

# The Advent Survey

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

Vol. 5. No. 2.

February, 1933

## Willing Hands Make Hard Tasks Easy

God's work is not to be done by forced labour. Only volunteers are wanted by the Lord. The mission task is not drudgery. It is a free-will service born of love. This is true of those who labour as well as of those who give. To bring this Advent message to the whole world is not an easy task. It is in fact the greatest undertaking in all the universe. Those who lead out in the work, and those who support the work at the home base, often find the burdens heavy. But it makes a vital difference in which spirit the work is done.

BY L. H. CHRISTIAN

much more work has been done, and the donations were generally smaller than last year, and the people reluctant in their giving. So you can understand that we are glad to see this result of the labour put in. We will get the 8,000 mark when all is finished up."

The other day we learned of a sister in the British Isles who went out with the papers in districts

where unemployment was the very worst. She was willing, she was self-denying, and she went from door to door, day after day, to gather in her pennies until she had a large sum. We have heard of a whole family in another country that spent four days in Harvest Ingathering. Though they only secured six cents, their earnest efforts pleased the Lord. God marks the spirit in which we give the tithe, Sabbath-school offerings, the birthday gifts, and other deeds of love.

If we are willing, if we labour in godly zeal, the task is much easier, and the joy in doing it sweeter!

We have been greatly cheered to see the hearty response and the willingness to take hold manifested by our people. We think now of some of the campaigns last year. From Oslo, Norway, where we have our largest church in this Division, Brother A. C. Christensen writes: "I wish to mention that the Oslo Church has now passed its Ingathering of last year, and has the highest amount raised any year, some kroners over Kr.7,900.00. Its goal was Kr.6,600.00. It has been an awfully hard task this year,

There is a prophecy concerning the last church that we should notice. It is this: "Thy people shall be willing in the day of Thy power." Psa. 110:3. We must give more thought to the blessings there are in willing service. "The Lord loveth a cheerful giver." Gifts that are not gladly given do not please God. When Nehemiah returned from Babylon to build up Jerusalem, he succeeded where others had failed. The reason for his success was that "the people had a mind to work." Neh. 4:6. A joyful, willing spirit to spend and be spent, to labour and to sacrifice, brings the blessing of God into our hearts and cause.

### Just Do Your Best

*Just do your best. It matters not how small,  
How little heard of; just do your best—that's  
all.*

*Just do your best. God knows it all,  
And in His great plan you count as one,  
Just do your best until the work is done.  
Just do your best; though poor, despised, for-  
saken.*

*Let not your faith be shaken.  
Just do your best; with God and one,  
The mightiest things are done.  
Just do your best. Who cares if in  
The wild, hot rush for wealth and place, you  
don't excel?*

*Don't fret. Just do your work, and do it well.  
Just do your best. Reward will come  
To those who stand the test.*

*God does not forget. Press on,  
Nor doubt, nor fear. Just do your best.*

—Ernest Lloyd.

## The British Union

Report submitted to the Winter Council of the Northern European Division at Stockholm

BY W. E. READ

THE British Union Conference, embracing the countries of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, has a total population of over 47,000,000 people. In order adequately to care for the growing work in this field, we have two conferences and four mission fields; seventy-four per cent of the population being in the two conferences which are named respectively North England and South England.

The density of the population is greater in the British Union than in any other Union in the Division. In the West Nordic it is 35 to the square mile; in the East Nordic it is 48; in the Polish it is 80; in the Baltic, 84; but in the British Union we have 405 individuals to every square mile of territory.

During the years the work has moved along very slowly. Institutions have been built up, for which we are very grateful. They are bearing a faithful witness to various phases of our message. The membership as it relates to the population, however, is very different from that of other fields in the Division territory. In the Baltic Union there is one Adventist to every 1,162 people. In the West Nordic, one to every 1,265. The East Nordic comes next with one to every 2,980. Then the Polish with one to every 8,800, whereas in the British Isles we have but one in every 10,475.

### I.—OUR FIELD

Britain is a country of large cities. We have our rural population, it is true, but the bulk of the people is gathered in our cities which are scattered throughout the four countries. If one thinks of towns or cities with a population of 5,000 or more, there are to be found in the British Isles no less than 1,249, 157 of these having a population of over 50,000 souls. England has the largest number with 921. Then comes Scotland with 158. Wales is next in the

list with 104, and the Emerald Isle with 66.

Here is an appalling need, for as we travel over these islands we pass through city after city where no public effort has as yet been held, and where there are no witnesses to the third angel's message. One of our great problems is how to attack our cities, and bring to the waiting millions the message of the light of life.

### II.—OUR MEMBERSHIP

Our report for the third quarter of 1932 shows our total membership as 4,838. It is a net gain for the nine months of ninety-five souls. Already this year three new churches have been organized, and other companies are being developed to the place where, ere long, we hope to have the privilege of organizing them into regular churches in our conferences or mission fields.

We are hoping that during the last quarter of the year we shall be able to record quite a number of baptisms. While we cannot tell just what our losses might be for the fourth quarter, it certainly looks at the moment as though we should have a net gain of something over 200 for the present year.

### III.—OUR ANNUAL MEETINGS

The annual meetings this year proved to be seasons of real spiritual refreshing. The Lord certainly came near to the hearts of His people, and blessed them with heavenly blessings. As emphasis was laid upon the need for more personal missionary work, and the note of certainty sounded in the triumph of the Advent cause, our believers seemed to respond with one heart. Wherever studies have been given on the Spirit of prophecy and on the question of confidence in the message, the significance of the 1844 movement, and kindred themes, our churchmembers have responded nobly and have been glad for the wonderful evidences and surety of the plat-

form upon which this message is based.

### IV.—OUR PLANS

In the past, while the membership has increased but slowly, Britain has had the honour of contributing a little at least towards the progress of the work of God in the regions beyond. During the years we have sent out no less than 205 missionaries, and our believers certainly respond to the appeal in the Ingathering Campaign, their deep interest in the missionary cause being seen in the per capita of £1. 17s. 10d. raised year by year for the work across the seas.

In our plans for 1933 we are seeking to strengthen the work in Scotland. Pastor F. W. Johnston, who is with us in North England, and who has done such good work in Bolton and Manchester, will go to bonny Scotland and help the brethren in that northern field in pushing the triumphs of the third angel's message.

The political situation has led us to make two missions in Ireland—one in the North, and the other taking in the Free State. We feel that the time has come when special efforts should be put forth in the southern part of this important field. We have a church in Dublin, but that is about all we have among the Free State population. What we need is someone, perhaps from the States—a live evangelist, who can go into that field with a burning zeal for God, and raise up a strong group of Irish Advent believers. The question of nationality does not matter so much as long as he comes from some other country than those within the confines of the British Union. We are sincerely trusting that the wherewithal will be forthcoming to care for such a worker, and that the worker himself may soon be on his way, and that in the southern part of Ireland we may have a good, strong work developing to the glory of God.

Special efforts are being made in this time of shortage of funds to develop among our membership the matter of Bible readings and cottage meetings, and we are very happy to report that there has been a splendid response to the appeal sent out some time ago.

The third quarter's report shows a considerable increase in the number of cottage meetings held, and we are hopeful that in 1933 we shall see many of our lay brethren, as well as our conference workers, entering into this line of missionary activity. Already we have one company of believers, numbering twenty-five, who have been gathered out through cottage-meeting efforts. They are now organized into a Sabbath-school, and ere long

we hope to see them uniting with us in church fellowship.

We feel of good courage as we face the future. We can say in the words of another that the future is as bright as the promises of God. While there may seem a lack of resources to our human vision, yet we know that with God there are infinite resources, and as we enter into deeper consecration with Him, He will show us the way and lead us forward to victory.

## The New Finnish Mission School

BY AARNE RINTALA

AFTER searching for several years Finland has at last found a suitable school property. It lies near Turku, the former capital of Finland. This is on the coast and is very beautifully situated. There are about forty acres of tilled farm land and sixty acres of woodland. There are two groups of buildings separated from each other by a large area of cultivated land. One group consists of a two-storied mansion, very well built with terraces and balconies. This building contains one large hall, eight good-sized rooms, and a kitchen. The house can be very easily adapted for a school. There are two other buildings suitable for dormitories containing eight rooms in all. Then there is a large shed and also a bath house. The other group of buildings consists of several

small dwellings containing about ten rooms altogether and a newly-completed stable and cow shed.

It is planned to use the estate as a summer sanatorium. It will be very suitable for this purpose, for it is a beautiful place in which to live. The neighbouring hill commands an extensive view over a picturesque archipelago. The difficulty that faces us, however, is whether we can secure sufficient funds to make the necessary preparations for this. The buildings demand considerable repair and the school, too, needs more dormitories for the students.

The opening and dedicatory service which took place on October 9th last was a great occasion for the Finnish Advent people. Hundreds of members came from far and near—so many that a large

number could not find seats. Brethren Rudy and Lindsay and many of our Finnish leading brethren spoke at this service. Our young people rendered musical items. It was a time of encouragement and blessing for all those present.

The Finnish Mission School, which was closed for a few years, functioned last year in a provisional apartment and had only one class. It now continues its work with two grades. There are thirty-three students in the school—as many as the school can lodge for the present. Thus the beginning is promising and we hope and pray that our work, now that it enters upon a new epoch, may experience great victories for God's cause here in the land of thousands of lakes.

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### Seed Thoughts

"DAILY prayers are the best remedy for daily cares."

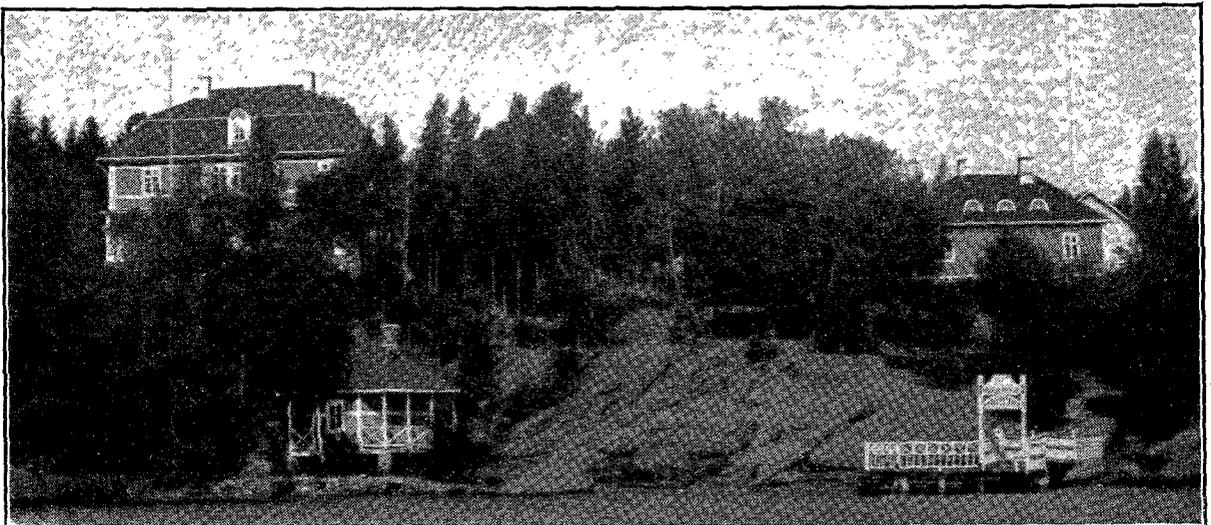
"THE shortest route to the man next door is by the way of God's throne."

"GUARD well thy thoughts: our thoughts are heard in heaven."

"WHEN the outlook is not good, try the uplook."

"GOD gives opportunities; success depends upon the use made of them."

"LIFE is a sheet of paper white,  
Whereon each of us may write  
His line or two, and then comes  
night."



*Buildings of the new Finnish Mission School near Turku.*

# WITH OUR MISSIONARIES

## Sierra Leone

BY W. T. BARTLETT

We arrived at Freetown on October 31st. It ought to have been the 29th, but our boat met rough weather before reaching Southampton, and again on the Bay of Biscay. Brother Rasmussen and Brother Johannessen, my fellow-travellers, soon recovered from the effects, but Sister Johannessen had a bad time throughout. She did not cease vomiting until we landed, and needed frequent medical attention, but was making rapid improvement three days after arriving at Waterloo when her husband joined Brother Gronert and myself in a tour among the churches.

The station at Waterloo consists of three substantial dwellings, two of them built of cement, an office, a school for boys with sleeping accommodation for boarders, and a large well-equipped workshop. Water is laid on to every building, and Brother Tranborg's house is lighted by electricity. When some alterations are completed, the mission property throughout will present an attractive appearance.

The work must be making substantial progress in Sierra Leone. Shortly after our arrival we went with Brother Gronert to see the site for a new school. On this site one building was already in process of erection and two others were simply waiting for the plans. The local chief was giving the land and putting up the large well-built houses to serve as school and church in one, a dormitory for the school boarders, and a capacious residence for the teacher. Space was also allotted for a play-ground and a garden where the teacher could grow food for himself. The pupils would supply their own food, and, as a rule, would bring their own beds and bedding, so that the main expense to the mission would be the wage of the teacher. The scholars are also ex-

pected to bring fees, but parents do not always live up to this expectation.

At still another place the same ample provision is being made for school and church work. At this second place we had the pleasure of seeing the building work in progress. All the buildings were already up so far as the framework of poles was concerned. The roofs of palm leaves were going on and a large crowd of women and children were busily engaged in making the clay walls. Men were treading the clay, children were carrying lumps to the plasterers, and these, who were all women, were forcing the clay into the framework and smoothing it with their hands. Overseers saw to it that no one slacked, and the scene was suggestive of a swarm of busy ants, every one of whom was

hurrying on with his own particular task.

Again to-day we have been present at an interview with a friendly chief who is giving us a site, and promising to erect thereon the necessary buildings. Our mission has made many friends among chiefs and people. Where we have no church building, or an inadequate one, a chief will provide a structure where we can hold our meetings. It has been a new experience to me to preach in the centre of a native town, under a roof without walls, while outside the people are standing at their doorways, or weaving native cloth, or selling their merchandise. Our school in Bo is carried on under such conditions and when the children sing one can see the people gather at their doors, or stop their work to listen.

I have been on tour less than a week, but I see many signs that the labours of Brother Gronert and his colleagues are being prospered.

## First Impressions of Sierra Leone

BY HANS RASMUSSEN

It would be impossible to describe the feelings which seized my heart that memorable morning, when for the first time I beheld the mountains of Sierra Leone. The sun smiled a welcome to us from a cloudless sky, but the mountains rising in front of us were as a shield for the country, hiding from our eager eyes the mysteries and charm of land and people.

Soon, however, Freetown appeared in all its African splendour. And it was certainly a beautiful sight as we saw it from the sea, the mountains forming a background, the pure blue water in front, the huge palms swaying above the housetops, and far above, the sky. But when, a short time later, the motor-boat had puffed its way to the pier, and we had a

view of the inside and a walk through the streets, our admiration became greatly modified, for everywhere scenes reminded us that we had reached the "Dark Continent." Civilization has set its stamp everywhere, but "gross darkness" is yet covering the people.

Our mission station, which consists of eight buildings—two good homes for missionaries, a beautiful little house for office, two school-houses, a dispensary, wood-working shop, and boys' kitchen—has been the stronghold of our work in Sierra Leone for more than a quarter of a century. Here scores of youths have received an education and the knowledge of our Saviour and His soon return. The school has supplied the ever-growing need of evangelists and

teachers for the out-schools, of which there now are twenty.

Six coloured teachers constitute the faculty, and 130 students the enrolment. The students are advanced to the eighth standard, and a noble work has been accomplished toward that end. We believe in the education of the three H's: Head, heart, and hand. Seemingly, however, the success of the latter has been greatly hampered for lack of material and equipment in the shop. It is hoped that this can be improved, for manual training is very important in native education, and much desired in African leaders.

In spite of the need of class equipment and school supplies, students have flocked to the school in greater numbers than it has been possible to care for. And so great is the young African's thirst for learning that they are willing to leave home and tribe, endure hardship and toil, and then when night comes be satisfied to sleep on the floor. Oh, that we had means for a better accommodation for those boys. Their hearts are aglow for Christ and His work. During our Harvest Ingathering Campaign some of the students through zeal for the cause walked to villages nineteen miles away. They would leave early in the morning before sunrise and return late at night. And it can be said of them, indeed, that they "have borne the heat of the day."

When walking through Waterloo one is surprised to find it laid out according to Washington's plan, and although most people live in mud huts there are many frame houses. The water-pipes in the streets and a broken street lantern here and there witness to the touch of civilization. The comparatively many churches all needing repair and the ruins of churches bear their own sad testimony to a by-gone deeper interest in the kingdom of God. The town was originally built for returned slaves; but sending slaves to Africa does not necessarily make them free.

Alongside the churches the devil dances are performed. While writing this, the whirl of drums and the roar and scream of devil dancers are reaching my ears. Civilization may straighten the crooked roads through African

villages, but it does not set hearts right with God. And street lanterns may illuminate the streets, but they are not empowered to send a single beam of light into those sin-darkened and enslaved hearts of the people. Oh, how they need the *true* Light of the world.

In Freetown and Waterloo it has become somewhat a custom to attend Christian churches. And ac-

ording to common judgment they are more in need of an Elijah's, "How long halt ye between two opinions?" than a Paul's, "I declare unto you an unknown God." It is not God that is unknown to them, but His power to save to the uttermost. May God in His great love for Africa raise up among His people evangelists in the power of Elijah.

## A Gold Coast Itinerary

BY F. EDWARDS

I HAVE just returned to my station in Ashanti after six weeks of trekking in the Gold Coast Colony, having travelled in all about nine hundred miles by motor-lorry. It was my first experience of field work and was quite different from the work I had previously been doing. But despite the hardships and physical discomforts I think I can truly say that it has been the most blessed experience for me since entering the work, for it has given me a new insight into the marvellous workings of the Spirit of God. There have also been times of discouragement, when I have realized the great work that we could be doing here but are not, simply because of lack of funds. In the whole of the district I visited, which covers about 17,000 square miles, we have but one native teacher and no European station, yet this is the most important part of the Colony, financially and otherwise. It contains the largest towns and a class of young people whom we could use to great advantage. In fact the people on the whole are intellectually superior to any other race in the Colony.

As I have preached in the villages and towns thousands have expressed their conviction of the truth and many have determined to keep the Sabbath. They are now awaiting teachers—whom we cannot send because of lack of funds—to instruct them further in the truths of God's Word. In the village of Osiem, near Tafo, I found twenty people keeping the Sabbath. They had been Sunday-keeping Christians for about five years, but several months previous to my visit their teacher had to be withdrawn because of the depression,

and they were left to study the Bible for themselves. This resulted in their discovery and acceptance of the true Sabbath. When I met with them, they had been keeping the Sabbath for about six months. Not only had they found this, but also many other truths which are peculiar to us as a people. What a testimony to the wonderful guidance of the Holy Spirit! "Not by might, nor by power, but by My Spirit, saith the Lord." I was also pleased to hear that they were all teetotallers and non-smokers.

At Anamabu, an important fishing town, we met with much opposition and there seemed to be very little interest. I had one of the smallest audiences I ever had. But the following day thirty people came to the place where I was staying, telling me of their conviction of the truth, and that they had decided to keep the Sabbath. I have never seen people more eager to know the truth. I spent eight hours with them that day teaching them and answering their eager questions. After we had finished they gave me their names on paper, with a written expression of their desire to join with us as members. At many other places, too, small groups of people and individuals were deeply interested and promised to keep the Sabbath.

These people are ready and waiting for us. Are we to say that we are not ready, that we cannot teach them the truths of God's Word because there is not enough money? We as workers here feel that God has opened this field to us in a marvellous way. We are sure that He is leading us, and we feel that to hesitate to answer

His call would be to neglect an opportunity which may never be repeated. Now is the time to do great things for God. Are we ready, or shall we be found unprepared for the task? With a European worker and a few native teachers in that district what wonders could be wrought for God! We

could almost say of the Gold Coast like John Knox said of England, "We will set the country alight with the message." Already tiny flames of truth are flickering up here and there. It is for us to unite them in one glorious blaze of truth that will finish the work in this land.

thus far has been spent in preparing a good foundation, but the building is beginning and, with the help of the Lord and the prayerful support of the faithful believers in the homelands, we hope to see each boy become a strong worker for the Master.



## *An Elementary Teachers' Training Class*

BY W. T. B. HYDE

THE present educational policy in Nigeria is one that fits in very well with our own principles. The Educational Department is anxious to counteract the tendency to teach boys "book" only, and, after putting them through an examination, to leave the majority unable to obtain clerical employment and unwilling and unfitted to turn to any useful trade that involves manual labour.

To do this they are seeking to take out of the hands of the missions all education above standard five. Below that standard they want the mission and native administrations to conduct schools that will "harmoniously develop the mental, spiritual, and physical powers." They do not have quite such a good definition as that, but this is what they mean. They wish the pupils to strike the happy mean between the uprooted, detribalized African who crowds the big towns and the untutored villager who is rooted and confined in a mental jungle as dark and dank as the forests that surround his clearings.

Intelligent and able to read with pleasure and profit, those who leave the elementary schools should have hands quick, accurate, and adaptable—ready to turn to and work in the parental farm or trade. Picked students from these schools would spend a further four years receiving general training in a "Lower Middle School" and then proceed to higher schools where they would specialize according to their desire and ability in technical or professional occupations.

Whatever we may think of the

more advanced part of the scheme the elementary part does fit in with our desires, and we have therefore started a training class of eight boys, who will undergo a three-year course of instruction to fit them to conduct elementary schools. Four of these boys are Yorubas—members of that big language group covering Nigeria west and south of the Niger—and four are from the Ibo and kindred tribes of the Niger Delta.

This is the first real contact between our believers east and west of the Niger and the success of the experiment will probably prove significant. The African is not an African. Africa to him is as remote as the universe is to us. His "country" is his own little town or village, and he has little sympathy with kindred tribes and none with foreign tribes. It is necessary for our people to be educated out of this narrow provincialism if they are to appreciate the nature and importance of our work and to realize that they are co-heirs, not only with Jesus, but with the believers of every nation, kindred, tongue, and people.

It is too early to speak of results, but already like is attracting like across the racial barrier and friendships are being formed among the eight that will bear fruit in a broadening sympathy with the "people next door," as well as with those who inhabit the ends of the earth.

When the boys gain their certificates they will establish village schools and help to care for or raise up a local church. The time

## *Twiranpong Kwamin*

BY J. CLIFFORD

ACCRA is the capital town of the Gold Coast and, with the district around, is the most thickly populated area of the Colony. It is peopled by the Ga tribe.

It is interesting to know that in many parts of this country God has not left Himself without witness. The Ashanti people have always recognized that the Sabbath is the day of God the Creator. Recently, when visiting Accra, we called on one of the educated chiefs to explain our mission work. This man was especially interested to hear of the Sabbath, for, said he, "That is the day on which our fathers used to worship." Then he explained that the Ga name for the "Creator" is "Twiranpong Kwamin," which translated literally is "The God of the Sabbath, if you lean upon Him He will not let you fall." He made an earnest appeal that we come to teach his children and people how to observe God's day.

So far we have done nothing to give those people the message. They do not know that God has a message for to-day calling them to trust Him and keep His Sabbath. How long shall we keep these people waiting for the light?



## *Just Wished to be Alone with God*

"He was alone praying." Luke 9:18.

DR. WHYTE quotes these words from his favourite Puritan writer, Thomas Goodwin: "I have known men who came to God for nothing else but just to come to Him, they so loved Him. They scorned to soil Him and themselves with any other errand just purely to be alone with Him in His presence. —Jane T. Stoddard, in *Private Prayers in Christian Story*."

## A Lengthened Cord and a Strengthened Stake

BY G. GUDMUNDSEN

"HAVE you started to build a station among those converted Moslems up north?" is a question that often comes to me, not only from my homeland, but also from other countries in Europe, and even from America. I am surprised to see how great an interest this work has among all our brethren.

Now I am glad we can answer to this question, "Yes, we have started to build a hospital up there." When I came back from a trip north last year, I went to Ras Kassa, the ruler of that country, and spoke to him about the need of a hospital. He was very interested in this question and promised to help in every way possible. "All such enterprises of foreigners must be sanctioned by the emperor," he said. "Send a petition to the emperor stating how much money you need and I will go and speak to him personally and give your petition my best recommendation."

I then wrote a letter to the emperor explaining the need for a hospital among the people up north, and asked for Th.30,000 for such an undertaking. Many people laughed at it and said, "You may get half or a good deal less, but you can be assured that you will never get Th.30,000." But the Lord's promise is, "Open thy mouth wide, and I will fill it," and knowing from previous experiences that He never fails, I handed the petition over to the minister in charge and waited for an answer. In the meantime Brethren Pedersen, Strahle, and Dr. Andersen came out here. We went up to the Ras and talked the matter over again. The final answer was that we should get the Th.30,000 (about £1,600). "Can you treat the poor people as well as the rich in this hospital?" the Ras asked. Brethren Strahle and Dr. Andersen, who were spokesmen, mentioned the necessity of treating also the poor people that were sick, but explained that owing to the terrible world crisis and the great expense involved year by year in running

such a hospital it would be impossible for us to treat people who could not pay at least the cost of board and medicine. "I am very concerned about the poor," the Ras said. "I will provide Th.10,000 (about £500) for the erection of a separate building for the poor people, and as long as I am ruler of the province up there I will assist you with food and medicine." We returned hearty thanks, then we signed the contract and received part of the money. With this money I went up to build.

We have told you before that some of our Ethiopian teachers have been working there with good success. I expected to find a great interest and many souls accepting the truth. But what a disappointment! The priests had stirred up the people against our brethren, chained all the teachers and some of the churchmembers, robbed some of our best families of all their property and caused the other members a lot of trouble. I felt just like a man who has seen his garden in full bloom and then suddenly there comes a frosty night and destroys it all. Our brethren are still in trouble, but we have spoken to many of the leading chiefs about them and they have given us good promises that the matter shall be settled in favour of our brethren. The king himself has now taken the case in his own hands and called all the ac-

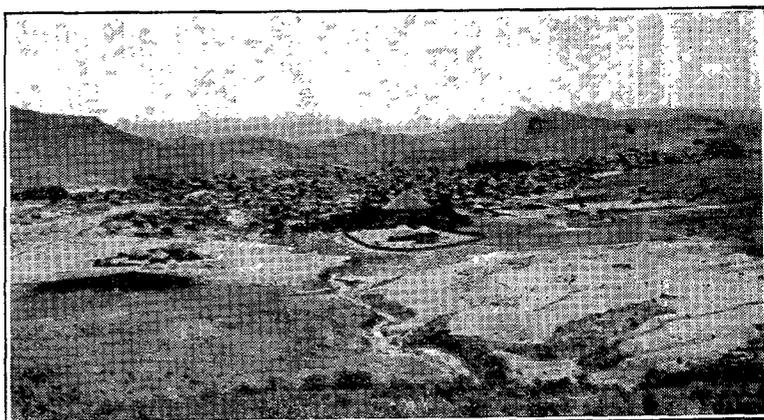
cusers down here to Addis Abeba.

In spite of trouble our brethren are of good courage, always looking upward to our great and mighty God Who so wonderfully delivered His people from affliction in the days of old. Also to-day the Lord's throne is on the circle of the earth "making the clouds His chariot: and walketh upon the wings of the wind" to bring salvation to His afflicted people. Even under these hard conditions we have gained some new members and have a lot of interested people.

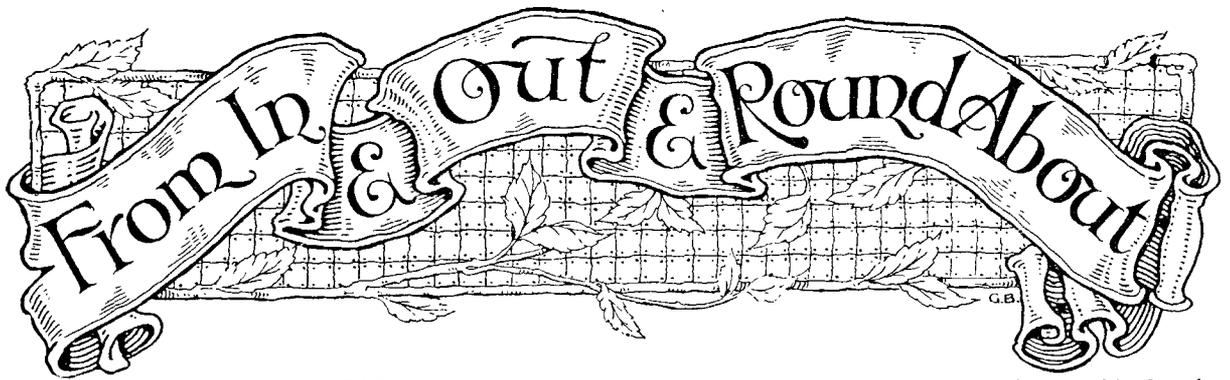
"Ethiopia shall suddenly stretch out her hands to God." That is what the Lord has promised. And through the dark clouds we catch a glimpse of the dawning day. Ethiopia is improving and improving rapidly. They are beginning now to comprehend the blessing and the benefit of a well-organised and adjusted community. The desire for learning is prominent. Everywhere we go the chiefs ask for hospitals, doctors, and schools. If the Division could send us ten or twenty doctors this year we could supply a hospital free of charge for every one of them. Up north where I am building now, Ras Kassa, who assisted so generously in building the hospital, has also promised to provide money for a good school here also.

Now while writing this I am in Addis Abeba. I came down here on some mission business, and also to send my wife home. She has been sick for a long time. We have tried everything possible here but without result. To-morrow I start again for the north. It is a

(Continued on page 8.)



The native town of Debre-Tabor.



BRETHREN CHRISTIAN and Dick are visiting Africa this winter. Brother Christian left at the beginning of this month for East Africa in company with Brother Meyers from the General Conference and two of the brethren from the Central European Division. One of the items of their business programme will be the passing over of East Tanganyika to the Central European Division. Brother Dick left a few days ago for West Africa. He will visit the North Cameroons Mission and other places which Brother Bartlett expected to visit but which, through illness, he was unable to do. We look forward to some good reports from Brethren Christian and Dick when they return.

BROTHER H. L. RUDY and family left early this month for Riga. We miss them very much, but the Baltic Union will welcome Brother Rudy as its president. They also have had a loss in Brother Babenco, for he has gone to Poland to head up that Union. We know the Lord will continue to bless these brethren in their new responsibilities as He has in the past.

ON another page of this issue you will find a picture of Debre-Tabor. This is where the hospital is being built that is mentioned by Brother Gudmundsen. The name of this hospital will be "Heile Salassie I Hospital" and the name of the poor people's ward will be "The Saviour's Health Haven." We shall have to ask Brother Gudmundsen for a picture of the building when it is finished.

### Finds New Strength in Every Lesson

"It is a feast of good things," writes a student who is taking one of our attractive Bible courses, and he continues: "I find in every lesson new strength. It is like being at a camp meeting." Another

student reports two persons brought to a saving knowledge of the truth through his ministrations.

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### Sad News from Eritrea

WE were surprised and saddened to learn of the death of Pastor G. Sabatino, superintendent of our work in Eritrea, North-east Africa. Brother Sabatino went to his home in Italy to recuperate in health after some years of work in the mission field. After apparently recovering he was very anxious to return to his work. This he did at the end of last October. He was back but a few weeks, however, before death had him in its mighty grip. During the time our brother was working in Eritrea he was successful in baptizing quite a number of members. God has blessed his labours and his reward is awaiting him. To his sorrowing wife and children we extend our sincere sympathy.

winter evenings mean much to us when they are given to study, and all forms of church activity take on new beauty when we are conscious of receiving day by day a mental and spiritual training that fits us to do the Master's work with a larger degree of efficiency.

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### A Lengthened Cord

(Continued from page 7.)

long and tiresome journey on mule-back. Sometimes I become very faint-hearted and am tempted to give up. But when I read again Isaiah 52:7-12, and remember that we have an excellent message which even angels would like to bring to the people, I get new courage and feel proud of my calling. Also when I reach a village and sit down among the people, and looking into those faces, see the grief and the distress written there, it makes me unspeakably happy to have a message about a home with joy and beauty within the reach of every thirsty and seeking soul. Many times I have also met some poor mothers who have been sitting for days with their sick child in their arms, pressing the dear little treasure to their hearts and weeping. What wonder it creates and what happiness it brings to be able to give some medicine that relieves the pain and makes the little child feel better. When I think about this and see these happy mothers before me I feel that I have been rewarded for many years of toil.

### The Advent Survey

Organ of  
The Northern European Division of the  
General Conference of S.D.A.

Editor: Ella M. Eastcott

Published monthly on the 25th day of  
the month. Price 2/6 per annum. Sub-  
scriptions to be sent to your local Pub-  
lishing House.