

# The Advent Survey

Organ of the  
NORTHERN EUROPEAN  
DIVISION  
of the General Conference of  
SEVENTH-DAY  
ADVENTISTS

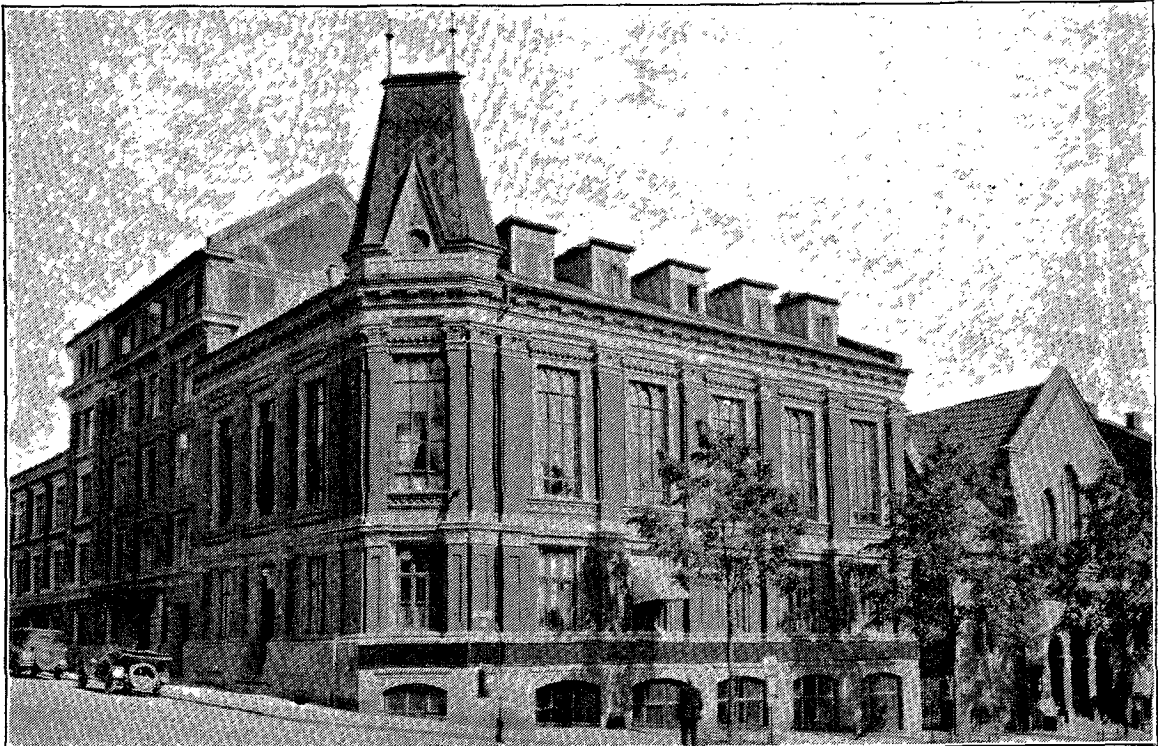
## The Oslo Publishing House

By A. C. CHRISTENSEN

THIS is one of our pioneer institutions in Europe. It was started in the year 1879 by Elder J. G. Matteson, who was the first Seventh-Day Adventist missionary to Scandinavia. Arriving in Oslo, Norway, he commenced at once to preach. A large interest was created and on June 7, 1879, within a year of his arrival, he organized the Oslo Church with thirty-eight mem-

bers. With the establishment of the message, was born the need of literature in the Scandinavian language, so Brother Matteson bought a small hand press and some type and commenced the publication of a periodical called *Tidernes Tegn* (Signs of the Times), also several small tracts and pamphlets. For two years he himself, with the help of his children, did all the mechani-

cal work. This was the beginning of the Oslo Publishing House. The work grew rapidly; the demand for literature increased. The hand press became inadequate for the need. In 1881 a cylinder press was purchased and a few years later the new brick corner building was erected. All through the succeeding years this beautiful building has served as publishing house and



Our publishing house at Oslo, Norway.

church, although several extensions have had to be made in order to keep pace with the growing work.

This publishing house has been a great blessing to the work in Scandinavia. It supplies Denmark and Norway with all their denominational literature and is doing some printing for Sweden and Finland also.

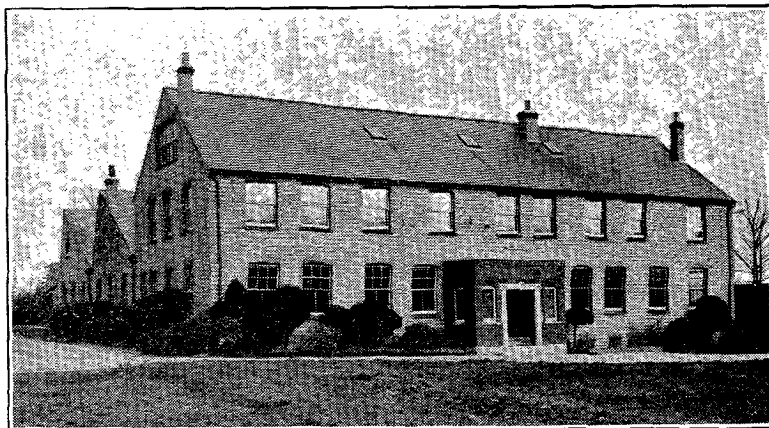
On account of the inflation in these countries, the sales have been somewhat low during the past two years; consequently there has been less work for the publishing house. But we used this period of slackness for making renewals and improvements. Our institution has undergone a total renovation, not only the rooms but also the machinery. The publishing house now has modern machines, a light, airy factory, good office rooms, and a working capacity as never before in its history. We are ready to meet the demands for more work and better workmanship as soon as conditions become normal again.

The retail value of literature sold in 1929 was, in Denmark Kr.158,561 (\$42,623), and in Norway Kr. 188,492 (\$50,670). The year previous the figures were: Denmark Kr.156,538.02 (\$41,967); Norway Kr.182,981.79 (\$49,056). We hope that this year our sales will show a large increase, and thus compensate for the period of slackness.

Our literature has been "sown" in these countries for many years, and there is scarcely a cottage or hut which our publications have not entered. It is no uncommon incident for our canvassers to be shown a fine set of books in the homes they visit, and to learn that these books are our own productions. No small number of our believers have accepted the truth as a result of having read our books. In our fjords, on the high mountains, and other remote places where there are no railways, even no roads, where preachers never come, our faithful canvassers are "sowing" the seeds of truth. We believe that we shall see even more fruit from this good work than we have yet seen.



"CHRIST has no hands but our hands to do His work to-day."



*The Stanborough Press Ltd.*

## British Publishing House

### Report of the Stanborough Press Ltd. for 1929

By A. S. MAXWELL

THE past year will be remembered as the year of a great recovery. For many months there was an almost continuous decrease in sales, causing no small anxiety as to the ultimate outcome. Every possible effort was made to turn the tide, and during the month of August a distinct improvement began to be noticed. From that time every week showed an increase, and the last few months witnessed such a splendid recovery that our total sales for the year were only slightly below those of 1928.

Here are the figures for comparison with the previous year:

	1929	1928
Books . . . . .	\$107,428	\$104,657
Periodicals ..	41,210	46,752
Job Printing	10,831	9,351
Trading (Reviews, etc.) . . . . .	2,547	2,810
Total Sales	162,016	163,570

It will be noticed that so far as bound books are concerned there was an encouraging increase of over \$2,435. The decrease occurred chiefly in the circulation of the periodicals, this amounting to \$5,542.

The financial figures quoted above represent the distribution of a very large amount of literature, as follows:

	1929	1928
Bound Books . . . .	13219	9817
Shilling Books . . . .	193088	204208
Present Truth . . . .	648000	732000
Good Health . . . .	244400	280000

One especially encouraging feature appears from these figures. The regular decrease in the number of books sold, which went on continuously from 1922 to 1928, has at last been arrested. There is a gain of 3,400 bound books sold over the number disposed of in 1928. This, of course, is largely due to the revision of *Christ Our Saviour* which was carried out just twelve months ago. Over 5,600 copies of this new edition were sold during the year.

The year 1929 saw the birth of a number of new publications. In connection with the Tract Campaign in the spring six issues of the new two-colour tract series were produced. Three books in foreign tongues were printed, one by Brother Clifford in the Ibo language, one by Brother Bull in Swahili, and a third by Brother S. G. Maxwell in Luganda. We were glad to be able to render this assistance to our African missions. Then, towards the close of the year, came the sixth series of *Bedtime Stories* and *Little Angels Unawares*.

So far as the colporteurs are concerned 1929 will be historic in that it witnessed almost the completion of the process of moving our selling force from the country into the towns. Even College students proved that it is possible to obtain scholarships in cities. This change of outlook on the part of the colporteurs is perhaps the most important fact we have to record. It

opens up vast tracts of virgin territory and makes possible greatly increased sales of all our publications. The mass attack on the great towns and cities of England, for which we have all hoped and laboured for many years, is now taking place. It is of great significance that the outstanding successes of the year were all obtained in city work and by door-to-door canvassing. Brother Kelly, with sales amounting to over \$5,350 for the year, is a shining example.

During the year seventeen students benefited under the scholarship scheme. Twelve of these settlements applied to the 1928-29 school year, and five to the 1929-30 school year. With the opening of the new school year arrangements were made for the commencement of a weekly colporteur class conducted by Brother B. Belton, and over forty students enrolled. This should lead to a great increase in the number of scholarships earned this coming summer.

Within the House perhaps the most notable event was the gift of yet another valued worker to the mission field. Towards the close of the year a call came from the General Conference for Brother Brett to take charge of our Industrial School in China. The call was accepted and Brother and Sister Brett have already gone on their mission, carrying with them the prayers and good wishes of all their fellow-workers.

Certain structural alterations made during the year have added greatly to the amenities of the establishment. Our new entrance hall has proved an inestimable boon as a showroom for our stock, a resting place for our customers, and a preventive of unnecessary visits on the part of friends to the staff during working hours.

The past year closed vigorously. It was one of the busiest Decembers we have known. And the new year has opened most auspiciously. The figures for the first quarter show a large increase in sales. A stirring, united Institute at Stanborough Park sent the colporteurs back to the field full of zeal and courage. The secret of the cities has been solved. At last the key has been found to the vast, untouched treasures buried there.

The long-barred doors have swung back and the finger of God beckons us to move forward while the opportunity is ours.

With the utmost confidence we look forward to a year of advance and progress. We venture the prediction that both in sales and in financial gains this will be the best year in the history of the House. We are planning for progress, expecting success, and, under the blessing of God, we shall have it.



### Camp-Meetings in Southern Nigeria

BY J. CLIFFORD

It is less than seven years since the third angel's message first became established in the Niger Delta. To-day we find sixteen churches and companies of believers with a thousand Sabbath-keepers.

Two brief but encouraging camp-meetings have recently been conducted in this field. The first was held at Abua, near New Calabar. Our work there has gone slowly in the face of heathenism and language difficulties, but is showing encouraging progress since the coming of Brother and Sister Edmonds to that field. At the centre were gathered one hundred believers, speaking three different languages, but one in heart, who listened at-

tentively to the messages presented, while thirty-six followed their Lord in the ordinance of baptism.

The following week-end about seven hundred and sixty believers gathered together in a large palm-leaf booth at Aba. These all spoke the Ibo language, and gave evidence of the progress of the message in this language area. Fourteen souls were baptized, and one of our faithful African workers, B. I. Tikili, was ordained to the Gospel ministry. Though this brother has laboured successfully among the Ibos for the past few years, he carries a burden for his own people of the Brass tribe in the Niger Delta, and we plan, in the near future, to send him forth as a missionary to open up work in that new field.

Pastors Christian, Read, and McClements were with us and gave excellent help in these gatherings, and did much to enlarge the usual circumscribed African outlook by their reports of the work in other lands.

As we review the progress of the cause in this section, we think of other Sabbath-keeping movements which have sprung up in this area, and, not accepting the advent hope have faded away, while this message has gone on from strength to strength. It is the power of the complete Gospel that makes our work more prosperous as the years roll by.



*Press room at The Stanborough Press Ltd.*

## The Story of the Bulletins

By L. H. CHRISTIAN

We are just back from Africa. At the Division office we find letters, papers, reports, and bulletins. Having been shut away largely from the mail through the winter, all these seem new and fresh. We greatly rejoice to learn that last year was the best for the Cause in this territory. What courage it does give to see the onward march of the Adventist movement! What a beautiful and touching revelation it is of God's favour and love! In every land there is progress. Precious souls are coming to Jesus. Our people, as one great missionary band, are earnestly praying, giving, and working for a lost world. But, while letters, papers, and reports reveal the advance of the message, we have perhaps a truer and even more graphic picture than these of the present Gospel triumphs. The bulletins of the various departments give a unique presentation of what God is doing. These bulletins are invaluable. The story they bring is one that cheers every heart.

Our bulletins are brimful of living facts and incidents. Let us mention a few. The actual membership of this Northern Division at the close of 1929 was 24,654. The tithes in 1929 was \$325,295 and showed an increase of \$16,320 over the previous year. The Harvest Ingathering alone had gone up \$22,733 and the colporteur work over \$10,000. Our Sabbath-school gifts are larger by \$3,284. The net increase in church membership is 1,808, or 645 more than in 1928. But such figures do not come only from the Northern Division. Prof. J. L. Shaw, treasurer of the General Conference, reports that for the past ten years, our brethren in America have contributed over \$24,000,000 to missions. Brother Town, the secretary of the Publishing Department, tells in one bulletin that the goal for this year for our colporteurs throughout the world is a ten per cent increase of sales. During January we had 2,478 colporteurs at work, and the value of orders taken was \$277,196. In England, a good brother took

orders last year for \$5,000 worth of *Bible Readings*. A few years ago this brother was a truck driver at seven and a half dollars a week. The French Publishing House at Melun had a net gain in sales last year of nearly a quarter of a million francs. The Sabbath-school, the Home Missionary, the Missionary Volunteer, and other bulletins bring similar heartening information.

But these bulletins do not merely deal with statistics. They have things which are far better. In poetry and prose they bring us beautiful lessons in daily godliness. Thus the Medical bulletin stresses strongly that the work of our good nurses is spiritual. Note these words: Our work as nurses brings us into constant contact with human souls. We are with our fellow-creatures in their hours of storm and stress. Such contact is sure to affect us. It can ennoble us or make us callous. We have watched nurses become coarse and hardened by their work. This is inevitable when nursing is only a means of earning a livelihood. We cannot pass through such an ordeal without showing the scars unless the spirit of religion defends us. In Great Britain eighteen young women are taking nurse's courses in outside hospitals. In other unions many more are getting this training and still more are in private or mission practice. How important it is that all these nurses have high ideals. They need wise counsel and practical help from spiritual leaders.

The story of the bulletins also makes plain that our work and sacrifice are not in vain. From Southern Russia comes this story: Twenty-five years ago some canvassers sold our books in certain villages in spite of much opposition. Many who had bought the books did not read them. Then came the war, and, later, national atheism. The people now began to take down the old books. They wanted to know the meaning of wars, famine, revolution, etc. A Russian non-Adventist paper, telling of this,

adds: "In the present time we understand things we did not know in the past. How often we have seen with our own eyes rich people weeping because their wealth and beautiful houses were taken." But in their great need they turned to God and found light and comfort in these Adventist books.

The Advent movement is different from any other Gospel proclamation mankind has known. It discards all error. It embraces every doctrine. It includes every line of activity ordained by God for the salvation and betterment of man. Health reform, Christian education, happy homes, genuine church communion, good citizenship, mission endeavour, as the fruitage of genuine conversion and growth in personal piety, cause this Advent work to stand forth under God in a glory and grandeur all its own. All these things are told simply and forcefully in the many little sheets—printed, mimeographed, or handwritten—which come to our desk. The story of the bulletins is a narration of the triumphs of the cross.



### Publishing Department Notes

BY C. E. WEAKS

SEVEN colporteur institutes and one convention have been held in our Northern European Division since Christmas. In conducting these meetings eight different languages have been used. This gives but a faint idea of the cosmopolitan nature of our Northern European Division territory.

THE reports thus far received this year from our colporteur field indicate that this will be a good year with us. We had a small gain in January, a twenty-nine per cent gain in February, and reports thus far received predict a good gain in March. And best of all is the fact that souls are being won to the message through the labours of our dear colporteurs.

*Steps to Christ* continues to be one of our "best sellers" in many lands. To date, 260,000 have been sold here in Great Britain. We have no other book that has been  
(Continued on page 6.)

## Report of the Sanitariums for the Year 1929

NAME	ADDRESS	No. of Buildings	No. of Acres	Capacity	Persons Treated	Charity Work	Physicians	Nurses	Other Employees	Total Employees
1. Hultafors Sanitarium .....	Hultafors, Sweden.....	6	172	125	850	940.86	1	8	53	62
2. Kendu Mission Hospital.....	Gendia, P.O. Kisumu, Kenya Col'y	3	10	35	23,000	1,400.00	1	3	21	25
3. Oslo Health Home.....	Akersgaten 74, Oslo, Norway.....	1	.....	15	3,500	500.00	.....	24	21	45
4. Skodsborg Badesanatorium .....	Skodsborg, Denmark.....	22	84	340	1,563	18,504.08	5	92	142	239
5. "The Stanboroughs" (G.H.A. Ltd.).....	Watford, Herts, England .....	3	17	65	586	2,931.74	1	24	25	50
6. Taffari Makonnen Hospital .....	Dessie, Abyssinia, N.E. Africa.....	1	20	20	11,500	350.00	1	1	2	4
Totals for 1929		36	227½	600	40,999	24,625.68	9	152	264	425
Totals for 1928		34	207½	580	28,923	27,820.02	9	150	238	397
Totals for 1927		35	207½	560	11,426	27,870.80	9	149	240	398
Totals for 1926		32	95½	565	18,812	29,210.28	9	139	249	397

## Report of the Treatment Rooms for the Year 1929

NAME	ADDRESS	Capacity	Persons Treated	Charity Work	Physicians	Nurses	Other Employees	Total Employees
1. Bergen Treatment Rooms.....	Kurbadet, V.Torvgate 11, Bergen, Norway	80	140	80.03	.....	4	.....	4
2. Haugesund Kurbad .....	Breidablikgt. 97, Haugesund, Norway	60	300	33.51	.....	2	4	6
3. Helsingfors Fysikaliska Institut. ...	Annegatan 7, Helsingfors, Finland	50	653	52.63	1	4	.....	5
4. Nyhyttans Badanstalt .....	Jarnboas, Sweden	96	225	30.00	1	7	20	28
5. Stockholm Treatment Rooms.....	Humlegardsgatan 18, Stockholm, Sweden	100	700	418.75	.....	11	4	15
Totals for 1929		386	2,018	614.92	2	28	28	58
Totals for 1928		335	1,783	1,090.40	2	29	26	57
Totals for 1927		285	1,482	353.99	2	24	23	49
Totals for 1926		285	1,140	318.85	2	26	22	50

## Report of the Educational Institutions for the Year 1929

NAME	ADDRESS	No. of Buildings	No. of Acres	Capacity	Enrolment					Library	Laboratory	Manual Tr. Fac.	Graduated				Stud. entered work
					1-8	9-12	13-16	Teachers	Grades Done				gr.	gr.	gr.	gr.	
1. Baltic Union School.....	Brivibas iela 11, Riga, Latvia	16	270	73	.....	73	.....	7	9-12	1,936	Yes	Yes	22	22	.....	.....	18
2. Naerum Mission School .....	Naerum, Denmark	2	47	80	.....	67	.....	4	9-12	500	Some	Yes	5	5	.....	.....	30
3. Norway Mission School .....	Algarheim, Onsrud, Norway	7	225	50	.....	43	.....	4	8-12	325	Yes	No	9	9	.....	.....	12
4. Polish Mission School.....	Bielsko-Kamienica 230, Slask, P	5	14	40	.....	31	.....	4	9-12	600	Some	Yes	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
5. Kamagambo Train. Sc'ol .....	P.O. Kisii, Kenya Col. E. Africa	3	3	40	40	.....	.....	3	5-6	60	Some	Yes	23	.....	.....	.....	23
6. Stanborough College.....	Watford, Herts., England	1	200	120	.....	94	.....	10	9-14	1,300	Yes	No	2	.....	2	.....	15
7. Swedish Mission School .....	Nyhyttan, Jarnboas, Sweden	6	625	70	.....	73	.....	7	9-12	900	Yes	Yes	8	8	.....	.....	30
Totals for 1929		40	1,384	473	40	381	39	.....	.....	5,621	.....	.....	67	42	2	.....	132
Totals for 1928		35	1,239½	430	19	366	39	.....	.....	4,945	.....	.....	65	42	12	.....	124
Totals for 1927		34	1,245	470	33	393	36	43	.....	3,975	.....	.....	55	22	7	.....	134
Totals for 1926		31	1,231.7	534	83	421	49	41	.....	2,860	.....	.....	27	9	8	5	136

## Report of the Publishing Houses for the Year 1929

NAME	ADDRESS	Book Sales	Periodical Sales	Total Value Literature Sold	Buildings	Employees	Periodicals	Languages
1. Stanborough Press Ltd.	Watford, Herts., England	\$ 107,427.61	41,212.37	148,639.98	1	35	4	4
2. Sweden Publish. House	Tunnelgatan 25, Stockholm, Sweden	29,039.51	24,799.19	53,838.70	1	7	4	1
3. Norway " "	Akersgaten 74, Oslo, Norway	20,804.74	23,865.41	50,670.15	1	16	2	3
4. Denmark " "	Stornisvej 5, Copenhagen, Denmark	25,750.32	16,873.64	42,623.96	.....	4	2	1
5. Estonia " "	Merepuistee 14a, Tallinn, Estonia	5,886.29	2,451.53	8,347.82	.....	2	2	1
6. Latvian " "	Brivibas iela 11, Riga, Latvia	23,370.25	5,799.80	29,170.05	.....	4	3	2
7. Finnish " "	Annegatan 7, Helsingfors, Finland	22,158.95	4,832.52	26,991.47	.....	5	3	2
8. Polish " "	Aleja Roz 9, Warsaw, Poland	10,067.13	5,502.83	15,569.96	.....	4	3	3
9. Lithuanian Depository	Kaunas, Maironio g-ye 22, Lithuania	2,050.91	1,279.73	3,330.64	.....	1	1	1
0. Southern Nigerian Dep.	Box 2, Aba, S. Nigeria	274.85	8.94	283.79	.....	1	.....	1
11. Ethiopian Union Press	Box 145, Addis Ababa, Abyssinia	109.57	.....	109.57	.....	1	.....	1
12. South Kavirondo " "	Gendia, P.O. Kisumu, Ken. C., E. Africa	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	5
13. Iceland Depository	Box 262, Reykjavik, Iceland	\$ 15,000.00	.....	15,000.00	.....	.....	1	1
Totals for 1929		\$ 261,950.13	132,625.96	394,576.09	6	83	25	.....
Totals for 1928		\$ 253,305.43	130,709.58	384,015.01	6	82	25	.....
Totals for 1927		\$ 249,345.92	123,599.32	372,945.24	6	74	21	.....
Totals for 1926		\$ 253,457.90	124,519.57	377,977.47	6	77	21	.....

†Closed during furlough of manager

## Publishing Department Notes

*(Continued from page 4.)*

published in so many different languages. Wherever it goes, it makes friends, and prepares the way for others of our good books.

THE colporteur is truly the pioneer of our labouring forces. He is ever pushing out into the unentered

fields, preparing the way for the coming of the minister and the Bible-worker. This past winter two of our young Finnish sisters have been "pioneering" in the far North among the Laplanders. To reach the institute recently held in Helsingfors, Finland, these bold pioneers travelled for one week with horse and sledge, and two days by train. Often they must

travel ten, fifteen, and twenty miles between houses in their territory. To find the way through their territory they carry a map and compass. Their shoes, coat, hat, and gloves are made of reindeer skin. Their food is largely bread, margarine, and reindeer meat. One of these sisters penetrated so far north that she could look out on the Arctic Sea.

## ICELAND-FAROEES CONFERENCE

By J. H. SCHILLING

LEAVING Copenhagen on February 19th, we landed in Reykjavik, Iceland, on the 24th, after having made two stops of several hours at the Faroe and Westman Islands. Brother Frenning, who sailed with us, came to make Iceland his field of labour. He was elected as departmental secretary. Elder O. J. Olsen, superintendent of the field, with part of his family, was at the landing place to greet us and welcome us into his field and home. The reception accorded us was very pleasant, and the association with his dear family, conference workers, brethren, sisters, and friends throughout my stay there has been very congenial. After a few days at Reykjavik, the capital of Iceland, Brother Olsen took me and a few other workers to the northern part of his field to Isa-fjord and Siglufjord to visit the northern coast, thus giving me the

privilege of getting better acquainted with that part of the island, as well as with the dear believers living there. Two churches are located in this northern part, the Bolungavik and Siglufjord with a membership of twenty-four and twenty-one respectively. Besides these, there are four other churches in the Iceland-Faroes field; one in Reykjavik with 185 members, another in the Westman Islands with sixty-six members, a third in Thorshavn (Faroe Islands) with forty-one, and the conference church with twenty-five—in all 362 members. This is indeed a large membership when compared with the entire population of the islands. It represents one member to every 333 inhabitants. If Great Britain had the same relative membership, it would reach a grand total of 145,000 and Germany 195,000.

Travelling facilities in those parts

are not the most convenient or pleasant. There are but few roads in Iceland, one connecting several towns along the southern coast, and another running through the north-western corner of Iceland, from Reykjavik to Akureyri, the most populous town on the northern coast. These roads are not always traversable on account of the heavy snowfalls during the winter. The chief means of communication with the various coast cities around the island, and her island neighbours (the Westman and the Faroes) are therefore the different Icelandic, Danish, and Norwegian steamship lines which afford frequent travel, but which, on account of Neptune's furious and boisterous behaviour in these northern seas are exceedingly unpleasant, and this greatly delays the dispatch of business and missionary enterprise. The trip from the western to the eastern coast, and vice versa, around the south can be made only by fishing trawlers and one Icelandic steamer running monthly, which of course takes weeks to get around. In good weather it requires but eight to ten hours from Reykjavik to the Westman Islands, and forty-eight to the Faroes. In stormy weather—which is not infrequent—no one knows how long it will take. It is therefore impossible for the brethren who must visit the various parts of this field during the year, to get around very rapidly. It takes very much more time than it would if they could run here and there on railroads, which, of course, do not exist. General activities through the field must, therefore, be carried



Reykjavik, Iceland.



*Coming from church, Westman Islands, Iceland.*

on with great delinquency and delay, and yet, thanks be unto the Lord, the work is progressing very encouragingly, and the prospects for the future are very promising.

Very interesting was a little trip in an auto seventy kilometres across the south-western corner of the island from Reykjavik to a little town on the south coast. The road leads over a mountain, or a high plateau consisting of broken-up lava, showing that many centuries ago, before there were any inhabitants on the island, this elevation was one vast sea of running lava with higher peaks, or volcanoes all around pouring their molten masses over it. The formation of the mountain peaks on this island, far and near, convinces one that they were the result of terrific volcanic eruptions, and were themselves later fire-spewing craters. This is the formation of the whole island. The population of Iceland centres round the coast and along some of the rivers reaching not very far into the interior. The interior is nothing but large areas of broken-up lava seas and streams with exceedingly high glaciers—everlasting fields of ice and snow, inhabited by various kinds of birds, some eagles, foxes, and other smaller animals. There are no forests of any kind up in Iceland except a patch of low scrubby trees—hardly trees—here and there. In the winter when all is covered with snow, which is not

always the case, the tops of the mountains and plateaux, and the hills along the inland-running bays, seen from the steamer sailing along the coast, present a very bleak appearance to one not accustomed to such scenes, while to the Icelanders it looks like "home." In the summer when these same landscapes are covered with beautiful green, with a herd of sheep here and there grazing, and the snowcapped mountains and glaciers in the distance, the scenery can hardly be surpassed in beauty by any Norwegian or Swiss natural picture.

In 1918, one of the old craters

very suddenly began to scatter hot and sulphurous ashes far and near over mountain and plain, sending mighty torrents of melted snow and ice down its slopes into the country below and right on to the sea, destroying in its course farms, small villages, etc. The ashes even covered roofs and streets in Reykjavik about 100 kilometres away.

In various sections of Iceland there are many hot springs throwing out large quantities of water and vapour, at times and in some parts forming huge geysers sending their hot steam high into the air. The highways which we traversed in the auto run right by some of these. They are wonderful!

As already stated, the towns and villages, as well as all farms, lie along the deep, inland-reaching bays and coastlines of Iceland. The chief industry of the towns and villages, and as a matter of fact of the whole island, is fishing. The financial prosperity of the stores and banks depends upon the fishing trade. There is also, of course, quite an amount of mutton and wool exported annually. Still, fishing remains by far the greatest earning power. This is also true of the Faroe Islands. Just now, from March 1st to about the middle of May, is the great fishing season, when codfish are caught by the million in these northern waters. My! All the fish I saw as they were unloading on to the small piers!



*Group of churchmembers in the Faroes.*



*Young people of the church in Reykjavik.*

The food of these poor people consists mostly of fish and mutton. Very few vegetables grow in those northern regions. Imported vegetables and fruit are very expensive. Eighty per cent of the people cannot buy them. Notwithstanding this, however, I was served with the nicest canned peaches, apricots, and pineapples, but I am sure to the strong abuse of the purses of those who showed me such great kindness. Nearly all potatoes, cabbage, carrots, beans, peas, and the like are imported, because little of the kind grows on the island.

The dwelling houses generally are small, such as we see on pictures of towns and villages lying to the far north, but they are comfortable and very clean. The larger towns are laid out nicely in residential and business streets. The largest towns in Iceland are: Reykjavik (the capital), with a population of 26,000; Akureyri, on the northern coast, with 3,500, and others with a population of from 3,000 down to 400. The entire population is 103,000, or, one inhabitant to every square kilometre.

The Icelanders are Scandinavian. Their religion is Lutheran, and their language of Germanic origin. They are intelligent and encourage education to such an extent that they have a large gymnasium, a college, and a university in Reykjavik. The public school system is

good and their children are well trained.

During the past two or three years quite a large Catholic cathedral has been built in Reykjavik with, however, only seventy-five Catholic believers in the city.

Until quite recently Iceland and the Faroe Islands constituted two separate mission fields. Now they have been organized into the Iceland-Faroes Conference, with a total population of 126,000. The work in these islands has developed to such an extent that greater care must be given in the superintendency of the field. Efforts must be made to bring the two fields closer together, and a closer co-operation must be established to develop its departmental activities in every line much more strongly. The majority of our present membership in these island fields, in council assembled, felt that the time had come when the field should be organized into a conference, and so the action was taken. This step will mark a new epoch in the advancement of the work of God in these northern regions. The Lord has blessed the labours of the few workers there, and He will continue to do so for His name's sake. The believers are full of courage and are very active in all branches of church work. Good and workable plans have been laid for the work in the coming year. Every department was given considera-

tion and strengthened. The organization of new churches is in sight, one in Iceland and two in the Faroes. Strong efforts are being planned for the Westman Islands, as well as for Thorshavn (capital of the Faroes), during the coming year.

Every branch of our work has been considered, encouraged, and advanced, especially the church-school and medical work. A beautiful school of some thirty-five children, in a school-house built by the brethren, is conducted in the Westman Islands, also a clinic and treatment rooms. There are also well-equipped treatment rooms on the east and west coasts of Iceland. In all, there are seven trained nurses who engage in this medical work, some in the treatment rooms mentioned, and others employed by the State to look after their sick. These good sisters are doing a very commendable work. One sister is still in training, but will have finished her course in six months. Most of these nurses have been trained in Skodsborg, others by the state of Iceland. All are doing their work in the spirit and power of the message. They are also rendering the churches, of which they are members, very acceptable help.

The two Dorcas Societies operating in Reykjavik and on the Westman Islands are really doing a wonderful work. Nowhere did I find this work so well developed as in these island fields. I was delighted to see some of the folks running sewing machines, others at the cutting table cutting material for children's dresses, aprons, cloaks, etc., still others knitting socks and stockings, mending old clothes and making them wearable again. What they make they sell or give away as the case may be. In Reykjavik, the society has planned to support a trained nurse to work among the members of the church in the city and people of the town. I also looked into the cloakroom of this society, and saw how the new and old things were piled up for distribution. Would there were many such societies throughout our churches all over the world! What a blessing they could be in disseminating the light and spirit of true Christian endeavour.

The publishing work in Iceland



is comparatively speaking quite prosperous. Last year, 1929, the colporteur sales totalled 65,127 Icelandic Kroner, or \$14,354, which is most encouraging and gratifying in a field of such a small population, and where means of travel and communication are so inconvenient and difficult. The nice feature of this work is that they keep all expenses and earnings within their own circle. Their books and periodicals are well made, neat, and clean. And yet they do it all themselves! Brother O. J. Olsen, the president of the field, with his helpers, is translating the books and producing the manuscripts, while a young brother with his helpers, typesetters, printers, and book-binders, turn them into books and periodicals, and the field agent, together with his colporteurs and churchmembers, takes them out to the people. No money goes to outside publishers. As indicated, the publisher is a young brother who has a fine outfit of presses, papercutters, book-binding apparatus, and so forth, of his own. The conference furnishes him with the large, high basement of the Reykjavik church which consists of many rooms; this he occupies with his presses and storage, and for which he pays an ample rent. And so all gains and losses are kept within the bounds of the brethren. It is certainly a pleasant company of young men running this branch of God's work in this northern field.

There is another feature of the work up there that I like, and that is that the brethren—the church of 185 members—in Reykjavik, all with the kindest co-operation and Christian spirit, patronize one another. A brother who runs a grocery store is patronized very liberally by our brethren, so that he is able to make a comfortable living, the brethren are well served and their earnings for such products do not go to the support of any outside party. They are also planning to conduct a bakery in the same way. This is not a communistic system of the church, but simply a beautiful helping and assisting of one another.

There are now seven workers in this field. One, Brother Schön-

ning Andreassen, superintendent of the Faroe Islands field, was ordained to the Gospel ministry at the general meeting when the two fields were organized into a conference. Elder O. J. Olsen was elected

as president of the conference. Brother Frenning as departmental secretary, and Brother Thorvaldson as field agent. These workers have the fullest confidence of the brethren.

## Providences of God in Sierra Leone

By W. E. READ

WE continued our journey up country, going by train as far as a place called Bo. The train left Freetown in the morning, and we reached Bo in the evening. It took us some time to get the car loaded, and it was dark before we were able to start for the place where we intended to spend the night. Finally we succeeded in getting our baggage all loaded up and made our way as quickly as we could to a place called Dambarra. This was about twelve miles away and the road not being too good, we had to go somewhat slowly to avoid disaster. The roads are very much broken in places and the bridges are in most cases nothing but branches of trees thrown across the stream. Of course these are somewhat interlaced, but even then one has to go softly in order to avoid difficulty.

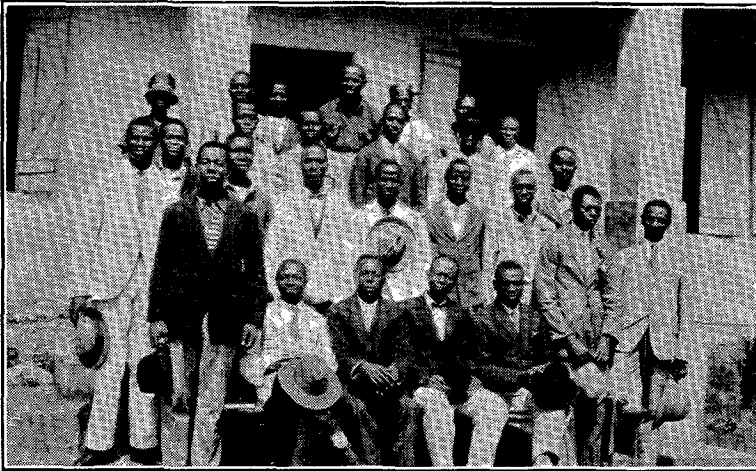
At Dambarra we stayed at the rest-house. Retreats of this kind one finds scattered all over Africa. The floor and walls are of mud; the roof is usually made of grass. The traveller finds the rest-house a real boon when on the march,

even though he has to share it with crowds of cockroaches and ants. These things got into our boxes and we had an interesting time cleaning up after we left. Fortunately, we kept our mosquito nets over our beds during the day. We carried storm lamps with us, but the light one is able to get from these lamps is really not much. Anyway we soon got our camp beds all fixed up in good shape, and while we were attending to this matter one of the brethren looked after the cooking of the supper. We were all very hungry and tired. Soon after our meal we did what most babies do and what nearly all Africans do, that is, sleep.

The next day we began a series of visits to chiefs who were making strong appeals to us to open up work in their chiefdoms. The first one we met was the chief of Yele. His name was Santige Kanu and he was a very fine fellow. Some years ago we had worked in his territory, but owing to the persecution of the former chief it was not possible to continue. This new chief likes our work very much and he just plea-



*Bai Kompa, chief of Malegbe, with sons of his chiefs. This is the man who presented us with a mission station in hitherto unentered territory.*



*African workers in Sierra Leone.*

ded with us to send him a worker so that his people may learn about the true God. He took us to the outskirts of his village and showed us a beautiful piece of land which he promised to give us if we would grant his request. He told us he would build a school house and a church, also a house for the teacher. He and his headmen were very anxious for us to go to their town and teach the message.

The next one we met was Bonge, the paramount chief of Bo. We have had a school here for some time, but it has been in improvised quarters and the chief is now desirous for us to have our own piece of land. He owns a good deal of the town and so the disposal of the ground is largely in his own hands. Not very long ago he agreed to give us seven acres of land right in the town of Bo where we can build our school and teacher's house. In fact he will assist us in the matter of the building of these places. The price he agreed to charge us for this land was one pound sterling a year. We thought that the matter was definitely settled until an official came along one day and told the chief that he was not charging the Adventists enough for the land. He did his best to get the chief to charge us seven pounds a year, which would be one pound for each acre. The chief said, "No, I like the Adventists and I am going to let them have this land for one pound for seven acres." The official, feeling somewhat chagrined that he could not get his way with the chief, decided to hold a special

inquiry into the question. Finally the day came and there was a great concourse of people present. The headmen were there from all parts of the chiefdom, and it was to be a great occasion. The chief told of his plan and then the official made quite a speech. He urged the chief to do as he requested, for it would mean more money coming into the chief's hand. The chief listened very patiently, and then when the time came for him to speak he said, "I have heard what has been said, but I like the Adventist people. They have helped my people and they are good people, and I want to give them the land for one pound for the seven acres." "But," said the official, "if you part with your land it will make it very difficult for you when dealing with others. They will also want land as cheaply. Why not lease it to a trading firm, and then you will get many more pounds for it." "Well," said the chief, "I have heard your words, but as I like the Adventist people so much, and further, as the land is mine, I choose to let them have it for the sum I have stated, namely one pound for the seven acres." This ended the palaver and now we have this great stretch of land, and the chief has already begun to build an auto road around one side of the compound.

One evening after a very busy day as we were sitting in the rest-house at Dambarra the chief came up the hill with his headmen. His name is Kahgobie. We have a school and also a small church in

his town, and so his visit was more or less a courtesy visit. He has been very good to our believers and also to our work. He built the school house, the teacher's house, and also the little church building. None of these places cost us anything. We had a meeting here in the evening of the next day and he came to the service. It did seem good to talk once again to the people, some of whom are raw heathen. While speaking one can see that they really appreciate the word that is spoken.

The day following we started off rather early in the morning so as to avoid the heat of the day. We walked for about four miles to a place called Nemgbema. The chief of this town is named Yokie. He has forty-two villages under his care, and so far has never had a mission of any kind in any of his villages. He told us how very desirous he was of having us come to his country. He met us with all his headmen, and there were a great number of people ready to welcome us on our arrival. He has been pleading with us for nearly two years now, and so far the call has not been answered. He told us he had noticed that the people who served God advanced and prospered, and he was very anxious that his people should learn to trust in God. We told him something of what it would mean but he said, "I want the light of the Gospel to come to my country, and I plead with you to send some one who can teach us about the true God."

The next place we visited by car, for it was on one of the main roads. This was a town called Nanyagolehun. It will be a wee bit hard to pronounce, I expect, but it is not so difficult when you know how. We met the chief, a man named Kenneh Coker, a very fine fellow, and a member of the Legislative Council of the Colony. He is well educated and speaks English fluently. His own town is some distance away at a place called Jimie. In fact he is known as the chief of Jimie. He has sixty large towns in his chiefdom. In one of his towns there is a Government school, but he is not too keen about it, it seems. We

Report of Church Schools for the Year 1929

PLACE	No. Teachers	Enrolment	Building	Estimated Value of Equipment	Expense of Annual Maintenance
<b>British Union</b>					
Plymouth	19 Greenbank Avenue	2 25	.....	£ 30	£ 280 4 4
Stanbor'h Park	Watford, Herts.	4 78	.....	£ 20	£ 640 14 7
Walthamstow	Grove Road	2 24	.....	£ 30	£ 309 3 4
West London	Chiswick	2 41	.....	£ 25	£ 309 6 0
<b>Scandinavian Union</b>					
Copenhagen	Suomisvej 5	2 44	.....	DKr. 2,500.00	DKr. 4,700.00
Skodsborg	Badesanatoriet	2 32	.....	DKr. 1,500.00	DKr. 6,100.00
Aarhus	Norre Alle 30	2 40	.....	DKr. 1,500.00	DKr. 6,400.00
Jerslev	Bronderslev, Frisko	1 12	.....	DKr. 600.00	DKr. 2,000.00
Frederikshavn	Haabets Alle	1 15	DKr. 10,000.00	DKr. 700.00	DKr. 1,700.00
Esbjerg	Finlandsgade 28	1 15	.....	DKr. 500.00	DKr. 1,600.00
Gredstedbro	Menighedsskolen	1 10	.....	DKr. 500.00	DKr. 1,400.00
Stockholm	Tunnelgaten 25	3 42	.....	SKr. 800.00	SKr. 7,605.63
Oslo	Kingsøgt 1	2 45	.....	.....	NKr. 7,100.00
Nesland	Sund i Lofoten	1 11	.....	.....	.....
		26 434		\$ 2,680.96	\$ 17,852.44

asked him why he wanted us to open work in his chiefdom and this is what he told us. "The Government school has been here for a long time, but all they teach is book. They never tell the boys anything about God or about the Bible, and I am very anxious for my people to learn of the great God of heaven. I asked the teachers of the Government school to teach the Bible, but they said that was not their work. So now I come to you. Will you not send me a worker so that my people may learn the way of salvation?" I shall never forget this fine-looking man pleading with us for a worker for his people. It made me wish that we had unlimited resources, so that we could place teachers and workers in these different towns and so answer the pressing calls. It is really pathetic to see these strong men looking to you with such appealing eyes and pressing home their requests with such deep earnestness.

Then came the most interesting visit of all. This was last Sunday. Brother Tranborg has a motor-cycle and we were able to hire two others in Waterloo, and so we journeyed off to a place called Malegbe. This was about twenty-four miles away. Brother Tranborg took Brother Christian on the back of his machine, Brother Berglund took me, and Brother Gronert travelled alone as he had the machine of least power. Well, we did have a journey. One can scarcely imagine the roads or what served as such. And the bridges, well, one would hardly have thought we would dare trust a motor-cycle to such flimsy pretenses. Still we got along all right, except that Brother Gronert had a lot of trouble with his machine. It meant that we had to stop quite often, but this was not so bad. It might have been a good deal worse. Soon we reached Malegbe, and what a concourse of people met us! There was the paramount chief named Bai Kompa as well as people from the villages around. This chief has 284 villages in his chiefdom.

He met us at the village which he built for our mission. Many readers of the SURVEY will remember that I have often told the story about that Moslem chief who

pleaded with us to open work in his territory. When Brother Gronert told him that we had no teacher to send he showed his disappointment in a very decided manner. Brother Gronert promised to do what he could, but at that time he had no worker to give them. Some weeks later another call came from the same chief, and when the brethren went up they were requested by the chief to accompany him to a place not so very far away. They started off, but it proved to be many miles. On arrival, however, what did they see? There was a new village which had sprung up in the bush. The forest had been cleared away and a fine meeting house built in the centre. On either side were six native houses. At the bottom of the compound two more, while at the top was a splendid teacher's house. Altogether there were fifteen houses and a meeting place. "This," said the chief, "I will give to you if you will only send a worker to teach my people." This Brother Gronert reported to me nearly a year ago and I have told the story all over the field wherever I have been. The recitation of this wonderful opening has brought us several special offerings, which made it possible for us to answer this call. This was the place we visited last Sunday, and you can well understand that it was with a deep interest that we entered Malegbe.

After partaking of a little refreshment we met the chief and his counsellors, and we did have an interesting time talking with them.

They move slowly but they are very sensible men. They take counsel together. The chief told us how grateful he was that we had sent them a worker. He said he liked the worker, for he did all he could to help them. Further he said, "We want to know about the true God, and my people are so happy that we have the teacher with us who can show us the way. I know it means no more smoking and no more drinking, but I want the Adventist worker. Something in my heart has been telling me that this worker must come to my country and teach my people."

I wish that all our believers in the homelands could have heard this chief express his gratitude for having at last obtained a teacher. The Spirit of the Lord is being poured out in these fields and the heathen in their blindness, while groping in the darkness, are feeling after God. We are seeing so many evidences of this on every side. Truly the Lord has put His hand to the work to finish it in this generation. May God help us all to be faithful to our trust, and give and work and above all pray that the work may soon triumph.

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# FROM THE OFFICE WINDOW

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PASTOR O. GIDLUND is conducting an evangelistic campaign in Upsala, the old university city of Sweden. This city is the home and official seat of Archbishop Söderblom, the head of the Swedish State Church. We have not had an effort there for years, but the prospects are good for a rich harvest of souls.

WE are getting good news from the new conference organized in northern Norway. Brother O. S. Lie is president. In that field over 250 Adventists live north of the Arctic circle. Every minister is having good success in preaching the message in those northern regions, but the baptisms do not come until early summer.

THERE have been still more baptisms in the East African Union. The Kenya Mission reports over 400 baptized. More than 100 of these were from Gendia.

BROTHER WARLAND, principal of the Training School in Kamagambo, writes that they have been obliged to refuse admittance to over thirty applicants this year on account of lack of accommodation. More than seventy applied but the school accommodates only forty.

WE were not able to print the annual reports for the institutions in the last issue, owing to delay in getting the returns from some of our far-away fields. They will be found in these pages, and some changes and additions should be noted. The South Kavirondo Press has changed its name to *The Advent Press*. Two other institutions, namely, *The Ethiopian Press* and *Southern Nigerian Depository*, appear in the reports for the first time.

BROTHER K. HILWEG, who has laboured for a number of years among the Germans in Latvia, has recently been transferred to the Memel district of Lithuania, while



41 Manor Gardens, Edgware, Middlesex, England.

Brother H. Linde of Lithuania has been elected president of the Riga Conference instead of Brother J. Birsin, who resigned in order that he might give his whole time to editorial work. We wish both these brethren every success in their new work.

MANY instances of God's special care for His children come to our notice from time to time, and we are glad to pass these on. Just recently we learned from a young student in one of our schools how wonderfully the Lord is providing the means for his education. He does not ask anyone's aid, yet from time to time, just as he is faced with financial obligations, the necessary means comes. Sometimes money comes through the post from an unknown source, sometimes friends send unexpectedly, but always, with the need, comes the help. Surely, "God shall supply all your need according to His riches."

RECORDS for the Ministerial Reading Course have just been completed and we are told by the Ministerial Association, with a somewhat triumphant note, that the number of entries reaches 420. The Y. P. Department also have some splendid books for the young people. This is a day of reading. Our youth *will* read; it is our responsibility to give them something *good* to read. Find out about these books from your sec-

May, 1930

retary and encourage the young people of your church to enter for this course.

ENCOURAGING items on the Big Week Campaign are reaching the office. Brother Isaac writes that the young people of the Bydgoszcz Church in Poland, have been busy selling literature. They make Sunday a special day because the people are more inclined to buy religious literature on that day.

THE students at the school in Nyhyttan, Sweden, have been working hard for the Big Week, so writes Brother Colson. The results thus far are forty-two per cent higher this year than last.

THE Bishop of Berlin has had a cinema built which he has named, "Dr. Carl Sonnenschein Hall." This is in honour of the late Pater Sonnenschein, who was really the instigator of the idea. This is the first time in Europe for a cinema to be built and controlled by the church, but the prospects are that more such will be established by the Catholic Church in the future. More and more, its missions are using the film for propaganda. For these mission films the Sonnenschein Hall will be a kind of trial performance theatre.

THE Bible, either in part or in whole, has been translated in over 800 tongues. Two were added in 1929. The American Bible Society published the four Gospels for the Eskimos of the Bristol Bay and Kuskokwim River district in Alaska. They also published the four Gospels in Hopi for the Indian tribe of that name who are living near the Grand Canyon. This is the thirteenth Indian language in the United States in which the American Bible Society has published the Scriptures. It is also the first time that any part of the Bible has been made available for this people.