

The African Division

# OUTLOOK



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## Conditions in Europe

Our Saviour, when here upon the earth, emphasised the great importance of the unity of the church; and the apostle Paul, when writing to the Corinthian believers and comparing the church to the human body, makes this statement: "And whether one member suffer, all the members suffer with it."

Our brethren and sisters are suffering in Central Europe, and, because they are members of the same family as we are, there arises within our hearts a feeling of sympathy and desire to render assistance. This message unites in love the children of God, and because the believers in Europe are today suffering from actual hunger, we are confident that every reader of the OUTLOOK will want to contribute to the fund we are opening.

We have received a report from Elder L. H. Christian, the vice-president for the European Division, and we quote from his article:

"Conditions in Europe on the whole have changed greatly since last July. There is a dangerous undercurrent of hatred, distress, and fear. The political situation is more bewildering and uncertain than anything this world has ever seen. Some governments are trying to bring about better conditions. Many have asked if Germany would ever redeem the immense quantities of marks printed. We can now answer the question. Since early December the Government has been buying back the marks at the rate of eleven pence for one trillion paper marks. The common money in Berlin when we were there December 11 was five hundred billion mark bills. It corresponded to about five pence as it paid for two long street car rides. Gradually the gold mark is being introduced, but this makes everything yet more expensive, though an effort is made to keep down prices on the most needful articles of food. If our brethren could see these large stacks of worthless paper money and with them the long bread lines and the thin, worn, hopeless-looking faces of the mothers and children, very many of whom are tubercular, there would be few who would not help.

"We are surely grateful for the liberality shown by our dear brethren across the sea. We cannot express in words, and those living in the more favoured lands cannot know, what these gifts mean over here, for if we do not get help this winter we will come into such destitution as one shudders to think of. Our believers in the other lands of Northern and Western Europe are giving and gathering money and clothes for the needy in Germany and the East. One of our French brethren came over seventy miles to see us last week. He said: 'We Adventists are all as one as Jesus said in John 17. We love our people in Germany. They are our brethren and sisters. We are all denying ourselves and giving to help them. I came to ask you to let all our French churches get a chance to help.'

"There is one other beautiful light in the darkness. That is that hundreds and thousands of people are accepting the gospel. They are good Adventists too. We gained more members the third quarter of this year than ever in our history, so that our membership now is about 70,000. Our brethren stated that in spite of these untoward conditions not one meeting had been closed, but our ministers had crowded houses to all their lectures. In a certain specially important meeting, the owner of the hall where it was to be would not accept paper marks, so the people, poor as they are, gathered and paid him three hundred pounds of potatoes for the hall that one Sabbath. To cover this the brethren collected five hundred and nine billion paper marks, about twelve cents, fifty silver pfennings from before the war, and others had a few foreign coins. But they were bound not to give up the meeting even if they lost their potatoes, though that is about all the food they have.

"God has a care over His work. In some places there is heavy opposition and real persecution. One of our ministers was visiting a place where they had meetings in a private house. Just as the service was beginning, a mob surrounded the building shouting that they would kill him. Through a little opening in

**"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto Me"**

the ceiling he crawled upstairs and hid. When the mob broke in, they hunted everywhere for him, in the kitchen, even down the cellar, but never thought of the dark little attic. When the leader of the mob came home after giving up trying to find this minister, his three cows had been killed by lightning. This led the people to think that maybe the minister they wanted to kill was a good man and that God was punishing them. They had a change of heart and now wanted to hear the truth.

"We are writing this article to ask our brethren in the African Division to give as liberally as they can and just as soon as possible to the European Relief Fund now being raised. But we also wanted to add these last words showing that while things are difficult, the Lord has not forsaken us and the honest in heart are finding their way to Christ. We believe that many across the sea will help their native brethren, and we ask those who will and can to do so *at once*. All funds should be sent to the African Division Conference, Grove Avenue, Claremont, Cape."

W. B. C.

### European Relief Fund

Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Ingle .....	£20	0	0
Inasmuch .....	5	0	0
A. W. Staples, Snr. ....	2	10	0
Mrs. J. du Toit .....	2	10	0
W. H. Branson .....	2	0	0
J. W. MacNeil .....	2	0	0
W. B. Commin .....	2	0	0
L. E. Biggs .....	1	0	0
W. C. Flaiz .....	1	0	0
G. A. Ellingworth .....	1	0	0
T. M. French .....	1	0	0
Miss P. E. Willmore .....	1	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Kassebaum .....	1	0	0
A. W. Tickton .....	1	0	0
Mrs. M. K. Page .....	1	0	0
P. W. Willmore .....	1	0	0
Received to date .....	£45	0	0

"Jesus knows every scar of sacrifice you bear, and loves it, for it tells Him of your love. He knows the meaning of scars, because of His own. The marks of sacrifice cement our friendship with Him."

### Some Medical Suggestions for Our Workers—4

THE effects of the direct rays of the sun on the human body are very marked. The sun has wonderful power either for good or bad, depending largely on the individual and the way the rays are applied. Medical science has made wonderful advance in recent years. Research workers have been giving their lives, and millions of pounds have been spent, to force nature to yield up some of her secrets. All this has been done with the idea of benefitting the human race, prolonging life, and increasing general efficiency.

Along with the many other lines of research, considerable attention has been given to the effect of light,

and at the present time this subject is being investigated with ever increasing interest.

THE FINSEN LIGHT: The X-Ray and direct sunlight are perhaps the most important; at least they are demanding more special attention at the present time.

The human body with all its nerves, blood vessels, bones, muscles and special organs, is truly wonderful. David said that we are "fearfully and wonderfully made," and this is indeed the truth. How important it is then that we use every possible means of keeping it in the best working order. Fortunately, the body has a wide range of adaptability. That is, it can keep itself normal in spite of a lot of adverse influences which affect it from without. These changes are controlled automatically by the involuntary nervous system, and ordinarily need very little assistance from what is called the voluntary nervous system.

To illustrate this: The body temperature stays normally at about 98 degrees as registered by the ordinary thermometer. A man goes into a room of a temperature of 110 degrees and thinks nothing about it. The heat regulating centre in the brain immediately opens the pores, sends the blood to the surface, throws off a little perspiration, which cools the body by evaporation, and through it all the temperature remains at 98. It will not vary half a degree. Or, on the other hand, the reverse happens. The temperature drops down to zero, nature immediately counteracts it. The blood is sent internally. The pores are closed. More food is oxidised, and, through it all, the body temperature remains at exactly 98 degrees, and everything works beautifully without any thought of control from the higher or voluntary system. But should the temperature suddenly run up to 150 degrees, or drop 40 degrees below zero, it at once becomes apparent that the external influences have gone beyond the control of the involuntary system, and the brain or higher centres immediately endeavour to render assistance. If this assistance were not forthcoming, and the high temperature is allowed to continue too long by the individual not getting out of the sun or out of the hot room, the heat balancing centre gives up the struggle, the body temperature rises to say 107 degrees and the person collapses. He has what we call heat stroke, or sun stroke. His heat regulating machine is broken. If, as the result of some timely help given at the crisis, he lives, he is never the same again, and is not able to bear the heat of the sun. This is only a simple example to illustrate what we mean.

A little water is an excellent thing; too much will drown one. A little heat applied to an inflamed part will increase the blood supply and do wonders; too much will cause a blister and destroy the part. So we might increase illustrations. This is also true of the sun's rays. The body is attacked by disease in one of its many forms. Nature immediately sets up a defence. This defence varies according to the virulence of the disease, and also the vital resistance of the patient. Thus the battle wages, and either the patient recovers, and the disease is killed, or the disease keeps on and the patient dies. When the disease becomes very persistent in its nature, and is at least equal to the resistance made by the patient, it is termed chronic.

It has been found by study and experiment on the lower animal life and careful observation of the human being, that certain efforts will assist the patient to win the battle where otherwise he would certainly suffer defeat. There are a multitude of therapeutic agents, such as medicine, surgery, electricity, hydrotherapy, massage, and, in more recent years, light has been found to be of great value. Take for instance the Finsen Light. When applied to certain chronic ulcers, such as tuberculosis of the skin, it causes wonderful cures. We might mention also the wonderful advances that have been made with the X-Ray.

However, these wonderful discoveries may also at times be dangerous. The hands of the early workers with the X-Ray suffered badly with these little flashes of light. Every year brings along with it some new knowledge about this wonderful light ray. There are the hard rays, the soft rays, the slanting rays and many other rays with their power to affect the body for good or bad, according to how they are used and applied. Human nature always has been and always will be the same. The early workers were delighted with their wonderful discoveries, and, though recognising they were dealing with something that was both powerful and dangerous, yet they paid little attention at that time to their personal safety. Many suffered as a result until finally a change came. We now see those working with the X-Ray having the tubes enclosed in solid lead boxes and the operator working behind heavy lead screens. We see him put on heavy lead gloves coming clear up to the elbows. There is no danger to the patient who comes in for a short exposure, but the individual who stays with it all the time has to be careful.

At the present time there is considerable agitation about the effect of the sun's rays on the human body. It has been found that under certain circumstances and in certain diseases the effect of graduated doses of sun rays have great curative power. Take for example the effect of the sun in such diseases as tuberculosis and rickets. The cures which have been reported in recent years are little short of marvellous. But, as usual, when any new simple discovery is made, there is a tendency to readily accept it, and with the result that much harm may be done.

There is a great deal yet to be learned about the effect of the sun's rays,—the direct and the indirect rays, the proper length of time for exposure, how much of the body to be exposed, and the effect of the sun's rays on the body through different colours of clothing, etc. For example, it is now known that the rays have a bad effect on a person wearing a black suit and exposed to the direct rays of the tropical sun for a considerable time. Again, a burn will result from exposing the body to the sun's rays when the person is not accustomed to it. Such a burn, aside from the discomfort and pain, may have very serious results on the internal organs, especially the kidneys. Just as the X-Ray has marked effects on the body for good or for bad, depending on the way it is applied, and the length of time, so the sun's rays affect the body. This is especially true of the direct rays of the sun in the tropics, and evidence is accumulating to show that it has a very disastrous effect in many cases. Especially is this true in Africa, where, on account of the high altitude and the clear atmosphere, a person

feels exhilarated and pays very little attention to the sun until the harm is done.

The effect seems to be largely upon the nervous system. The nerve power is gradually but slowly exhausted, and sooner or later the person, who does not take the proper precautions, suffers. If too long an exposure has been given with the X-Ray the damage is apparent almost immediately, and so it is with the sun. If a person over-exerts himself on too hot a day, his body becomes over-heated. The heat regulating centre in the brain is over-taxed and sun stroke results.

The large majority of folks though fairly careful, realising to a certain extent the danger of the sun, are constantly over-exposing themselves, so that they are gradually but surely undermining their health and wasting their vital nerve energy. A doctor in charge of a missionary society in the mission field recently reported that he was having a lot of trouble with some of his workers along this line, and this nerve condition was developing until it was assuming serious proportions. Unless systematic and proper precautions are taken, our workers who go into the interior will have trouble in this direction, and will have to leave, when they might have remained as efficient workers.

The sad part is that the stronger the individual, the less danger he sees. He has never had to be especially careful, and therefore takes more chances, and thus is the sooner overcome by this irresistible force.

Those with long experience advise us to go slowly, and keep out of the sun, and this is the only solution. I once heard one of the best professors in London say that the combined experience of a community was more important than any laboratory test. The combined experience of many communities tells us that it is best to stay completely out of the sun in the tropics from 11 A.M. until 3.30 P.M., and I believe if this rule were followed absolutely, that very little nerve trouble would develop among our workers. This does not mean nearly all the time, but *all* the time.

With a mild X-Ray burn, one does not feel any effect at all for weeks, but sooner or later, slowly but surely, the effects are felt. And it is the same with the sun. When people take proper care of themselves, they can live in the tropics for years in excellent health; but when they are not careful, sooner or later they break down, and suffer from almost complete nerve exhaustion.

A professor from India was once lecturing to some prospective young missionaries in America, and was asked by the Dean of the College what he would tell the students if he could make only one statement. His answer was quick and decisive: "Beware of the sun." Elder W. H. Anderson was one of that group. He heard the lecture and adopted the motto, and for more than a quarter of a century has been faithfully putting it into effect.

If our workers living in the tropics will only realise the danger of over-exertion in the sun, and will constantly sleep under nets, screen their houses properly, drink only boiled water, and take quinine when necessary, we will have largely solved many of the difficult problems now facing our work.

JOHN REITH, M. D.

## A Week of Sacrifice

March 15-22

At the time of the recent Autumn Council, the General Conference Committee found itself faced with a million pound budget from the fields for 1924, all of which was necessary. Our world-wide mission work must be carried on and properly advanced into new fields, and yet they had only a little more than half a million with which to meet it.

The half million has been voted to the fields, but the Committee feels that more should be done, and, as a means of increasing the amount available for this purpose, our labourers and laity throughout the world have been requested to observe a Week of Sacrifice. The date set for this Division is March 15-22.

The General Conference appeals to us all to make a special offering on Sabbath, March 22, equal to one week's income, and this will be used to make up the shortage for our missions throughout the world.

This call is for an *extra sacrifice* on our part above the regular donations made weekly through the Sabbath school, etc. We are in a special crisis, and only a larger sacrifice than usual will enable us to meet it. I am sure we can count on all our labourers and believers in Africa to do their full part.

W. H. BRANSON.



## Guests of Abyssinian Royalty

VESTED with special interest in the history of missions, as the home of the Queen of Sheba in the days of Solomon, the country to which the eunuch, baptised by Philip, carried the gospel of a crucified and risen Saviour, a stronghold of early Christianity, but cut off from Europe by the invasion of the Saracens along northern Africa, alone among the portions of Africa unconquered by European nations, ruled over today, according to their tradition by a direct descendant of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, Abyssinia is today opening her gates to the message in which we have a special interest.

The supreme head of the government of Abyssinia is the Empress. She owns all the land and has the power of life and death over every person in the kingdom. Her word is the supreme law. However, Prince Tafari, the Regent, is the real acting head of the government. He has said recently, as quoted by a correspondent of *Asia*:

"I know that if this empire must continue to exist, there are many things which must change. Abyssinia must learn the ways of modern civilisation. We must have progress. And to gain this we must educate our people. That is my aim."

In harmony with this progressive policy the Prince is recognising the value of missions, as an aid to progress. He recently gave to our mission work a donation of £200. A few days later, as related in a letter from Mrs. V. E. Toppenberg, a sister of Mrs. J. G. Slate, he sent an invitation to the missionaries in the capital to dine with him. Mrs. Toppenberg writes interestingly from Addis Abeba of their attendance at this function:

"It is unheard of in this country for the king to recognise mission people, and we are so thankful that

we have entered the country in time so that our mission could be represented. There were twelve of us, four from our mission, six from the Swedish Mission, and Dr. Lambie and his wife. When we arrived the other guests were there. The king was sitting on a fine couch. We first went to greet the king, and then the others.

"We soon went to the dining room and had a fine dinner. I have never before in all my life eaten with such fine things as we had there. The knives, forks, and spoons, were of gold, and the dishes were white with heavy gold edges, each bearing a gilt monogram. The glassware was simply grand. It rang like bells. They must have a good cook, as everything tasted good. First there was a relish, then soup, next fish with peas and carrots, then asparagus, then roast with potatoes and salad.

"After this course a paper was brought to the king, and he handed one translated into English to Dr. Lambie. We all rose while the king read his letter, thanking the missionaries for what they were doing and expressing his pleasure at seeing us, etc. After this Dr. Lambie read his copy in English, and we drank to that (only orangeade, as he already knew that missionaries do not drink). Pastor Erickson spoke, and we drank again to that. Dr. Lambie also spoke for a few minutes.

"After the speech making, we were seated again in our elegant chairs and had our desert of cake and a fruit mixture with cream on it. It was very good. We went back to the large sitting room where coffee was served, and after talking together a little we went home.

"We are so thankful at this indication that the doors are opening a little for us. We know that the priests were not pleased, but they are losing their absolute power here in the provinces. We hope that we may do some good here and see souls saved."



## Sabbath Service, March 15

OUR churches have by now taken good hold of the plan of the special service once a quarter to study the needs of the mission field, and to have a "squaring-up" day. It is by these regular and systematic efforts that we can expect to reach the mission offerings goal.

The programme prepared for March 15 aims to better acquaint our members with conditions as they are found in different parts of the Master's vineyard. The Lord has promised to show forth to the ends of the earth His salvation, and the article by Elder Stahl tells of God's leadings down amongst the savages of Central Peru.

The special offering is not to be taken up on March 15, but one week later so as to include the receipts from the Week of Sacrifice, March 15-22. If every member is faithful and reaches his goal, it means that every church and every conference has done so.

W. B. C.



"Not all can fill the same place in the work, but there is a place and work for all."—"*Christ's Object Lessons*," p. 301.

## A Letter

DEAR OUTLOOK READERS:

You may be interested to hear from one of the Spion Kop College students who has earned a scholarship by selling the *Sentinel* and "Crisis Series." I thank God for the help He has given me, for without it I could not have done anything. I was rather timid at first, but by faith and much prayer I gained courage and often wondered at my boldness.

My sales were as follows: 3600 *Sentinels*, 318 "Crisis" books, 40 "Freda Investigates Spiritualism," and one subscription each for the *Sentinel* and *Wachter*. I found some people who seemed pleased to get the book on Spiritualism. One gentleman, after reading "Freda," changed his views regarding Spiritualism.

I had some good experiences, and was cheered along with my work when meeting those interested in religious things. Once when approaching a gentleman the second time, I received this answer: "Yes, I'll take one; I enjoyed the last." One does not always meet such people, for there are those who want to argue against the Bible and who have no time for religion.

I greatly enjoyed my work during the vacation, and am happy to be back at Spion Kop again. I wish there were more of our young people who could be here and enjoy the many privileges to be had in a Christian institution like this.

With good wishes to all our readers,

Sincerely yours,

WINIFRED TICKTON.



## Special Offering to India

March 29, 1924

EXACTLY twelve years ago, the Sabbath school world began to send their Thirteenth Sabbath offerings to some special missionary enterprise designated by the General Conference. The offering of March 30, 1912, was sent to India. The amount was £1,576—quite the smallest of these special offerings. The largest was that of December 25, 1920, when £22,760 was given in response to a call for £14,374, thus resulting in a surplus of £8,386.

The smallest Thirteenth Sabbath offering from the Sabbath schools in this country equalled £9-9-11. It was given on the last Sabbath of 1912 and sent to South America; the largest, £310-12-3, was given September 30, 1922, and devoted to educational work in the Far East.

A natural question would be: "Does not the interest in this special offering detract from the interest in the general offerings?" With real joy your secretary is able to say that since 1912 (the first year of the special offerings plan) the European Sabbath schools of South Africa have increased their membership 163% and their twelve-Sabbath offerings 700%.

This is a reliable testimony that the law of heavenly arithmetic is "Give, and it shall be given unto you;" that "the prosperity of the home work depends largely, under God, upon the reflex influence of the evangelical work in countries afar off."—"Testimonies," Vol. VI, p. 27. Such disproportionate increase between our membership and our offerings, testi-

fies of the ever increasing practical interest in the finishing of the work in the mission fields, on the part of those who have known and loved the truth for years.

The Lord has commanded: "Look on the fields." This past quarter as Sabbath after Sabbath we have "looked" at India, have not our hearts burned within us as He talked with us of the needs of His people in that benighted land? And with what result?

MRS. A. P. TARR.

## MISSIONARY VOLUNTEER CORNER

### Isolated Young People

At the recent camp-meetings each conference passed a recommendation favouring the organisation of a conference Missionary Volunteer society for the benefit of the young people who do not have church privileges. There are a large number of young people throughout the Union who do not have the benefit of a Missionary Volunteer society. To these we should like to extend the invitation to become a corresponding member of your conference society.

If this provision appeals to you, please send your name and address to the writer at Grove Avenue, Claremont, C. P., and your name will be enrolled as a Missionary Volunteer member. A membership card will be issued, and report blanks will be sent from time to time for a report of the missionary work you are doing. We shall also pass along suggestions as to the activities of the Missionary Volunteers, and you can keep in touch with our young people's organisation throughout the Union. Send in your name today. Do not delay. Do It Now!

The writer would also be glad to receive names of young people in your community who may not be interested in our young people's work. Kindly pass on their names and addresses, and help us in getting into touch with all our young people.

T. M. FRENCH, M. V. Secretary.



### New Year's Resolutions

How about your New Year's resolutions? Are you carrying them out? If not, it is a good time to check up on them, before the year is too far along. We are now nearing the end of the first quarter of the year. It is a good time to pause and take stock of our Missionary Volunteer activities.

How about the Reading Course? Are you up to date with the books? Several sets of these excellent books were sold. No doubt many have resolved to complete the course this year. It is a good time for the leaders of Missionary Volunteer societies to inquire as to what progress is being made. Also the Bible Year: those first books of the Bible are a good place to become slack and fall behind. Do not allow your interest to lag as you wander through all the details of the sanctuary service, the blessings and curses of the law of Moses, the chronology of kings, etc. Shall we not all persevere and read the good Book through this year? It will pay. T. M. FRENCH.

## CAPE CONFERENCE

U. BENDER, *President*, Miss. O. M. WILLMORE, *Secy.-Treas*  
ADDRESS: P. O. Box 378, Port Elizabeth, C. P.

### Am I on the Square?

THIS is a good question to ask as the first Missions Rally Sabbath for 1924 draws near. This practice of squaring up once each quarter on our mission goals has been a great help to the mission work, and a blessing to many of us.

In business, we like to be known as those who give a square deal, and we are careful to maintain our reputation. Should we be less careful in this business of supplying the funds for missions? Perhaps we have not set a goal and think we are square already, but if we belong to the Lord we cannot shift the responsibility so easily as that. We have become partners with the Lord in this great business of saving souls through our mission offerings. So let us be square with the Lord.

Our mission offerings is one point where our Christian experience and money make contact. Our means are like the contact points of the electric switch. They make or break the current. May the contact be so constant and sure that it will carry the life giving current from the Lord through us to many lost souls.

U. BENDER.



### Circulating "De Wachter"

You, no doubt, have read with interest all that appeared in the last issue of the OUTLOOK concerning the campaign for *De Wachter*. We believe our people want this paper for use among the Dutch-speaking people of South Africa, and now is the time for us all to work together to give the paper a good start.

We have already suggested three plans for working for the paper. There is a fourth, which is a good one; viz: if you cannot get people to subscribe, then you subscribe for them. If you don't know to whom to send the paper, send the 2/6 to the office at 21 Chapel Street, and we will see that some one gets the paper for one year. Just think! If you send £1, the paper will be sent to eight persons, each the head of a family. Thus you will be able to reach not only eight persons twelve times per year for the small sum of £1, but these papers will be read by the families, which may average four or five persons each. Every time the paper goes out you will speak to thirty-five or forty people, and it will be the same as speaking to 400 or more a year. Now, certainly, it is worth £1 to have the opportunity of speaking the truth to 400 or more people; and then remember you are giving them more than one sermon at each meeting.

If you wish sample copies of the paper to use in this campaign, write to the Cape office, Box 378, Port Elizabeth. This is the same place to which you should send the money, made payable to the Cape Tract Society.

Yours for *De Wachter*, U. BENDER.

### With Our Isolated Believers

IT has been the writer's privilege to visit amongst some of the more isolated companies and believers of the Cape Conference. It is good to be able to pass on to the readers of the OUTLOOK an expression of the loyalty and devotion of these believers scattered abroad.

Grahamstown was visited; a number, however, were away. The fort is being loyally held, but soon we hope the prayers of the faithful remnant will be heard, and that strong help will be sent. An effort is urgently needed.

A service was held with the native church in the location. A good attendance showed quite an interest in the message. Brother Jacob M'bete, our worker there, reported the recent baptism of four souls by Brother Dübber.

At Rokeby Park, my visit was more along the lines of an "at home." On Sabbath, Brother W. H. Hurlow spoke to those assembled for the service.

The following week-end was spent at Fraser's Camp. Although the mission has been moved, it was encouraging to note that quite a nice church is still being built up by the self-sacrificing labours of Brethren C. and I. Sparrow. Quite a number gathered for the Sabbath service, and we were made to rejoice in the labours and victories still being gained at old Maranatha.

On Sunday, Brother Charles Sparrow and I drove down to the Fish River, where we found quite a large number assembled. Brother Douglas, our native worker there, was present. The testimonies borne in the after service told of the saving and keeping power of God.

Enroute to Cape Town, the journey was first broken at Miller Rail. The company here are of good courage in the Lord. A number of meetings were held and a Sabbath school was organised. The four families of believers were also personally visited over the week-end.

The next halts were at Oudtshoorn and Mossel Bay. At these places studies were held with our people. It was at Mossel Bay that I joined Elder Bender and we called at Worcester and Ceres enroute to the Union meeting in Cape Town.

After the conference, my first stop was Victoria West. A couple living at this place had previously written in to the office for literature, and now they are faithful Sabbath-keepers. As a result of having taken this step, our brother had to resign his position with the Railways. They are looking forward to another visit from a worker.

A week-end was spent at Holland Siding in Brother Murray's home. Mrs. Murray has accepted the message, and is desirous of being baptised. Brother Murray's sister also attended the meetings, and before leaving she expressed her determination to keep the Sabbath.

At Graaf Riet, Sister Dicks being away, the time was spent with Sister Williams and family, who accepted the message in Port Elizabeth. She also is awaiting baptism.

Though isolated, these have good courage. May God help and encourage them, that they may be light bearers in their communities. A. WILLARD STAPLES.



## Efforts in the Peninsula

THE efforts at Salt River and Wynberg are drawing to a close. Several in each place have taken their stand for the present day message. We know that all our people will rejoice because souls are being won for Christ's coming kingdom.

Later reports will give more definitely the results in numbers. At present the interest is still good, and the work from house to house will be continued with meetings on Sabbath and Sunday night.

Let us all pray for these workers, and the people who are studying the truth. Let us also look about us, for perhaps there is a soul near at hand hungering for the Bread of Life.

CAPE COMMITTEE.



## The Lights of Home

We are travelling on t'wards the Homeland

On roadways oft barren and steep,  
O'er mountain height, rugged and flinty,  
Through valleys where shadows lie deep.  
And oft as we wearily struggle  
Through the pitfalls and shadowy gloom,  
We pant as we scan the dim distance,  
For a glint of the lights of Home.

For it seems long since the sun in descending,

Had illumined the sky in the west;  
So long since the twilight had gathered  
Her grey wings round the pathway we pressed,  
And as night drew her mantle around us,  
Our hearts quailed and were ready to sink,  
For the pathway that opened before us  
Ran sheer on a precipice brink!  
Then each clasping the hand of his comrade  
On the steepening narrowing trail,  
Fear hampered our shuddering footsteps  
As we rent the night air with a wail:

" Watchman, what of the night?  
Say, Watchman, *what* of the night?  
We are wearied with scanning the Orient skies  
For some gleaming of dawnlight to gladden our eyes.  
More steep grows the way;  
Oft we stagger and sway  
In the blast of the fierce mountain storm,  
As we grope in the darkness for foothold secure.  
We aye tremble and shrink  
On the precipice brink,  
Lest we slip from our way and become welcome prey  
To the ravening beasts in the valley below.  
Watchman, when comes the dawn?  
Watchman, when comes the dawn?

But lo, ere the echoing cadence  
Of our sad lamentation had ceased,  
The darkness ahead shone resplendent  
As with beckoning lights to a feast.  
On our ears burst a strain of glad music,  
All afire with the welcome it brings,  
While above, and beyond, and around us  
Was a sound as the rushing of wings!

Just a glimpse, and the vision had vanished  
In the darkness so rampant with dread;  
But we each grasped the other more firmly  
With, " On, on, 'tis the Home lights ahead!"  
And a pean of praise rose triumphant  
In the place of our erstwhile sad wail,  
Re-echoing with reverberations  
The sure promise "Our God cannot fail!"  
For tho' round us night's shadows are closing  
Under lightning-cleft, storm-threatening dome,  
We'll sing to the clap of the thunder,  
" Just beyond are the lights of Home!"

J. DU TOIT, Muizenberg.

## Port Elizabeth Church

IT is some time since we passed on to the readers of the OUTLOOK a word of cheer and courage, but our time has seemed to be so fully occupied. The Port Elizabeth church appreciates the fact that the conference office is now located at this place, and we are grateful for the help and encouragement which are received from the officers and workers residing in our midst. The days and weeks seem to fly past,—prayer bands twice a week, Bible band once a week, mid-week missionary and prayer meeting, teacher's meeting, Standard of Attainment class, besides individual work such as filling the railway rack with papers, visiting the hospital and sick, etc.

On Sabbath last, we had a day of real blessing in seeking the Lord. A special service was conducted as a farewell to eight of our members who were leaving. Brother Siepman and his son Adriaan, Sister Naude, and Thomas Bender were leaving for Spion Kop College to seek a better education and preparation for the Lord's work.

Brother Siepman has been church deacon and also superintendent of the Sabbath school, and Sister Naude has been the secretary of the Missionary Volunteer Society. The church is indeed sorry to lose these faithful officers, but we are consoled by the thought that these persons are desirous of seeking a preparation for future service in the Master's cause.

The other four members expecting to leave us are Brother and Sister Priest and their two daughters.

This special Sabbath was indeed a day to be remembered. It opened with the early morning devotional and testimony meeting at 6 o'clock, which was well attended for so early an hour. The Spirit of the Lord was manifested as each submitted and surrendered to the power of God. The preaching service was much blessed as Brother Siepman gave his farewell address to the church, taking for his text Galatians 2:20. The young people's meeting in the afternoon took the form of a social and consecration service, all those leaving being members of the Missionary Volunteer society. As these go forward our prayers go with them, and we believe that God's Spirit will be with them to bless, guide and keep. There are others in our midst who are planning to go to Spion Kop in the near future.

On Sunday evening as the train steamed out, there was a good representative gathering on the platform to bid farewell to this first contingent from the Port Elizabeth church. They all looked very happy as we bade them " God-speed."

E. W. H. JEFFREY.



## Mission Offerings Goal

THE offerings for the past year have been excellent; but we are commencing another year, and it will entirely depend upon the individual church members to make the record for 1924 the best that we have ever had. We are confident that no church or company will feel satisfied to rest short of its appointed task. The secret of entire success rests upon individual effort. Will you do your part?

## THE AFRICAN DIVISION OUTLOOK

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 MISS P. E. WILLMORE, ..... Asst. Editor  
 Grove Avenue, Claremont, Cape

### General News Notes

MISS IRENE HONEY has returned to the Sanitarium and joined the nursing staff.

UNTIL further notice, Elder G. W. Shone's postal address is: P. O. Aliwal North, C. P.

WORD comes that Brother A. F. Tarr had a sudden attack of appendicitis, and underwent an operation in a hospital at Johannesburg.

Mrs. A. C. LEBUTT and little boy, after a few month's stay at the Sanitarium, returned a few days ago to Elizabethville, Belgian Congo.

BROTHER J. D. BAKER arrived last Sabbath from Portuguese West. Brother Baker is looking well, and reports favourably on the prospects of our new mission in Angola.

BROTHER BILLES, while attending to a patient at the Sanitarium the other day, had the misfortune to slip and break his leg. We hope Brother Billes has a speedy recovery.

BROTHER S. J. STEVENSON, until recently in charge of our Indian work at Durban, is now looking after the canvassing work in the Eastern Province and in the Orange Free State.

RECENTLY, Elder W. H. Anderson underwent an operation for his eye. He is in the Johannesburg General Hospital, and expects to be there for several weeks. We trust that the operation will prove a complete success.



### Doodbericht

JACOBUS GERHARDUS JOHANNES MIENIE, ontslapen in de Heer op de 12de Januarie 1924, te Hopefield, Transvaal, in de ouderdom van 63 jaar, 3 maanden en 7 dagen, na een ziekbed van 8 dagen. Broeder Mienie wist een maand van tevoren dat hij moest gaan rusten in het stof der aarde, en begeerde om op de plaats Doornpoort te rusten bij de andere ontslapen heiligen, die vroeger gestorven waren, om ook met hen op te staan in de opstanding der rechtvaardigen.

Op de eerste Januarie was de overledene hier, en heeft zijn plekje, waar hij rusten wilde, zelf uitgekozen.

Broeder Mienie is in de Zalige Hoop heengegaan van binnenkort zijn achtergelatenen te ontmoeten in heerlijkheid.

Hij laat een weduwe en twee kinderen na om zijn heengaan te betreuren.

J. C. BREEDT.

## Two New Books

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### STRAIGHTENING OUT MRS. PERKINS

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