol tank refilled. About three o'clock we reached Mazagan, and soon found out the Mission House of some more workers of the Southern Morocco Mission. We were very glad to see them, and to have some fellowship for a couple of hours.

February 17th.—Sok Il-Had Sidi Mesoud. This is one of the biggest markets we have seen. There were exceptional opportunities for preaching the Gospel, and we took it in turn, and for some hours were preaching or reading the Scriptures. Occasionally our statements were challenged, and at times there was a good bit of opposition, but there was a great demand for books as many of the people are readers. We sold to-day 115 books. Besides this, in every market Mr. Keller went around to the tents and freely distributed tracts, and hundreds were given away.

Sunday afternoon found us labouring for about an hour to cross the river on an old ferry with the car. It meant no light work before we could get the car on, and across the river. We were hoping to continue work on the other side of the river, and slept the night in a village, but next morning it began to rain, and as the weather settled in wet, it was wiser not to get off the made roads, so we made for Casablanca.

Altogether during this trip we have covered about 420 km. and sold 228 copies of Scriptures in Colloquial Arabic.

News from the Mission Field

MOROCCO

FROM MISS ROSS

(Tangier)

Women's Medical Mission

Monday, February 23rd, started visiting at 9.30 a.m. The first case was a woman with a sprained ankle. After hearing all the complaints and giving medical advice, we changed the subject to things that matter, and she said she had heard all from Miss Marston and Dr. Breeze. Then we turned to the husband, a "holy" man. He has been to Mecca and is in charge of, and lives near to, a "saint's place." The "holy" man condescended to take the book we offered (Genesis and Matthew), and I have heard

since that he has nearly finished reading it.

We next saw a young girl, lately married. Of course she is more or less imprisoned. She lives in a beautiful house, and we found her sitting in lonely state. She listened very attentively to the Gospel, which she had heard before in her former home. On my way back, I called to inquire about a poor married woman who has been ill for months without medicine of any kind. When I first went to see her she was in a sitting position—her legs like sticks. She is suffering from a deep-seated abscess on her back. Though I went to see her no one came for medicine, and when I called this time I was told I was not wanted. A closed door! But another door was opened two houses lower

down, for as I was passing the ladies of the house beckoned me in. About half a dozen women surrounded us, jabbering all at once. . . . In the afternoon we went off to another case. This patient has had most of the Tangier doctors, but she insisted on having the final word from us, and we went for the sake of the Gospel. After all the medical business was over, she listened attentively as she always does, though we fear it is only to please us.

Tuesday brought us a fine morning for a change, and with it over a hundred women at the Dispensary.

On Wednesday, at 9.30 a.m., a knock came and a request for a visit, so I went off to see the patient, an old lady with very bad sores on her arm. She was deaf, but had an intelligent daughter-in-law with her, and, God willing, I am hoping to go again. The mother of the girl who fetched me had heard the Gospel over and over again from Miss Marston. At 3 p.m. I was called to a fever

case—old patients who have moved to another quarter. They were very willing to listen to the message. The daughter of the house is never allowed out, so her only chance of hearing is by our going. From here I went to a house of girls—four sisters—two married and two unmarried. Two of them seemed so interested in the Gospel. We are praying that the Lord will open their hearts to receive it.

On Saturday visited again the "holy" man. He was anxious to listen to the Word, and though his wife wanted him to go and buy the food for supper, he insisted on sitting to listen and told me to come again. From there, I visited a very nice girl who is certainly a seeker. The sister and mother are also softening.

The Lord is working in our midst. Pray that the Word sown may fall upon good ground, and that we, His ambassadors, may ever be found faithful, leaving results to Him.

ALGERIA

FROM MRS. ROSS

(Algiers)

It is so many years since we knew anything about opening up new work that it comes to us quite fresh, and we feel we have much to learn about how to begin again for the Lord in a new place. Perhaps a few of our experiences may interest our praying friends. First let me make it clear that we are absolute strangers to all natives here in Algiers, and that the only thing that can make it a bit easy to get into touch with these strangers is, that the tongue has learned to adapt itself according to the language requirements, and we are able to make ourselves understood. Come along and see how much it helps, or rather, how little.

We are told that a number of Kabyles live about ten minutes from our house, and that nothing is being done for them and no one visits them. We walk down to the indicated group of houses and find many children, boys and girls, who look like Kabyles, and we try them with the

Kabyle tongue. They answer in Arabic. We ask after the Kabyles. They profess they do not know any. We go on, and presently inquire again, of a man this time, who answers us by asking, "Why do you want to know where they live?" Not being satisfied with our answer, he tells us he knows of none. Another young man was asked, and he, thinking we had something to carry and thus money might be earned, seemed very obliging; but when he found we were only wanting to visit Kabyles, he also did not want to visit Kabyles, he also did not know where they lived. "Well," we said, "we have really tried to find the Kabyles near home, but as we have not succeeded we are free to go further afield." So a few days later, we took a motor-bus a mile or two out to a French village, where we were sure of finding some. We spoke in French to a little girl whom we met on the road, and asked her to show us the way to the Kabyle part of the village. She also asked—"Whom do you want? and what do you want them for?" We replied in Kabyle, but the child was

not giving anything away about her nation. However, we felt sure the Lord had led us there, so went on a few yards and there, coming out of a doctor's house was a Kabyle woman crying bitterly. We asked, "Oh! my mother, what is the cause of your tears?" and the woman responded to the sympathy, telling us that her younger son had beaten her and she feared her arm was broken, and the doctor would not give her a certificate unless she paid thirty-five francs! I think in her first anger she wanted to bring a case against the son. We offered to go home with her and dress her arm, and to come back again in a day or two. After that there was no further need of an introduction. We were warmly received and very soon had eleven women, besides children and two men, listening to the Gospel. We have been two or three times since and have had a present of fifteen eggs, which shows our friendship is established there. While waiting for the bus, for the homeward journey, we were watching some Kabyle men making baskets, when one of them suddenly said, "Why, that is Mme. Ross from Djemâa!" It was like music to our ears to find someone who knew us in that place of strangers. We were soon invited to see other Kabyle women, but, as our auto-bus was then due, we could not stay, but promised to return another day.

A similar experience happened to us at another village not quite so far away. No one would open to us for fear we were "after" them. They are always suspicious of what a European wants them for, and it would be very tactless to tell them we want to preach the Gospel. They would only reply that they have their own sheikhs. At this village also, the way was opened to us by my recognising a little girl in the street. It was rather wonderful that, having such a bad memory for names, I was able to call that child by the right one. I asked her, "Do you not belong to us?" She answered, "Oh, Madame, fancy you being here!" Her little face was full of joy as she ran in to tell those within that I had come. The house was immediately open, but as the man of the family, whom I knew well,

was at home and, moreover, was not sober, I told the child, as soon as I could do so politely, to conduct us to the other houses and promised to return to them another time. You should have seen the joy on the faces of the women the child took us to visit. They were amazed that a European should seek their society and was quite willing to sit in their house with them. They, too, were soon listening to the way of salvation; but hearing a voice behind me say, "This woman must be a religious fool," I turned round, to see that a heap of rags in the corner had taken life and an old woman was sitting up listening. Before we left she changed her mind about my being a "fool" and said, "Well! these people do know the way of God. How extraordinary it is that these unbelieving Europeans should know the way of God like that, and even care to come and see us believers and tell us. Surely it is that God means to bring them in the right way, and maybe they will learn from us to say the 'witness.'" We told her very plainly that our hope of salvation was not in that, and taught her a prayer.

Please pray for these two villages and ask that we may be wisely led in teaching them that some of these Kabyle women may be led to the Saviour. We do want to be a means of blessing to the Europeans too, so please pray for us.

The following extract from Miss Oakley's Diary, written some time after Mrs. Ross's article was penned, will show how rapidly this new work is opening up.

FROM MISS OAKLEY

(Algiers)

March 1st.—Saturday mornings are usually busy ones at Hebron, while in the afternoon each one is free to go out or stay at home according to her inclination. There are necessary household duties to be done, and all take a share in them. We each have our separate duties, and this programme is rearranged monthly—thus everybody has an opportunity to gain experience, first in one direction, and then



Photo by]

[Mr. A. G. Westcott.]

A Berber Tent.

in another. Two are responsible for housekeeping, while others take up various duties inside the house. One cannot compare the life here with the life at Djemâa Sahridj. For one thing, we have a market in Algiers, and living in a town we are able to get fresh provisions every day instead of relying upon orders by post.

In the afternoon some of us went out for a walk. Before we had gone very far we remembered it was the day of the "Carnival," and in the heart of the town we were obliged to take side streets in order to get along, for the main roads were so thickly peopled that it became unpleasant. Seeing the sights made us all truly thankful that our enjoyment did not consist in such things, and yet at the same time we were sad to feel that these material, worldly things were the extent of satisfaction and pleasure that the majority had in their lives.

March 2nd.—Each morning during the week we have French prayers, but on Sunday mornings prayers are held in English, which we all enjoy and appreciate. Miss Wholman has gone to Miss Watling's, to help in the Arab class this morning, but will join the rest of us at

Rue Druillet at 10 o'clock. Mr. Mayor seems very delighted to have some new worshippers attending his meetings, and we trust our presence may prove a blessing and help to others.

This afternoon, several of us have been to Hamma—a slum district just outside Algiers—to a little Gospel meeting which is held every Sunday afternoon. There the needs of the people present themselves more clearly than ever, and we are hoping by our repeated visits to this quarter to get an entrance into some of these homes where the Moslem and Catholic religions are holding such sway.

March 3rd.—A full day of study. The Arabic students had their lesson in the morning, while the remainder spent their time in studying either French or Kabyle. In the afternoon Mrs. Ross went visiting, accompanied by Miss Clack. They were warmly received by a new set of Kabyle women who were sitting in the sunshine on one of the doorsteps. But alas! when they were brought face to face with their need of Christ as their Saviour, their enthusiasm became less. Nevertheless, this visit will probably lead to many more opportunities, and the word spoken will not fall fruitless.

March 4th.—In the afternoon Mrs. Ross and Miss Jennison went on another exploring expedition, and once again found a fresh group of Kabyles. It seems that we shall often find these small groups of women scattered in various parts of this large town, and we are hoping to be able to keep well in touch with them through regular visiting, as well as seeking new paths of service amongst them. The two Arabic students were also engaged in visiting this afternoon, and are finding the work helpful and interesting. One of them tells us of a young Arab girl whom they have lately discovered. She is only seventeen years of age, and has two children. They have promised to visit this house every week, and we pray that by their constant witness for Christ the precious seed may be sown in her young heart.

March 6th.—A very happy afternoon amongst the Kabyles. Once again we visited the little family at Birmandries,

where we found the children eager to learn. This is my first little bit of work, and although there are only three little girls to begin with, we are hoping more will hear about our willingness to teach them and will gather around. To-morrow afternoon I hope to start a little crochet class amongst them, and shall, of course, teach them some portions of the Word of God.

March 10th.—Once again we went to Birmandries to the new little Kabyle class. As we were going along to the usual house we met a young Arab girl who asked us to go to her home. After climbing the steep slope by means of little steps made out of earth we arrived at a little *gourbie*, and there found a Kabyle woman with her daughter, both engaged in making straw mats. After talking a while and finding them interested, we asked if they would like to learn to crochet. The other small child from the house below came in also, and a very happy time was spent in that house, where seven were present, including a boy who listened attentively as the story of the Prodigal Son was read.

March 11th.—Mrs. Ross and Miss Jennison set out intending to visit Birkadem again. It so happened that the *voiture* stopped at the wrong turning, and thus they missed their usual road. But being rather curious to know what was at the end of this new road, they continued walking and, almost to their surprise, found quite a Kabyle village. But before reaching the actual village, they noticed one lonely house along the roadside. They entered, and were very warmly received, found the people willing to listen to the Gospel, and remained there nearly an hour, only leaving to get the connection back to Algiers. At first they talked generalities, but when the people saw the New Testament they were interested, and told the story of a young native living in Paris who gathered a number of his companions together and read to them from the New Testament. Upon questioning, it was found that this young Christian spoke to his friends on

“Prayer,” telling them that in order really to pray it was necessary to enter one’s room and shut the door. Having listened with much attention to this story, Mrs. Ross began to read the 6th Chapter of Matthew, at which the natives remarked, “Yes, it is the same Book.” This is a wayside encouragement to keep us ever in remembrance of the fact that the Word of God is still the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth. Thus His Word will not fall fruitless—of this we are certain, and we can go forward with confidence.

March 20th.—Miss Hawdon has been at Boulevard Bue all day helping Miss Watling in the Arab classes. Miss Clack has also been out this afternoon to a little French sewing class which she much enjoys Thursday by Thursday. At Birmandries, also, we have had a very happy time to-day. The children are less shy and seem to be pleased to learn.

March 21st.—We have this day been to visit the village of Tixrain, which is quite a distance from Algiers, but is entirely Kabyle. It reminds one of the villages around Djemâa Sahridj. We had a splendid time amongst the women, and are hopeful for the future, that by regular visiting we may be able to win our way with the people. We were obliged to return to Birkadem to get the bus back to Algiers, and as we were a little earlier than necessary, we were able to spend a few minutes talking to some of the women in that village. One poor old woman was so delighted to hear Mrs. Ross speak Kabyle, and when she sang to her she was so pleased that she even tried to join in. She told us that she had heard that hymn at Tabarouth, Mr. Lamb’s station.

March 26th.—A good deal of study has been done to-day, while others have been engaged in class work and visiting. Mrs. Ross and Miss Jennison have been to Birkadem and found a welcome at a small farm just outside the village. Doors seem to be opening on every side amongst the Kabyles, and day by day we are confronted with fresh opportunities of service.

For the Children

By MRS. WEBB



A Street Scene, Sfax.

[From a postcard.]

I think this view of a street in Sfax will show you how one seems to step into another world when one crosses the Mediterranean. The streets, the houses, the shops, and the people all look so different.

One thing that strikes a newcomer is the scarcity of women in the streets, Mohammed having told the Arabs in the Koran to shut up their wives, so that one meets very few women in an Eastern town. The country women, especially the very poor, have more freedom, but even they are supposed to cover their faces should they meet a man, as they must only be seen by near relatives. This is why Arab houses have very few, if any, windows on the street. Do you wonder the women feel they are in prison when they can neither go out nor see out?

And Mohammed not only shut them up

in their homes, but with his false teaching and superstitions he has shut up their minds against the truth, and so we find them "having the understanding darkened, being alienated from the life of God through the ignorance that is in them, because of the blindness of their heart."—(Ephesians iv. 18, 19.)

But, thank God! we have the glorious Gospel of the love of God in Christ to proclaim, whereby we hope "to open their eyes, and to turn them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God, that they may receive forgiveness of sins, and inheritance among them that are sanctified by faith."—(Acts xxvi. 18.)

Will you pray that this wonderful change may take place in the poor Bedouin women and negresses who come to my sewing-class on Tuesday afternoons?

Home and Foreign Notes

A PRAYER MEETING

is held on the **first Thursday in every Month** at 18, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C., at 3.30 p.m. Tea at 3 o'clock. A hearty welcome is given to all friends of the Mission who are able to attend.

* * *

In addition to the above, the following **N.A.M. Prayer Meetings** are held, and friends in the neighbourhood are cordially invited:

"St. David's," Aldersbrook Road, Manor Park, E. Third Friday at 3 p.m.

129 Fordwych Road, Cricklewood, N.W. Second Tuesday at 3.30 p.m.

10, Larden Road, Acton Vale, W. Alternate Saturdays at 8 p.m. January 5th, 19th, etc.

54, King Street, Galashiels. First Tuesday at 8 p.m.

Chiltern House, Hartwell Crescent, Leigh-ton Buzzard. Every Saturday at 7.30 p.m.

* * *

TEN DAYS OF PRAYER

Special attention is called to the **Ten Days' Prayer for North Africa, May 1st—10th** (See page 37.)

* * *

THANKS

Sincere thanks to **Mr. J. Calow**, of Boosbeck, for his generous gift to Miss K. Aldridge, of Laraish, Morocco, of drugs and medicines to the value of £6 19s. 6d.

* * *

DEPUTATION WORK

Pastor Poole-Connor has recently visited Whitstable, Kensal Rise, Notting Hill (Talbot Tabernacle and Golborne Protestant Church), Upper Tooting (Trinity Road Baptist Chapel), Thornton Heath, Brentwood, Sidcup, The Woodford Missionary Exhibition, Hook, Hartley Wintney and Farnborough, Uxbridge Road and Heathfield Convention. Forward meetings include Warwick and district, April 30th to May 2nd; Manchester and district,

May 3rd to 11th; Newcastle, 17th to 19th; Manchester and district, 20th to 27th; Leicester, 29th; Ireland, the month of June.

A special note of congratulation is due to the friends at the Grove Road Mission, Woodford, for organising and carrying through so successfully a Missionary Exhibition, in which the China Inland Mission, the Regions Beyond Missionary Union and the North Africa Mission took an equal part.

It was well furnished with curios, models and native products from the countries represented; it was crowded almost to suffocation by children and adults (who had paid for admission) and it was financially successful. While the programme was full of interest to all who came, it included nothing of the nature of mere entertainment; indeed, a spiritual purpose and tone was manifest through it all.

A word of thanks is particularly due to the **Rev. Henry Oakley**, who opened the Exhibition of the third day on behalf of the North Africa Mission with a characteristically bright address, in which he bore kind testimony to the Mission's representatives whom he had met in Algeria.

* * *

We have been asked to bring before our readers a notice of the "**Thonon Convention**," which is to be held (D.V.) from May 29th to June 9th. This is in connection with the Mission Evangélique, Thonon, France. Special arrangements have been made for the journey and for hotel accommodation. All particulars may be obtained from **Mrs. F. J. Scroggie** (the Hon. Organiser of the Convention), **Ivygarth, Southern Road, East Finchley, N.2.** Any letter requiring an answer should be accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope.

* * *

MOROCCO

Mrs. Roberts writes from Rabat: "We praise the Lord for fresh openings for preaching the Gospel. The people at the village are much more friendly, they smile and greet us as we pass along instead of looking blank or turning away, and we are welcomed into many of the huts. **Miss Buxton** and **Miss Reed** go every

Wednesday with a few medicines, and have been able to relieve several, thus giving good opportunities for presenting the truth. One poor woman treated a few weeks ago was very ill and would probably have died but for the attention of Miss Reed backed by prayer; she has no relatives here, and neighbours got tired of helping her and practically left her to die. She is most grateful, and, when better, came to the house with a few eggs as a thank-offering.

"I go every Monday, simply going from hut to hut or sitting down where I find a group of women in the open; they nearly all in their spare time comb and spin wool which they buy in its raw state and sell at a meagre profit for making the carpets for which this town is noted. A little while ago one woman in a group of wool-combers seemed to grasp the Gospel story very quickly and asked me to go to her hut the next time I came. I did, but she had gone to her brother's near by; so I followed her. It was a very wet day and most of the men of the village had not gone to work; several were in the hut when I entered, and others crowded in as soon as I began to read, both men and women. In speaking I told them that all the prophets were sinners (except One), therefore unable to intercede for them. This woman then broke in and exclaimed: 'Didn't I tell you Mohammed was no good; he was a sinner and asked pardon for his sins, so cannot help us; but Jesus Christ can, because He was sinless.' She was not allowed to go further. The men got rather angry and stopped her; some left, but others came in, and I was there more than an hour.

"There are French, Italians and Spaniards living on the borders of the village. I give tracts in passing, and one man ordered an Italian Bible, which I got for him. I have just heard of another village on the other side of Rabat; I have the name of one of the sheikhs and hope to visit it soon.

"We are already feeling the influence of the coming Ramadan. Numbers have fallen at the dispensary, and many of those who do come are fasting. A woman told me the other day that God had commanded them to pray and fast, and after that they may live as they like."

* * *

ALGERIA

During Easter the missionaries are holding special evangelistic services in and around

Djemâa Sahridj and Mekla, and much prayer has gone up that these meetings may not be without result. **Mr. Willson** writes on March 31st: "Our meetings among the French are suffering a little. There is a certain amount of sickness and some are away; also the post-office is being moved into other premises, causing a lot of Sunday work; so, taking these things into consideration, the falling off can be easily understood. We do more visiting, and so, when we total up at the end of the day, we find we have reached quite as many with the Gospel, and perhaps these more thoroughly. In one house we had a particularly nice time. . . . Ramadan starts on Sunday. It will be a testing-time for some."

* * *

Mrs. Ross and her helpers are finding many opportunities among the Kabyles in and around Algiers. An account of the opening up of this fresh work will be found elsewhere (see page 41). Since that article was written we understand that considerable success has attended our sisters' efforts to get into touch with the Kabyle women and children of the neighbourhood and those in the farms and hamlets within easy distance of Algiers. Many of these are very poor.

Miss A. Clack, who is a very recent addition to the Mission staff, writes under date March 7th: "This afternoon **Miss Oakley** and I went to a little village to visit a sick girl. After reading a portion of Scripture and singing a hymn, we began to teach one of the girls how to crochet. We were joined presently by another little girl, and thus two hours went by very quickly. They begged us to come the next day, so we promised to go again soon.

"March 12th. Mrs. Ross and I went to visit a little native village called Hamma. After climbing up for nearly a mile we at last came upon several women and children. The sight made us feel sad, for the children looked so dirty and uncared for. After talking for some minutes, Mrs. Ross was invited to enter the house—a tiny room about six feet square, with dirty clothes and rubbish all over the floor and a dirty little boy squatting on the floor eating some food out of a dirty-looking saucapan. The woman made a seat for us of dirty pillows, placing a dirty cloth over as a covering. It needed the grace which the Lord alone can give to sit down amongst it all."

Daily Subjects for Praise and Prayer

1. For all the triumphs of the Gospel in North Africa during the past forty-three years.
2. For Moslem Work at Tangier—Medical, School, Meetings for Men and Boys, Itinerating, &c.
3. For Spanish Mission at Tangier—Sunday and Week-day Services, School, Scripture Distribution, &c.
4. For Casablanca—Moslem Work and Italian Mission, Distribution of Scriptures, Itinerating, &c.
5. For Tetuan—School for Spanish children, Dispensary, Visiting, &c.
6. For Laraish—Dispensary, Visiting among the women and children.
7. For Fez—Dispensary, Classes, Visiting, &c.
Prayer for a young native girl who has for years been under Christian influence and who seems near the Kingdom.
8. For Taza—Visiting, &c.
9. For Mequinez—Visiting, &c.
10. For Rabat and Salé—Itinerating, Visiting, &c.
Praise for wonderful openings at the markets in Morocco visited by our Gospel Car.
11. For Cherchell—Carpet School, Classes for lads, women, girls and infants; Visiting, Itinerating Work, &c.
12. For Algiers—Visiting homes and cafés, Classes and Meetings, Itinerating, &c.
Prayer for the new effort being made to reach Kabyle women and girls in and around Algiers (see page 41).
13. For Bougie—Classes, Visits to neighbouring tribes, &c.
14. For Djemâa Sahridj and Mekla—Home and School for girls, Sunday Schools and Classes, Visiting, Itinerating, Industrial Work, &c.
Prayer that real spiritual results may follow the special meetings at Djemâa Sahridj and Mekla (see page 47).
15. For Azazga—Itinerating, Visiting, Classes for Europeans and Kabyles, &c.
16. For Tebessa—Bible Depôt, Classes and Visiting, &c.
17. For Bône—Classes, Visiting among women and children, &c.
18. For Moslem Work at Tunis—Bible Depôt, Meetings for Students and others, Itinerating Work, Work among British Sailors, &c.
19. For Italian and French work at Tunis—Sunday and Week-day Services, Classes, and Y.M.C.A. Work, Distribution of Scriptures, &c.
Praise that the present Mission Hall for the Italian work has been secured for another year.
20. For Kairouan—Bible Depôt, Classes, Visiting, &c.
21. For Sfax—Bible Depôt, Classes for Arabs and for European children, Visiting, &c.
22. For Tripoli—Dispensary, Visiting, &c.
23. For Alexandria—School for girls, Visiting, &c.
24. For Converts, Native Helpers and Enquirers and for Christian girls married to Moslems.
25. For the Council, and the Staff at Headquarters.
26. For fresh openings for Deputation work in different parts of the country; and for the Secretaries and Members of our Auxiliaries, Prayer and Workers' Union and Study Circles.
27. For increasing blessing on our Magazine, its Contributors and its Readers.
28. For the supply of all the needs, spiritual and temporal, of work and workers.
29. For more labourers to go forth, and more native helpers to be raised up, and for opening up of New Centres to the Gospel.
30. For Workers on furlough, &c., and the children of missionaries.
Prayer for journeying mercies to all those who are coming home on furlough; and that suitable arrangements may be made on the field for those stations which are, for the time being, short of workers.
31. For all endeavours by other Missions to glorify God throughout North Africa and in every other part of the Harvest Field.

LIST OF DONATIONS from March 1st to 31st, 1924

Continued from page ii of Cover

DESIGNATED FUND		No. of Rect.	Amount. £ s. d.	No. of Rect.	Amount. £ s. d.	Local Rect.	No. £ s. d.	BELFAST AUXILIARY.	SUMMARY March, 1924.
No. of Rect.	Amount. £ s. d.	(r)		(w)				Mrs. BOLTON, Hon. Sec., Gordonville, Cregagh.	
March 4th		14th	30 0 0	28th	3 13 8	67	3 0 0		Designated Fund ..
(n)	5 0 0	15th	2 2 0	4536	1 0 0	8	1 2 9		<u>£202 9 0</u>
5th		(s)			£149 10 11	9	3 0 0	Des. Receipt, No. 4515	<u>£354 13 4</u>
(o)	5 3 0	17th	4 0 0	Sundries	2 13 5	70	10 0 0		
6th		(t)	1 0 0		£152 4 4	1	2 0 0		
1515	10 0 0	18th	6 0 0	DUBLIN AUXILIARY.		3	2 0 0	Local Rect. No. £ s. d.	
6	16 7 3	29	6 0 0	S. S. McCURRY, Esq., Hon. Sec., Glenageary, Harrow.		4	2 0 0	3 10 0	
7	10 0 0	(u)	5 0 0	Des. Receipt, Nos. 4516, 4517, 4527.		81	10 0 0	3 10 0	
(p)	2 10 0	(v)	1 5 0	Rect. No. £ s. d.		83	4 0 0	Previously ack'd. 29 2 6	
13th		22nd	15 0 0	Local Rect. No. £ s. d.				£20 17 3	
19	4 0 0	32	15 0 0	Previously ack'd. 22 14 4				£29 12 6	
20	1 0 0	24th	3 1 0	Rect. No. £ s. d.				£43 11 7	
1	7 0 0	28th	7 10 0	65 1 0 0					
2	12 0 0	4	7 10 0	6 5 0					
3	6 0 0			6 5 0					
(q)	12 0 0			6 5 0					

SUMMARY	
March, 1924.	
General Fund ..	£202 9 0
Designated Fund ..	152 4 4
	<u>£354 13 4</u>
TOTALS	
Jan. 1st to March 31st, 1924.	
General Fund ..	£750 0 8
Designated Fund ..	497 3 9
	<u>£1,247 4 3</u>

(a) Braid St. Mission S. Sch., Glasgow. (b) Bethel Chapel, Hitchin. (c) "E.E.S." (d) Good Shepherd Mission. (e) Iron Mission Hall, Belfast. (f) Amersham Free Ch. (g) C.A.W.G., Watford. (h) Bapt. Tab., Stockton-on-Tees. (i) Readers of *The Christian*. (j) Merleswood Boys' Cl. (k) Boxholders at Highgate Rd. (l) Atherton Mission Hall. (m) Newton Heath Evng. Ch. (n) Buxton Assembly. (o) Bewdley Bapt. Ch. (p) Recreation Hall. (q) Mayes Hall. (r) Melbourne Hall. (s) Grove Rd. Bapt. Chapel, Eastbourne. (t) Recreation Hall S. Sch. (u) Malden Hall S. Sch. (v) Mission Room Band, Norwich. (w) Boxholders at Atherton.

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MOROCCO		Mequinez		Date of Arrival		Azasga		Date of Arrival	
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Miss M. M. GLEN (Associate)	Jan., 1913	Salé				Kabyle Work—			
Dr. JAMES A. LILEY ..	Dec., 1919	Mr. A. FALLAIZE	Nov., 1915	Mr. A. SHOREY	Mrs. SHOREY	Nov., 1902
Mrs. J. A. LILEY	Nov., 1919	Mrs. FALLAIZE	Feb., 1921			Tebessa			
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Miss IRENE DEW	Feb., 1924	Cherchell				Miss ELSIE TILNEY	Mar., 1920
Spanish Work—		Miss L. READ	April, 1886			TUNISIA			
Miss D. E. SAUNDERS ..	Dec., 1922	Miss K. JOHNSTON	Jan., 1892			Tunis			
Casablanca		Miss E. TURNER	Jan., 1892			Mr. A. V. LILEY	July, 1888
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Miss E. HARMAN	Oct., 1921	Madame CUENDET	Sept., 1885			Signora FINOTTO	Oct., 1923
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Miss L. EVANS	Nov., 1921	Djemâa Sahridj and Mekla				EGYPT			
Taza		Kabyle Work—				Alexandria			
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		Mile. E. DEGENKOLW ..	Oct., 1913						
		Miss M. WIDMER	Nov., 1920						
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