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To Parents, Teachers, and Youth

By L. H. Christian

IN our six training centres we have now passed the close of another school year. On the whole it has been a really good year. The chief thing to be regretted is that the attendance has not been larger. In this Division our educational work is by far the weakest link. Our standards and ideals are too low. We have lacked vision of the vast task ahead of us, and of the religious and cultural training required. For this world field we really ought to have a strong well-equipped senior college—one to which Adventist youth from many lands might come. Besides a senior college, two or three of our other schools should aim to give one year beyond the English Matriculation, that is, the so-called "Studenter Examen," or "Abbatarium." In our day of new inter-country relationships, all our younger ministers at least should acquire, before they enter the work, a fair knowledge of at least one of the three great mission languages—English, French, or German.

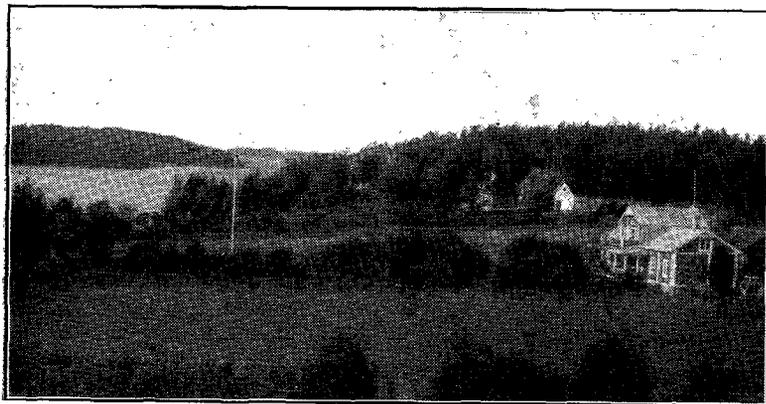
The present situation among our youth needs a careful analysis, and an effective remedy. It reminds us of what we saw on our first visit to Egypt. We stood at the foot of the large pyramid near Cairo, and watched the surging multitudes. People just pressed and crowded each other for room. Then we looked up on the side of that gigantic structure of massive rocks. Soon we noticed a few, slowly and with much effort, climbing upwards over the steep and snowy sides. At last, up at the very

top, were a few walking leisurely about, far from each other, on a broad expanse. To our mind that graphic scene sets forth the condition of things now obtaining among our youth. Very many are partly trained. There are multitudes at the bottom, but we have so few who have climbed higher and are well prepared in heart and head and hand for the great mission task before us. We must broaden our educational plans. We must make our school more spiritual and more thorough in scholarship and learning.

The most sacred legacy and treasure of both home and church is our children and youth. With them rests the decision as to the final outcome and result of the Advent movement. For parents to decide what their growing children or youth are to do is often difficult. Some fear that if they send their youth to our schools, they will waste their time. There is with some a certain misconception regarding the objectives of our schools. Some have thought that all who went to school should enter the mission work. That may have been true sixty years ago. But for the last twenty-five or thirty years that has not been our policy. We send our young people to school primarily to establish them in the Word of God, and to give them a true preparation for life. Only a part of those who at-

tend our schools can be called into active and paid Gospel service. The more who enter the better. There is, in fact, a constant call for new workers, and there is always an open door to those who are properly prepared. Qualifications for work include: godliness, character, health, natural ability, thorough training, love of work, and willingness to begin at the bottom.

There is also another misunderstanding regarding the need of more workers which does harm. Some seem to think that we are encouraging more young people to think of missions than we can employ. That is not correct. We have never through the years seen a young man or woman, really capable and ready for work in this cause, that could not secure employment. We have seen many try to preach who did not have the gift. We have seen others who wanted to enter some line of work half-prepared. Many workers now have far too little training. The multitudes at the bottom crowd each other, but there is always room at the top. We should never send a missionary to Africa, or grant licence to a preacher, whose literary training was not equal to the Matriculation. Further we should not take a person into our Gospel work who has never canvassed and who is not trained in our own schools. The schools of the world cannot prepare missionaries for the Advent cause. We need the help of parents and teachers to build up a stronger educational work in this Division.



Toivonlinna Mission School and Summer Sanitarium, Finland.

In the East Nordic Union

BY G. A. LINDSAY

NINETEEN hundred and thirty-three was a good year in our field. With the various reports from the conferences and institutions in the East Nordic Union before us, and surveying the results achieved we are led reverently and gratefully to exclaim, "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy name give glory, for Thy mercy, and for Thy truth's sake."

The East Nordic Union, comprising Sweden and Finland, was formerly part of the large Scandinavian Union which was divided into two unions on July 1, 1931. At that time we began with a membership of 3,644. Now after two years and a half we are happy to report that we have 4,353 members in our field, a net gain of 709 souls. Although the four conferences are able to employ only twelve ordained ministers, ten licentiates, and a number of Bible-workers, to care for their membership in ninety-two churches we are giving ourselves strongly to evangelism. The conference presidents lead out in this endeavour by each running a large city effort in addition to their administrative work. These examples encourage both evangelists and churches throughout the field. Many local church leaders have said, "We gladly do without visits from the conference president and other conference workers when we know that they are busily engaged in evangelistic efforts, preaching the Advent message to new ears."

Evidence of the blessing of God

on our efforts in evangelism is best seen in some of the results. At the close of last winter's evangelistic campaign, two conference presidents baptized twenty-six and twenty-seven souls respectively from their own efforts. One evangelist brought in sixty-six and another, without even the assistance of a Bible-worker, brought in and baptized forty-six. Two others passed the thirty mark. This winter's efforts we believe also will bring a good harvest. There are real revivals on in several places.

The home missionary department and the laymen's movement has brought a splendid reinforcement to our small force of workers. We are happy to have it recorded that sixty-eight souls were brought to Christ and to church membership during the past year through the efforts of the laymen's movement. Several interesting experiences from the work that the lay-brethren are doing could well be cited, but we will make mention only of one. In one church where there was also an active outpost, both the church elder and the

leader for the outpost began to conduct cottage meetings. After a couple of months the work became too big for these brethren. A real spiritual awakening had come through these efforts and the Union home missionary secretary was sent there for a few weeks. At the close of that time thirteen souls were baptized. Later on we were glad to go back and baptize five more, and now as I write this, a message has come asking us to arrange a third baptism in that place.

Our constituency love foreign missions. This was well demonstrated in the Harvest Ingathering Campaign last year. We went well beyond the goal that had been apportioned to us and have now consented to take a higher goal for this year's campaign.

During the summer months of 1933 we launched two new projects—a summer sanitarium at each of our new missionary seminaries. Both proved to be real successes. Dr. V. Sucksdorff, the medical secretary of the Union, has written a short report of the work at Toivonlinna, where he served as medical director. We are very glad to have these summer sanitariums. Beside promoting the medical work in our field, they bring us great help in financing our schools. We are also able in this way to give employment to about fourscore young people during the vacation months.

In each of the schools there are about 100 students enrolled. For this we are truly thankful, when times are so hard and it is so difficult for many parents to provide an advanced education for their sons and daughters. Quite a number are earning a large share of the fees by working at the schools.

We solicit the earnest prayers of the ADVENT SURVEY family for the continued blessing of God on the East Nordic Union.

Summer Sanitarium in Finland

BY WILHELM SUCKSDORFF

THE medical phase of our work has until quite recently been very weakly represented in Finland, compared with Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. The Physical Institute in Helsingfors has been our

only institution along this line. It was, therefore, with great joy that we last spring hailed the opening of a summer sanitarium at Toivonlinna Mission School, near Åbo, Finland. Many wondered how we

would succeed. Let us state right here that our best expectations were surpassed. One week after we had sent out our booklets, picturing and explaining the sanitarium, every room was booked for the month of July, and although we rented every available room within a radius of nearly a mile, we had to turn away about 300 applications. During the month of July we had as many as eighty patients. During the season a total of 225 patients came for treatments.

It was gratifying to learn how pleased the patients were with the sanitarium. One lady from Åbo had to move because her room was already rented out again, and she had stayed the full time arranged for. She said, however, that she would not leave but would put up with anything if only she could remain at Toivonlinna. She had to spend one night with the girls in the rooms used for the staff. When the matron next morning was able to arrange a better place for her, she said: "I knew that you wouldn't make me leave. I knew you would arrange something for me."

Many patients remarked that the spirit in Toivonlinna was so different from what they were used to finding in similar institutions in the world. A countess, who has visited our sanitariums in other countries, said: "You Adventists, wherever you are, are so different from other people."

The clear evidence that the patients were satisfied at Toivonlinna is revealed in the fact that all the rooms in our own buildings were already booked for the coming season from June 15th to August 1st long before the new year.

The purpose of Toivonlinna Summer Sanitarium is not only to be of financial assistance to the school, but foremost to witness for the truth to a class of people who most likely never would attend our public meetings. Sabbath after Sabbath these people received a living testimony to the fourth commandment. One must give them credit for being very considerate and sympathetic toward our Sabbath-keeping. Many dressed specially for Sabbath, and some regularly attended the Sabbath-school.

The object of our sanitariums and health resorts is also to teach the people about the principles of healthful living. It was really encouraging to see how well the patients took to the vegetarian diet. Some were so satisfied with our health coffee that they took a supply home.

My deep conviction is that we gained many friends to the Advent cause by our summer sanitarium. We earnestly pray that God may continually bless our efforts to strengthen the medical work in this field, for without Him all our efforts are in vain.

The Printed Message in the East Nordic Union

BY R. W. ENGSTROM

SWEDEN and Finland, the countries comprising the East Nordic Union, are nations of book-lovers. There is a profusion of literature, even in the smallest bookstalls and newspaper booths. Finland reads more books proportionally than any other country in all Europe, according to statistics. In Helsingfors is found the largest bookstore in Europe, consisting of several storeys and occupying a large portion of a city block.

Sweden also prints an almost unbelievable number of books. Hard times have apparently not affected this output. People in general buy more books than ever. One publishing house said recently: "The interest of the people seems to be stimulated by these depression times."

Buying and reading books has become a fixed habit, and thus the way is prepared for the Advent literature ministry. As we see people "taking refuge in books" now more than ever, we are indeed happy for the privilege of placing in their hands those books which point them to the only real Refuge from the coming storm.

During the height of the depression some colporteurs feared that hard times would make canvassing too difficult, but those who bravely stuck to their post showed such encouraging results that others were enheartened, and a large upswing has come during the past months. Our last monthly report is the largest in three years for the corresponding month. During 1933 we had an average of sixty-four colporteurs in the field. Our total sales amounted to \$50,200. We expect a marked increase over these

figures in 1934. The economic outlook has brightened somewhat, and the rapid march of world events has rivetted the attention of all thinking people on the coming things and their import. The uncertain message of the religious press in general has not satisfied them, and the fields are ready for the truth-filled books of the last message.

From different parts come reports of souls finding the light of truth through the printed page during the past twelve months. From near the Arctic Circle a peasant writes to one of our student-colporteurs telling how he has accepted the message. From Southern Sweden a young man is baptized as a result of a book purchased a short time before. On an island of the west coast, we hear of three deciding to obey God after reading the message of the colporteur. Far off in Eastern Finland a larger group is reported as keeping the Sabbath through books sold by the literature evangelist. And so it goes. A short time ago we visited one of the large theological seminaries of Sweden. While being shown through their reading room, one of the students remarked to us: "Here we have all the different religious journals—excepting those of the Adventists. We should like to see your magazine here also." People everywhere are examining the literature of to-day, looking for a timely message. Many of them will surely rejoice when the "certain sound" of the Advent hope comes to them, and we are happy to have a part in the giving of God's message through the printed page in the East Nordic Union.

The Missionary's Health

BY C. E. NELSON, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Good health ranks near to godliness as one of the greatest assets of a missionary. It should be regarded as a sacred possession and be carefully guarded.

For a number of years it has been the policy of the General Conference that every appointee for the mission field should have a careful physical examination to see if he is physically able to withstand the hardships of the field to which he is called to go. The missionary is given instruction as to the special climatic conditions of his chosen field and certain general suggestions relative to what will be needed along the lines of clothing and so forth.

The territory of the Northern European Division extends from the Arctic Circle to the Equator. Naturally, the conditions are so different that instruction suitable for one field will not apply to another. In one section it is necessary to wear the skins of animals, and very warm clothing, whereas in the tropics sun helmets and light clothing are required.

Again, the food of the Arctic regions is different from that in the tropics. In both instances, however, it is very important to ensure a liberal supply of vitamins and mineral salts, and to be sure that the food is well balanced on the alkaline side, otherwise the body will surely suffer. It is of the greatest importance that our missionaries have a good working knowledge of the vitamin content of the food on which they live in order to be sure that they are getting a liberal supply of them all.

In recent years it has definitely been proved that most cases of pyorrhœa and decaying teeth, as well as the lowered resistance toward infections of the respiratory and the gastro-intestinal tracts, are due to dietetic deficiencies. Many of our missionaries returning on furlough are found to have bad teeth, and often have rheumatic conditions as a result. If greater attention were paid to the diet and a liberal supply of vitamins and

mineral salts ensured, much of this could be avoided.

We do not appreciate as we should the instruction given us by the servant of the Lord along the lines of diet and health. For example, the statement, "The disease and suffering that everywhere prevail are largely due to popular errors in diet" (*Ministry of Healing*, page 295), although given many years ago, was stated in nearly identical words by Sir Robert McCarrison in his report before the Royal College of Surgeons, London, on the results of his extensive experiments on animals and the relation of disease to diet in India. He demonstrated conclusively that a faulty diet is responsible for many common diseases, especially those due to infection. He also stated that "many of the diseases to which man is erroneously supposed to be heir" are the result of faulty diet.

It has also been the policy of the General Conference that every missionary be vaccinated against smallpox and inoculated with anti-typhoid vaccine before leaving the homeland. In a few instances missionaries have gone out without this necessary protection, and some have actually lost their lives; others have spent many weeks battling for their lives against raging fever—all of which could have been avoided by carrying out these most valuable lines of preventive treatment. One has only to think of the difference in incidence of typhoid fever during the Spanish-American War or the Boer War and the World War properly to appreciate the real value of preventive typhoid inoculation. During the World War typhoid was hardly known, whereas the other wars show the casualties to be heavier from fever than from gunshot wounds.

I think there are very few who are not convinced of the real value of smallpox vaccination. Recently, however, I met one of our missionaries who did not believe in any kind of vaccination (a matter of sheer ignorance of the principles

of immunity). No missionary should ever be passed for mission work without first thorough vaccination and inoculation. In sections where typhoid is prevalent it is advisable to be inoculated once a year, preferably with vaccine made from the particular strain of typhoid or para-typhoid germ present in the section where one lives. There are several strains of typhoid and the surest immunity is derived by using vaccine made from typhoid germs obtained in that section of the world where one is located.

Malaria, dysentery, and other intestinal parasites are probably the greatest source of danger to the health of our missionaries in tropical climates. The dangers of malaria are generally more appreciated than those of the intestinal parasites. Having spent seven years in the tropics of Central America (Panama and Nicaragua), I have had the opportunity of seeing many of our missionaries whose health had been wrecked by this disease, and many of whom had to return home because they did not understand how to prevent it, nor the necessity for thorough treatment.

In the case of malaria it is very important to continue the treatment for long after fever has disappeared in order to destroy certain resistant forms (gametes) that are in the spleen and in the bloodstream. The use of "Atebrin" may, however, materially shorten the treatment. In the Panama Canal Service every employee was compelled to take quinine from six to eight weeks after an attack of malaria in order to ensure the destruction of the gametes. Any who refused to continue the treatment were dismissed from service and compelled to leave the Canal zone.

Every missionary knows that malaria is transmitted by the bite of a mosquito and that quinine taken regularly when one is in a malarial belt and exposed to the infection is indispensable as a preventive against it. I shall not enter into a discussion of the merits of taking quinine continually while in the tropics, but it is undoubtedly the safest thing to do when one is definitely exposed to mosquito bites in a malarial district. Personally,

I lived in one very bad malarial district for over five years, and never took quinine except when I was out on trips where I could not sleep at home, and never contracted malaria. Our home, however, was thoroughly screened and the bedrooms separately screened, and we slept under mosquito netting as well. Periodically we would burn pyrethrum powder in the house in order to kill off any mosquitoes that might have gained entrance to the house. If I were attending an obstetrical case or some patient where I had to stay in a native hut, I always carried some pyrethrum powder or candles made of pyrethrum flowers to burn to keep mosquitoes away.

Servants, especially if they have quarters in the missionary's house, are a great source of danger as carriers, both of malaria and of intestinal parasites. They should be watched carefully and when ill should be compelled to take treatment until well, in order to prevent spreading the disease to the household. With the introduction of "Atebrin," "Plasmoquine," etc., no doubt the control of malaria will be easier. It is in the transmission of amœba and other intestinal parasites that the natives are especially dangerous. In many sections, no doubt, from fifty to ninety per cent of the natives are carriers of amœba, and as most servants are careless in their habits, they are often responsible for the transmission of amœba.

Not everyone that is infected with amœba has dysentery, but often many of the chronic diseases of the colon, and possibly of the liver as well, are due to the presence of amœba histolytica. There may possibly be an occasional attack of diarrhœa, or even of bloody dysentery, but often these are not present until the health is run down and resistance is lowered. I shall not go into the treatment of amœbiasis or of amœbic dysentery, but will only mention a few of the remedies of proven value. Unquestionably, injection of emetin hydrochloride during the course of acute dysentery acts like a specific, but if not properly carried out it has its dangers, either from its effect upon the heart from overdosing, or because the amœba become

emetin-resistant when insufficient doses are given. Such drugs as stovarsol, yatren, bismuth emetin iodide, etc., have their advocates and all fail in certain cases. One of the newer preparations put out by Eli Lilly & Co. of Indiana, called "Carbarstone," has been of considerable value in a number of

resistant cases I have had to deal with, and might be worthy of a trial. The dose is 0.25 gramme taken twice daily for twelve days.

Every missionary should have suitable books on tropical diseases and become thoroughly acquainted with those prevalent in the fields where he is located.

The West Nordic Union Conference

BY L. MUDERSPACH

WE living here in the North can never tire of thanking God because He so early sent the third angel's message to our territory. We can look back upon a very interesting development both of evangelistic efforts and of different institutional enterprises. It makes one very grateful to God when we experience His guiding hand and note how His outstretched arm brings success in one way and another.

During last year over 400 souls were brought into the truth and so at the beginning of 1934 we have 6,167 churchmembers. Among these are many old churchmembers, as our conferences were organized about fifty years ago, and that of course means that a large number of our believers are passing away each year—last year exactly one hundred members died. It is necessary that many new souls be won to make up the loss of those who are mowed down by the sickle of death, not to mention those who by apostasy (131) decrease the church membership.

A large work is being done to win new souls, and the Lord is with us. From Kirkenes and Hammerfest in northern Norway, down to Nakskov in the southernmost part of Denmark, in Iceland and the Faroe Islands, public efforts are now on the point of culmination. The last message of grace is being preached in forty different places, and from nearly every one we receive word that they are having a fine attendance and in spite of much opposition are gaining glorious victories. One of our ministers has sometimes had over one thousand persons present at his meetings, and he is working in quite a small town. It is not only our force

of conference workers who are busy; we find church elders and young self-supporting workers here and there are working hard to win souls, and with a happy heart are able to give some very good reports.

It has been my privilege during the winter to have a public effort here in Oslo. I started in the month of October in a hall located in a part of the town where we have not had an effort before. The hall, which seats about 400 persons, has all the time been full and sometimes many have had to be turned away. There is every reason to believe that we shall see good results from our efforts.

It is also very encouraging to see the development and success of our schools. Conditions at the Norwegian school are such that we need to build a house for the young men. Our enrolment has grown, and we can no longer work under the limited conditions which the school until now has suffered. It is our purpose that our own students shall build this house, which will be eleven by twenty-two metres, with two storeys and a large cellar. In this way quite a large number will get work during the summer and earn part of their school expenses for the next year.

We are also enlarging the Danish school. They have started building a hall which will also be used as a gymnasium. The foundations are being dug, and the workers will need to hurry as the hall must be ready in time for the large Division Summer Council, August 1st to 7th. We are looking forward with great interest to this meeting, and are happy that our Union will have the privilege

of welcoming this first Summer Council, where we expect to see the leading brethren from the whole of the Northern European Division. Our schools are not only increasing their enrolment, but also give more and more employment to the young people, so that they can work their way through school. We have for years been longing for this development, and now that our wish is being fulfilled the parents share our happiness.

One of our church schools has closed, because the children have grown up and have finished the course. There were only two children left, and that was not enough to keep a school going. The other nine church schools are still progressing very well, and prove a blessing to the homes and the churches.

One department of our work which employs much of the best strength in our Union, and which gives work to several hundred young Seventh-Day Adventists, is the medical work centring in Skodsborg Sanitarium. This branch of our work is still growing, and is made more perfect as time goes on. Our branch in Copenhagen, which we added a little over a year ago, and which needed large changes and improvements, will soon be finished. We hope it will prove to be a powerful push forward in the right direction, and serve as the connecting link between Skodsborg Sanitarium and the capital of Denmark which we have long desired.

Our new surgical department at the sanitarium is in full swing, and a department we have needed for a long time has thus been connected with the institution which for many years has brought healing and blessing to thousands of people in these northern countries.

It is wonderful to us how the Lord has blessed this branch of the work which, according to the *Testimonies*, stands in the same relation to our message as the right arm to the body. Out in beautiful Skodsborg, where Oresund sometimes violently and sometimes gently sends its waves to the shore, was King Frederik VII's little country palace located, together with other buildings: Villa Rex with the king's dining-room, the

king's servants' quarters, the stables, etc. It was God's purpose that we here should start our medical work. The beginning was small. We first secured the stable; then the servants' quarters; then one little piece of ground after another, together with the buildings located thereon, and at the same time one part after another of our institution was built. Villa Rex was then bought, and with a longing heart we looked south toward the little palace, "Palæet" as it is known, with the beautiful large park, the well-known grotto, and the old shady trees. We wondered if this ever would be ours. We were in great need of the park, as we have inadequate space for so many patients; but for years we have not been able to think of acquiring this property.

To-day it is ours! "Palæet" together with all the rest. Now we will not make Skodsborg Sanitarium any larger—we must make it better and stronger, but not any bigger. It is the general thought that we now have every requirement for successful operating, and our prayer is, that God may con-

tinue to let His face shine upon this important institution, keep it full of patients, and give healing to soul and body.

Our publishing work certainly feels the hard times we are living in. The financial difficulties in the world, which weigh heavily on these northern countries, hinder to a large extent our sales, but even in spite of this we were able to show a small gain of about 5,000 Kroner for last year compared with the previous year, and we hope that the future may bring good success in this department of our work also.

Our young people in Norway and Denmark have started a young people's paper by the name of *Advent-Ungdom* (Advent-youth) and if this continues as it has started it looks as though it will have good success.

We have much to thank the Lord for when we think of His many blessings to us in these countries, and with our whole heart we join with the psalmist in saying: "Truly God is good to Israel." Psa. 73:1.

A Good Testimony for the "Review"

L. II. CHRISTIAN

ONE of the strongest and most godly leaders this cause ever had was Pastor O. A. Olsen. For eight years he was president of the General Conference, and his labours in nearly all the lands of the Northern European Division, and in many other parts of Europe, were most fruitful and will long be remembered. Brother Olsen was not only a good speaker, but a competent writer. The last article he wrote, as far as we know, was the following printed in the *Review*, February 18, 1915:

"A REAL FEAST"

"Yes, I have enjoyed a real feast, a spiritual feast, reading the last number (No. 4, 1915) of the good old *Review*. From beginning to end, it was a real feast to my soul.

"The general articles are right to the point, dealing with important questions and developments that call for careful study by all

interested in the momentous events now taking place in our world.

"Then follow those encouraging reports of the progress of the work from the world-wide field. Elder A. G. Daniells tells of his visit to New Zealand in 1886, and his recent visit after twenty-eight years. The work there is moving onward to victory.

"Then follow the encouraging reports from the missions in South and West Africa, from India and South America, and also from the homeland, all so cheering. The Tsungwesi Mission reports twenty persons baptized, gathered from the heathen. Like encouraging reports are given from other fields.

"The Home Department is filled with most excellent, instructive matter, and so also is the Educational Department.

"The blessings of the weekly visits of the good old *Review* and *Herald* cannot be expressed in

words. I cannot understand how any Seventh-Day Adventist reading the English language can do without it. Those who for any reason are deprived of its weekly visits are suffering a great loss. It was in 1858 that the *Review* first entered my father's home, and it continued to be his delight the rest of his life, and when our home was established in 1868, it was one of the first guests that we entertained.

Greetings from Our Missionaries

BY C. V. ANDERSON

HAVING just returned from a very encouraging visit to our missions in Uganda, Kenya Colony, and Ethiopia, I wish to bring you greetings from all the missionaries in these fields. I think without exception they are all of good courage. A few of them could have better health, but as a whole, we should feel very much encouraged as to the health of our workers there. Uganda is becoming a land of opportunity. Many of the people, especially in the Luganda section, read and write, making many opportunities for the colporteurs, whose numbers are increasing year by year. The superintendent, Brother Toppenberg, told of many new awakenings in the different sections of the field, calls coming from here and there that they seem unable to answer because of the meagre force of workers. The fact that we cannot answer the calls is distressing, but on the other hand it brings rejoicing to our hearts that people are wanting to know about the message we are bringing them.

The situation in Kenya Colony seemed very encouraging to me. Our members there are working very hard toward self-support, and they are all busy endeavouring to win more souls. Two or three testimonies heard at one meeting may illustrate this very fact. One man said: "I set my goal to win five souls last year and that has been accomplished, and three of them are in the meeting to-day." Another said: "I have laboured with an old man for a long time. Now he is converted, and has joined the Readers' band." I may

It has followed us as we have moved from place to place, and when, for any reason, it does not arrive on the expected day, it is greatly missed. There is no other paper that can take its place. All ought to have it."

These good words for the *Review* should help us at this time to work up a far larger subscription for the *Review* in this Division.

L. H. CHRISTIAN.

say it is considered quite a feat to win an old man who is steeped in heathen ways. A third said: "I moved into a new territory, considered very difficult because of Catholic influence, with the thought of living the truth among these people. I have lived there ten months and God has blessed so that a village with twenty-five adults is now built and these are definitely preparing for baptism." That same testimony could be borne by most of the churches throughout this territory, showing that they are carrying out the purpose of the Lord.

At several places the Christians

asked me to convey their greetings. A brother would stand up, speaking for the men in the congregation, and ask that the brethren in Europe be greeted. Then one of the sisters would arise and speak for the women, saying, "Greet the sisters in Europe from the sisters here in Africa."

The Ethiopian field is working very strongly along health lines at the present time. There are conditions in this field that seem to close the way for aggressive evangelism, and so we have been using the health work as an entering wedge, and in several places throughout this land health institutions are established. We believe that this is doing away with prejudice and that very shortly a harvest of souls will be brought in as a result. It certainly was a privilege to meet those faithful missionaries in their foreign fields, some of them living entirely alone, far from any other white settlers or missionaries, and they need our prayers. They are, however, happy in the work and are very thankful to all at home who have been supporting them so loyally with means to carry on the work, and praying for them day by day. They all send you greetings and ask for a continued interest in your prayers.

Our Magazines

BY L. H. CHRISTIAN

PASTOR W. P. ELLIOTT, manager of the periodical department of the *Review and Herald*, writes concerning the circulation of their papers:

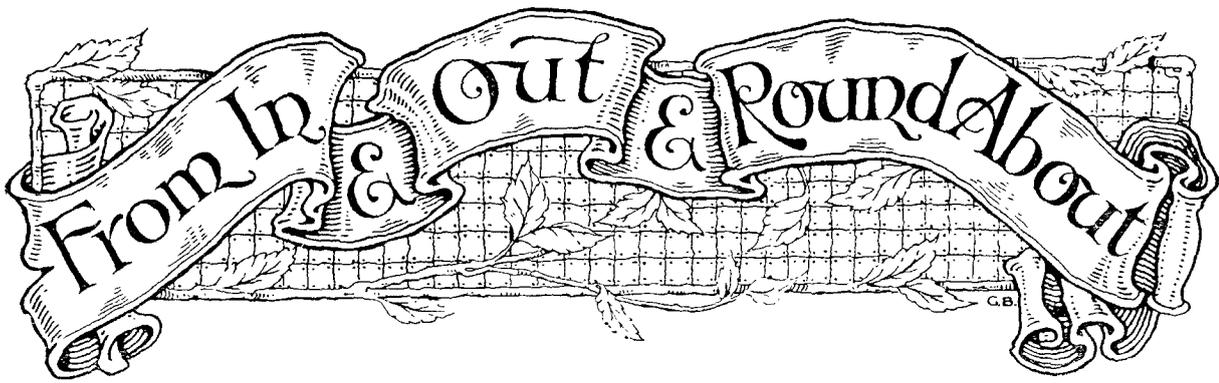
"The American *Present Truth* list has made a jump from about 12,000 to over 75,000 since the first of the year. We printed 32,000 copies of the March number of *Life and Health*, and it was sold out by February 18th. We printed 40,000 of the April number, and it was sold out by March 25th. We printed 50,000 of the May number, and it is just about gone at this writing. We are printing 60,000 of the June number, but I am fearful lest our faith has not been great enough, for *Life and Health* is really making a splendid swing upward in circulation. The *Youth's Instructor* has gained about 2,000

since the first of the year." That is a very encouraging statement.

In the literature of the Advent message our periodicals have a place all their own. They are read by millions of people from month to month. They are watched by church leaders, government officials, editors, and thoughtful men and women everywhere. They, more than almost anything else, make plain to the world the message God has committed to our hands.

In this Division, too, our magazines and other mission papers deserve a much larger circulation than they have at present. True, there are difficulties in the way. In Poland our brethren have just had to give their missionary paper a new name. In Norway the health

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OUR English college graduated five students on May 6th, one from the Ministerial Course and four from the Bible-Workers' Course. Some 600 were present at the presentation of diplomas, when Brother L. H. Christian gave the graduation address on "Truth and Its Defence." Special services were held during the week-end, and the valedictory addresses by the graduates were unusually good. The college has passed through a difficult year financially, but its work was never stronger. Farewell gifts were presented to the business manager, Brother J. Rigby, and the preceptor, Brother E. Ashton, who were leaving for other lines of service. W.T.B.

* * *

PASTOR S. G. MAXWELL has lately visited our new Coast Mission and writes:

"Brother Raitt has not wasted any time in getting to work. Folk around the Miritini house are calling for a school. A number come for medicine every day. At Mariakani, fifteen miles up the line, he has been holding open-air meetings in the market. Fifty were present the day I was there and twenty stayed behind for a Bible study in a house."

* * *

EARL STANHOPE, the Under-secretary for Foreign Affairs, when speaking in the House of Lords a short time ago referred to Liberia as a "danger to the health of the world." "If plague ever starts there," he went on, "there is no question at all but that it will spread with appalling rapidity. So far, fortunately, ships are unable to go alongside their shores, the whole connection with the outside world has to be done by surf boats going out to the ship at anchor in the sea." He told also of the prevalence of yellow fever

and the potential dangers of the spread of this dread disease to other parts of West Africa.

As we read this we are reminded of our missionaries who are toiling on in the midst of these dangers and uncertain conditions. We have two missionary families in Liberia. These are located at our Palmberg and Liiwa Missions. To reach our Palmberg station from Monrovia, the principal seaport, one goes by surf boat propelled by oarsmen in the open sea sixty miles along the coast to the village of Bassa. After arriving one must be carried to the shore on the shoulders of natives, usually in the midst of an angry surf. Then one must walk twenty-five miles into the hinterland where Brother and Sister Flammer and their two children are labouring alone. Associated with them are three native workers.

To reach the Liiwa station from Monrovia involves six days' journey on foot. Only a little time ago Brother Noltze left his station to meet with the brethren in committee at Waterloo, Sierra Leone, and left Mrs. Noltze alone on the station. Of this he writes: "The Lord spared our health during the whole year. Only Sister Noltze was attacked by very severe malaria. The fever ceased just before I went to Waterloo, and we considered it a great blessing from the Lord that He gave her strength again to be able to supervise the work on the station while I was away."

Let us continue to remember these missionaries in these dangerous climates and pray that the Lord will spare their health and prosper their work in these needy lands.

* * *

THIS summer will find at least the usual number of missionaries home on furlough. As we write

we think of the following who are now home or will soon arrive:

From the East African Union:

Miss S. J. Schuil, F. H. Thomas, Miss K. Nielsen.

From the Upper Nile Union:

F. Muderspach.

From the Sierra Leone Union:

K. Noltze, Hans Rasmussen.

From the Nigerian Union:

W. G. Till, L. Edmonds.

From the Gold Coast Union:

F. Edwards.

Still others will be arriving later in the summer. We are glad these missionaries can return for their much-needed period of rest and recuperation, and trust that their stay in the homelands will not only be a time of refreshing for them, but that they will be an inspiration to the churches where they furlough.

E. D. DICK.

Our Magazines

(Continued from page 7.)

journal, *Sundhedsbladet*, now in its fifty-third year, has had some hard editorial problems to solve. From now on it will be better than ever. In its circulation it is winning out. Strong leadership in the field and better papers always win. In Great Britain our brethren at a recent committee meeting urged an increased circulation of *Present Truth and Good Health*. In every part of the Division we should try for a larger circulation of our papers. They are worthy of this. Cannot more be done for our magazines at the annual conferences?

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