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Gathering God's Dispersed in Ethiopia

BY L. H. CHRISTIAN

THE name Ethiopia is like a book aglow. Rich in legend and lore, strong and heroic in the battles for God, the story comes to us in prose and poetry, science and song, from the dim antiquity and the recent past. We read of a great queen who sought wisdom at the court of Solomon, of King Gerah the Ethiopian who came with a "host of a thousand thousand" to make war on Israel; of Tirhakah, king of Ethiopia, who joined hands with Hezekiah against Assyria; of the treasurer under Candace, queen of the Ethiopians, who visited Jerusalem to worship—and returning was baptized by the evangelist Philip. Indeed the Bible abounds in prophecies and promises about Ethiopians. For a thousand years this sturdy people stood as a bulwark against the advance of the Islamic host in Africa.

Ethiopia, or as it is now called Abyssinia, is a country of lakes and rivers, mountains, ravines, and valleys. It is possibly the most beautiful land on earth. The present emperor is an enlightened, progressive ruler—one of the greatest Africans

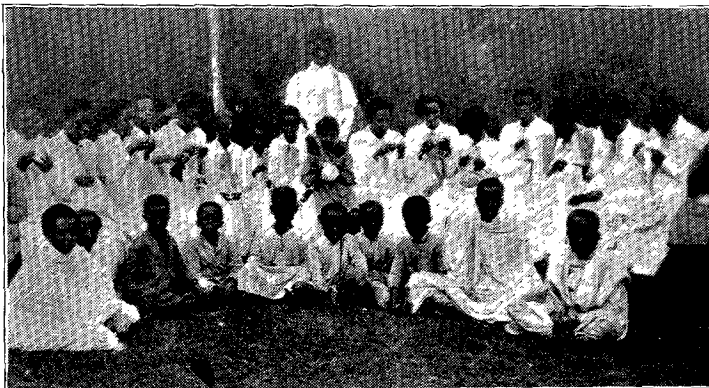
of modern times. Abyssinia is a member of the League of Nations. The emperor has this year granted his people a constitution with a parliament of two chambers. He has favoured our work in many ways.

Our first missionary in Abyssinia after the war was V. E. Toppenberg, now in Uganda. How God led him into the country and how the work began is still fresh in our minds. We have to-day in Abyssinia a whole band of faithful, noble missionaries. Our schools, though expensive, are well started and fruitful. A beginning has been made in the publishing work. The medical activities are a strong feature of our endeavours in Abyssinia. We have a well established hospital and several

dispensaries. Dr. Bergman, a most efficient medical missionary, has, by very hard work, made a promising beginning. Impressed by his very skilful work the emperor has helped to establish a hospital in Dessie of which Dr. Pural from Riga is now in charge. We have three nurses in Abyssinia—Sister Haseneder from Switzerland, Sister Hedlund from Sweden, and Sister Mortensen from Denmark. Recently the emperor promised to build a second hospital for us.

There are in Abyssinia to-day over 200 faithful members. The beginning as always has come slowly, but the promise of a large harvest is cheering. Brethren C. K. Meyers and G. A. Lindsay, who visited the field last winter, give an excellent report of the work. The great objective is to lead souls

to Christ. This must be stressed more and more. Brother M. J. Sorenson, the Union superintendent, and all his fellow-workers have set their hearts speedily to gather God's dispersed from beyond the rivers of old Ethiopia. (Zeph. 3:10.)



The sewing class at the Addis Abeba Girls' School.



A baptism at Addis Abeba.

Visiting Abyssinia

BY G. A. LINDSAY

ON the return journey from East Africa it was the privilege of Elder C. K. Meyers and the writer to visit Abyssinia. In the highlands of Africa is situated a kingdom which has, with few exceptions, an older and more continuous history than any country that exists to-day.

Abyssinia is not, strictly, a heathen land. Its people received the knowledge of God through their ancient dealings with the Hebrews. In the fourth and fifth centuries A.D. they came in contact with the Christian church. They allied themselves closely to the Coptic church of Egypt, and with it dared to defy some of the church councils on certain doctrinal subjects. Through the centuries that followed attempts were made by several European nations to enter into relations with Abyssinia. Rome seemed for a time to succeed in her mission. In 1604 she induced the reigning monarch to make formal submission to her. After thirty years, however, the Jesuits were expelled from the land.

The doors of Abyssinia swung open for missionaries about 100 years ago, but the difficulties and obstacles were many. Missionaries were cast into prison and some remained there for four and

a half years. The Church of Abyssinia, with its monks and priests, were so ignorant of the way of salvation that it was hard for the early pioneers to discover any common ground of contact.

It is really not until the beginning of the present century that we can count on any established missions in Abyssinia. It is a difficult field. Although several missionary societies have laboured there for several decades there were, according to statistical reports, only 1,000 Protestant Christians in Abyssinia in 1927. Some societies are working to lift the Abyssinian church by means of education only and have organized schools in many places.

Ten years ago, the Advent message first reached Abyssinia. Comparing the fruit of the labour of our missionaries with that of other societies, we can truly say that God has indeed blessed our work there.

OPENING PROVIDENCES

News soon spread in the capital that representatives of the Adventist Mission Board had arrived. Several chiefs came to see us at our mission and presented their requests. Some also promised to assist us in the enterprises they asked us to undertake. One chief

of a small tribe in North Abyssinia, most of the members of which are still heathen, pleaded earnestly for us to send a missionary to his people. He said he would welcome even an Abyssinian to begin with. He closed his pleas with the words, "You must come and save the souls." This man, on previous visits to the capital, had made requests to our missionaries, but they had been unable to comply with them. He hoped the members of the Mission Board would be able to do more for him and his people.

Cognazmac Haile, another chief and relative of the emperor, came one day and told us that he held a large tract of land on which he wanted us to build a mission station. He insisted on our going out to his estate which was about thirty-five miles from the capital. It certainly is a wonderful location on the slopes of a wide and fruitful valley about forty to fifty miles long, and covered with hundreds and hundreds of small villages. There is no mission in the whole district, and the people are without the Word of God. Surely this is a wonderful opening for fruitful missionary activity! We inquired as to the reason why the chief made this offer to us, and he replied, deeply moved, "Because your girls' school in Addis Abeba has been a mother for my daughters." His wife had died two years previously, and not knowing what to do with his girls, he placed them in our girls' school.

Through the courtesy of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was a kind-hearted Abyssinian nobleman and a sincere friend of our mission, an interview was arranged with the Emperor Haile Sellase I (before his coronation, Ras Tafari). The Emperor's winning personality made us feel quite at ease in his presence. Our interview lasted forty-five minutes. He inquired about our various doctrines. He spoke of the Sabbath and Sunday. He wondered if we were working in other parts of the world besides Abyssinia. When Elder Meyers told him of the extent of our mission work, he seemed very pleased.

Before the interview closed, the

emperor said, "What can I do for your mission? Would you like me to help with a school or another hospital?" We answered that we could do his people more good through a hospital. He told us that he would send word later as to what he would do.

When the Minister of Foreign Affairs drove up to the mission station one evening in his nice, big American car, our suspense regarding what the emperor might do was ended. Quietly the diplomat broke the news that the emperor would give \$25,000 towards a hospital if we would operate it. He emphasized the fact that this sum was the minimum. We ex-

pressed our thanks and appreciation for the royal offer, and told him we would pass it on to the Mission Board at home.

In the course of our interview, the emperor told us that he had read and appreciated greatly the book, *Ministry of Healing*. He has already had it translated into the Amharic, and intends to have it published and circulated among his people.

The future of the Advent message in Abyssinia is as bright as the promises of God. May we have faith at this time to accept the providential openings that are before us.

about King Solomon she became so impressed by his wisdom that she decided to go to see for herself. King Solomon persuaded her to become one of his wives, and after her return to Ethiopia a son was born who was named Menelek the First and ruled Ethiopia from 962 to 930 B.C. According to Ethiopian tradition this Menelek was the progenitor of the Ethiopian dynasty, a dynasty perpetuated without interruption from that time to the present newly-crowned King of Kings of Ethiopia, Haile Sellase I, better known in Europe as Ras Tafari Mekonnen.

RELIGION

Ethiopian history says that the queen of Sheba, returning to her country, brought along many Jewish priests and tradesmen, who made a great number of the people Jewish proselytes. One of these Ethiopian Jews was the eunuch or treasurer of the Ethiopian queen mentioned in Acts 8. This eunuch was at that time governor of Gaza, a town which Solomon had given to Makeda, queen of Sheba. After being baptized by Philip, the eunuch returned to his homeland and paved the way for the national acceptance of Christianity.

Influenced by wrong teaching the Ethiopian church has adopted many false doctrines and unscriptional ceremonies. But the Abyssinian Christians love and honour their Bible, and they have also

The Old Land of Ethiopia

BY G. GUDMUNDSEN

ETHIOPIA is a wild majestic, mountainous country to the south of Egypt. A writer who lately travelled through the country said, "When the Lord had created the world he took all the left-over material and threw it into Ethiopia." This made all the steep canyons and rough mountains in which Ethiopia abounds. But once entered one finds the tableland between the mountains enchantingly beautiful.

The inhabitants of the country, as well as the language, show considerable semitic influence. If we accept what the Ethiopians themselves record of their origin we are led to conclude that they have a longer unbroken existence than any other people in the world, except the Jews. They trace their genealogy as far back as Noah's son Cush in Genesis 10:6.

The Ethiopian people of to-day are a very mixed race. In fact, this is the meaning of "Abyssinia," the modern name of the country. For this reason the people call themselves Ethiopians. Most of the tribes are good, sharp-witted, sensible, friendly, hospitable, and cheerful. They live in huts of wood and stone like other primitive peoples. Their clothes consist of a pair of linen trousers, a short gown somewhat similar to an old-fashioned shirt, and a garment called "Schamma," which

they drape in various ways over their shoulders.

HISTORY

The little that is known of the ancient history of Ethiopia is so adulterated with myths and tradition that it is hard to say what is false and what is true.

Ethiopia, like many other nations, has a dragon legend from which they trace the royal family. Makeda, or the queen of Sheba (1 Kings 10) came into prominence because of her father's successful killing of a dragon by means of a poisoned goat. After the queen's merchant, Tamrin, returned from Palestine and told her



An out-door dispensary at the Dessie Hospital.

preserved truths from which the western church have turned away. Many of the people, especially in Northern Ethiopia, are still keeping the seventh-day Sabbath, and they also have foot-washing every Easter before they celebrate the Holy Supper.

MISSION EFFORTS

Last century many attempts were made to plant Protestant missions in Ethiopia. Such names as Flad, Gobat, Isenberg, and Krapf will always be remembered in this connection. When we think of the toil, sufferings, and sacrifices of these missionary heroes we cannot but pray that the God of Elijah might give the present missionaries a double portion of that self-denying spirit to carry the message which we love to these needy people. A crucified, resurrected, and living Christ is what Ethiopia needs above all else. It has been a snare for the young people that they were taught worldly subjects before they were confirmed in the present truth. When they leave the schools they feel too big and too proud to go back to their homes and dig, and to beg they are ashamed. They run about in the cities unoccupied, or enter a class known as "foreign natives" or clerks. On the other hand, pupils who are taught the Word of God and are won to the message with prayer and tears, return to their kith and kin with Christ in their hearts and the Bible in their hands to tell others about the Saviour Who is so dear to them.

We have now five splendid mission stations and a good hospital. From these institutions, manned by Europeans with a staff of Ethiopian teachers and evangelists, the everlasting Gospel is being sounded forth in this country. Two tracts, as well as *Steps to Christ*, have been printed in the vernacular and distributed amongst the people. We are thankful to God for what has already been accomplished and for the souls given to us. But we toil and pray for greater results. At present we work with a small Bible text-book prepared for the native mind. We have decided to print this book this year. There is still many a bewil-

dered but searching Ethiopian who cannot understand what he reads unless someone teaches him. For such people this book will be a very welcome guide. Our church-members also need such a book to establish them in the truth. Many have suffered much and endured trouble and tribulation for the Lord's sake, but they have remained strong and faithful like many of the Ethiopians of old. It was not a Jew, nor even one of the twelve disciples, but an Ethiopian from Libya named Simon of Cyrene who served our Saviour on the day of the crucifixion. To-day also will be found many such helpful Simons who will gladly share the burden of the cross with their beloved Saviour.

And if these words should reach anyone who is preparing for going down on the desert road to Gaza

to minister to the Ethiopians, then we want you to know that it means nothing less than it meant for Simon to carry the cross on that awful day of debasement and contempt. But what of that when it is our Saviour's cross that we are carrying and the suffering is for lost souls? "Ethiopia shall suddenly stretch out her hands unto God," is our Master's promise. This prophecy will soon be fulfilled. It is a significant thing that this scripture has been printed on the latest postage stamps. This should inspire us to greater efforts. We are fellow-workers with the Lord. "O God, when Thou wentest forth before Thy people, . . . the earth shook, the heavens also dropped." Psa. 68 :7, 8. The Lord is marching at the head of His people and He goes forth "conquering and to conquer."

The New Emperor

BY M. J. SORENSON

WITHIN the past year great changes have taken place in Ethiopia. The reactionary Empress Zauditu died a year ago last April. The imperial sceptre then fell into the strong hand of His Highness Ras Tafari Mekonnen. He was crowned emperor last November under the new name of Haile Sellase, which means the Strength of the Trinity. He is a progressive and enlightened ruler who has the welfare of his country at heart.

On more than one occasion he has shown his interest in missions. In 1923, after a royal banquet tendered on behalf of the Protestant missionaries at the capital, he made a cash gift of 1,000 thalers to each society represented. A couple of years later, after a personal visit to our mission station at Addis Alem, he expressed his appreciation of the work we were doing with a gift of 500 thalers. His greatest favour has, however, been shown towards our medical work. Our medical mission compound consists of about fifteen acres of land on the choicest spot in one of the larger provincial capitals. This fine piece of land is a gift from the Emperor. His

Majesty also placed at our disposal the raw material required for the erection of the hospital and school and other buildings, including a cottage for the mission doctor. In addition to this he made a cash gift of 15,000 thalers. Many of the soldiers and officers of his army have been sent to our mission hospital for medical care. On one occasion His Imperial Majesty sent a Somali chief by aeroplane to the mission doctor for treatment.

Recently when Brethren C. K. Meyers and G. A. Lindsay visited Ethiopia, they, with Brother G. Gudmundsen, had an audience with His Majesty and were decorated by him with a gold medal. On this occasion he expressed his wish that we might build and operate a hospital at the capital Addis Abeba. He promised the brethren a gift of 25,000 dollars for this purpose.

It has meant a great deal of material help to the mission and moral support and encouragement to the workers in the field to have such a loyal and royal supporter in the emperor. Last year a two-thousand edition of *Steps to Christ* in the vernacular was printed in his privately owned printing shop. As His Majesty's liberal and pro-

gressive ideas gradually penetrate the masses of the people their natural prejudices and dislike of foreigners and their religion will also disappear, it is hoped. As a mission society we deeply appre-

ciate the generosity of the emperor and feel that it is in the providence of God that he has been called to the throne of this ancient kingdom for such a time as this.

Word but also constant teaching that is needed. The children and young people who come to us from the bush are the rough stones. It takes time before they become polished, chiselled, and ready for use. The native, in his ignorance and indifference, often brings great disappointment. Many times one's painstaking work collapses like a house of cards.

Men Benighted

BY A. HASSEL

"SIR, do you have medicine for devils?" With these words a native approached us at the mission station. "Yes, we have it," was the answer. With beaming face he begged us to give it to him, and when we told him he could have it for nothing his grin took on quite large proportions.

During the conversation with him, in which we sought to turn him to the great Physician and Soul-saver, his joy was replaced by blank disappointment. On being asked for whom he wanted this medicine, he explained that one of his relatives was possessed with the devil. He was told by a Scheich (Mohammedan priest) that if the sick one were rubbed with a certain oil, he would get well. The messenger had already travelled two days' journey in order to look for this oil. In his hands he had some bottles filled with old hair oil, pomaden, and other mixtures the origin of which we could not determine. He held the bottles so tightly in his hands that it was with difficulty that we could look at them at all. He had obtained these from a trading Arab for what was to him a very high price.

Still one medicine was lacking, and this, he was assured, he would obtain from a European. (According to their idea everything can be obtained from a European.) Our assurance that all the salves and pomaden would be useless, and our efforts to turn him to Jesus the Saviour, were received with a shake of the head. He was convinced that we had this medicine but would not give it to him. These people are like children: if someone does not fulfil their wishes, they believe that he is displeased with them. In order to eradicate this impression from his mind we showed him a few things. He chose a heavy machine oil: yes, he would like to have some of

that. We told him the uselessness of it, but with great joy he explained that he had now found the right stuff and could begin rubbing it in. We could not but pity the poor man whose skin will be worked with all these evil-smelling mixtures and oils.

Amusing though his story may seem, it is really terribly sad. A deep superstition, nourished by the priests and traders, holds the people in darkness. Amulets and talismans are everywhere in evidence.

We have at our mission school a group of young people. In them lies the hope and the future of our mission work. As a missionary one understands more and more that it is not only the preaching of the

We have been in this place now for more than two years. As we look back we must say that the Lord has blessed us in spite of all the difficulties. If we may not expect that all our young people will become true Christians, we believe, with God's help, that the seed sown will grow and bear fruit, some a hundredfold, some sixty, and some thirty.

The word of our Master that the Gospel of the kingdom must be preached in all the world for a witness unto all people includes these lonely outposts. We are full of confidence in God and trust to Him for the future success of this work.

The Hospital at Dessie

DR. W. PURMAL, who recently left the Baltic States to connect with the medical work of the Ethiopian Union, writes as follows:

"At first it seemed to me that the work in an African hospital was a little strange, but after a few weeks I had become accustomed to it. The doctor here must be specialist in every disease. Much sickness is spread through the filthiness of the people. They do not seem to be able to differentiate at all between dirt and cleanliness, and it is very difficult to teach them this.

"The people are in great darkness and deep superstition. The sick and suffering are directly under the influence of witchcraft and magic. They would much rather allow themselves to be burned with hot irons by their witch doctors and medicine men than enter the hospital for treatment. They look upon such a

place in fear and dread. Sometimes it takes quite an hour to persuade the sick one to get into bed. But later when he has regained his health he is very grateful and relates with much rejoicing to others the good things he has experienced in the hospital. Then he will bring his sick friends for care and treatment. So day by day the darkness lessens while the number of patients grows. About one hundred visit the hospital for treatment every day. The number of in-patients averages about fifteen. Up to the present I have been able to perform thirty-five major operations.

"It is my firm conviction that this work will expand more and more. Abyssinia is an awakening and promising land. The present emperor is doing much to help his country. Our work is very much appreciated and supported by the higher chiefs. May God give His workers much strength and wisdom to spread His truth."

Recapitulation for the Quarter

Name of Conference or Mission	No. Churches	Baptism and Vote	Apostasy	Death	Net Gain	Present Membership	Evangelistic Workers	Colporteurs	No. Sabbath-Schools	Membership	Average Attendance	Tithe	Tithe per capita	Sabbath-School Offerings	Weekly Offerings	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
N. E. Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baltic Union	1	92	264	39	9	214	4,387	56	50	115	4,497	3,101	\$	6,601.10	0.12	1,350.89
British	2	68	65	72	21	-24	4,598	97	101	134	4,592	3,676	\$	30,279.60	0.50	5,817.10
Polish	3	124	203	6	3	187	2,952	72	36	219	3,496	2,770	\$	3,508.40	0.09	952.92
Scand.	4	189	385	38	37	303	9,027	101	114	290	7,788	6,200	\$	36,333.30	0.32	8,435.67
Iceland-Faroes Con.	5	9	7	25	...	-14	346	7	8	11	388	327	\$	1,044.60	0.22	285.22
Tls. Unions 2nd Q. 1931	482	924	180	70	666	21,310	348	309	769	20,761	16,074	\$	77,767.00	0.29	16,841.80	45.65
E. Afr'n Union Miss.	6	28	16	17	5	12	3,838	27	...	257	10,994	10,303	\$	1,777.20	0.04	941.63
Ethiopian	7	7	7	...	...	7	236	7	...	9	242	235	\$	574.10	0.19	224.48
Nigerian	8	4	83	...	...	84	742	7	...	54	3,206	2,679	\$	575.30	0.07	241.57
Unattached Missions	9	9	61	...	...	61	779	8	...	42	1,681	1,355	\$	413.60	0.04	177.08
Tls. Missions 1st Q. 1931	48	167	17	6	164	5,595	49	...	362	16,123	14,572	\$	3,340.20	0.05	1,584.76	34.33
Grand Tot. 2nd Q. 1931	530	1,091	197	76	830	26,905	397	309	1,131	36,884	30,646	\$	81,107.20	0.23	18,426.56	79.98
2nd Q. 1930	503	791	204	65	498	25,047	376	317	1054	33,001	26,790	\$	79,090.00	0.25	17,194.68	107.22

A Missionary's First Impressions of Abyssinia

BY MRS. FREDNE NEILSEN

THE trip by sea from Marseilles to Djibouti lasted eleven days. It was a pleasant journey. True, I was seasick for a few days and the Mediterranean was rather stormy, but with these exceptions we had an excellent time on board. There were four missionary families. The others were going to East Africa. In Djibouti we had to wait two days before we could get the train to Addis Abeba. This gave us an opportunity to make our first acquaintance with Africa.

The trip from Djibouti to Addis Abeba takes three days. Our brethren were at the station to receive us and gave us a most hearty welcome. We were informed that the committee had voted that we should go up to Dessie, where my husband is to conduct a school. In view of this, we had to begin at once to repack all our boxes, and to buy food and other necessary things for this far-away station. Here in Dessie we are not able to buy anything. We must order everything from Addis Abeba and it is sent up here by one of the caravans.

When we were ready to start, we found that it took thirty-five little mules to transport our things. This formed quite a little caravan which we sent on ahead and we followed later. We reached

Dessie thirteen days after leaving Addis Abeba. It was an interesting, and, I will not deny it, at times rather a tiresome journey. When one is not used to riding at all, it is tiresome the first few days to ride on a little mule for eight or ten hours every day. But things soon went much better. It seems as if we human beings can get used to anything.

The first eight days of the trip we were up in the highlands. Then we came to a place where we suddenly had to descend four thousand feet into one of the deep canyons of Abyssinia. For three days in this canyon the road was very difficult. We had to climb up and down the narrowest of narrow rocky paths, some of them so small that there was scarcely room for the mules to pass. Often, too, the paths were so steep that it seemed impossible for anyone to climb them. On one of these narrow, dangerous paths we met another caravan going in the opposite direction. I do not understand how we got by without having quite a number of the mules roll into the abyss below. But the Lord was with us the entire trip. We saw many tokens of His goodness and care. Others told us that no one ever made this trip without breaking many dishes and other things.

But I am glad to say that there was not so much as a cup or a glass broken. Everything came through in the best condition, and I know that this was only possible through the mercy of the Lord. We did pray much that God would take care of our things on this long trip. I am learning that we have a right to bring all our difficulties to the Lord, no matter how small they are. He will help and He cares for us under all conditions. It is our highest desire to belong wholly to Him, that He may use us fully in His service.

We have now spent some time in Dessie and we are indeed very happy to be here. It is a beautiful mission station. I am sure it is the prettiest station in all Abyssinia. The hospital has not been open long, but every day brings multitudes of people for treatment, suffering from a great variety of sores and sicknesses. The school building is not yet finished. My husband and two of the young Abyssinians are now getting the ceiling in. They are also busy making furniture for us. The only things we brought with us were our beds. For the present we live in one room, the room that the nurse is to occupy. Though small it is surprising how cosy we can make it with the few things we brought from home. We have a small pantry made of corrugated iron. In this there is a bit of a stove, so now I am able to cook our food. Of course things here are not so nice as they are at

Ended June 30, 1931

Harvest Ingathering	Annual Offering	Miscellaneous and Young People's Offerings	W eek of Sacrifice	Big Week and Special Offerings	Total Offerings (including Big Week and Special)	Total Offerings per capita	Percentage of Offerings to Tithe	Total Contribu- tions for Home Missionary Work	Total Contribu- tions for Local Church Work	Colporteur Sales	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
35.71	2.49	2.34	1,037.79	1,687.35	4,116.57	0.07	60.7%	48.83	1,255.37	4,580.30	7
26.79	.....	318.65	126.70	2,363.60	8,652.84	0.14	28.5%	22.80	4,439.78	31,852.27	2
5.88	.....	37.90	146.53	597.65	1,744.83	0.05	49.7%	53.17	109.89	2,458.32	3
372.25	113.86	220.65	5,193.65	3,881.19	18,264.97	0.16	50.2%	2,834.52	2,691.67	30,279.93	4
2.58	48.13	.....	.....	.....	335.93	0.07	71.7%	.....	46.00	3,087.61	5
443.21	170.48	579.54	6,504.67	8,529.79	33,115.14	0.12	42.5%	2,959.32	8,542.71	72,258.43	
59.11	486.44	.....	.....	36.95	1,524.13	0.03	83.4%	.....	.....	178.66	6
514.52	163.98	.....	84.47	3.90	1,025.68	0.34	178.6%	.....	.....	.....	7
18.62	31.16	.....	.....	.....	291.35	0.03	50.6%	.....	.....	.....	8
33.56	8.73	.....	.....	.....	219.37	0.02	52.9%	.....	.....	.....	9
625.81	690.31	.....	84.47	40.85	3,060.53	0.04	90.2%	.....	.....	178.66	
1,069.02	860.79	579.54	6,589.14	8,570.64	36,175.67	0.11	44.6%	2,959.32	8,542.71	72,437.09	
286.90	677.76	520.15	7,130.96	5,673.06	31,590.73	0.10	39.9%	1,482.48	8,833.84	78,877.76	

home. We have no floor but the bare earth. I am not very tall but the kitchen is so low that I am not able to stand upright in it. Yet I am so happy to have even this little place for ourselves. Of course we would like to get our own house, but I understand there is no money available yet, so we shall wait patiently, hoping it will come. We are very happy indeed to be here, even though it is difficult to find a little corner where we can hang up our clothes and store our things. About the only thing we have is some gasolene cans. They are just splendid. I did not know before how much we could make out of little things. I have put one can above another in such a way that I can get both my own clothes and the kitchen things in them.

My husband is very busy and eager to begin the school. It looks as if we shall have many students. Every day some come to inquire when the school is to be opened. We are now making the benches, and in about fourteen days we expect to begin the school. The needs here are almost without number. Many times I wish I were a millionaire. If I were I would certainly give these men some help that was worth while, but when we give and do the little we can, the Lord will bless the little things so that we get on. It is fearful to see the sickness, the poverty, and the filth of this country.

On Sabbaths my husband and I visit some of the natives in their

houses or huts. The people are very kind. We love them with all our hearts. Yet we feel that we shall need not a little of the spirit and love of Jesus really to get on well with them. They are proud. They think that they have no need of being taught by Europeans. Only the Spirit of God can change their hearts. Things are restless and uncertain in this country. But we know that God rules and that He leads all things. We feel that we can rely on Him without any fear, knowing that He causes all things to work out for the best.



Missionary Sailings

THE s.s. "Adolph Woermann" arrived recently from East Africa and brought back to us Miss W. Clifford. Just over four years ago Miss Clifford left England for the mission field and the Lord has blessed her in her work.

MR. E. HEPPENSTALL, late preceptor of Stanborough College, sailed on the s.s. "Olympic" to take up further work at Emmanuel Missionary College, Berrien Springs, U.S.A.

IN order to fit him for further and better service Mr. L. E. Allen, a missionary from India, has been studying at Livingstone College. He left on the s.s. "George Washington" to join his wife who travelled to the United States before him.

DR. G. C. BERGMAN left on the s.s. "Leviathan" for the United States. His wife also travelled ahead of him. Dr. Bergman had charge of our hospital in Abyssinia.

AFTER a few months' furlough Mr. F. L. Stokes returned to West Africa on the s.s. "Appam."

MISS R. RAITT, who has also been home on furlough, returned to East Africa on the s.s. "General Duchesne."

DR. L. H. BUTKA, the Medical Secretary of the Central China Union Mission, together with his wife and family, travelled to the United States on the s.s. "Bremen."

MR. AND MRS. B. W. ABNEY and family accepted a call to work among the coloured people of South Africa. They went to their field on the s.s. "Kenilworth Castle."

FROM the South African Union Conference, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Howard passed through London. They left for the United States on the s.s. "America."

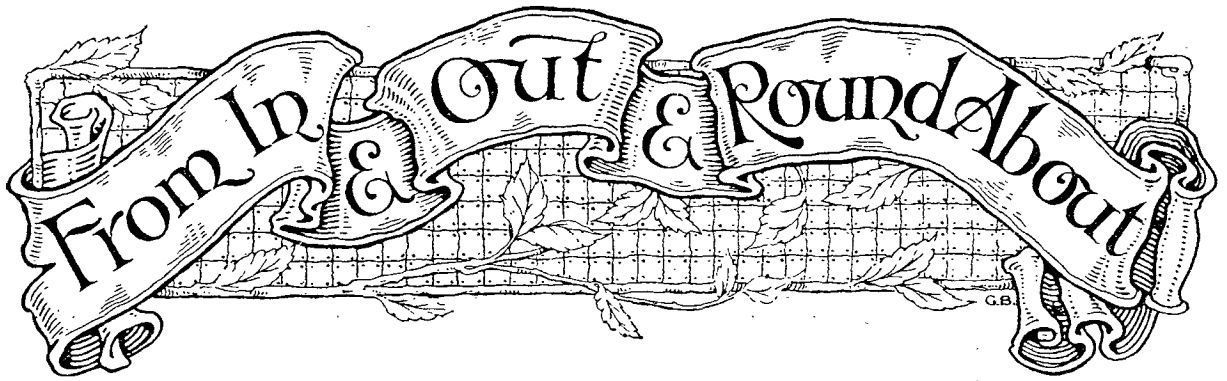
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The Advent Survey

Organ of
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General Conference of S. D. A.

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WE are happy to announce that Dr. A. W. Truman, Secretary of the General Conference Medical Department, will spend a month this autumn in the Northern European Division. He plans to attend the Winter Council in Riga from November 15th to 24th. Soon after he will preside at the Medical Council which convenes at the sanitarium in Hulfators, Sweden.

PASTOR G. A. LINDSAY expects to visit Iceland the latter part of September and early October. He plans to attend the annual meeting of the Iceland-Faroes Conference, labouring especially for the young people.

At a recent meeting of the Division committee consideration was given to the location of the headquarters of our work in the Gold Coast. The plan is to retain Agona as a regular mission station and school but to open a new station as the centre for our work in the Gold Coast. The brethren have found an excellent site on a good altitude near the railway at a place called Bekwai, twenty-five miles south-west of Kumasi.

FOR a number of years our workers in East and West Africa have earnestly requested the publishing secretary of the Division to visit these important mission fields. There are great possibilities for colporteur work, but it needs to be organized and strengthened. It is now planned for Pastor J. J. Strahle to visit West Africa, that is Nigeria, the Gold Coast, and Sierra Leone, from September to November this year and the Ethiopian and East African missions in the early months of 1932. In these missions we are already printing in more than a dozen languages, and the literature thus far prepared has had a good sale.

THE League of Nations Committee on Calendar Revision holds an important meeting during the latter part of October. As representatives of the Northern European Division to this hearing Brethren W. E. Read, G. E. Nord, and T. T. Babenco have been chosen. The importance of the Calendar Revision question makes it needful for men from different fields to be present at this meeting of the League.

GREAT BRITAIN is actively considering the question of Calendar Reform (as undoubtedly are other countries) and will be represented at the meeting at Geneva in October. The National Chamber of Trade will discuss this question at their next meeting in connection with a resolution submitted by the Wellington Chamber of Trade recording their hearty approval of the proposed fixed calendar of thirteen months. Resolutions in favour of such a calendar with a yearly Rest Day have already been passed by the Trades Union Congress and the International Christian Council.

PASTOR M. J. SORENSON with his family is now on the way to Abyssinia after a furlough in the homeland. During this period he has taken the degree of B.A. at Union College. The Ethiopian Union, of which Brother Sorenson is the superintendent, will be glad to see these faithful missionaries back in the field once again.

AFTER spending some months in post-graduate work in Vienna, Dr. Bergman passed through London on his way to Seattle, Washington, where he joins his family in a well earned furlough before returning to Abyssinia. The Division committee has invited Dr. Bergman to attend the Autumn Council in Omaha. We have large medical

questions on for the Ethiopian Union and Dr. Bergman's experience and counsel will greatly assist in working out these important plans.

PASTOR SABATINO, our missionary in Eritrea, wrote us recently from Asmara that the mission homes and gardens have been partly destroyed by the heavy hail and rain storms. This is a severe affliction for our dear people there, yet they are of good courage. Brother Sabatino reports several baptisms recently, and the membership is now past the hundred mark. God is greatly blessing the mission interests in Eritrea.

THE school at Dessie which is mentioned in the article by Mrs. Nielsen is now well established with an enrolment of fifty.

THE colporteurs in France have decided to set apart a little time twice daily, namely at eight o'clock in the morning and the same hour in the evening, to pray for one another. Shall we also adopt the idea?



Missionary Sailings

(Continued from page 7.)

MRS. A. H. WILLIAMS and family, also Miss M. Keller, sailed to India on the s.s. "Ranpura." Both Mrs. Williams and Miss Keller have been taking medical studies in London. Mr. Williams, who is the superintendent of the North-west India Mission, returned to India some months ago at the end of his furlough. There will be a glad reunion on Mrs. Williams' arrival. Miss Keller is new to the mission field, and we wish her the Lord's blessing and success in her work.

C. H. ANSCOMBE.