

The Advent Survey

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

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God Has Done Great Things

BY L. H. CHRISTIAN

"THOU shalt remember all the ways which the Lord thy God led thee." Deut. 8:2, 3. Those who study the beginning of the Baltic States after the War and the experience of God's children there during these years will recognize that the above words are true. When we remember conditions in other parts of Eastern Europe, we cannot but feel that God in His mercy has had His hand over these lands of the Baltic Union. Before the War they were under the iron heel of the Czar's Government. There was no liberty for Gospel work. But now there is freedom and a growing prosperity. They are new countries. Estonia declared independence on November 28, 1917; Latvia on January 12, 1918, and Lithuania on February 16, 1918. They are small countries, but they may be destined to play a large rôle in future events.

It was in the autumn of 1920 that the writer, together with Brother J. C. Raft, first visited the conferences of the Baltic field. We shall never forget what we then found. These little nations, and with them our Advent believers, had come through wars, revolutions, massacres, and in some places, the plague. They had suffered greatly. Then, too, some false brethren had come in and done much harm. But there was a group of devoted, God-fearing ministers and faithful churches, who, during the dark years of the War, had been loyal to the Advent

cause. In 1920 the conferences of the Baltic Union joined the Scandinavian Union. But all of us felt that they should be a separate union, and so on October 1, 1923, the present Baltic Union began. D. N. Wall was the first president. The Lord has done great things in that field. In 1920 the membership of Latvia was 1,176, to-day it is 2,485. Then there were 556 members in Estonia, now there are 1,463. We had in 1920 but forty-seven members in Lithuania, where we at present have 244. Ten years ago we counted only eighteen workers, including colporteurs, in the three Baltic States, while we have to-

day a group of ninety-nine loyal, faithful labourers. Then there are now three publishing houses, a good school, and other facilities.

The General Conference has taken a great interest in the Baltic Union and has tried in every way possible to support the work. We are especially grateful for what we have seen of the work in the past two years. The spirit of evangelism and soul-winning that we find promises well for the future. God wants us to plan on much larger things. In Lithuania the work began later and at first went slowly, but now it has a good start. The prospects for our work in all the Baltic Union are indeed very bright as our readers will see by this number of the SURVEY.

The Baltic Union

BY T. T. BABIENCO, PRESIDENT

THE Baltic Union Conference includes three republics (Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia), has over five million people, and is divided into three conferences and one mission field. The work is carried on in five languages—Lithuanian, Latvian, Estonian, German, and Russian. This territory was once a part of great Russia, but in 1918 was divided into three independent states. The people worked hard to build up this much-torn section after the Great War. They are poor but very industrious and progressive. During the short time of their independence the countries

have experienced a very great change. Schools have been built, the health work has been established, and industry has developed.

Our strongest work is in Latvia. Here we have three conferences, our union school with three departments—Latvian, Estonian, and Russian, our largest publishing house, and the largest constituency of members. The Estonian Conference has over 1,400 members and one publishing house. The work is progressing well there considering that we have not many workers.

Lithuania is our mission field.

The work among these people was started only about four years ago. We have two Lithuanian churches, the rest being German, as the German work is older and stronger. We have now printed literature in the Lithuanian language and have begun a strong work with this. This country is very strongly Roman Catholic, which makes the work difficult.

The Union has ninety-nine workers, including eighteen ordained ministers, twelve licentiates, twenty-nine carrying missionary credentials, and forty-seven colporteurs. During the year 1930, 374 souls were baptized. Our tithe reached more than \$29,000, almost \$19,000 were given to missions,

and over \$20,000 worth of literature was sold.

This year we have a large programme; every man is to win many souls and every colporteur is to sell much literature. We are facing a very hard year financially. Many of our people are out of work; the countries are poor but we are looking to God for help and guidance. We need more workers; we must have two Russian workers and one German, but they are not available. We have a large field for them. Our workers are all of good courage and are working very hard. Pray for the success of the Lord's work in the Baltics.

large sections—and some places with over 1,000 inhabitants—are untouched. We feel, therefore, that we should bend our energies towards the work in the country, where one can hope for a rich harvest. The work is, up to the present, concentrated upon the Estonians, who constitute the greater part of the population. Besides the Estonians, however, there are Russians, Germans, Swedes, etc. The Russians, especially, have been neglected and practically nothing has been done for them as yet. For the first time this winter our Union President, Brother T. T. Babienco, held lectures in Tallinn in Russian which were translated into Estonian. The meetings were well attended and among the visitors were also many Russians. We have absolute need of a Russian worker who could labour in the various places along the Russian border and also in the principal towns. These darkened, deceived people wait for the light of the truth which will open to them a new world.

To be able to bring the work to a close we should have still more labourers but we cannot employ them because of lack of means. With every passing year the work becomes more difficult. The stream of atheism is gathering impetus and threatens to swallow the whole population. Catholicism also spreads systematically. The people are poor and are still suffering from the effects of war, revolution, and foreign government, besides the present worldwide economic crisis.

The members are doing their part in spreading the message. The Harvest Ingathering rose from \$70 in 1924 to \$2,984 in 1930. Other offerings have also increased. The circulation of our literature is difficult on account of lack of territory and population.

We place our confidence in the Lord and we want, in the name of Prince Emmanuel, to continue the fight to a victorious finish. We believe firmly that the Lord leads His work in Estonia. In the blessed eternity we hope to be able to meet many souls who have been redeemed from our land.

The Advent Message in Estonia

BY E. NEY, PRESIDENT

It is an encouraging thought that the Lord does not respect some people above others, which is often the case with mankind. It is the influential people who have a voice in international questions and occupy the most privileged positions. There is not the same interest for the small nations. There are many people, even among the educated, who do not even know that such a land as Estonia exists, let alone anything about it. The Lord, however, has not forgotten this land and does not have less respect for this than for the more prominent countries. The rays of the last message of mercy have pierced the darkness to the shores of the Baltic Sea, where Estonia lies, and through its power many souls have been saved.

The Advent message began to take root in the year 1897, when Brethren Löbsack and Perk came to Tallinn, the principal city of Estonia. The first baptized sister is still with us, at the age of seventy-four. Under the Russian Government the work had to fight through many difficulties and much opposition. Public meetings were not allowed, for the Adventists were not recognized by the Government. Often the meetings were

held in secret for fear of the police. Some of the workers and churchmembers were arrested and sent to Siberia. Since the war of independence with Russia in 1918 to 1920, Estonia, as an independent republic, has had full religious liberty and the church is separated from the state. Through this the Lord has given a splendid opportunity for spreading the truth.

In spite of the opposition of the Government and the priests in the Russian time, in spite of various false reformations which took part of the church membership, the work has grown and strengthened. Now we have three church buildings and a membership of 1,463. For every 750 inhabitants of the land there is one Adventist, a proportion that is seen in few countries. We have eleven ministers and Bible-workers, eighteen colporteurs, and two office workers. The Lord has, through His grace, allowed us to preach the message in all the towns (except one) which have a population of 3,000 or over, and smaller or larger churches have sprung up which witness to the power of the Gospel.

There is still much work to be done in the country, where quite

The Riga Conference

BY H. LINDE, PRESIDENT

"BLESSED be the Lord, Who daily loadeth us with benefits, even the God of our salvation." Psa. 68:19.

The territory of the Riga Conference comprises an area of 6,667.9 square kilometres, with a population of 465,533. This conference, which was organized in January, 1929, with 858 members and seven churches, after two years' work, is represented to-day by fourteen churches and companies, and 1,013 members. The head-quarters of the conference is in Riga, the main town of the Latvian republic. This town has an area of 204.6 square kilometres, with a population of 377,914, divided as follows: Latvians, 227,842; Germans, 44,015; Russians, 34,447; Poles, 16,000; Jews, 42,105; Estonians, 2,443; Lithuanians, 6,817; and various other nationalities, 3,361.

In Riga we have four Lettish churches with a membership of 570, two German churches with 194 members, and one Russian church with sixty-three members. The remaining seven groups with their 186 members act as a bulwark on the border of the conference and hold high the banner of the threefold message among the people of the country.

In the summer of 1930 we conducted, for the first time, tent work in the suburbs of Riga. Five lectures per week were held for a period of three months. The interest was more than our expectations, so that the work was not only profitable financially, but we were also able to close with a baptism of sixteen souls who had given themselves to God to follow His commandments. This summer also, God willing, we shall begin tent work on the first of June, and hope for God's help and blessing.

The evangelistic work in the conference is carried on in three languages, German, Russian, and Latvian, and for this work we have one ordained minister, two licentiates, and three Bible-workers. The public work was done this winter in six places. Three workers were engaged in giving public lectures

and three with Bible-work. Each of the three ministers held five lectures per week, besides doing what he could in Bible-work. During the first quarter of the year we baptized nine souls, and are now preparing for a larger baptism in April and May, which will show the result of the winter's work.

For the seven groups we have in the town of Riga there is but one church building which lies in the centre of the town, and in which four churches hold their meetings. This condition gives us some concern, for if each church had a building of its own, or even a separate meeting-room, the work would soon show better results. The church question becomes a very urgent one when we think of the different languages represented in the town of Riga. Especially promising is the work among the Russians. Inasmuch as we have no church or separate room, and

are not able either to hire one, we are seriously considering building a church in the Russian quarter, which would serve for the Jews and Poles. The Latvian churches, which are in the outskirts of the town, are in a similar position. Because of the lack of the necessary means to get a suitable place, it is necessary to hold public meetings, as well as the Sabbath services, in rooms which do not always have the best reputation, and that is a hindrance to the success and development of the work.

God has, in spite of our unfavourable position, of unemployment, and other crises in the world, helped us wonderfully, and we have confidence in His help also in the future. The workers are of good courage, and have a spirit of unity. They look hopefully to the future, confident in the promise of the Lord, "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world." There is a good missionary spirit among our people and we stand united in the great cause of our God in these last times.

A Survey of the Courland Conference

BY A. EGLIT, PRESIDENT

THE Courland Conference, with 672 members and seven workers, was established in 1929 when the Latvian Conference was divided. The presidency of this field was taken by a minister of long experience, Brother J. Schneider. Under his leadership the work of the Lord went forward with great strides. Unfortunately, through ill-health, Brother Schneider could not continue and at the first annual conference in July, 1930, he relinquished his office. The leadership of that meeting, as well as of the conference, was entrusted to the writer.

The membership of the Courland Conference is now 826, so that in two years 209 new souls have been won. We hope soon to reach one thousand. Our workers number eight, including treasurer and colporteur leader. This small number of workers is quite insufficient for the great need of the message. But they are faithful and diligent and send good reports from their

various places of labour. They write that the meetings are well attended and that there are many honest souls who know the commandments of God and keep the Sabbath of the Lord. The colporteurs also report that they have met people who are awakened through reading our literature and wish to know more of the message. They wait for the opening of public meetings in their neighbourhood. The Macedonian cry sounds continually, "Come over and help us." Unfortunately it is impossible to do more under the existing conditions.

At present there is freedom in Latvia, but one does not know how long this will last and how much longer the people will seek after the truth of the Bible. In the country, as well as in the towns, it is evident that the people are becoming influenced by atheism. Like cancer, atheism spreads, killing the faith of the people in God and His Word. It is quite

possible that soon the dark night will come when we can no more work. Thanks be to the Lord, there are earnest workers in the Courland Conference whose joy in service and self-denial do not fail. The Lord has blessed their efforts richly.

I myself held public lectures in Mitau and in the country. On account of the impossibility of obtaining a suitable place in Mitau for a work in a wide radius, and also because the only meeting-place to which our people had access would accommodate but 150, it was necessary for me to hold my meetings in a public lecture-room. In the beginning all went well, but after a few months' work we were so much disturbed that we were forced to discontinue the lectures. These interruptions are naturally a hindrance to the work of soul-saving, but in spite of this we have not lost our courage or the Advent hope. We believe that help will come at the right time. We trust in the Lord and in His leading. We look forward to the day when we can have our own meeting-house where we can work for the public.

The Lord blesses us spiritually and in temporal ways also. Thanks and praise be to Him; He strengthens and helps His children to remain true until He shall come. He helps us to keep the missionary spirit so that we all, workers and churchmembers, can work for the Lord as long as it is day.



IN a knowledge of God, all true knowledge and real development have their source. Wherever we turn, in the physical, the mental, or the spiritual realm; in whatever we behold, apart from the blight of sin, this knowledge is revealed. Whatever line of investigation we pursue, with a sincere purpose to arrive at truth, we are brought in touch with the unseen, mighty Intelligence that is working in and through all. The mind of man is brought into communion with the mind of God, the finite with the Infinite. The effect of such communion on body and mind and soul is beyond estimate.—*Ellen G. White.*

The Livonia Conference

BY K. SUTTA, PRESIDENT

IN geographical extent, as well as in population (950,000), the Livonia Conference is the largest of the three divisions of the old Latvian Conference. Its territory is the north-eastern part of that conference, including Latgalia, the darkest and poorest of the Baltic provinces. Latgalia has the largest percentage of illiteracy of any part of Latvia. The conference spent almost twenty-five per cent of its working budget last year for the work in this part.

Until December 31, 1930, the Livonia Conference had twenty-five churches. Then the Riga circle, with the exception of a small corner in the eastern part, was added to the Riga Conference, whereby we lost three good churches with fifty-three members. We have now but four large churches, the others being fairly small. Our head-quarters are in

the old town of the knights, Wenden, with 7,500 inhabitants. The conference office consists of two rented rooms. Our working staff is a treasurer, department leader, and conference president.

Last winter our work received a severe setback, for almost every kind of transport, with the exception of the railway, was disjointed through snow. Neither colporteur work nor meetings could be pursued to any great extent because the roads were not passable.

Evangelistic work is carried on by eight labourers in various places. How many souls the Lord will give us is not yet manifest, although we already have the first-fruits of Brother Colder's labours, that is, six souls who were baptized in the Riga Church. We work in hope and confidence that the Lord will give us many dear, true souls for our hire.

The Advent Work in Lithuania

BY M. GNAEDJIN, PRESIDENT

TWELVE years ago, on February 16, 1918, in the town of Vilna, Lithuania was proclaimed an independent state. According to statistics the population on January 1, 1930, numbered 2,340,038. Of this number 1,875,306 are Lithuanians, 166,376 Jews, 117,000 Germans, 70,201 Poles, 54,756 Russians, 16,380 Letts, 4,680 white Russians, 13,388 foreigners, 22,001 Tartars, Gypsies, and others whose nationality is not given.

The religion of the land is given as 80.48 per cent Roman Catholics, 8.81 per cent Evangelistic Lutherans, 7.26 per cent Israelites, 2.53 per cent Orthodox, 0.74 per cent Reformers, 0.09 per cent other Christian religions, and 0.09 per cent non-Christians.

The territory of the Lithuanian Mission includes Great Lithuania and the Memel Territory which was detached from Germany by the Treaty of Versailles and was handed over to Lithuania in the autumn of 1922.

THE RISE OF THE ADVENT WORK

Our work began here in the

year 1920. In the month of May Brother Eduard Enseleit, at that time a preacher in Thorn in the province of Posen, took the leadership of the Lithuanian Mission. The following October the field was organized by Brother H. F. Schuberth. The first workers were two brethren sent from Germany. In December, 1920, Brother Michael Morenings went to Kovno, the principal town of Lithuania, as Bible-worker. At the end of February, 1921, Brother Michael Gnaedjin went as a licentiate to Kybartai, a border district between Lithuania and Germany. There were already a few brethren and sisters at that place who, during the War, were in Russia, and accepted the message there. Brother William Strohl, who also accepted the message in Russia during the War, laboured in Szagare, and in the course of a few months raised up a small group of Adventists.

The first annual conference meeting of the young Lithuanian Mission field was held from June

3 to 6, 1921, in the town of Memel. Two churches and three groups were represented by nine delegates. Our membership was then sixty-seven, and we had a working force of one ordained minister and three Bible-workers.

EVANGELISTIC WORK

The development of the work of soul-winning was, in the beginning, a slow process, for on account of the ignorance of the Lithuanian language, we were able to work only among the few German people. It was not until the summer of 1926 that a young Lettish brother, by the name of Johannes Oltin, a student in our seminary at Suschenhof, began to work among the Lithuanians. The Lord wonderfully helped him in a short time to learn the language of the land and as early as the summer of 1927 a group of five Lithuanian members was established in the town of Schaulen. This is now our second largest church and has a membership of thirty-five. So a Lett was the pioneer among the Lithuanians. Later, Brother Oltin began work in Kovno. The Lord blessed him there also and to-day we have a Lithuanian church of twenty members.

At the present time our field has fourteen churches and groups, of which eight are German, four Lettish, and two Lithuanian, with a total membership of 244. This would be larger by about forty if we had not, through the optative settlement, lost the members from the Memel territory to Germany and from the Lithuanian border to Latvia. During the year 1930 we received into church fellowship fifty souls through baptism and vote. We have a staff of eight workers—that is, three ordained ministers, two licensed ministers, two Bible-workers, and one colporteur.

PUBLISHING HOUSE AND LITERATURE

The first literature in the Lithuanian language was published in March, 1925. That was the book *Steps to Christ* by Mrs. E. G. White, and two tracts, *The Second Coming of Christ* and *The Fate of the Wicked*. These were printed by our Riga Publishing House. In

September of the same year a publishing house was established in Lithuania. In 1928, sixteen different tracts from eight to thirty-two pages were published. The following year the first periodical, a quarterly paper, *Dabarties Klausimai* (Present-Day Questions) was published in Lithuania, with an edition of 5,000. The third number of this paper was the "Harvest Ingathering" number. That was the very first Harvest Ingathering paper in Lithuanian.

During the years 1927 to 1929 the Sabbath-school lessons were written by hand and mimeographed. Since 1929 we have been able to prepare them on a rotary machine. In June of the same year the first Lithuanian hymnal, with eighty hymns, was published. The following April we printed a second book in the Lithuanian language under the title *The World Crisis*, with an edition of 7,000. This book is enjoying a very wide circulation.

COLPORTAGE

The colporteur work began in the year 1926. As soon as we had prepared the first Lithuanian liter-

ature a colporteur institute was held, under the leadership of Brother H. Böx. Brother A. Vogel was sent from Latvia to take charge of this branch of the work. The colporteur work developed slowly because of the scarcity of Lithuanian-speaking workers, but in spite of this difficulty, during the first five years, we were able to sell literature to the value of \$11,740.20; that is an average per year of \$2,348.02. Today Brother A. Birzgal has charge of the colporteur work. We have the highest hopes and the best prospects for the development of this branch of the work. In the past few months the paper work especially has grown.

To the glory and praise of God I will say in closing that the Advent message here, from the beginning, has enjoyed the fullest freedom. In the year 1927 our small society was recognized as a legal organization by the Government and possesses absolute freedom for the carrying out of its activities. We believe that the Lord also in this land will gather together much people for Himself.

Home Missionary and Sabbath-School Courses in the Baltic Union

BY A. JURKEVICS, DEPARTMENT SECRETARY

THIS winter we have had Home Missionary and Sabbath-school courses in forty-two of our churches. The president and department leaders in the four conferences have taken part in these. At one place in Courland, and at several of the churches in Estonia, Brethren L. F. Oswald and G. W. Lindsay were present. Brother Rose, the principal of the Advent Missions Seminary, also helped in these classes in some of the churches. Everywhere there was a good interest and a spirit of earnestness and desire to prepare for the Lord's work. Many of the members came from thirty to forty kilometres on foot in order to attend these courses. It encouraged us to see such sincerity.

The plan was to help the members to prepare themselves for the work of saving souls. For this purpose a tract entitled, *How Shall*

I Give Bible Studies? and Bible cards containing eighteen themes were printed in the Estonian and Lettish languages. The slogan, "Every member a soul-winner," was emphasized in every part of the programme, whether it concerned the Sabbath-school, the giving of Bible studies, or the circulating of literature.

These efforts have resulted in Bible-study groups, with an appointed leader, being introduced in all the churches. The members want to learn how to teach the message to their neighbours and friends, and they are entering into the work with the true Advent spirit. From the various conferences come the following reports:

Livonia Conference, Valmiera. The church elder and the young people's leader hold lectures in this town. They are well attended by

interested people. There are some families who are ready to decide for the truth.

Riga Conference, Sigulda. The elder of this church holds lantern lectures in this small town. They are well attended. The members of the church are divided into Bible-study groups and are preparing themselves in order to be able to help their elder.

Courland Conference, Saldau. An isolated brother learned how to give Bible studies. Then he prayed to God for people to whom he could give the studies. Now he

Our Seminary

BY K. ROSE, PRINCIPAL

THE Advent Missions Seminary was established in Suschenhof, near Riga, in 1923. Brother L. F. Oswald began the school with thirty-four students. The following year the number had grown noticeably, reaching more than 100. In the third year we reached the highest point with 150 students. Then came a turn and the number dropped in the sixth school year to seventy-five, at which figure it has remained. From 1923 to 1931, 307 students have attended the school. We have had four graduating classes with seventy-two candidates. The school has trained many workers who are successfully filling posts in various branches of the cause. About forty of the workers employed by the Union have come from the school. What would our Union do without it?

Our young people are very ambitious and capable of being educated, but only a few can afford to pay the fees. Therefore various departments have been organized in order to give the students an opportunity to earn their expenses. About thirty-five students work their entire way through the school. It is difficult but they manage it. We have a library of about 2,200 books, and a laboratory. This year a biology cabinet has also been added. At present the school has eleven teachers and other employees. Many will wonder why there are so many. It is necessary on account of the many languages. We must work in Lettish, Estonian, German, Russian,

and Lithuanian. We have here various nationalities, but there has always been the best spirit in the school among the students. As long as the true Advent spirit reigns there will be peace and order in the school.

Years ago the spirit of prophecy spoke of a true awakening and reformation, when thousands of members would go out to visit families and open the Bible to them. We believe we can see something of the fulfilment of this among us to-day.

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Transportation Notes

RECENT missionary movements connected with the London transportation office include the following:

From the United States

DR. BLAINE and family, after a course of medicine in Edinburgh, sailed for South Africa.

MR. AND MRS. O. FIELDS and child, to Portuguese West Africa, after some study in Portugal.

MR. AND MRS. H. D. STREVER, to India after medical studies in London.

DR. AND MRS. A. N. TONGE and family to South Africa. Doctor Tonge has been studying tropical medicine in London.

MISS M. KELLER, to take up special study at the Jewish Maternity Hospital.

MISS R. A. JOHNSON to Lisbon for language study before taking up work in Portuguese West Africa.

From South Africa

MR. AND MRS. J. BELVAIL and two daughters, to the United States.

MR. AND MRS. S. W. PALMER, and Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Grisham, to

the United States for furlough.

From England

MR. D. DANKI, a native of Abyssinia, returning after language study at Watford.

MR. AND MRS. E. G. ESSERY, to Egypt.

From Denmark

MR. AND MRS. C. JENSEN and Miss Mortensen, to Abyssinia.

From India

MRS. R. E. LOASBY, to the United States for furlough.

MR. AND MRS. L. E. ALLEN and two daughters. Mr. Allen is staying in England for some medical study, while Mrs. Allen and the girls go on to the United States.

From West Africa

MRS. J. J. HYDE, to England.
MR. F. STOKES, to England for furlough.

From East Africa

MR. E. R. WARLAND, to England for furlough.

C. H. ANSCOMBE.



With Our Missionaries

(Continued from page 7.)

adapting themselves very nobly indeed to the primitive conditions which surround them. Their first living quarters were little round mud huts with grass roofs; their first stoves were made out of petrol cans, and we did our best to make ourselves comfortable in the little mud huts by using our packing cases for tables and chairs. In this way we were able to enjoy some comfort in eating our food in the usual way. We did not have to sit cross-legged on the ground as they do in many countries, although after all there is quite a pleasure in sitting on the ground, and eating with one's fingers, as we have done many times in the Near East.

Let us remember our two missionary families as they are now battling with a new language and facing conditions which are entirely strange to them in that new part of Africa, and pray that God may abundantly bless them as they seek to carry the Gospel message to the millions of people which surround them.

With Our Missionaries

Pioneer Work in the Northern Cameroons Mission

BY W. E. READ

ON Christmas eve I bade good-bye to the fog-bound shores of Great Britain and embarked on a steamer for the West Coast of Africa. The journey took us through the dreaded Bay of Biscay, but on this occasion the sea put on its best behaviour and so we were not subjected to the unpleasant experience which so often comes to those who "go down to the sea in ships." Each day brought us nearer and nearer to the land of sunshine and genial warmth. Almost before we realized it we had discarded overcoats and winter clothing and were attired in our white or cream suits which were more fitting to the tropical climate.

One week before I sailed, Brother and Sister Bergstrom from Sweden and Brother and Sister Rost from Norway left England for Freetown. They had their tickets through to Lagos in Nigeria, the plan being for them to break their journey at Sierra Leone so as to be able to spend a week with our missionaries in that part of our mission territory. All our European workers in that field are from Scandinavia and besides giving them the opportunity of fellowship at this time, it also afforded our new missionaries an opportunity of getting acquainted, to some degree at least, with actual mission work.

Our two missionary families joined the steamer on which I travelled as we called at Freetown in Sierra Leone, and then we journeyed together until we located in the Cameroon territory. The few days we were on the steamer together were well employed in studying our plans and arrangements and also in getting a set of books opened for our mission work in that new field. After the ocean voyage, we journeyed by train about 800 miles from the coast up to Jos. Here we rested for a day or two and at the same

time made inquiries concerning transport for the remainder of the journey. We were very fortunate in securing good motor-lorries which took us safely through to our destination. From Jos we had a journey of about 650 miles over to Marwa in the Northern Cameroons. We rested several times on the way, stopping at regular rest-houses, some of which were excellent; others, however, were not so good. Still we were glad of these shelters for the night and in the morning we started quite early on our journey.

We were very fortunate in quite a number of instances on this long journey. Favours were granted to us in matter of rest-houses, transport, railway journeys, luggage, etc., which meant that we were able to effect considerable economy in the journey to our new mission field. We appreciated these kindnesses very much indeed, and especially at this time when it is so essential to economize in every particular. On the coast we were obliged to stay in hotels, but as there were five of us altogether, we were able to secure a good discount on the regular daily rate.

When we reached Maidugari in North-east Nigeria we were just 150 miles from our destination. We rested here over the week-end and at worship on Sabbath evening we were reading the thirty-fourth psalm. Verse seven made a special appeal to us and then our minds were directed to Exodus 23:20, and somehow or other this verse came to us all as a direct message from the Lord:

"Behold, I send an angel before thee, to keep thee in the way, and to bring thee into the place which I have prepared."

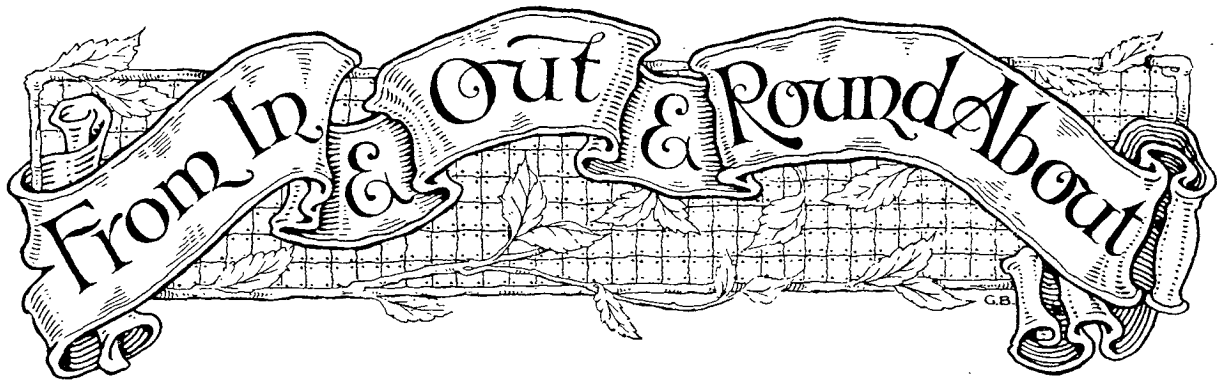
Ours was surely a venture of faith. We knew not where our definite location would be, neither did we know the officials whom we should meet, and so the Lord gave us this word of encouragement as

we were about to make our way over the border of Nigeria and enter into the Cameroons proper. The history of our work in this new mission field began on the afternoon of January 20th. Then it was that we crossed the frontier bag and baggage, and actually reached our field.

We were well received by the French officials and temporary accommodation was provided for us in a rest-house not very far from Marwa. We were granted the exclusive use of this for about two months. It was not long before definite permission was granted by the colonial authorities for us to operate as a mission society in this part of the country, and a good location was secured for our mission station. The brethren are now putting up their temporary houses built of mud with grass roofs. In the next dry season it is hoped that they will put up their permanent dwellings and so enjoy a reasonable degree of comfort in their new field of labour.

The pagans in the Northern Cameroons quite largely inhabit the mountain ranges, and consequently our mission station is located within easy reach of these people. There are thousands upon thousands of them in their little villages lining the mountain sides, which extend for many, many miles from the centre we have chosen. We spent some time in the mountains visiting the villages, preaching to the people, and endeavouring to bring relief to many who were suffering from various diseases. The Lord was certainly with us and gave us favour with the people. One is appalled as one travels in these regions and sees hundreds of thousands of villages with millions of people on every hand, the large majority of whom have never heard the name of Jesus the Saviour.

Our two missionary families are
(Continued on page 6.)



PASTOR JOHN ISAAC, who for more than eight years served as president of the Polish Union Conference, has been compelled to resign because of ill-health and he is returning to America. Brother Isaac came in while the work in Poland was small and we have greatly appreciated his faithful, unselfish service in that field. The membership has more than doubled during these years he has been in the Union. We wish him a good recovery and much of God's blessing in the homeland.

At a recent meeting of the Polish Committee, and in harmony with the recommendation from the Division Committee, Brother L. F. Oswald, the Home Missionary and Educational Secretary of the Division, was unanimously elected as president of the Polish Union Conference. We regret very much to see Brother Oswald leave the Division. God has greatly blessed his labours in these important departments. The Polish field, however, is one of the largest in Europe. The possibilities for soul winning in that country are almost unlimited. We believe that God will enable Brother and Sister Oswald to do a large work in Poland. They will live in Warsaw and in that city, too, the Union head-quarters will be located. The Polish field is indeed most fortunate in securing the services of Brother Oswald.

ONE change brings another. When Brother Isaac had to leave the Polish Union and Brother Oswald was called from the Division work to that promising field, we had to secure a man to take his large work in the Division. We are pleased to inform all our readers that Brother H. L. Rudy has been appointed by the Division as secretary of the Home Missionary

and Educational Departments. Earlier in his labours Brother Rudy had experience in departmental work. For a number of years he was principal of the Polish Training School and recently he was president of the largest conference in Poland. That field



Judge Not

*Some things seem hard to one,
Which others think so light.
I see the noonday sun
Where you find darkest night.
One man loves solitude,
Another is not alone;
Thus all possess a mood
Peculiarly their own.*

*Some seek their chief delight
In soul-inspiring art;
While others feel to write
The musings of their heart.
Each person has a mould—
Life's blue print all his own:
We STAY within the fold
And yet we LIVE alone.*

*God did not fashion man
For imitative art,
But all in His great plan
Must take their special part.
Judge not your brother, then,
Nor think it strange that he
Acts not as other men,
Nor sees as others see.*

L. H. CHRISTIAN.



will miss his constructive, efficient labours. We extend to him and his family a very hearty welcome to the Division work. All Division departmental reports and correspondence which have hitherto been sent to Brother Oswald should now be addressed to Pastor H. L. Rudy.

At a meeting of the Scandinavian Union Committee with other brethren in Skodsborg, Denmark, March 17th to 22nd, the Scandinavian Union was divided. The countries of Sweden and Fin-

land, with head-quarters at Stockholm, constitute the East Nordic Union. Pastor G. E. Nord continues there as president and Brother Erik Larsson as Union treasurer. The countries of Denmark, Norway, and Iceland with Pastor L. Munderspach as president and head-quarters at Oslo, Norway, will be the West Nordic Union. While the division of the Union has already been completed, it does not go into effect fully until July 1st this year. This new plan has been under consideration for two years or more. We are sure it will mean a much larger, more fruitful, and more spiritual work in these northern countries of this Division.

WE received such a splendid response from the Baltic Union for copy for this special issue that we still have a few good articles on hand, as well as some pictures. Look out for these in a future issue and don't miss reading them; they will interest you.

If missionaries on furlough will please notify the ADVENT SURVEY, 41 Manor Gardens, Edgware, as soon as they arrive in the homeland, and will give an address, we will see that the paper is sent to that address during the time of their furlough.

Union and Conference Secretaries, when you take on new workers in your field will you kindly send their names and addresses to the ADVENT SURVEY? Thank you.

The Advent Survey

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