



Chairman's Report
Rendered at the Third Biennial Council
of the African Division Conference
of Seventh-day Adventists
at Bulawayo, on June 14, 1925

At this time, when some who have gone out from us, are raising a false issue by declaring that the remnant church constitutes Babylon and is in a state of apostasy from God, it is indeed refreshing to stop for a few moments and recount the evidences of God's leadership among this people. It is comforting indeed to know that God has not forsaken His people. While we would not glory in anything that the human instruments have done, for at best we are unprofitable servants, yet it is right that we should rejoice when lost men and women are born into the kingdom of God. Even the angels do so, for, "There is more joy in the presence of the angels over one sinner that repenteth than over ninety and nine just persons that need no repentance."

Surely then, we have abundant cause for rejoicing today for, as we look back over the two years that have elapsed since our last Division Council, we find that 2,120 persons have been baptized into the faith of the Third Angel's Message in this field, and that 1,367

others have been won to the Truth, but who have not yet been sufficiently instructed to receive baptism. This gives us a total of 3,487 new converts to the Message, most of whom, two years ago, were groping in the darkness of heathenism. If, therefore, the angels rejoice over one sinner who repents, we should greatly rejoice over nearly 3,500 who have chosen to go with us to the kingdom of God.

MEMBERSHIP

The net gain in membership for the two-year period is 1,482. Of these, 274 are Europeans and 1,208 are natives.

For the past quadrennial period, which began at the time of our first Division Council in January, 1921, and which closed December 31, 1924, the net gain in membership is 3,200, or more than double what it was at the beginning of the period. For the same period, the gain in total adherents, including unbaptized believers, is 7,282.

The membership by years for the past eight years has been as follows:

YEAR	WHITE	NATIVE	TOTAL MEMBERS	TOTAL ADHERENTS
1917	968	987	1955	2119
1918	918	1249	2167	2851
1919	953	1430	2383	2983
1920	989	1716	2705	3329
1921	1119	2120	3239	4849
1922	1244	3159	4423	7773
1923	1348	3653	5001	9245
1924	1538	4367	5905	10611

TO THOSE WHO HAVE PASSED AWAY

We wish to pause to mention in loving memory, some of our comrades who have fallen in the fight since our last Division Council. These are: Elder A. P. Pond, Elder Groenewald, Mrs. E. M. Howard, Mrs. W. L. Davy, Mrs. Cyril Sparrow.

We wish to assure the families of those faithful workers, who now rest from their labours, of our sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

TITHE RECEIPTS

The tithe received during the biennial period amounted to £25,905-11-4. This represents a gain of £2,817-8-2 over the previous biennial term.

MISSION OFFERINGS

One of the most encouraging features of the work in this field, has been the splendid increase in mission offerings during the past five years, since the Division was organized. By years, beginning with 1917, the income has been as follows:

1917	£1193	19	10	1921	£4653	7	5
1918	1560	14	4	1922	6096	10	11
1919	2043	18	0	1923	9108	13	3
1920	3964	19	3	1924	9412	4	3

Some time ago, the Division adopted for its European membership the goal of 2/6 per week for missions, and it gives us much satisfaction to know that this goal has been reached during both the years of the biennial period just closed. Thus we have taken our place alongside our foremost conferences in other parts of the world in bearing our full share of the burden of financing our world-wide mission work. As soon as the Mission Board finds it necessary to recommend a new goal, the African Division will be among the first to adopt it and endeavour to reach it.

It is also encouraging to see our native believers annually increasing their offerings, and learning to shoulder more of the burden of giving the gospel to those who have not yet heard.

The income from this department to our mission funds has been as follows:

1921	£376	11	7	1923	806	16	4
1922	851	5	9	1924	856	18	7

We believe, however, that our native members should be encouraged to do far more than they are now doing along this line. The amount given per week per capita for 1924 was only 1½d, and, while we realize that the earning power of our native constituency is very small, yet we feel sure that this accomplishment does not represent their best endeavours. More and more, the burden of the work should

be rolled upon our rapidly growing native churches until their per capita gifts double several times over.

EDUCATIONAL

We have today 10,496 students enrolled in our schools. This represents an increase of 3,804 for the biennial term, and 7,150 since 1917. These are divided into the following groups:

European training college	84
European church schools	62
Mission station schools	1061
Mission out-schools	9289

Total 10,496

Next to the evangelistic work, the out-school has proved to be the most efficient agency in reaching the heathen with the Message, and we trust this work may be encouraged and extended in all parts of the field.

For a number of years, our European training college at Ladysmith, Natal, has been staggering under a load of debt, and this, together with repeated droughts causing crop failure, and the exceedingly heavy expense of operating the school in its isolated location, has placed very heavy burdens upon those who had the responsibility of its management. We are, however, pleased to report that this burden of debt, which a short time ago amounted to over £7,000, has now been provided for.

PUBLISHING

On account of continued drought and the visitation of myriads of locusts throughout the greater part of South and Central Africa, during the past two years, it has been very difficult to maintain the good record made by our Publishing department the previous biennial period. But we are pleased to report that this has been done. During the two years, the sales made by the publishing house to the fields amounted to £16,151-13-11, at retail value. This represents 31,406 subscription books and 10,521 native books placed in the homes of the people. Besides, thousands of copies of our periodicals and tracts were circulated. Of the total sales, £13,952-11-5 worth was circulated among the English and Dutch population of South Africa, and £2,199-2-6 worth among the native people in the vernacular. Several new vernacular books have been published, as well as a four-year series of Sabbath school lessons.

SABBATH SCHOOL

Sister Tarr, our Sabbath school secretary, will present an interesting report of the work of this important department. This report will show that our Sabbath school membership had reached 14,210 at December 31, 1924, which is considerably more than double the church membership and considerably in excess of the entire number of adherents, including those in the Bible classes.

The reports of our Home Missionary and Young People's departments which will be rendered by the respective secretaries, will also reveal progress during the past two years.

MEDICAL

We believe that there are wonderful possibilities before our medical work in this field, as soon as we are

properly equipped to carry it on in a more aggressive way. Dr. Kretchmar has demonstrated that the medical work is a wonderful entering wedge, when it is conducted along right lines, and we hope soon to see the work done at Kanye duplicated in many places. For nearly three years now, we have been trying to secure doctors for the Congo and Angola, but so far they have not arrived. We understand, however, that a doctor is now in England qualifying for one of these fields and that he can be expected to arrive in Africa about October. Besides this doctor, a nurse has just been secured for Angola.

Several medical missionary nurses have for years been doing a certain amount of medical work in connection with several of our leading mission stations, and this means has proved a strong factor in bringing the people, for whom they laboured, into the Truth.

Our medical institution for the Europeans, at Plumstead, Cape, has not, however, enjoyed the same degree of success as has our medical work among the native people. For several years, the patronage has been very low, with the exception of some three or four months each year during the holiday season, and this has resulted in a heavy annual deficit. The position became so serious that in 1922 the South African Union Conference requested that the Division either take over the institution or permit them to close its doors. The Division committee at the time felt that one more effort should be made to save the sanitarium, and accordingly agreed to take over the responsibility for its management.

Every possible effort was made by the board and sanitarium family to change the situation by cutting down the operating expense and increasing the patronage. Considerable money was spent in advertising, the main building was painted and papered throughout, which greatly added to its attractiveness, and operating costs were minimized as much as possible; but it seemed impossible to increase the patronage or to place the institution on a paying basis.

We cannot fully explain just why this situation should be, but it may be partly due to the frequent and unavoidable changes in physicians, and to the rapid increase in South Africa of doctors and medical institutions, making competition much keener than it was in the early days of our sanitarium work; also, it may be partly due to the exorbitant charges made by the municipality for rates, taxes, water and light, which, with the interest on the obligations and the annual depreciation, cost the institution some £1,600 per year. This amount of overhead expenses, is of course, enough to break any small institution unless it has a very heavy and regular patronage.

But we wonder whether, aside from these considerations, there may not be another and greater reason for the apparent failure the institution has made. Might not its location have had something to do with its difficulties? Earnestly desiring to know what the reason for the failure was, we have searched through the instruction given us by the Spirit of Prophecy for light and help, and in our search we have found many such statements as the following:

"The great medical institutions in our cities, called sanitariums, do but a small part of the good they might do were they located where the patients could

have the advantages of outdoor life. I have been instructed that sanitariums are to be established in many places in the country, and that the work of these institutions will greatly advance the cause of health and righteousness.

"Encourage the patients to be much in the open air. Devise plans to keep them out-of-doors, where, through nature, they can commune with God. Locate sanitariums on extensive tracts of land, where in the cultivation of the soil, patients can have opportunity for healthful, outdoor exercise.

"In the night season, I was given a view of a sanitarium in the country. The institution was not large, but it was complete. It was surrounded by beautiful trees and shrubbery, beyond which were orchards and groves. Connected with the place were gardens, in which the lady patients, when they chose, could cultivate flowers of every description, each patient selecting a special plot for which to care. Outdoor exercise in these gardens was prescribed as a part of the regular treatment.

"Light has been given me that in medical missionary work we have lost great advantages by failing to realize the need of a change in our plans in regard to the location of sanitariums. It is the Lord's will that these institutions shall be established outside the city. They should be situated in the country, in the midst of surroundings as attractive as possible. In nature—the Lord's garden—the sick will always find something to divert their attention from themselves and lift their thoughts to God."

On account of the increasing seriousness of the situation and the clear instruction from the Lord through His servant, that, where institutions cannot be operated without a heavy loss, they be closed, the sanitarium board, in council with the Division, South African Union, and Zambesi Union Mission committees, decided a few months ago to close the institution and place it on the market for sale. What steps are to be taken toward carrying on further sanitarium work in this country must be determined by the delegates attending this council.

NEW EQUIPMENT

It may be of interest to our delegates to know that during the past four years the following new equipment has been provided for the field:

Homes, 21; offices and dispensaries, 4; churches and schools, 15.

Besides these, the Sentinel Publishing Co. has been provided with new and enlarged quarters and is now thoroughly equipped as a first-class printing establishment.

NEW MISSIONS

The following new missions have been started: Kanye, Kalimbeza, Katanga, Kongola, Thekerani and Lepi.

THE TASK STILL BEFORE US

While we are very glad for what we have seen of progress and feel extremely grateful to God for His prospering hand that has been over His work in the past, yet we must not allow ourselves to feel that our task is nearly done. It is, in fact, only fairly begun.

It is estimated that Central Africa has a population of 80,000,000, and about two-thirds of this population

is found in the territory belonging to this Division. Besides these, there are another 10,000,000 in South Africa, making a total of some 63,000,000 to 65,000,000 people for whom we have been made responsible.

Large stretches of our most populous territory still remain unentered. So far as we know, not a sound of the Message has been heard in French Equatorial Africa, the western section of the Belgian Congo and Portuguese East Africa; and yet these countries represent more than half of the population of this field.

It is said that there are 543 distinct languages and 300 dialects in Africa; and about half of these, or about 421, are spoken in the African Division. At present, we are publishing in eight of these tongues and our missionaries are doing work in about seventeen others, making a total of twenty-five. But what about the other 396? Our commission is to every kindred, tongue and people, and our planning for the future should include these unwarned millions just as much as those among whom we have already established our work.

At the present time, the larger part of the native population within this Division is pagan. North Africa with a population of some 40,000,000 is largely Mohammedan, and these northern Mohammedan tribes are rapidly invading Central Africa and forming the most vigorous, antagonistic force which Christianity is meeting anywhere on earth. In summing up this situation, someone has said:

"All ranks of men are propagandists. Merchants carry the Koran and the Moslem catechism wherever they carry their merchandise. For every thirty-three natives, who become Christians, 100 become Mohammedans. The Mohammedan gain is so rapid that unless great haste is made to teach the gospel of Jesus Christ, pagan Africa will surely become Mohammedan. All experience proves that it is much harder to win men from Mohammedanism to Christianity than it is to win them from their native paganism. The shattering of Islam's political power by the war and the shrinking of its prestige gives the Christian church the crisis of a great opportunity. The Christian church would make a gigantic blunder if it should allow Mohammedanism to establish itself in Africa."

Also, Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell has said: "The Mohammedan advance in Africa is the largest missionary world problem confronting the whole church at the beginning of the twentieth century. Our most immediate and insistent duty is to give the gospel to Africa's millions, thus saving them from the Moslem faith."

Surely, if the leaders of the popular churches have reason to feel so deeply over the need for haste in the work of evangelizing Africa, Seventh-day Adventist leaders have far greater reason to feel so. One prominent religious leader recently said that the next fifty years would decide the religious future of Africa; but we know that the fate of all of Africa's millions will be decided in a much shorter time than this, and that we, who are here today in this council, will be held responsible in the judgment for the opportunities they have had, or did not have, to learn of and accept the gospel of God. We feel, therefore, that this council should give most serious study to this unfinished task which lies before us, and endeavour, not only to lay

plans to strengthen the stakes where the work is already established, but also to lengthen the cords into these great unentered fields.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In closing, we wish to place before the delegates of this council the following recommendations for your earnest consideration:

1. That in view of the extreme isolation of the Spion Kop College, and the fact that the college farm is not suitable for producing the kind of food that a European school requires, and whereas the operation of the school is thus rendered exceedingly expensive, consideration be given to the proposition of moving the school to a more favourable location as soon as sufficient funds can be raised.

2. We further suggest that a portion of the present college farm be sold, and the proceeds be applied on the purchase price of a new location, and that the rest of the farm, together with the permanent school buildings, be turned over to the South African Union mission department for use as a Union native training school.

3. We further recommend that study be given to the possibility of establishing a small sanitarium in connection with this school in order that we may carry out the following instruction given to us through the servant of God:

"Small local sanitariums are to be established in connection with our training schools. In these sanitariums, young men and young women of ability and consecration are to be gathered."

4. That, whereas an increasing number of our missionaries are compelled to come to the coast every year for rest and recuperation, we recommend that more adequate provision be made for their care while thus on furlough. We suggest the erection of a number of wooden cottages with two rooms and a kitchenette each, located at some favourable place.

We further suggest that the plot of ground, purchased jointly by our missionaries and the old South African Union Conference, situated near the Plumstead Sanitarium, be sold and the proceeds applied toward starting a fund for the erection of these cottages.

5. That our operating policy for Union and local mission fields be revised so as to provide for a native advisory council in each local field where the development of the work will warrant.

We pray that heaven's richest blessings may rest upon the delegates here assembled as they consider these and many other weighty problems that will come before them. We shall all need to pray much and work close together that we may be guided by the Spirit of God, whose work this is, and that we may not mar His work in our hands.

W. H. BRANSON.



"We hear His footsteps on the way!
Oh, work while it is called today,
Constrained by love, endued with power,
O children, in this last, last hour."

—Clara Thwaites.

Superintendent's Report of the Congo Union Mission for Two Years Ending December 31, 1924

It is more than a pleasure to meet with the workers of this Division and submit a report of the work in the Congo.

First, I wish you to take a look at the map and get an idea of the extent of territory. The Congo, as it is now, covers 927,754 square miles of territory, which is larger than the Transvaal, Cape Province, Bechuanaland, South West Protectorate, Orange Free State, Natal, Basutoland, North and South Rhodesia all put together, with 2970 square miles over. It has an estimated population of at least twenty millions, which is larger than the population of the above mentioned countries, Angola, Portuguese East and Nyasaland, with several millions to spare. The Congo is eighty times as large as the country that rules it. There are over two hundred languages and dialects spoken. Twenty-two mission societies are operating stations.

The Belgian government is putting forth every effort to develop the country by building roads, railroads, etc. They have a good line of steamers on all the main navigable rivers and lakes. These are a great advantage to the missionary in getting about the country.

About five years ago, our brethren decided to open up work in this field. A mission site of 950 acres was secured in the district of Lomami, near Mato. This was called the Songa, or Mwilambwe, mission. Brother C. Robinson was in charge of this station when it started, and Brother R. P. Robinson and family came later. A good foundation has been laid for a strong mission. The work there is among the Baluba people, and they are raw natives. Other mission societies have passed them by. It has taken some hard work to make a start, but we are beginning to see results. When the mission was opened, the railroad went only to Bukama, 107 miles from the mission. Now it has been extended to Kamino, about forty-five miles from us. The main motor road is within one and a half miles of the mission, which shows that civilization is coming our way.

We have an organized church of twenty members. Last November, I had the privilege of baptizing the first Baluba believers. There are five out-schools connected with the Songa mission. We expect to open two more soon after this meeting. Within 100 kilometres of the Songa mission, there are over 200 villages. Some of these have as many as 150 families. This gives us a thickly populated district in which to work. Two years ago, there was scarcely any interest on the part of the chiefs for schools in their villages; but things are changing and we now have several requests for teachers in this district.

At present, our committee plans to locate a doctor on this mission station. The bricks have already been burned and the poles are ready for the doctor's house, as well as for the dispensary. Brother and Sister R. P. Robinson have laboured hard in this difficult field.

Our next efforts were made in the southern section of the Congo in 1923. My wife and I arrived in Elizabethville in January and at once began to take a general survey of conditions. According to good

authority, there are over 22,000 natives living in the compounds around this place. It is one of the largest native centres in Africa. We had not been here long when boys came inquiring about the new mission and its teaching. We soon had a class of students started, and through an interpreter began to instruct them in the truths of this Message.

One of the teachers, who came over from Nyasaland, James Malinki, was asked to assist in the native work. Brother and Sister Le Butt arrived in May to help us.

In June, Elder Branson and Dr. Reith visited the Congo. A mission site was selected about seven kilometres from Elizabethville on the Star of the Congo road. This is a splendid site consisting of eighty hectares of good land, plenty of wood and water. School was opened in July and we have been greatly encouraged with the results. This is known as the Katanga mission.

When we purchased the Katanga property, we found a partly erected building. We built three rooms on to it, and Brother and Sister Le Butt lived in it until it was destroyed by fire in October, 1924.

We have a house under construction for the director. The brick work is nearly finished. This will greatly add to the comfort of Brother and Sister Schaffner, as at present they are living in two small rooms.

Our hearts are made glad to see what God has done for us at this new mission. Interests are springing up all around, and we hope to establish some strong out-schools soon. Brother Le Butt laboured hard to build up the work on this station. In 1924, we erected a school building, which is 30 ft x 60 ft and has two class rooms and a main assembly room, seating 250 people. The superintendent's office is in this building.

On account of the health of his family, Brother Le Butt had to leave the Congo. However, just before he left, we were glad to welcome Brother and Sister Schaffner. Brother Schaffner has taken hold of the work in a strong, energetic way and is building up a good training school.

The boys attending this school have, with a few exceptions, come from some mission in some other country. They came to Elizabethville to earn francs, but through our evangelistic work have found the Truth. We have sent out one evangelist and six teachers. One more will go out soon. Thirty-three have been baptized at Katanga. A number of these live in town. Some are bricklayers, printers, nurses, carpenters and clerks.

Early in 1924, we were made happy by the arrival of Brother and Sister Ferguson, of California. We had already decided to locate a new station near Kongolo, and when Elder French visited this field we pegged out the site, about twenty-eight kilometres from Kongolo on a main road. We have 500 hectares of land. The people in that district are Baluba and Ba Songe.

Brother and Sister Ferguson moved on to this new mission and built a pole and daggia home, in which they lived all through the rainy season. They are getting ready to finish the dispensary. In company with our secretary, Brother Webster, I visited this station during April this year. We found that Brother Ferguson had made an excellent start. A school building had been erected, and a school started with

twenty-three students. On Sabbath, there were forty-five out to service. A baptismal class of six has been formed. One of these had been a Mohammedan. This mission is beginning to exert an influence, as chiefs are calling for schools in their villages. A teacher and an evangelist have begun work in this district.

At the time of the visit of Elder French, we prospected a large unoccupied territory, east of the Congo River. We travelled thirty-seven days and did not see a Protestant mission, except our own in Ruanda. In the twenty-one days from Rutshuru to Kirundo, we passed through dozens of villages where there are no missions. On several occasions, chiefs begged us to open missions in their territories. Places that were open to us a year ago are now closed. I shall have to mention one place in the Tanganyika district. The government wished us to open a station in this district. A few weeks ago, I was up there and found it occupied. We must stay out now. The lines are being drawn closer all the time.

At present, we have 187 enrolled in our schools; two organized churches with a membership of fifty-seven, 128 members on probation, twenty in the hearers' class, or a total of 205 keeping the Sabbath.

A hundred European families in the Congo would not be any too many, for we could use every one to good advantage. There are excellent openings for doctors and nurses.

We are planning on placing our missions on a more self-supporting basis. We find this difficult as the government is very strict in regard to boys, who are required to work.

We are reminded of the words of the greatest foreign Missionary: "Lift up your eyes and look on the fields, for they are white already to harvest." I firmly believe, brethren, that the time has come for us to occupy this great territory. If we do, we shall see a great harvest of souls.

We appreciate the sympathy and deep interest manifested by the officers of the Division toward the work in the Congo.

Our workers are of good courage and there is a hearty spirit of co-operation. We thank God for what He has already done, and look forward to great things in the future.

E. C. BOGER.

CAPE CONFERENCE

J. F. WRIGHT, *President*, P. W. WILLMORE, *Secy.-Treas.*

ADDRESS: P. O. Box 378, Port Elizabeth, C. P.

A Visit to George

It was a real pleasure, which the writer enjoyed, to visit the new believers at George over the week-end, May 29-June 1. Here we found Brother Staples with Sister Bull earnestly carrying forward the work. The Lord has blessed the labours of those who have been connected with this effort. During the week-end I spent at George, meetings were conducted Friday night, Sabbath afternoon and Sunday night, the writer speaking at each service. Very splendid attention was given, and the Spirit of the Lord was present.

They have a Sabbath school now of about thirty-eight members. We found that these new believers had been well instructed, and that about twenty-five of them were ready to go forward in baptism. We had hoped to conduct this service Sunday afternoon at 2.30, but due to rain and cold weather, were hindered. Plans are laid, however, to take care of this matter at an early date.

We were pleased to see such a fine class of people taking hold of the Truth. Some of the best people of this little town are taking their stand, and others are seriously considering such a step. We believe that from the present outlook, with the proper work continued, a very nice church will be organized at this place in the near future. We trust that you will remember, in your prayers, the good work at George. The opposition there is growing stronger each day, but we are sure that the Lord will give us full victory.

J. F. WRIGHT.



Important Points to Remember

A SHORT time ago, it was considered that the name "Cape Tract and Missionary Society" was not altogether an appropriate one for our book depository, so it was decided to change the name to "Cape Book and Bible Society." As a result the name of our bank account has also been changed.

We take this opportunity to ask that when remittances are made to this office, those due to the Conference be made in favour of the Cape Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, and monies remitted on account of the book depository, be made payable to Cape Book and Bible Society. The conference has a separate bank account to the book department, and we will appreciate it if remittances intended for the book department are not included in a cheque made payable to the Conference for tithe and mission offerings.

We feel sure that our brethren and sisters will be glad to remember these few points and willingly comply with the request. We thank you in advance for your co-operation, which will be a help in the correct application of funds.

P. W. WILLMORE.

NATAL-TRANSVAAL CONFERENCE

B. M. HEALD, *President*

A. E. NELSON, *Secy.-Treas.*

OFFICE ADDRESS: 8 Stranack St., Maritzburg, Natal.

Activities in Our Conference

YOUR president has lately attended the third biennial session of the African Division Conference in Bulawayo, and is glad to personally report the many encouraging developments of the council. It is the consensus of opinion that it was the most constructive council ever held in the African Division. It was very providential to have Elders Spicer and Mace attending the meetings, for their counsel was very helpful. It was a great inspiration to hear our God-fearing missionaries from the hard places of Africa give living testimonies of gratitude and love. We believe it is all in the providence of God to have established a European Protestant South Africa as a base for back-

ing up African missions. Let us endeavour to make the Natal-Transvaal Conference a greater strength in supporting God's work for the lost in this dark continent.

On June 25, our European colporteurs' institute was opened in Johannesburg. Elder Mace was with us, and we believe this institute will prove a great blessing to our colporteurs in the field. On Friday night of the 26th, Elder Mace gave a stirring screen-picture lecture on the "Printing Press and the Gospel."

Sabbath, the 27th, was a high day in the Johannesburg church, and in the afternoon of that day our new native church building at Alexander Township was dedicated; also baptisms took place. Our native colporteurs' institute was opened in this new church on Sunday, the 28th.

The conference committee gathered in the Johannesburg church on June 25, and the needs of the field were considered, and plans were voted upon to advance the cause in our conference.

Final arrangements are being made for entering the Durban city campaign, and again we ask for the co-operative prayers of all in the interests of these very important evangelistic services.

We hope all are reading the "Field Tidings" and that it is proving to be a real encouragement to all who receive it.

B. M. HEALD.

CONGO MISSION FIELD

E. C. BOGER, *Superintendent*. D. A. WEBSTER, *Secy.-Treas.*

ADDRESS: *Box 250, Elizabethville, Belgian Congo.*

Katanga Institute

THE first insutute for native teachers held by our people in the Congo was opened May 4, at the Katanga mission, which is located three and a half miles east of Elizabethville. The insitute was small, but profitable for those in attendance.

In order to make the work as thorough as possible, practical demonstrations of actual work were given. Elder Boger had charge of the pastoral training class, and arranged for the boys to have charge of the opening exercises and to give some studies. On Sunday, he had them go to the compound for a meeting.

We were very glad to have Sister Robinson, from Songa, with us throughout the institute. She gave the teachers valuable instruction in methods of teaching, keeping records, reporting and making programmes. She also gave good help in the question of organizing the work in the out-schools. Her eleven years of mission experience was a strong factor in making the institute a success.

Brother Fattic gave a strong review in the fundamentals of education. In this he was assisted by Sister Robinson and the writer.

At the close of the institute, we sent out one new evangelist and two new teachers. As soon as we return from the council at Bulawayo, we plan to send out another teacher.

We are having vacation during June. Our head teacher and four of our oldest boys are holding meetings in the near-by villages and compounds. We hope

that an interest will be created so that we can have our experienced boys do follow-up work in these places on Sundays. We pray for a rich harvest of souls here in the Congo.

B. E. SHAFFNER.

ZAMBESI UNION MISSION

W. E. STRAW, *Supt.*

LLOYD E. BIGGS, *Secy.-Treas.*

OFFICE ADDRESS: *P.O. Box 573, Bulawayo, Rhodesia*

Camp-meeting at Malamulo Mission

THE Nyasaland missions have just closed a very interesting camp-meeting season. We were happy to have with us Elder Spicer and Elder Branson, and their ministry with us was appreciated.

Malamulo believers again built a number of grass huts to house the people from places as much as a hundred miles distant. It is encouraging to see our natives tramping these distances, carrying their food for the trip and stay at Malamulo, to hear the gospel.

There were 1,481 persons gathered in the Sabbath school classes, not including children and those who were sick. Almost all of these people are Sabbath-keepers, and it does our hearts good to see how they enjoy the lessons.

An encouraging feature of the meeting was when the call was made for a reconsecration of life and funds. A sum of £38-19-3 was pledged by our native believers, many pledging 15% to 20% of a year's income. These persons are always faithful in tithe and Sabbath school offerings. At the close of the meetings, 196 were baptized, after having had two or more years' instruction.

G. A. ELLINGWORTH.

SOUTH ATLANTIC UNION

W. H. ANDERSON, *Supt.*

W. B. COMMIN, *Secy.-Treas.*

OFFICE ADDRESS: *Grove Avenue, Claremont, C. P.*

From America to Africa

It was in October of last year, that we received word that we were invited to connect with the work in Portuguese West Africa. It was almost as if a cold shower were passing over us, for we had never thought of coming to this part of the world. However, we decided to go where duty called, and so were soon making preparations to leave.

We left New York on January 24 on the S. S. "Lancasteria" of the Cunard Line, which took us to Liverpool in ten days. We thought we had come to a foreign country when we arrived in England; but upon reaching Portugal the conditions in England seemed better to us than conditions in America had ever seemed to us.

We stayed six weeks in Lisbon to get a little start in the Portuguese language and to get somewhat acquainted with Portuguese customs. I secured a teacher, but soon afterward took ill and was confined to bed for almost three weeks.

While in bed, word was received from Elder Anderson that we should leave Lisbon on the S. S. "Tanganyika" on March 30, so as to reach Africa in time to go to the Division Council in Bulawayo.

THE AFRICAN DIVISION OUTLOOK

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 Grove Avenue, Claremont, Cape

After a very delightful journey of two and a half weeks on the S. S. "Tanganyika," we arrived in Lobito Bay, Angola, on the 15th of March. We were met there by Elder Baker, and were soon told that the trip to Bulawayo was most likely out of the question on account of the late, rainy season.

We are now in Lepi getting ready to go to Lunda to take charge of the work there. We are anxiously waiting for word that carriers are ready at Silva Porta to take Brother Bredenkamp with his family and myself to our new field of labour. We shall be glad when we are able to make a start with the buildings.

We were disappointed not to be able to attend the council meeting at Bulawayo, and to become acquainted with the workers throughout the field, but we believe that we shall enjoy our work here and hope to be the means of saving many of the poor heathen, who are still in complete darkness.

D. P. HARDER.



General News

ON Sunday night, June 14, Elder Spicer spoke at the Bulawayo church. Special music was rendered by some of the members of the Bulawayo orchestra. The church was crowded to the door.

WHILE Elder E. C. Boger, the superintendent of the Congo Union Mission was visiting South Rhodesia lately, he was able to select two native teachers able to speak the Swahili for the work in the Congo.

OUR readers will be sorry to learn that Catherine Lynch, who was obliged to leave Spion Kop on account of her health, has been operated on for appendicitis, at Bloemfontein. We are pleased to report that she is doing as well as can be expected.

A FEW days ago, Elder Spicer received a cable urging that he definitely plan to attend the council meeting of the European Division to be held in a few weeks' time. Brethren Spicer and Mace are booked to sail from Cape Town on the "Balmoral Castle," July 3.

WE were pleased to receive, a few days ago, a copy of the first issue of "The Cape Visitor." We understand that this news letter will be published occasionally by the officers in the Cape Conference, and we trust that it will bring encouragement and cheer to the members of the Cape Conference to be kept in close touch with the work of their conference.

ON Wednesday night, June 17, Elder Mace gave a stereopticon lecture at the Bulawayo church. Our workers from the mission fields enjoyed having the privilege of seeing pictures of our publishing houses over the world, and we were made to realize the growth of the Publishing department of this denomination since the early days of the Message.

ON the first Sabbath, during the time of the conventions being held at the Bulawayo church, Elder Branson preached at the morning hour, using as his text, "Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it." At the afternoon service, Elder G. A. Ellingworth spoke of the progress of the work in the Nyasaland field, and it encouraged us, as we realized how God is blessing His work in the mission field.



Notice

AT the request of Brother H. Bakkerus, of Cyferfontein 963, P. O. Boons, Via Krugersdorp, Tvl., we insert the following notice:

A brother in possession of a span of oxen, wagon and farm implements, and who may desire to work lands, 250 acres in extent, on the half-share basis, is kindly invited to communicate with Brother Bakkerus. On the farm there is a stone building which will become vacant next September, and which could be occupied. The soil is excellent for all kinds of crops.

A coloured or native brother, with a small family, is offered work in Brother Bakkerus' orchards on conditions that can be agreed upon.



Requests for Employment

BROTHER J. P. VILJOEN, at present with address at Hillenhoff, P. B. Erundu, Via Kalkveld, South West Africa, is anxious to communicate with an Adventist family to engage in any kind of work that may be offered him. Anyone interested will please write direct to Brother Viljoen.

A SISTER seeks employment with fellow believers as matron, companion-help, or in some capacity where she can be helpful in return for board and small salary. Has a knowledge of typing, having taught that subject for nine years.

Reply: (Miss) S. Pearse, "Kismet," Longhope, C. P.

Obituary

KALAKA.—Samuel Kalaka passed away peacefully at the age of twenty-two years, at Emmanuel mission on the 24th of May. He accepted the Truth and was baptized in 1920. Since that time, he was a member of Emmanuel mission church. He had chest trouble. During his illness, he committed many verses to memory. His life was a good example to all the young men on the mission. The funeral service was conducted by Brother Xaba, who spoke of the blessed hope and the soon coming resurrection.

M. D. KALAKA.
