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Educational Work in the Gold Coast

BY T. H. FIELDING

AT Agona is our Government assisted senior school reaching to Standard VII. In addition to the regular secular studies and Bible, practical agriculture is an important subject. We seek to educate heart, mind, and hand. The present enrolment of the school is 120, the majority composed of Ashanti boys. The rest are children of members in the Coast district. Five miles away is our Government assisted junior school going as far as Standard II. This and some eighteen infant schools of small enrolment in the Agona and Bekwai districts are the feeders to the Agona school. At present, then, it is to the Agona School we must look as the source of workers.

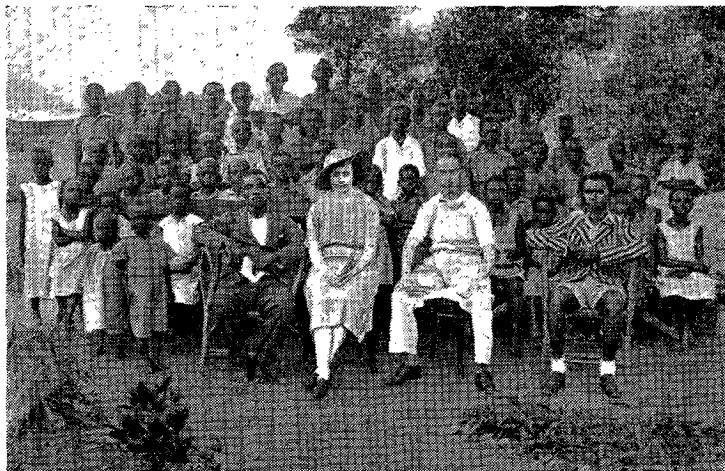
The present supply of teachers is inadequate to the demand. All who finish Standard VII do not enter the work. We must increase the enrolment in the lower classes, and to do this we must increase the number of feeder schools in well-appointed villages. Furthermore, Ashanti boys are not suitable for labour in the more advanced Coastal districts. The work is rapidly increasing in those populous regions. To meet the many calls for workers there, we must

have at least one senior school and a number of feeder schools in the places where we have interests. Thus far we have not even an infant school in the whole of the Coast district. One of the first calls on our 1938 budget is a senior school at Asakore-Koforidua, our new station.

To increase our schools, we must increase our teachers, not forgetting our appropriation. Government requires that no person teach unless he possess a Government teaching certificate. The penalty for violation of this rule is a heavy fine and the school he runs is called illegal. Most of our infant schools are illegal. In this we are not alone as a Mission, but it may happen that one day all our feeder schools

will be closed. In the two assisted schools and in three of the church schools, we have nine certificated teachers. As one of our native pastors who is not engaged in school work holds a certificate, our total of legal teachers is ten, and six of these are in our assisted schools at Agona and Assamang. Our corps of Adventist teachers was badly weakened when G. M. Erzuah, the headmaster at Agona, died early this year. However, this year, because we have four trained teachers, Government has permitted us to place three pupil teachers in our assisted schools. These, if satisfactory to the Inspector of Schools, will be granted Provisional Certificates and allowed to sit for the teacher's examination next July. We hold with all the teachers a weekly meeting, in which we study together the origin and place of the Advent people in God's plan, taking Revelation 14 as the basis.

Our primary need is a European school man who can devote his whole time to building up a strong school system throughout the field, educating our members in sending their children to our own schools and training teachers who will at once meet Govern-



Two small Gold Coast church schools combined.

ment requirements and possess true Adventist ideals. Three miles from here, two European Roman Catholic fathers are stationed. At this moment a training school is being erected to train their catechists. We, with the last saving message for the world, are crippled for the lack of resources so vital to suc-

cess. Is there no one to answer the call?

Must we continue to say "no" to the pressing pleas coming on every hand and be unable to enter the wide-open doors? Fellow-workers, "pray ye the Lord of the harvest, that He will send forth labourers."

Progress in the Gold Coast

BY J. CLIFFORD

THE establishment of our new mission centre at Koforidua is one of the most important forward steps that has been made in this field. Land has been obtained and a mission bungalow is now being erected. This new station has been made possible by the sacrifices of other districts in men and means, and the carrying of additional duties by our workers. Brother and Sister Stokes are pioneering in this district, and already several new companies of believers have been raised up.

It will interest our older members to know that this year our message has been carried to Appam, the town from which the first call from Africa came for the Advent truth. Forty-three years have passed. Other parts of Africa have received the light; but we now rejoice that at long last this town has been visited by our evangelists, and souls have accepted the truth.

Another important development this year is a beginning that has been made among the Wassau tribe, hitherto unentered by us. These people are very primitive. For centuries they have had a law forbidding people to go to farm to work upon the Sabbath day. This day is popularly ascribed to a certain idol, but when we talked with the old men they informed us that the day first came to them from God. The chief himself took us into his compound and showed us the primitive altar where he still makes sacrifices to the sky God, whose day is the sabbath. Our message is new to these people. Christianity has made little progress among them, but an evangelist is now located in their midst, and we believe that

many of them will turn to God.

It is common knowledge that the people in many parts of Africa are fast losing their simple faith and primitive ideas, and that the god of this world, through civilization, is blinding their eyes to the Gospel. This is true of the majority of people in the Gold Coast, but we realize that this condition but constitutes a call to greater evangelism. During the past year, in spite of the press of other duties, each of our European missionaries has led out in an evangelistic effort, aided by a group of African workers, and souls have been won in each case.

Our lay members are also working nobly for God. Several have gone out and raised up a company

of believers, others have won souls in their home town. There are about eighty earnest lay-workers who help in caring for the different churches and companies in the field. These carry heavy responsibilities in shepherding the flock, and need our prayers. It was a happy occasion last February (1937) when we could gather these men together for a lay-workers' institute. This was one of the most inspiring gatherings that has been held in the field. We were privileged to have Pastor G. Nord with us from Europe to aid in the studies and discussions, and all present felt that the time given to studying the truth, methods of soul winning, and matters relating to church work, was most profitably spent.

During the year 1936 one hundred and sixty-nine souls were added to the church by baptism, and one hundred and thirty-seven during the first six months of 1937. There are also encouraging increases in Sabbath-school enrolment and in the baptismal classes. The tithes and offerings are also making an encouraging growth. It is the growth in our African tithes and offerings that has enabled us to enter new districts with the Gospel.

"The Victory . . . Even Our Faith"

BY F. L. STOKES

OUR part of Africa is not what many people in the homeland often imagine. Here in the large towns of Gold Coast, civilization is bringing Africans under conditions foreign to the very roots of their being. For countless generations their forefathers lived in the forest and wrestled with tropical nature for an existence. They were independent and relied on their own exertions. Modern civilization has changed all this.

This town of Koforidua, where we are building a new station, is typical of town life throughout the colony. Here the African lives in unimaginable places just so that he can be "in town." Money has got the African in its grip and is developing the worst in his nature. The money lender has

emerged to exploit the improvident.

One of the doctrines which new members find hard to appreciate in modern Africa is that of tithing; if an African is faithful in this, he is probably sincere on all other points.

One new Sabbath-keeper runs a lorry transport business. He was very concerned about his tithe and came to consult me as to how he could find his true tithe. It turned out to be such a complicated problem that he said, finally, "I'll settle it by paying tithe on all money I receive." It is good to see how this man has prospered under the blessing of God, sometimes bringing in as much as £7 tithe a month. A short time ago money came in so fast that his town folk became jealous. They accused him of buy-

ing fetish medicine and getting help from the ju-ju in order to succeed in his business. It made him so unhappy that he moved his home into another town.

There this good brother has raised up a company of Sabbath-keepers and built a small church building. The new company is getting loose from the grip of money, and they are paying better tithes than some older churches. We visited them a few weeks ago. The topic in Sabbath-school was the "Judgment," and it developed into a three-hour session. It was an inspiration to see these newly-found souls seeking for more understanding.

This new company wanted to start a small school for their children. We had no teacher to give them. Eventually we decided to transfer a teacher from a station not very far away, but the few members there came to plead with us. They prophesied bad things if the teacher was taken. However, we went ahead with our plan.

Nothing was heard for a week or so, but at the end of last month in came our brother, the owner of the lorry transport business, and once again he had moved his abode and had virtually taken the place of the teacher who was transferred from his old station. Now he brought in the best report we have had for months and once again the tithes had leapt into prominence. It is a sure sign of a healthy church.

The Lord is preparing a people. One by one the faithful are being gathered out of this modern civilization. In spite of all the difficulties these large towns present, we feel sure that in them are many sincere souls.

One young man, a railway guard, was convinced of the Sabbath. He was forced to leave his employment but went back to his home town and began to arouse an interest in the truth. The last we heard was that ten people are keeping the Sabbath in his own town; when he preaches Christians from other denominations leave their own church services to listen to him. His people are convinced that he is mad, that some evil spirit has induced him to give up his employment. He wrote me the other day,

"Many of my people mock at me and shout, 'There goes a man gone crazy,' but I do not mind. The Lord is going before me with His precious truth, and of whom should I be afraid?"

The power of the Gospel is stronger than money. There are young men here who are not turning "away sorrowful," but have the faith to go forward in obedience to our Lord's commands.

Advance in the Agona District

BY T. H. FIELDING

ONCE more we are happy to relate a few encouraging incidents. The medical work is efficiently cared for by my good wife, manifesting the value of a hospital training. With the indifferent aid of a schoolboy as runner and dresser, nearly 3,000 treatments have been given in 1937. Many and wonderful have been the cures. But we are still hoping for the long-delayed doctor who could strengthen this important arm of the message.

This year to date there is a net gain of seventy-four souls. Five baptisms have been held, at one of which in Agona district fifty-nine were immersed. The present baptized membership is 653. In the baptismal classes are 314. The Sabbath-school enrolment is now 2,620, an increase since June of last year of almost 200. We are happy for this evidence of the Lord's blessing.

At the beginning of this year we dedicated a new church building. Composed of burnt brick, the expense of £274 was met entirely by the believers in that village. Five miles away another fine brick church is nearing completion. Again the members are bearing the cost, in this case more than £500. We wish we had some fund to help some of these faithful people and to encourage more of our churches to put up suitable buildings.

Although this year has been one of added burdens—at present we are caring for two stations with the oversight of the schools in our district and the evangelists' training class under our wing—we have been able to engage in definite public evangelism. By my wife's help I have been free to devote my mornings to instructing the small band of potential evangelists. To give a practical touch to the pastoral training class we have

engaged in a public effort at Mampong, one of the most important stool towns of Northern Ashanti. There are already three or four missions operating in the town. We took the Agona church singing band, hired an empty store, and soon transformed it into a suitable meeting hall. The night we presented the Sabbath the room was full to overflowing. In the afternoon we whetted the appetites of the people by an open-air meeting. To the strains of a portable harmonium and my cornet, an audience soon assembled and we preached on the Christian Sabbath. An announcement that we would tell them how the Sabbath was changed and why most Christians keep Sunday had the desired effect in the evening meeting. We are happy to report at the moment the nucleus of a new company. A fair number attend Sabbath services and about eight are keeping Sabbath. Already the new believers are planning to build a mud-walled church.



Superstition Conquered

SOME time ago it came to my knowledge that a young man, whom I was trying to bring to the truth, had a certain charm for which he had paid money. The purpose of this charm was to avert any evil that might approach him.

When aware of any trouble he must tie that charm tight with the string. This would stay the trouble. To make plain to him its nothingness, I took a knife and cut it open.

He was very much surprised to see that it was only a piece of wood wrapped up in pieces of white and black cloth, stuck thick with needles.

He saw that there could be no power in such a thing. Now this young man believes there is a God.

S. J. JEYERS, *Sierra Leone.*

Gold Coast's New Station

BY F. L. STOKES

OUR early work in Gold Coast was begun in the coastal area, but because of the poor health of our first missionaries, the centre of the work was moved inland to a more healthful district in Ashanti. For the past twenty-four years most of our mission activity has been carried on in Ashanti, and a good work built up by a number of our missionaries.

However, during the latter end of 1937, we made definite plans to re-enter the Coast district. This meant that we could keep in closer contact with some of the old interests in that part, and by aggressive evangelism build up new churches. We have obtained a piece of land seventeen acres in size, two miles from a large town, Koforidua, in the Eastern Province of Gold Coast, and about forty miles from the coast. On this land we have built a new mission house and installed our new press in a small outbuilding. We have been busy building during the past nine months, but we have also not forgotten our main objective, the winning of souls to the message. We have been conducting a series of evangelistic efforts in various towns around with good results. Gold Coast has just passed through a serious economic crisis, yet while the minds of the people have been filled with the material troubles of this life, we have been able to interest many in our message and turn them to God. We have this feeling as we write that there is a very definite movement in the "tops of the mulberry trees."

Our new station has attracted much attention in this populous part of the Gold Coast. Men get out of their cars and travellers stop as they pass to inquire all about us. I have been compelled to give some visitors a small Bible study in order to satisfy them as to who we are and what we are doing. Our services in Koforidua have also excited great interest. Handbills have been printed on our press and we have had very good attendances. We follow the custom of throwing open the meeting for questions and from the

earnest inquiries we know that God's truth is doing its work. Our meetings have sometimes lasted almost three hours so great has been the interest. People in this part do not rush into a new thing, and in these large towns it needs as much sacrifice as it does in the home country to take a stand for God. We are glad to report that within two miles of the new mission house over seventy persons are keeping the Sabbath. During the past two months we have baptized twenty.

Koforidua is a very cosmopolitan town and the centre for traders of all tribes and peoples scattered along the West Coast of Africa. We have been successful in winning one young man from a tribe known as the Keta people.

Needs in Southern Nigeria

BY A. C. VINE

SOUTHERN Nigeria has a name among us for being a country where it is comparatively easy to win souls. The idea is based upon the large numbers of people who join us and form Sabbath-schools. It is a burden on our hearts that so large a percentage of our Sabbath-school membership stop short at the Sabbath-school. Of the whole Sabbath-school membership in the S.E. Nigerian Mission, little more than eleven per cent are baptized.

As the work grows larger and extends its borders this problem grows proportionately. Our great need is trained, consecrated workers. To obtain such men we need a well-staffed training institution. Our schools have done good work in bringing boys up to Standard IV, but from this stage the children pass into the care of non-Adventists. Very few of those who have passed out of the top class of the schools have been Adventists. Those who are Adventists are taken immediately into the work which demands many more and far better trained men than we have been able to supply.

We know the work is the Lord's,

This young man is now training and has a great burden to take the message to his own people. This will mean much to our work here.

During the past few months we have raised up three new companies of Sabbath-keepers in this new district. We are inundated with requests for workers to visit towns to preach this message. The work is growing much quicker than we can ever hope to care for satisfactorily. Some days it seems as though people are just waiting for the message, and that we can never supply the good news fast enough. People who are wearied with the empty husks given to them for so long are eagerly turning to a life-giving message. It is good to see how our work seems to attract the best people in the country. We feel sure that God is leading us and that very soon, under His guidance, we shall have a strong work in this district.

and believe that in His own good time He will do for His work here that which it needs most. Meanwhile we are shown beyond doubt that God is calling out a people in these delta lands of the Niger. From time to time there come to us messages of invitation to go where companies of people have heard of the truth and wish us to further instruct them. Sometimes they have even built a church-house, and called themselves Seventh-Day Adventists, before ever we hear of the interest in their area. Then come the requests for teachers, and even schools for the children.

Many of our converts show their sincerity. Charms and ju-ju for which they have paid, and which have exercised such power in their lives, are often brought out and burned publicly, as a testimony against old superstitions and heathen beliefs. In Elele District during the past three years we have welcomed three ju-ju priests. They have cut themselves entirely free from their old way of living and have given up their whole paraphernalia of charms, poisons,

etc. One of these sent three of his wives back to their parents. The wife whom he retained was much opposed to his becoming a Christian, but he told the church of his trouble and invited them to pray with him that his wife's heart might be changed. God heard the prayer, and last February she was baptized.

We praise God for such notable conversions and are filled with new courage. But there is ever before us the need for trained evangelists who can present the message in such a way that the people will not be satisfied to remain in the Sabbath-school, but will desire to unite whole-heartedly with the church. Pray for us.

that both teachers and taught are in full sympathy with each other."

Another says:

"I was very favourably impressed with the neatness of the premises, the schoolroom, and the uniform of the children. There is undoubtedly a great future before this school."

The servant of God advised us to be decisive and prompt in action so as to set the enemy at a disadvantage in the hour of peril. Our African adage says that the coco-yam leaf when full grown inclines its head in conversation with the younger off-shoots. The older missions in the homeland should have affection for the younger, and like the coco-yam be willing to spare the last farthing in order to improve the educational work in Elele school at this critical moment. I trust that all our beloved brethren and leaders will put on their thinking-caps to solve this problem which seems to baffle our work.

Head-teacher, Elele School.

Dire Need in Our Elele Mission

BY K. I. OKAGUA

ELELE is one of the best central towns in Ahoada division under Owerri Province. It has a motor road which connects two large trading ports, running through the S.D.A. Mission station.

The site of our mission was once an accursed jungle into which all unfortunate people who died of infectious diseases were thrown without interment. Fancy the task of removing these human skeletons and skulls by our mission labourers, helped by our school children. A few bones are still seen here and there. Many were exiled for having touched the bones. If any had sores or other bodily ailments, superstitious parents attributed these to working on the accursed ground.

The aim of these scholars is to get their Leaving Certificate and become workers; but contrary to their expectation, the school is limited to Standard IV. Many have gone to schools outside of our faith in order to complete their elementary education. This is a loss to the mission. Shall we train youths to enter worldly schools where our truth is misconstrued, and in many cases the children are drifted away by the tide of Evolution?

Missionaries from other denominations have seen the progress of our school and are moved with envy. The N.D.P. Mission has opened a school a few yards away from ours with the same number of teachers, though with few boys in comparison with our own. The Catholics have already cleared twenty acres, waiting to start work here on the return of their bishop, now on furlough. Their aim is to start a Standard VI school so as

to draw away all our boys. The elders of this town are willing to render financial support to any of the three missions who puts up a Standard VI school first. Are we to lose this opportunity? Only £40 is needed.

Here is what one Government inspector says about the school:

"The children . . . seemed extraordinarily happy. There is a very pleasant atmosphere pervading the whole school and it is quite obvious

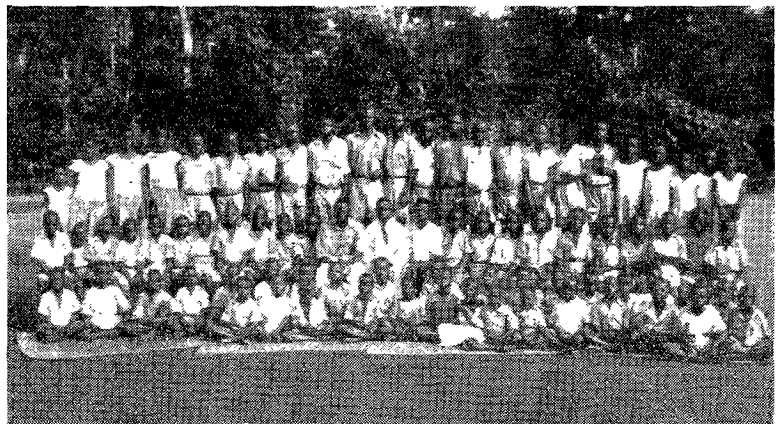
Opportunities in Nigeria

BY L. EDMONDS

At last we reached Ohafia. It was a trying journey on account of the hilly nature of the country and the destruction of the road surfaces by the heavy rains. We are almost 100 miles from our headquarters in the South-East Mission, and we have been climbing higher and higher so that an appreciable lowering of temperature is felt—a great relief in Africa.

After taking a little refreshment I spent a very profitable time talking with some earnest seekers. Such talks take one well into the night, but the interest and joy on this occasion was a sufficient reward. I agreed to visit the elders of the town in the morning.

After winding my way through a maze of narrow paths between rows of mud and thatch dwellings,



Elele Mission school, Nigeria.

I was ushered into the presence of the chief. A more cordial welcome one could not desire to have, and the assurance that I was considered a friend was made very evident by the chief's request that I should touch his Chalk. The Chalk is a piece of stone which a chief will bring from the interior of his house for a visitor to touch in token of mutual friendship. Through the years quite a groove had been worn by many fingers. The chief assured me that wherever I go in his country the friendship that we had made would protect me from harm.

As we talked about the power and worth of religion, I was moved

as he uttered these words, "The true religion leads to the life." From that mud hut with its mud floor and seats, so far from all that we call progress and order, a profound truth had been uttered. I bowed my head. I was shown the great barns, the ancient and much-esteemed carvings of their warlike ancestors, around which the skulls of captives were heaped up after battle. What a change, that from this town, once famous for its horrors and triumphs of slaughter, should now come a seeking after God and His righteousness, a desire to know the true way which leads to the life.

The Young People of Northern Nigeria

BY J. J. HYDE

OUR newly-won pagan members are not keeping the light to themselves. They are zealous and active in spreading the "good news." And best of all, their zeal is according to knowledge. Considering the backward character of these tribes, a lesser degree of development would have made us feel well satisfied and well rewarded.

As it is, God has given us from among these very primitive people a set of men and women who can compare quite well with some from much more advanced districts.

Each of them speaks more than one language and some as many as four, and can preach in them. This makes them exceedingly useful as evangelists. They are not argumentative or pugnacious, but neither are they timid. Recently a group of them went to a place to preach but found a number of drunken people there. These began to abuse and threaten our young people. Some advised them to beat a retreat. But they said, "No. We came in peace and we have spoken nothing but peace. We will stay and be patient with these people until they send us away in peace." It was not long before sober folks dealt with the drunken ones, and our people retired with honour, the door open for future visits.

Sabbath afternoon sees four

groups go off in different directions and all have some interesting experiences. The work here is hard, and most people fear to show their interest too openly. But the steady persistence and pertinacity of our young people is wearing down the opposition.

It would be wrong of me to close giving the impression that it is only men who do the work. We have at least two women who preach quite regularly, sometimes even going out by themselves to meet groups of women.

Young people and Missionary

Missionary Volunteers in Kenya

BY S. G. MAXWELL

THE picture on page 7 shows you a group of M.V. leaders holding banners, which they used at our recent camps. The name of the society is at the top of each and an appropriate motto underneath, such as "Pray without ceasing," "Love never fails," "Messengers for Christ," etc.

We have an enthusiastic body of youth in this Union. There are seventy-four societies including seniors and juniors, giving a membership of 1,800.

Their reporting would indicate

Volunteers of the Northern European Division, the young people of Northern Nigeria salute you.



From a Ju-ju Priest to a Sabbath-School Member

BY D. ONYEODO

THERE is a large town, Obosi, about six miles from Onitsha, where a little company has been raised up. As I visited them I met the ju-ju priest, whom James, my conductor, introduced to me with great respect as "Idemili's high priest." I, in turn, introduced myself as a servant of the living God. A long discussion took place between us. A power seemed to move him, and he confessed the true God to be a loving Father. He further desired to be taught of the living God the way of salvation. When told, he gave his name as a Sabbath-school member; and on the morrow (a Sabbath day), as someone died in his compound, he sent three of his sons to Sabbath-school, in order to learn of God. To-day his heir is a staunch, studious Sabbath-school member. I hope the Lord will continue to work by His Spirit on the mind of the ju-ju priest, who has been a leader for thirty years. This ju-ju has its origin from a certain stream known as Obosi stream; it is greatly feared, and the holder is enriched by his trade. He came in possession of this ju-ju from his father when he was yet a young man.

that a large proportion of the missionary work done is through their activities. Some of the figures seem large when compared with similar reports at home. But the African will talk to anyone, anywhere. Most of his Bible readings are given on the roadside and the texts more often quoted from memory than read. They bring over 8,000 people to Sabbath-school in three months. This seems large but is really only four new folk per Missionary Volunteer.

Hospitality is a prominent vir-

tue in Africa. A cooked sweet potato, a piece of sugar-cane, a drink of gruel, are freely given. Old Sabbath-school pamphlets are passed on, with worn testaments and hymn-books.

Preaching always has volunteers. Recently one society reported winning 100 souls from a month's campaign.

A large number are completing reading through the New Testament this year. At their monthly society meeting a set of ten questions is given to those reporting reading the assigned portion, and they must prove by satisfactory answers that they have read intelligently before being given their credits.

Memorizing Bible chapters is quite popular, and one frequently listens to boys and girls reciting Luke 1, Matthew 26, John 6, and other long chapters. A new convert recently went through Psalm 119.

In some parts the girls show a more progressive spirit than the boys. One society has had girl

leaders for several years. In another place the work went backward and only a girl was left in the society. She went to work to seek new folk and now has some twenty in the society, of which she is leader.

Though they have only the New Testament in their language and some tribes not that much, yet they love seeking for new experiences and information in the Word. At one of our recent camps the young people had a long meeting, one society asking another Bible puzzles. Most questions had the Europeans guessing, too. One was, "Who said, 'Throw her out and burn her with fire'?" Another, "Who said, 'What a word is this'?"

Pictures from your old Missionary Wall Calendars are very useful as awards for good work done and we should be pleased to receive them when you think of throwing them away at the close of the year.

[Note.—This article was sent us several months ago. The statistics are now out of date.—Ed.]

all the conferences, and a hearty response to all instruction given. The brethren have a mind to work, and were expecting to go forward strongly in all lines of service. Dorcas Societies were everywhere in evidence, and the young people carried out some very acceptable programmes.

In Lithuania there was little progress to report, but plans are laid for stronger work during the coming year. While we were in session there a message of greeting arrived from 700 Latvian youth gathered together in congress at the Suschenhof school. In Estonia there was a crowded conference. Brother W. A. Spicer was making his first visit to that field and his talks were highly appreciated. The conference in Tallinn was followed by a two-day Youth's Congress. Part of the programme was carried out in a delightful spot about eight kilometres outside Tallinn.



We were glad to receive a visit during July from Elder J. J. Strahle, who has been attending conferences and colporteur institutes in Southern Europe. At a prayer meeting in Edgware, Brother Strahle gave a thrilling account of the spirit that is actuating our believers in Rumania and adjoining fields. The church in Rumania is a "church on fire." The brethren and sisters are determined to find or make opportunities for bearing witness to the truth, and the Lord greatly blesses their faithfulness and self-sacrificing zeal.

Annual Meetings in the Division

BY W. T. BARTLETT

In company with Brother G. E. Nord, I visited the conferences in Poland, also in Lithuania and Estonia. Owing to the rainy weather, the attendance was affected at some of the meetings in Poland. Also in West Poland a change had to be made in the place of meeting because permission was not given for the place first selected. We learned later that the withholding of the permit was not out of any unfriendliness on the part of the authorities, but because another large convention was being held in the city at the time we were planning for our conference. Had we applied for another date, there would have been no objection.

In the Silesian Conference Brother Stekla was elected president, and Brother Gomola succeeded Brother Kluth as president of the West Polish Conference, the latter being under consideration as Bible teacher in the Polish School when it is reopened next year. In South Poland Bro-

ther Niedoba was ordained to the ministry. Brother Kulak leaves the North Polish Mission for evangelistic work elsewhere; for the present the officers of the Union take charge of the Northern Mission.

There was an excellent spirit in



Missionary Volunteer leaders in Kenya.

Division News Notes

THE Ethiopian Mission, now under the supervision of the Southern European Division, has, after some years of isolation, been permitted to allow several of their workers to take furlough this summer. Some of these have visited Northern Europe and have attended some of the annual conferences.

M. J. Sorenson, the Union superintendent, together with his family, visited Denmark during June and attended the West and East Danish Conferences. His inspiring mission talks were listened to with deep interest.

N. B. Nielsen, the secretary-treasurer, is now in Denmark on furlough, enjoying a well-earned rest after some years in Ethiopia.

Dr. A. R. Stadin, who was at the Dessie Hospital at the time of the bombing of the hospital during the war, has recently visited Sweden and Norway. His talks on Ethiopia have been appreciated by both our own people and the public.

Miss Hofstad, one of our hospital nurses in Ethiopia, has been spending her furlough in Norway and Denmark.

We have been glad to have these workers in Northern Europe during their furlough period and have appreciated their messages of courage in spite of the severe difficulties that they have had to face in the past few years.

* * *

THE Gold Coast Mission reports that arrangements are now completed for the acquisition of an additional eleven acres of land adjacent to their mission headquarters at Bekwai. On this plot will be erected the new training school for the Gold Coast, together with a European home for the educational director of the field.

* * *

W. G. TILL, director of the North-west Nigerian Mission, writes of a new interest that has sprung up about thirty miles beyond our farthest outpost in his field. Nine people were found already keeping the Sabbath and

others deeply interested. Application has been made for a plot of ground on which to erect a place of worship, and a teacher has been sent to instruct these new believers.

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THE Upper Nile Union has laid plans to open up a new mission field in South-west Uganda. F. H. Müderspach will be pioneering this enterprise sometime during 1939. This large area with its waiting millions is virgin territory so far as our message is concerned, and should prove to be a fruitful field, for just south of this territory, over in Ruanda, the Congo Union Mission has a large and rapidly-growing work under the supervision of the Southern African Division.

J.I.R.

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BROTHER E. R. COLSON has left for a visit to the missions of East Africa. He will audit the accounts of the Union missions and also attend the camp meetings in Kenya Colony, returning in good time for the Winter Council.

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WE have received from the Advent Press, Kisumu, Kenya Colony, a neatly-printed and well-bound book of 250 pages, entitled *Muma Machon*. It contains selections from the Old Testament, serviceable in connection with Sabbath-school lesson studies.

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S. G. MAXWELL reports another Camp, the first to be held at Karura Mission. About 130 were present. An African minister was present from Kisii who received and gave inspiration. At the Camp, Jeremia Oigo, known to our readers as a faithful pioneer among the Wakamba, was ordained to the ministry.

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DURING July the two Norwegian Conferences held a combined M.V. Camp. About 150 were present during the twelve days, and the week-end attendance exceeded 200. This was the first camp to be held in Norway, but Brother T. S.

Valen reports that the experiment proved a real success, which they hope to improve upon next summer. Excellent discipline was secured, and time was found every day for two or three meetings, in addition to the regular worship. A number of students were secured for the Onsrud School, and as a result of the spiritual work done, seven young people were baptized the last Sabbath of the Camp.

W.T.B.

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Faithful Chinese

A WORKER in China writes:

"A day's journey south of Mokiang, we have a Sabbath-school of from seventy to eighty. Not long ago one of our members became ill. We went to visit him. As we neared his home, the young man's father came out to meet us with his child, his face beaming with joy, and told us that his son had already recovered, and that he had gone to another village to invite people to come to Sabbath-school the next day. "I am going also, with this child," he added, "to invite people to come to meeting to-morrow."

"At this place there is an elderly brother who at all times and in all places witnesses for the Lord. Every day, after the Bible class, he would go out of the town, into the homes of the tribespeople, to spread the message. He burned the false gods in several homes where he had taught the people the story of salvation. Returning to his own home, he did his utmost to tell to others what he had learned. Every evening he would walk three or four li over the mountains to other villages to teach the truth to others. During the day he toiled for a living, but at night he went everywhere witnessing for Jesus.

[This is from the field to which our Sabbath-school overflow goes this quarter.]

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