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Letting Our Light Shine

By W. E. Read

"ARISE, shine, for thy light is come." This is God's call to His people to-day. Upon us the light of present truth has shone. We have been led out of darkness into His marvellous light, and it is our duty, in fact our privilege, to let our light so shine before men, "that they may . . . glorify your Father which is in heaven."

Upon every soul the Lord has laid the responsibility for communicating the everlasting Gospel. To every member of the church comes the divine behest: "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature."

How the early believers responded to this appeal! How they "went everywhere preaching the Word"! We read, "The hand of the Lord was with them: and a great number . . . turned to the Lord." God blessed the witness of His church, and, as a result, many souls were born into the kingdom of heaven.

Many triumphs of the cross have been won through the faithful witness of the children of God through the ages. Of one who had received great light and blessing in the days of the Saviour we read: "He went his way, and published throughout the whole city how great things Jesus had done unto him." Luke 8:39. One man who had been delivered from the bondage of sin "departed, and began to publish . . . how great things Jesus had done for him: and all men did marvel." Mark 5:20.

One cannot help but admire the self-sacrificing efforts of the be-

lievers of the Nestorian Church. Of them we read: "The merit of having carried the Gospel of Jesus Christ to the Turco-Tartar tribes of eastern Asia, belongs entirely . . . to the untiring zeal and marvellous spiritual activities of the Nestorian Church, *the most missionary church that the world has ever seen.*"—"Nestorian Missionary Enterprise," page 139.

What a blessing would come not only to the members of the Advent Church, but to our neighbours and friends, if the spirit of witnessing for Christ which was manifested in the early days of Christianity, and by these Nestorian believers, characterized all our churchmembers to-day, blessed as they are with the wonderful message of the soon coming of Christ.

It is true that when Jesus was here on earth, He called His twelve disciples and set them apart to a life task. They were ordained to be with Him, and became the leaders of a mighty movement. But the Lord also called seventy, and it may be we have at times wondered what their mission was. As one gives careful study to the characteristics of the seventy and the characteristics of the twelve one is impressed with this thought, that they were much alike in some ways, but there was one vital difference. No reference is made to the ordination of the seventy, and hence one might rightly conclude that they were

called for a specific purpose and for a specific mission. Jesus called them to enter a number of cities and prepare the way for His visits. From all appearances, it would look as though they were laymen who, as they were able, gave of their time and their interest to the preaching of the Gospel message.

Barnes, in his *Popular Commentary*, remarks as follows: "Seventy others beside the apostles. The apostles were to be with Him, to hear His instructions; to be witnesses of His miracles, His sufferings, His death, His resurrection and ascension, that they might then go and proclaim all these things to the world.

"The seventy were sent out to preach immediately, and chiefly where He Himself was about to come. They were appointed for a temporary object. They were to go into the villages and towns, and prepare the way for His coming."

In Tarbell's *Teachers' Guide to the National Sunday-School Lessons* we read: "They were not apostles, they were only disciples; they had not been with Jesus throughout His ministry; and they were not skilled teachers; yet He entrusted them with His work, and knew that in teaching others they would themselves learn. . . . What an encouragement to untrained teachers who do not feel competent for the work! It is the great Teacher's plan that they should learn as they teach, and it is His wish that they carry on His work."

Here was a call to the laymen

of the church; and how nobly they responded!

Notice the proportion also. There were seventy laymen to twelve apostles. Should we not learn a lesson from this? Is this to be the proportion that we should see in the last days? If there were seventy laymen preaching in the time of Christ, what should that mean at this time? With approximately 936 evangelistic workers preaching the everlasting Gospel at this time in connection with our work in the Division, should the same proportion of laymen be available as in the days of Christ? If so, we should see 5,460 laymen rising up all over the Division preaching the message and giving to God service according to the gifts and talents with which they have been endowed. What a wonderful prospect there is here for the finishing of the work, and for rapidly accomplishing the task God has given His people!

Note the following counsel which comes to us from the servant of God: "In places where the truth is not known, brethren who are adapted to the work might hire a hall, or some suitable place to assemble, and gather together all who will come. Then let them instruct the people in the truth. They need not sermonize, but take the Bible, and let God speak directly out of His Word. If there is only a small number present, they can read a 'Thus saith the Lord' without a great parade or excitement; just read and explain the simple Gospel truth, and sing and pray with the Bible."—*Review and Herald*, September 29, 1891.

"Hundreds, yea, thousands, who have heard the message of salvation, are still idlers in the market-place, when they might be engaged in some line of active service. To these Christ is saying: 'Why stand ye here all the day idle?' and He adds, 'Go ye also into the vineyard.' Why is it that many more do not respond to the call? Is it because they think themselves excused in that they do not stand in the pulpit? Let them understand that there is a large work to be done outside the

pulpit, by thousands of consecrated lay-members."—*Acts of the Apostles*, pages 110, 111.

Oh that God would raise up more such workers in each field! We are glad for the faithful work so many of our brethren and sisters are doing in many places, but how we long to see men, here and there, to whom God has given the gift of presenting the message, launching out into small public efforts in an endeavour to win men and women to the Saviour. Quite a number of our brethren go out on Sabbaths and give acceptable

service to our churches in ministering to them the Word of life. We appreciate the splendid contribution which so many are making in this way.

May God lay upon us all the burden for souls and lead us to realize in a definite way the nearness of the end; the fact that the coming of the Lord draweth nigh. May this lead not only to a deeper consecration of our own hearts, but impel us to go forward, proclaiming with a loud voice, "Behold, the Bridegroom cometh, go ye out to meet Him."

West African Mission Fields

BY E. R. COLSON

DURING the past twelve months I have had the privilege of visiting all our mission stations in East and West Africa except one which lies far to the north in Liberia. I have come in very close contact with our missionaries: I have lived in their homes for weeks at a time, and worked with them in their mission problems, especially those of a financial character, and I dare say that I have learned to know their strong and perhaps their weak points, their zeal and unselfishness, about as well as anyone who has had the opportunity of passing through Africa.

On the whole, I have found our missionaries, not only the ones which are actually on the pay roll, but also their better halves, to be hard-working, zealous, and unselfish persons. They are generally early risers: in fact they are usually in the harness long before we in the northern climes return from dreamland. Ordinarily their last two or three hours of labour are done by artificial light. I found some who were actually giving beyond their ability, eating very simple food, in order to give twenty-five per cent of their salary in tithes and offerings. Others I found who were giving two tithes in order to keep the work going after the depression hit the field some years ago.

These missionaries have the same difficulties that we face over here in the homeland. The depres-

sion has hit many of our mission fields. Prices have dropped considerably since 1936, and their local income has fallen off, in some places thirty per cent, during the past year. Then there is in many places among the peoples of Africa the same spirit of self-sufficiency and indifference to religious things that we find here in the homelands. Especially is this true in many places on the west coast of Africa, where the native is more advanced and commercialized than those on the east coast. I would not say more civilized, but more commercialized. They are catching the spirit of the modern world. They have the traits of the antediluvians: everyone seems to want to be in business, buying and selling at a small profit, drifting toward the chief centres and leaving their farms. The converts have to some degree the same "bread question" as those breaking with the world here in Europe.

There are, however, large sections where modern ideas have not yet penetrated. Among these are two which I had the privilege of visiting. One was up in the northern wedge-shaped part of the Cameroons, and the other was in the eastern part of southern Nigeria, in the Ogoja province. I was impressed with the great opportunities and possibilities of advancing in these two sections. *They are virgin soil.* Other societies have not yet entered these places, and especially in the

Cameroons the people are calling for help. They want to learn more about the true God and get more education.

I made three or four trips among the tribes around our mission station at Dogba, where Brother and Sister Bergström are doing very splendid work. Most of the inhabitants live high up on the steep rock-covered mountain sides. In looking up, you would not think there was a soul around. These different tribes have been driven up there by the powerful, war-like Fulani tribe who ravaged the plains on horseback two or three decades ago. Brother Bergström has started several efforts among these people. We met with several groups. One Monday morning about 200 men came down to the place where we had built a small school and church building. Hardly a stitch had they on. The women as yet were too timid to venture away from their mountain recesses. The chief, however, had been persuaded that there was now no more danger from the Fulani warriors, and had built his residence on the plain close to our little chapel. After the meeting the chief, on behalf of his people, expressed the desire to learn more about God and His ways. These raw heathen come together every week, generally upon a Sabbath afternoon, to hear more about Jesus and His saving grace.

One chief, who was bitterly opposed to us, tried to show the people on two Sabbaths in succession where the man with the evil spirit was, by cutting a chicken's throat and letting it loose. They had the belief that such a chicken would run in the direction of the evil man. The chief had purposely placed the chicken on the path that led down toward our mission compound, but think of the reaction and the surprise the chief and his people had when the chicken made a dash straight for the chief! The first Sabbath the chief said it was a bad chicken, and that the next Sabbath he would find a better one, but he also failed the second time. The second one was no more submissive or obedient to the chief's desire than the first. It also made a bee-line for him. Just then our

teacher came along, and the chief acknowledged his failure, and welcomed him to come to his village as often as he wanted. There are great possibilities in that part of Africa. In a few years' time we will no doubt have hundreds and even thousands of believers among those simple mountaineers.

Not more than 150 miles north-east of Aba, Nigeria, where we have about 10,000 Sabbath-keepers and our strongest and largest work on the west coast of Africa, lies the Ogoja Province, where some 300,000 inhabitants live. These people are quite akin to the Ibo people around Aba. These 300,000 are thought about the most backward people in Nigeria; in fact, so untouched by civilization with its good and bad influences, that the Nigerian medical authorities do not dare send in a native doctor. They advised us to investigate the possibilities of establishing our medical centre there. Brethren McClements, Edmonds, and myself spent two or three days among these people. We came to a large country market-place, where there were at least 3,000 people. Among these I saw only two women who had any kind of European clothes on. Many of these women were painted from head to foot with yellow, red, or brown ochre, or bark paint. No missionary society has yet begun work among these people. Schools are practically unknown. I trust that the way may open for us this coming winter to send three or four of our native teachers into this province. It would be well if we could find a European family with some knowledge of dispensary work to go in among these people. If I were a missionary I would choose just such a place as this, and thus build up the work from the very foundation. The beginning might be a bit slow, but so much greater would be the final harvest.

In each country on the West Coast there are such localities where the natives are practically untouched by the influence of missions or civilization. I did not, however, come into close contact with any more of these due to lack of time. The Gold Coast, Liberia, and Sierra Leone have

all places of a similar character. The people are coming daily to ask for help. Must we send them away hungry because of insufficient means?

Brother McClements and I spent a week or so searching for a suitable site for our proposed hospital. We visited several chiefs, among whom was the spiritual head of all the Yoruba tribe at Ife. He was very anxious that we should establish our medical institution in his city. He promised liberal support, a £1,000 donation, and many other concessions if we would come. Surely God is fulfilling His word, the Gentiles are seeing His righteousness and the kings His glory, and "the wealth of the Gentiles" is coming unto His people.

I was greatly encouraged to see the work our girls' schools are doing. There is a great need for girls who can take their place with our native evangelists and teachers in living practical Christian lives. Is it any wonder that we are often faced with grave difficulties in keeping our young workers straight when they have either no wife at all or are compelled to take a heathen one, especially when the country is so full of those who offer themselves on the instalment plan or on credit? Four workers between the ages of twenty-four and twenty-six came to me in Sierra Leone and requested a loan of £5 in order to secure a wife. I asked each one who his intended wife was, and they all said that they were down at our Waterloo Girls' School. They were all good Christian girls whom I had the privilege of meeting later. Our workers will certainly be strengthened when they can have such girls as I saw in our school at Waterloo. I gave those boys the promise of my whole-hearted support.

Some of our fields are launching out on a strong evangelistic programme. The teachers in our schools are holding two efforts of two meetings each week, and a new life has taken hold of them. They feel now that they are real missionaries connected with active soul-winning effort. Some are having large audiences of 800 and 900 people. The results are also

encouraging—several souls a year are reported won in this way. Difficulties are there, but the possibilities are still greater. May

God bless the service rendered by our faithful representatives on the East and West Coasts of Africa.

much progress. They seem to get tired. We who are working for the uplift of the African women must work with zeal and patience.

Medical Mission Work in Kavirondo

BY CARENTZE OLSEN

It does good, when work permits, to leave the routine at the hospital and go out in the villages to treat the sick, and at the same time look after the women's work. It was my privilege in the end of last year to make such a trip. Not having been at some of the places before, I was looking forward to meeting the people. Where it is far from the nearest hospital, crowds come in to get treatment. Much can be done at hospitals and dispensaries in the way of helping the African, but it is in their villages that one most sees the need. A poor old woman with a dirty rag round her leg, covered with flies, has been afraid to make herself known, while so many patients were around. She is only skin and bone. We know too well the cause. Under that dirty rag is one of those terrible tropical ulcers. Many years it has been eating into her limb; now she has come for an injection and medicine to take home. Poor soul! it is too far for her to come to the hospital, and who cares much whether one so old has one or two legs. How many of her sisters are sitting like her in the villages around!

After a long and busy day I make my way to the village where the women are preparing the evening meal. In chats around the fire many questions are asked, and with God's help the women are enabled to better understand things which before brought fear into their lives. Every day, before the sick have their treatments, women's meetings are held, and help and instruction given.

It is good to meet with the Christian women and hear them tell how they have been able to follow the instructions they are getting week by week through the programmes provided specially for them.

The seed sown has borne much fruit, and to-day you will find in the Luo and Kisii fields about 130 centres where each week meetings are held. Christian women, old and young, meet to get instruction on how to be better Christians, better wives and mothers. We take time to go into the village homes and see how much of the instruction given they are able to follow. We all go in a troop, and it would make you smile to watch their faces, for it is easy to read their thoughts. "What will sister say when she comes to my house?" Many are trying very hard to keep the house and their children clean, and cook more wholesome food for their families. You will also find a few who have not made

Being my last day at this out-school, many sick have come. They beg me to stay one day longer, but others are waiting at another place. I finished up with a women's institute at Kamagambo. The leaders from the different centres came in for four days' instruction. Some of the women had been two or more days on the road. It was very encouraging to meet so many bright and intelligent women, and the interest was very good right through. All the European workers at Kamagambo, as well as some of the Africans, took part in giving the instruction. Some of the subjects were: Bible study; cooking, washing, ironing; home relationships; house and village; home nursing, first aid.

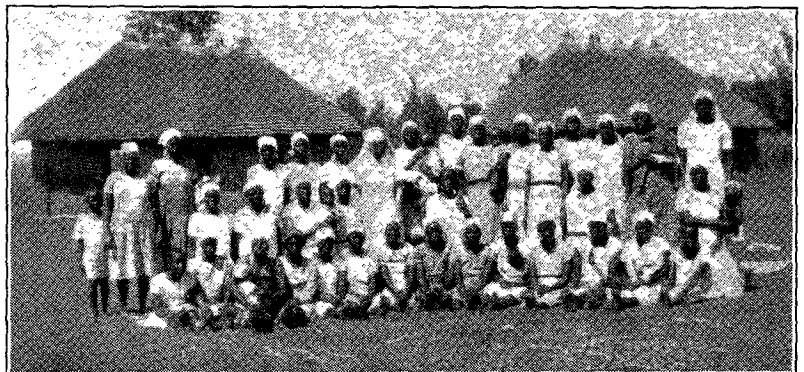
Three institutes have been held in 1938, two in Luo and one in the Kisii field. Remember the work among the African women in your prayers.

Educational Developments in Norway, 1938-39

BY LEIF KR. TOBIASSEN

THE Norwegian school has indeed rejoiced in a school year richly blessed by the Lord. A splendid spirit of co-operation has prevailed, and students and teachers alike have felt that God in a special way has favoured Onsrud Misjonsskole this school year.

The enrolment reached the highest figure in the history of the school, seventy-one regular students and five additional music students, making a total of seventy-six. All but four of these remained with us till the close of the year. Fifteen students were baptized by



Women's Institute, Kamagambo, 1938. Carentze Olsen in centre.

the Bible teacher, Pastor L. J. Stene, as the result of the combined efforts of the Bible instruction, the meetings and other activities of the church, the Y.P. society, and the Sabbath-school, in addition to the prayer bands and the daily influence of godly teachers and students.

The Y.P. society has had a good year. The Harvest Ingathering campaign gave unusually fine results, well above NKr 4,000.00. Practically speaking the whole school family joined for several days in the efforts to double last year's figures, and the Lord helped to exceed even that goal. About 300 subscriptions were gained in a special campaign to help the Danish-Norwegian young people's journal. The Sunshine Band has regularly been visiting homes and institutions in the neighbourhood. The Literature and Correspondence Band has scattered the seeds of truth over the whole country. Each Sabbath morning, before the regular rising bell, the Prayer Band of the Y.P. society has been meeting to petition the Lord for special blessing over our efforts to do missionary work. The Sabbath-school leadership has done much to increase both offerings and attendance. Successfully they have promoted an increasing interest in daily lesson study.

A new feature of the year has been the formation of a student association. It is designed to be an aid in leadership training, giving the students opportunity in an organized way to participate in school government. The results of the initial experiments have been gratifying. The students have proved themselves whole-hearted in their devotion to the ideals and principles of the school, and disciplinary difficulties have been exceedingly few. No student has been dismissed.

An extensive reorganization of the courses has been made. Plans have been perfected for the operation of Onsrud as a junior college with a three years' secondary school and three years of collegiate training. We are launching this new programme this autumn, the whole junior college plan being fully in operation the school year 1940-41. This requires more and better

teachers, and comprehensive plans for teacher-training are being carried out. Five young men from Norway will be attending our denominational teachers' colleges in America this year. Last winter two of the teachers from Onsrud were in attendance at the Theological Seminary in Washington, and another has already gone for this year. These plans will give us a teaching staff of very high standing, having received their education within the framework of our own denominational school system.

We have also building plans. The most pressing items are a building for classrooms, an auditorium, and two teachers' cottages. We hope that these buildings will be ready

for the school year 1940-41. Plans are also being perfected for the establishment of a food factory and other industries in connection with the school. The farm and the garden will be improved so that better financial gains can be achieved and more students given opportunity to work their way wholly or partly through college.

Most of all we need in Norway a revival of interest in Christian Adventist education. For years a tendency toward secular and standardized education has been seen among our people. We believe, however, that the Lord will bless our efforts to turn the tide and build up a strong enthusiasm in Norway for specific Adventist training for life and eternity.

Evangelism in London

FROM a personal letter written by Pastor C. A. Reeves, I pass on to the readers of the SURVEY the following interesting paragraphs:

"We had the joy of baptizing twenty-two more people on July 1st, and this brought the total baptized since last July up to eighty. We are to have another baptism this coming Wednesday, all being well. Then next Sabbath we organize a new church at Romford. We feel that the Lord has indeed richly blessed our feeble efforts. At the coming annual meeting we shall be privileged to introduce to the sisterhood of churches the two new churches of Ilford (seventy members) and Romford (thirty members). They are both well launched in the Ingathering Campaign and should have their goals before the official campaign period begins. Also I am grateful to say that we have in these places a 100 per cent tithe-paying membership. Although Ilford was only organized in March of this year they will have paid something like £500 in tithe, apart from liberal offerings.

"Knowing your burden for these masses of the metropolis I am sure you will be interested in a venture which we are at present undertaking. In an effort to get the message to the multitudes who will never enter our halls or churches I have been taking a

group of young men to Hyde Park each Sunday afternoon. There in the open air we have had a really inspiring time. Only yesterday afternoon at Hyde Park, near Marble Arch, we had a crowd varying between four and five hundred people, who stood for well over an hour and a half as the judgment message was proclaimed. I took a number of my charts along, and it seemed to create something of a stir when an eight-foot chart of Daniel's image was displayed. Even the policemen gathered round and followed with interest the exposition of Daniel 2. We secured some names and addresses. The people gave the closest attention to the speakers. I have never known an audience in our efforts give better attention. Next Sunday we shall be there again and we plan to speak on evolution, and then on the basis of a literal creation we shall present the Sabbath truth, the change of the Sabbath, pagan history of Sunday, etc.

"Although preaching in the open is much more taxing than indoor preaching, we feel that we are responsible, in some part at least, for taking the truth to these crowds. The people are ready to listen if we will but take the message to them. Men are deeply solemnized by the events of the hour. I do feel, Brother Read,

that we have a capital opportunity *just now* to get our message to the people in this short time of peace. This busy, thronging centre of London, where thousands gather

every Sunday, challenges us. I know that you will give us a place in your prayers as we seek, in some measure, to meet that insistent call." W. E. READ.

Kamagambo's Industrial Exhibit

BY S. G. MAXWELL

WE exhibited at the recent Nairobi Show some soapstone work from Kamagambo, sewing and knitting from the girls' school, and handwork from the sector schools. We had good publicity and Kamagambo will be much better known in future. A first prize for the soapstone was awarded. We had one of the boys from the school (now a teacher at Karura) work at the stone beside the finished articles. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Brooke-Popham were much interested and she asked to buy a pair of book-ends. I presented her a pair after the show and the boys are proud that some of their work now reposes in Government House. The following extract was written by Dr. Leakey, and appeared in the *East African Standard*:

"Another very attractive exhibit in the Native Industries Section was that of the Kamagambo Training School, Kisii. Kisii soapstone vases and other articles are of course nowadays on sale throughout the country, but under the guidance of the mission teachers the Kamagambo schoolboys have started making articles of soapstone which are of a much better workmanship than those which are usually to be seen on sale. There were exhibited cups and saucers and milk jugs so beautifully carved

that they were almost as thin as china, while some of the carved book-ends were most attractive. In fact, had the exhibits of this school been for sale (which unfortunately they were not) the whole contents of the stall could easily have been sold three or four times over on Thursday morning alone, so attractive did the visitors consider them. Certainly if the boys trained in this school made a profession of the craft they have thus learned they will be assured of a steady income for a long time to come."



A Valued Recruit

THE following is an extract from the 1938 report of S. W. Beardsell, Principal of the Kamagambo Training School, Kenya Colony.

"We are happy for the Girls'

School which seems to be as successful and happy as any of the departments. Miss Jørgensen has settled down to her work and is happy and enthusiastic about it. Although this work is perhaps the hardest of all yet she has given herself entirely to it. In 1939 she will be taking her full share of the actual teaching in the vernacular. Only one girl out of fourteen failed to pass Standard IV in the Primary School; of these ten have gone into Standard V for 1939. During 1939 also we shall have our first four girls in the Elementary Teacher Class and our first girl in Standard VI. We trust the Lord will use these girls in overcoming some of the prejudice in the Luo field against the education of girls. It is clear that this is already being done, and many parents have expressed entire satisfaction at what they have seen regarding the instruction given to their girls. The girls take their place in the activities of the school and have proved that they can hold their own in competition with the boys. We can only say that the system of co-education followed at Kamagambo has so far proved a success. We know that as Miss Jørgensen gets to understand more of the language and the girls they will benefit more and more. They already think very highly of her."

The Sierra Leone Mission

BY S. BROBERG

FOR many years Sierra Leone has been influenced by Christianity and civilization, but nevertheless we find here heathenism in all its ugliness. We in our own power are helpless to change this people

into genuine Christians, but we rejoice in the promise our Saviour has given when He says: "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." Knowing that the One who has given this promise has never failed but still goes forth conquering and to conquer, we look forward to the day when we shall see a real revival going on and many precious souls brought into the church.

At present we have 501 baptized churchmembers, or an increase of forty-one per cent from the first quarter of 1937 to now; we have not yet had our baptism for this year, but are planning and preparing to have it at the end of 1939. Our Sabbath-school membership is at present 1,448. All our workers

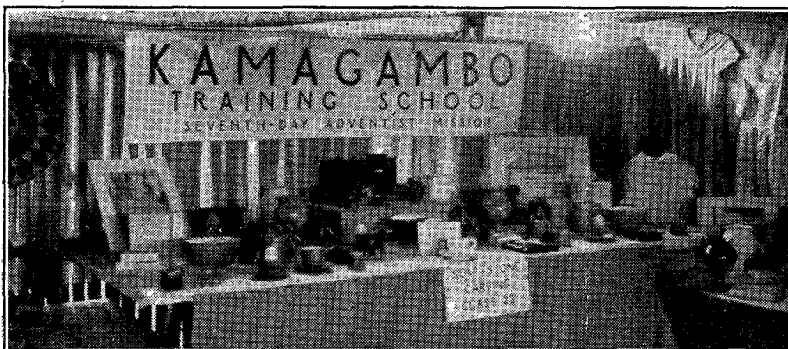


Photo by S. G. Maxwell The Kamagambo exhibit.

have the past year shown a real enthusiasm for evangelistic meetings and a great work has been done. All our teachers, except at our Training School, are having two efforts each with two night-meetings per week in each effort. This is quite a heavy programme as one of the efforts, in most cases, is several miles away from the town where the teacher resides and has his school. In the morning the teachers teach in their schools; in the afternoon the time is spent in visiting churchmembers and interested people; and in the evenings our teachers have their public efforts besides the weekly M.V. meeting and Wednesday prayer meeting with the church. Our three ordained men are given all their time for evangelistic and pastoral work.

We have adopted a rule that all our workers should write out sermon notes for each meeting and have them numbered, so the person who comes to inspect the work that is going on can see what subjects have been presented and also get an idea of how the different subjects have been dealt with. To make up these sermon notes for each meeting has for some of our workers been rather difficult, as before they have been preaching from memory. By making and using sermon notes we find, however, that there is more system and thoroughness in preaching the truth.

Having to work in the cheapest way possible we were obliged, in the beginning of 1939, to call a young man who had only completed Standard V in his education, to preach. This young man had faith and courage, but we wondered what he would accomplish. I rejoice to tell you that in one town he has a constant congregation of not less than 600 eager listeners. Many Africans are longing for the Gospel, and I wish we could send out many more workers.

The churchmembers are also doing their share to let the light shine. Last year, 1938, our churchmembers reported:

Bible readings	5445
Missionary visits	4335
Persons taken to Sab.-school ...	2470
Helps given	4031
Treatments given	812
Clothing given	476

Books given	97
Letters written	78

The effort put forth by our workers and the work done by our churchmembers must surely one day give great results.

It seems to be increasingly difficult for our young people to provide their school fees, and we have this year only fifteen boys in the boarding department of our Training School, and eleven girls in our Girls' School.

Though our workers are few and far apart in the battle-field, there has taken hold of each one of them a new zeal, and it is as if each shouted to the other: "Lift up the trumpet, and loud let it ring; Jesus is coming again! Cheer up, ye pilgrims, be joyful and sing: Jesus is coming again!"



FORWARD

BY S. C. NICOL

FROM the time the work was begun in Sierra Leone, our faithful workers have been sowing the seed, and many souls have been reclaimed. In a village where I am holding an effort, we have nineteen baptized souls and twenty-five Sabbath-school members. Though these have not a regular teacher yet they are faithful in paying their church dues and in attending the meetings. Their leader is illiterate, but is a very good Seventh-Day Adventist and very zealous for the faith. He conducts meetings to the best of his ability every Friday evening to open the Sabbath, and every Saturday evening to close the Sabbath. He and many others of our believers visit the near-by villages winning souls for Jesus. The wife of this brother is a good Christian, and she sets a good example among the heathen women of her village.

The majority of our churchmembers are illiterate, yet we teach them to be useful. In order to keep them strong and going, we have to be busy all the time visiting, exhorting, and praying with them.

A U.B.C. minister once asked me by what method we are able to win the illiterate natives, and how it is they can do such splendid work, even better than educated

members. He also said it was a real puzzle to him how the Seventh-Day Adventist illiterate churchmembers could pay tithes and other church dues even better than their educated churchmembers. We lack the time to give school education to our converts. We can discipline them only in the school of Christ.

In the Temne District forty-eight souls were added to the church by baptism during the course of this year. It was a surprise to the brethren when Nakagbo, an old woman of about seventy years, was baptized. They could hardly believe their eyes.

A woman of about sixty years of age once gave me the stones and cowries which she had worshipped before she heard the message of repentance. She accepted the Sabbath, and after one year asked to be baptized. She is now enjoying a life of freedom. I have not known her to miss one meeting.

Our young people are happy workers for Christ. We train them to sing in order to extol the name of Jesus. They tell the heathen children around them of the love of Jesus, and invite them to the Sabbath-school and other meetings. Many of them would share their food with other children to get them to the meetings. One boy wanted to attend our day school in order to learn how to read the Bible. His parents would not allow it because they said the boy would forsake their customs. But the boy persisted and began to attend school. His parents were angry and demanded of me that I should not allow him. I spoke earnestly to them and at last they consented on condition that they were not responsible for the boy's tuition. I assisted the boy and he went to school. He can now read his English Bible and he is doing splendidly in his studies. In fact, he is now our Sabbath-school secretary and an active worker among his heathen friends.

In one of the mission stations in the Temne District a chief built a teacher's house and a small church building that could accommodate a hundred people and gave them to the mission free of charge. This gift is in fulfilment of a

promise he made before that station was opened. The building was dedicated to the service of God this year. God, by His Holy Spirit, is still drawing many into the kingdom of His dear Son.



At Makali, Sierra Leone

BY D. S. CONTEH

MAKALI is a strong Mohammedan village of about seventy huts. The chief has just paid a visit to Mecca and wants all his people to be converted to the Islamic religion. He holds public meetings and preaches. But there is something unusual in his preaching; he speaks very well of Christianity. He says that if a man or woman is not a Christian or Mohammedan, it would have been better if such a one had not been born.

We have four meetings every week in this village. At times our little chapel is so filled with people that we send for chairs from the house. There is not a sign of sleepiness. Many intelligent questions are asked by the audience after the sermon. This is because the Spirit of God is with us as promised by the Saviour.

Remember us in your prayers, that the Lord may help us to bring this dear people into the truth.



Some Results of Our M.V. Work

BY J. S. MYERS

ONE morning while in Sabbath-school, an old lady, Mamasa by name, told me that she would like to see me in her house after church.

After church I called three of our churchmembers to go with me. After we got there and were seated, this lady went to her room and she brought a dish containing many shells, some silver and brass rings, and a smooth stone.

"I have called you, teacher," she said, "to take this devil from me. I had it since I got married, and have offered to it sacrifices of fowls, goats, and sheep. After all I have done, I do not see any good it has done for me. I have suffered the loss of children, and have been sick for a long time.

When I was told to offer another sacrifice to it, Joseph, one of your schoolboys, told me that this devil cannot help me. From past experience I believed him, and after many visits and talking to him about God and Jesus Christ, I told Joseph that I wanted to get rid of this devil, but was afraid of the consequence. He then told me to give it to you, and that nothing

would happen to me. That is why I have sent for you. Here it is."

This filled us with joy. I had a long talk with her, followed by a prayer, and then we went home with the devil. I turned the contents into our latrine, washed the devil out of the dish, and we are now making use of the dish.

If the Lord be for us, who can be against us?

Kanyadoto Mission

BY H. A. MATTHEWS

THE work in the Kanyadoto Mission has been established for many years, and some of the older Christians have been in the church for over thirty years. Therefore the Advent message is no new teaching in this part of God's vineyard. Everyone knows the Adventists. We have nearly 2,000 Christians and many more baptismal students preparing to enter the church. In all this we rejoice and praise God.

One question, however, has caused me great concern since I was asked to take over the work of this field. It is a difficult problem that often appears in established churches—the danger that would appear in the Laodicean church. I mean the tendency to lukewarmness. Our Christians know the truth. Some have been brought up in it from their babyhood, but many are still unfamiliar with the power of the truth. Many take no active part in the life of the church, or even show any real desire to study God's Word. I worried continually about it and even grew discouraged. In this I know I did wrong, for God's servants should never grow discouraged. When He is leading success will eventually come. So again I took courage and my brethren strengthened me with good words. I determined then that I would not allow anything to discourage me in doing the work God has given me. Discouragement means defeat. How can a discouraged leader help his people to arise and work? So with these thoughts in mind, and God's blessing, I determined to arouse the Christians of this church to action. We have prayed very earnestly that God would

guide us in this endeavour. There is still room for improvement, but a wonderful difference has come over many churchmembers. They are doing personal work among the heathen around them and are helping back-slidden Christians to take their stand again for the truth. The homes, too, are showing signs of God's influence on their hearts. At one place where they had let things go back, they have rebuilt their houses and decorated them and also put up a fine church building. It was a happy surprise to me when I visited them one day to see all this. At another church the Christians had made bricks and called me out during January to help them. It was a building forty feet by twenty feet, and we built it in three days. It did our hearts good to see the numbers coming along each morning early, singing and with cheerful faces. Here on the mission station the Christians are helping to build a school seventy-two feet by twenty feet, which will house the 150 children who come daily to school. This is all very encouraging and is having an influence on others. Many are desirous of entering the classes for further instruction in the Word of God.

We ask your earnest prayers for the work in Kanyadoto.

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