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Progress in the Baltic Union

BY H. L. RUDY

THE closing statistical report of the year 1932 revealed a number of facts pertaining to the work in the Baltic Union which may be of special interest to our fellow-workers and believers in other parts of the Northern European Division. The membership has increased from 4,495 to 4,835, being a net increase in one year of 340 for the Union. With a total working force of ninety at the close of the year, including forty colporteur-evangelists, it is readily observed that each worker has been required to render the maximum amount of service in order to care for the interests of the churches and public evangelism.

The number of workers who devote the greater part of or their entire time to purely evangelistic work is small indeed. They can almost be counted on the ten fingers of one's hands. There are, all told, eighteen ordained ministers in the Baltic Union at the present time. Deducting from that number the five executive leaders and several older workers who are not physically able to do much aggressive work, there remains a minor pittance in the ministerial staff to care for the large membership, direct the general phases of the work, and to shoulder by far the greater share of public evangelism. In addition we have nine licenced ministers and twenty-one workers holding missionary credentials. Truly the harvest is great but the labourers are few. However, we are courageously setting our faces for a net increase in membership of at least ten per cent in the course of the year 1933.

A strong campaign of large and aggressive evangelistic meetings is progressing in various parts of the field at the present time. In all cases there is a large attendance at the meetings. In Reval there are three separate efforts, and just outside the city proper two efforts are being successfully carried on. Three evangelists, including the conference president, are labouring along, without the aid of a single Bible-worker, and caring for five strong campaigns. Brother K. Rose is working among the Germans in Reval. He has an unusual atten-

dance. Many listeners are greatly stirred, and inasmuch as he is working alone and cannot possibly visit all the interested people, he has opened his home to the seekers of truth, and each week no less than twenty individuals assemble in his study for special instruction. From all appearances there will be a plentiful harvest of souls in Reval this year.

In Dorpat, a university city of Estonia, there is a growing work, but our evangelist has been ill for over five months, so that the results may be rather disappointing. In spite of his illness our brother meets his congregation and addresses them while seated in his chair. Each week one of his lectures is broadcast throughout the entire country by radio. Riga, Latvia, presents a very large field of endeavour. Our central church is packed, both the Latvian and the German halls, twice each week. Another hall in the Russian area of the city is also packed while the Russian services are conducted.

Space does not permit to enumerate all the large public interests in the Advent message. The provincial areas are rapidly awakening to the appeal of the third angel's message. In Latvia, a land of religious freedom, one of our provincial evangelists has met with a strong opposition from the Roman Catholic church, even to the extent of threats of imprisonment and death. But in spite of the opposition the attendance at the meetings is constantly increasing. The police authorities have rendered very loyal service in protecting the Lord's messenger.



Watchman, What of the Night?

Watchman, what of the night?
Dark clouds appear.
Tell me, watchman, does it mean
The dawn is near?

Yes, pilgrim, yes; the night is dark,
And clouds are grey.
But see beyond, a gleam of light,
The dawn of day.

Ah, now, kind watchman, yes, I see
A glimpse of dawn,
The promise of that brighter day
The glorious morn.

When I shall see my blessed home,
My home—my home above;
When I shall meet my blessed Lord,
And revel in His love.

When I may meet the loved of earth
On that fair shore,
And meet them on that golden strand
To part no more.

MRS. T. BUCHMAN.

Close study of the territory that has been worked in the Baltic States reveals the striking fact that in some of the conferences as much as one-third of the population have had no one to teach them this message. Lithuania, our mission field, is, with the exception of the Memel province, almost wholly virgin territory. Our great need in Lithuania is *Lithuanian* workers who know the language and the soul of the people. Fortunately, we have several faithful brethren who have mastered the Lithuanian (Lithuanian is a Sanskrit language) and are meeting with favour among the inhabitants.

Itinerating in Northern and Eastern Europe

BY J. J. STRAHLE

I LEFT London the day after Christmas, sailing across the North Sea for Denmark, where I was greeted by a large number of colporteurs. Nearly fifty regular and part-time workers were very happy to attend the institute for instruction enabling them to give better service to the cause of God. The days spent together at Skodsborg with the colporteurs and the sanitarium family were very happy ones. The colporteur-evangelists in Denmark related very interesting experiences, showing how God had led them during the past year in their literature ministry. The literature sales have kept up wonderfully well in Denmark, which is commendable indeed. It was encouraging to see this large group of workers rededicating themselves anew for the Lord's service. I believe our colporteur-evangelists in Denmark will keep up the good work they have begun, and as a result we shall see many people prepared for the soon coming of Christ.

NORWAY

On my arrival in Oslo, the capital of Norway, I was pleased to find about forty-five regular and part-time workers. A spirit of courage was manifest by our colporteur-evangelists of this far northern country of Europe and the world. Some of these workers

At our recent session of the Union committee we pledged ourselves to the task of entering a new region in each conference during the year 1933. Thus far that pledge has brought fruit. The workers in the various fields have cut their individual budgets to the breaking point in order to save and provide means for new workers. The school is graduating several tried men this year whom we are hoping to place in the work. One of them is to pioneer the third angel's message in Latgalia, a province steeped in ignorance and superstition, but urgently calling for a light-bearer.

have laboured around and beyond the Arctic Circle. It was encouraging to hear their experiences of how they travelled the frozen north in bringing the third angel's message to the people of that land. Many have responded to the truth and this has greatly encouraged our colporteur-evangelists to forge ahead till every one has had an opportunity to hear the last warning message. The last meeting was one long to be remembered, when the colporteur-evangelists gave themselves anew to the Lord's service.

A WORTHY EXAMPLE

During our meeting at Oslo it was announced that Brother S. A. Rasmussen, one of our colporteur-evangelists, had given twenty-five years' service to the cause of God. All these years he has distributed the printed page in the city of Oslo, the metropolis of Norway. Truly this is a remarkable record. May many of our people respond to the needs of the hour, by carrying the message to the people in the cities, preparing them for what is coming on the earth.

SWEDEN

It was my privilege to visit our Swedish Training School at Ekebyholm, near Stockholm. My stay at the school was a pleasant one. Brother Nord, the president of the school, and his associates extended

to me a hearty welcome. Meetings were held with the students each day. It was encouraging to see the large number who joined the colporteur band. About forty students are studying the books that are to be sold during the summer vacation. I also visited a few churches in South Sweden. The churchmembers at Linköping and Norrköping are holding up the banner of truth. It was encouraging to see the good spirit among our laity, and the efforts they are putting forth to witness for the truth before their friends and neighbours.

FINLAND

Finland was in the throes of winter when I arrived. It was about sixty degrees below zero Fahrenheit. In walking only a few city blocks I observed that my nose and cheeks were frozen. I administered snow to the frozen parts and thus removed the frost. The work in Finland is making good progress. The Lord is blessing our workers in the preaching of the Word and in the distribution of our truth-filled literature. Plans are being laid to strengthen greatly the colporteur work in Finland.

ESTONIA

The Finnish Channel was nearly frozen over and our ship had difficulty getting out to the sea. Several icebreakers were working hard to make a path. Eventually the ship made its way across the channel to Reval, the capital of Estonia, where a group of nearly thirty colporteurs was awaiting me. Truly this was a goodly number considering the small population in that country. Estonia only has a population of about a million people. The colporteur-evangelists of this field have done exceptionally good work. I was greatly impressed with the good spirit that was manifest among our Estonian brethren. I believe we shall see many souls won to the truth from the efforts our colporteur-evangelists are putting forth in that land.

LATVIA

The institute for Latvia was held at Suschenhoff, near Riga, where our training school is located. It was a pleasure to see the splendid co-operation shown us by the faculty and the school family.

About thirty regulars from the field were in attendance and over thirty of the students who are planning to enter the colporteur work during the summer vacation attended the institute. Thus we had over sixty who attended our class work and instruction in Gospel salesmanship. I was greatly impressed with the determination on the part of our colporteur-evangelists in Latvia. They have on their hearts a burden to bring the truth to their fellow-men. I have faith to believe that with the good spirit manifested on the part of our colporteur-evangelists in Latvia we shall see a good increase in literature sales over the past year, and we shall also see a greater number of people accepting the truth as a result of the distribution of the printed page.

POLAND

As I saw the poverty-stricken conditions of the people in Poland I began to realize the difficulties our brethren have in labouring there. Our colporteurs in Poland are also greatly handicapped because they do not enjoy the degree of freedom that our colporteurs have in other countries. The priests often stop them from working and are also watching to see that no one distributes literature among their people. As I have come in contact with our colporteurs in that field I have marvelled at their courage, for they go forth knowing that they will be hindered in one way or another, perhaps by beating, arrest, or imprisonment. They, however, gladly do it for the Lord's sake.

ALL THINGS WORK TOGETHER FOR GOOD

Let me cite an example, to show how the Lord does help our colporteurs even though they work at great odds. One of our sister colporteurs was working in a large city, and as she went from door to door she came without realizing it to the house of one of the police. His very first words were, "Will you please show me your licence or permission to distribute literature of this kind?" and as she was unable to show the licence he took her immediately to the chief of police. The chief of police asked why she had been arrested. Our sister showed him her literature

and all those who were standing by became curious as the chief of police was looking through the books. At last the chief of police turned to the one who had arrested her and said: "Aren't you ashamed of yourself for arresting this person who is distributing such good literature?" The outcome was that every policeman present purchased a book from her. The Lord was pleased to intervene on behalf of our sister, which shows how God does move the hearts of the people on behalf of those who do His will.

Brother K. Saknit, the Union field missionary secretary, who has been faithfully working in Poland, has been sick and will not be able to take up his work for some time. The brethren in Poland have been very appreciative of the excellent work Brother Saknit has done in that field in building up the literature ministry. Brother K. Schäfer, field missionary secretary of the South Polish Conference, has been appointed as Union field missionary secretary. Poland presents a field of many difficulties and at the same time holds out some of the greatest possibilities which we have in winning souls to Christ.

GREAT BRITAIN

It was a pleasure to meet again with the colporteur-evangelists of Great Britain and also to greet a goodly number of recruits. I be-

lieve we have come to a time when God's people will respond to the call of the hour for the giving of the message. It was encouraging to see the fine spirit that was manifested on the part of the colporteurs and also to see how attentively they listened to the instruction that was given them. Splendid spiritual help was given during the institute. Much time was given to class work in the study of the books to be sold, and also to intensive drill work in memorizing the selling talks. I am persuaded that the time has come when we need to emphasize greatly the selling of our message-filled books. We are living in times when people desire to know the meaning of present-day conditions, and would like to have light on many of the questionings that are in their minds. I was pleased to see some of our large subscription books being strongly promoted. Great possibilities lie before us in Great Britain in distributing our truth-filled literature, for there is a hunger on the part of many people to know what is going to take place in the future; and we have the very message that will meet their need. I believe that the institute which we held will bring a new era in the circulation of our truth-filled literature in Great Britain and be the means of preparing many for the soon coming of our Lord and Master.

Progress and Providences in Ethiopia

BY M. J. SORENSON

I HAVE just returned from a ten weeks' trek into northern Ethiopia. Two weeks after leaving Addis Abeba, in company with Brother Hessel, we reached our Dessie medical station. Dr. Purmal from Latvia has charge of the hospital there. Brother and Sister Nielson have charge of our mission school and the evangelistic work. The mission hospital has given us great favour with all classes, and through the good work done here interests and openings have sprung up in other places. Last year a Coptic priest was baptized in Dessie. He is doing a good work in speaking about our truth to other priests there. A couple of government clerks and other resi-

dents have been studying our message and are convinced of our truth. We hope and pray that they will soon unite with us. While in Dessie we held a series of meetings in a public hall in the town. The meetings were well attended and we hope that some of the seed may have fallen on good ground.

From Dessie to Debre Tabor is another two weeks' trek over some of the most rugged and precipitous mountains that I have seen thus far in this land of mountains. Often when one stands at the foot of these wall-like mountains, and looks up at their perpendicular sides towering up into the clouds a feeling of fear creeps over you and you wonder how you will get

yourself and your pack mules up over these places. It means a lot of zigzagging and winding back and forth over narrow shelf-like ledges on the side of the canyon. In one place we climbed up four thousand feet in five hours. That means that you are transported from a scorching hot, suffocating valley to a bleak, cold, windswept plateau. It is a terrible strain on the heart to climb up these steep sides, and I use my surefooted mule as much as possible, but in winding around on the narrow ledges with what seems to be a bottomless pit below, I feel safest on my own feet. Even then a shudder comes over you as you think of the tragic consequences of one slip or stumble.

Dr. Pural accompanied me on this part of my journey. The governor of Begemder had asked if we could not send temporary relief to Debre Tabor while the new mission hospital there is being built and until the new doctor arrives to take charge of this work. People came by the score every day. As we saw the sick brought on beds, we were reminded of the sick that came to Christ, and we felt how important it was that we have the great Physician's help. Some of the sick were terrible-looking sights. One man had had an ulcerated tooth. To relieve the pain he had burned his lower jaw. The infection had worked down through the jaw and out through the skin, leaving an open passage in the lower part of his mouth through which the discharge from his wound, saliva, and food was continually leaking out. He could not be operated upon in the open-air dispensary, but he promised to come to our hospital in Dessie for an operation. Another man came with a big open sore on his leg near the ankle. He had cut himself with an axe and chipped off the front half of the bone. A terrible infection had resulted, leaving a large open wound with the back part of the bone fully exposed. He had limped around with this leg for three years. Many soldiers came with wounds from bullets and swords. Every day there would be about a hundred people for treatment. We were greatly impressed by the needs, and thanked God that

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An Ashanti colporteur, Gold Coast.

HAVING travelled some 3,000 miles over West African soil by foot, rail, lorry, ferry, and native canoe, I am impressed that Africa is indeed waiting for the message. The king's highway is being prepared and soon the light must go to every darkened corner of this great continent.

The vast untouched towns and cities of West Africa stand as a mighty challenge to every student in our schools and to every member of the Advent movement to-day. Millions are waiting, waiting for the message, but where are the messengers? Can we look for an increase of teachers and evangelists when our mission budgets are continually being cut? Economy has to be the watchword in every operation, yet the calls are far greater than a year ago. Can our teachers and evangelists ever hope to finish the work? If not, to what can we turn? What alone can solve the problems of the hour? Only the printed page can meet the impending crisis.

Colporteur-evangelists are needed to hunt and fish for souls. Men are being called from the various walks of life out here to enter this blessed ministry. Our colporteur work has gradually been growing until to-day we have a force of twenty-six regular men. They are slowly but surely pioneering the message into all the southern provinces, and as a result calls are coming in from every direction for teachers. Sad to say, as yet

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these calls have had to go unheeded for there are no funds or teachers available. Most of our teachers now have six and seven churches under their care.

Our colporteurs are indeed lights in a dark world. Once in heathen darkness themselves but now transformed by the power of God, their hearts are overflowing with joy as they carry the precious truth through the printed page to their fellow-men. But the living link between the publishing houses and the reading public is far too weak, for millions are waiting to read our truth-filled literature. The possibilities before us of circulating the printed page are of tremendous magnitude. True, thousands and thousands are illiterate, yet once the printed page gets into the hands of those who can read, they gladly tell it to others, so that I am led to believe that it is one of God's chosen agencies quickly to finish His work in this darkened land.

Sierra Leone does not offer such possibilities as the other British colonies. She is very primitive and backward and comprises many small tribes each with its own language. Travelling has to be done chiefly by foot or carrier, thus making it very laborious and difficult. There is a very poor railway which extends up country for about 200 miles. Short roads are found here and there, but they are waiting for someone to link them together. The printed page has thus to advance under adverse circumstances, yet colporteurs and teachers are be-



Colporteurs and

Millions

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ing trained there to sell our books. Quite a number have already been sold, although at present they are all printed in the English language.

The Gold Coast is the most advanced colony in West Africa. Roads abound in all directions. English is spoken quite freely and there is a fairly good railway service. The opportunities before us in this field are great. A book is now being prepared in the Twi-Ashanti language. This will prove a mighty factor in building up a strong work among this princely tribe. Truly the time is ripe when the message must be given, but at the moment there are only a handful of workers. Heart-rending calls are being ignored because of the lack of means and teachers. Surely they are waiting, waiting for the message. How long must they wait?

In Nigeria the call is coming from every corner, Come over and help us, lest we die. This is one of the most fruitful fields of our mission activities. Last year the increase in membership was well over a thousand souls. In the northern provinces of this far-reaching field, we have over eleven million souls waiting for the light to come, yet so far there is not

even a tract provided for them. The work in this field is in its infancy as yet. Our work has more or less been confined to the southern provinces. There we have two books translated, one for the Yoruba country and one for the Ibo-speaking people. How glad and thankful the



Ibo-land colporteurs, S.E. Nigeria.

African is to get a books in his mother tongue. Colporteur institutes are being held throughout West Africa, training men and students in the art of Gospel salesmanship. During the past six months I have been working among the Ibo people, one of the largest tribes in southern Nigeria. Our book work is gradually being built up and to-day we have fifteen trained men who are going forth in the highways and byways of this tropical land scattering the precious seed. Often these workers have to sacrifice wife, children, friends, and loved ones for days and months in order to carry the message. Some of these colporteurs have been out and raised up churches to the glory of God. We are anxiously waiting for a printing press so that literature may be prepared for these men to carry the truth to the many surrounding tribes. As I have travelled in and out of the highways of West Africa, I have seen Church Missionary Society, Roman Catholic, and Methodist bookshops centred in all the leading towns, but where are the Adventist books? In some of the cities there are over a million souls, but they have never heard of the message for this hour.

Nigeria, with her 4,000 miles of constructed roads, her far-extending railways, her nearly twenty million souls, stands as a mighty challenge to the people of God. Will the challenge go unheeded?

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through the generosity of the emperor, Haile Selasse I, and the provincial ruler, Ras Kassa, forty thousand thalers had been given to the mission for a hospital. This hospital is now being built and we hope it will be finished by the end of this year.

Near Debre Tabor we have a great interest and opening among the followers of Sheik Zakarias. This will soon become a strong centre for our work in Ethiopia. We already have over two hundred baptized believers among these Moslems, or New Christians as they are called. There are hundreds of others who have accepted our message and are waiting for baptism. Early in 1932 a terrible persecution arose against our people there. This happened without the knowledge and against the wishes of the local ruler and the central government. Our teachers and evangelists were in chains for several months. Some of the believers had their cattle taken from them. They all remained true to God, and their Christlike example and goodwill towards their persecutors made a deep impression on all the people, even their enemies. As a result what was meant to destroy the Gospel has turned out to the furtherance of the Gospel.

Ras Kassa was represented at the provincial capital by his son, Dejasmatch Woonda Woosen. He was very kind to us. Every day he would send a large supply of food to our tent. We were also invited to his palace to dine on two occasions. Ras Kassa had asked us to visit his daughter, who was sick. She lives a week's journey north of Debre Tabor, and is married to Dejasmatch Ajallu, the governor of that province. Our mules were tired and some of them had developed sore backs from the previous trek, so we were very glad when Dejasmatch Woonda Woosen offered us six pack mules. He also gave us a chief with a band of soldiers to act as our guide and guard. This is a great honour and means that the people of the village where we camp are to supply us with food for both man and animals. Our muleteers always enjoy this enforced hospitality and feast to their hearts' content,



s, Sierra Leone.

Statistical Report of the Northern European

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	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baltic Union	1	99	47	56	19	-29	4,835	50	34	198	4,948	4,010	\$ 6,671.50	0.10	1,268.66
British	2	73	136	89	19	30	4,868	93	75	139	4,783	3,782	\$ 22,563.70	0.35	4,283.47
E. Nordic	3	88	35	42	19	-10	3,995	64	50	148	3,405	2,666	\$ 9,757.00	0.18	2,333.82
Polish	4	148	53	36	6	14	3,406	72	46	226	4,039	3,144	\$ 3,258.30	0.07	906.15
W. Nordic	5	124	102	33	29	11	5,976	62	54	168	5,167	3,906	\$ 17,720.60	0.23	3,931.62
Tls. Unions 4th Q. 1932	532	373	261	92	16	23,080	357	259	879	22,342	17,508	\$ 59,971.10	0.20	12,723.72	7.83
E. Afr'n Union Miss.	6	40	110	74	3	58	4,246	30	...	212	9,120	9,194	\$ 1,033.20	0.20	606.91
Ethiopian	7	7	1	...	...	1	264	10	...	14	417	401	\$ 332.00	0.10	71.43
Nigerian	8	4	49	3	...	46	1,047	14	...	71	3,856	3,474	\$ 331.00	0.02	199.30
Unattached Missions	9	9	5	...	1	4	886	7	...	53	2,350	1,833	\$ 394.10	0.03	196.26
Tls. Miss. 3rd Qtr. 1932	60	165	77	4	109	6,443	61	...	350	15,743	14,902	\$ 2,090.30	0.02	1,073.90	1.21
Grand Total 4th Qtr. 1932	592	538	338	96	125	29,523	418	259	1,229	38,085	32,410	\$ 62,061.40	0.16	13,797.62	9.04

Just as we had about scaled the top of a very steep precipice, one of our pack mules lost its balance, slipped over the edge, and rolled down the canyon. It was a terrible-looking sight to see the poor creature tumble down the steep slope, but fortunately it was soon killed by falling on the hard stones. As the straps that held the load and packsaddle broke and came loose, the baggage would shoot out into the air and pieces of the pack saddle were scattered all over the mountain side. It happened to be one of the mules that had been loaned to us, and we felt sorry to think that we would not be able to return it.

Dejasmatch Ajallu and his wife gave us a very cordial welcome and supplied our men and animals with a liberal supply of food. Fortunately the illness of the wife did not prove to be very serious, and the doctor was able to give relief which was much appreciated. They wanted to take a trip to Europe and planned to spend their time at our Skodsborg Sanitarium. From them we received 200 thalers for Harvest Ingathering. They would have given more but it was all the cash they had on hand. The governor had recently returned from Addis Abeba and while there had spent all his money. A large number of sick also came to our camp every day for treatment.

On our way back to Debre Tabor we visited the old Ethiopian capital of Gondar. This city was built three hundred years ago by some Portuguese explorers and adven-

urers—one of them a nephew of Vasco da Gama. These buildings were built of stone and lime and form quite a contrast to the present mud structures with grass roofs. Several stone bridges were built at the same time in the vicinity of Gondar. The ruler was very kind to the explorers and made good use of their mechanical skill. Through the friendly relations thus established, Jesuit priests also entered. They were much alarmed to find the people of Ethiopia keeping the seventh-day Sabbath and proceeded to teach the Roman doctrine concerning the first day of the week. The ruler accepted the Catholic faith, but the people rebelled against this new religion, killed their emperor, and expelled the Portuguese. Up to this time the Ethiopian church had observed the seventh-day Sabbath and baptized by immersion, but the seeds of error sown by the Jesuits continued to grow and finally came to form part of the practice of the Coptic church.

When we came back to Debre Tabor again, Dr. Purmal arranged a small dispensary in a tent loaned to us by the ruler. He planned to remain there a few weeks taking care of the sick. I remained only a few days and then started on my return trip to Addis Abeba through the Godjam province. This is one of the largest and richest provinces of Ethiopia and truly a land flowing with milk and honey. Everywhere one sees large herds of cattle. The finest honey in Ethiopia also comes from this province.

Last June the former ruler of this province rebelled against the emperor. He was soon caught and put in chains. Later on his son also rebelled and things were quite disturbed for a time. Later on Ras Jimmerou, a cousin of the emperor, was appointed king of this province, and he has now restored order. Like the emperor he is an enlightened and progressive ruler. He is greatly loved and respected by his subjects for his honesty and justice.

I first made the acquaintance of Ras Jimmerou eight years ago when he ruled over the Harrar province. At that time he invited us to open up medical work in Harrar. Later on he was transferred to Wollo and had his capital in Dessie, where we have our medical station. He was always a very loyal and generous supporter of our work there. Every year he gave us grain and other food supplies for the hospital. One year he gave us one thousand thalers for Harvest Ingathering and another time four hundred. Last summer he was in Europe for medical treatment and visited our Gland Sanitarium. He came back with a very favourable impression of our work there.

Before starting on this trek, I wrote him of my projected journey and when I expected to be in his capital, Debre Markus. I arrived there between Christmas and New Year and had a long interview with Ras Jimmerou on the first afternoon of my arrival. I had planned to stay only one day, but he urged me to spend at least two days there.

Division for the Quarter Ended December 31, 1932

Harvest Ingathering	Annual Offering	Miscellaneous	Young People's Offerings	Week of Sacrifice	Big Week	Total Offerings (including Big Week,	Total Offerings per capita	Percentage of Offerings to Tithe	Total Contributions for Home Missionary Work	Total Contributions for Local Church Work	Colporteur Sales
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
5,121.71	1,465.06	.....	29.57	27.09	22.53	7,934.62	0.12	118.9%	63.73	1,946.73	2,716.68
15,209.25	2,266.21	13.19	60.54	78.72	134.20	22,045.58	0.34	97.7%	304.27	4,614.43	25,145.28
4,280.21	1,593.05	80.93	.....	13.70	33.58	8,333.72	0.16	85.4%	791.35	2,172.72	6,174.85
1,299.57	440.33	1.52	40.61	.....	.....	2,688.57	0.06	82.5%	61.35	237.22	1,844.46
7,509.09	3,965.07	.....	19.23	64.90	16.07	15,512.99	0.20	87.5%	217.30	2,026.30	14,452.85
33,419.83	9,729.72	95.64	149.95	184.41	206.38	56,517.48	0.19	94.2%	1,438.00	10,997.40	50,334.12
453.60	2.91	.....	.....	417.65	22.17	1,503.24	0.03	145.4%	.....	.....	341.27
0.33	1.25	.....	.....	113.66	.....	186.30	0.05	58.1%	.....	.....	39.93
78.09	.....	.....	.....	10.40	.....	200.88	0.01	60.3%	.....	.....	74.75
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	284.75	0.02	72.2%	.....	.....	323.77
532.02	4.16	.....	.....	541.71	22.17	2,175.17	0.03	104.0%	.....	.....	779.72
33,951.85	9,733.88	95.64	149.95	726.12	228.55	58,692.65	0.15	94.5%	1,438.00	10,997.40	51,113.84

He then explained to me that he would like to have us start a medical mission in Debre Markus like we had in Dessie. Before my arrival he had been counselling with the emperor about this matter. They had agreed to make us a cash gift of forty thousand thalers for this work. Besides this we would be given free access to all the raw material we would need for the erection of the buildings. He wanted me to spend a day looking around the capital for a suitable site for this mission station. He gave me one of his trusty officers and an escort of soldiers. We found a very fine plot of ground with two water springs on it and about three thousand large eucalyptus trees, which would provide building material and firewood. I told the Ras that I thought this would be an ideal spot for us. He answered that he had had this property in mind for us and that we could have it free of charge.

Ras Jimmerou next explained to me that he had freed all the slaves of the former ruler. Many of them felt lost without a master and he suggested that we hire these people at a low wage and use them for our coolie work. I could hardly restrain my joy when I saw the eagerness and readiness with which he wanted to arrange everything for us so that we could begin work. I thanked him very sincerely for his kindness and generosity, but then explained to him that his royal gift also involved the mission in a large annual operating expense. It would also cost much

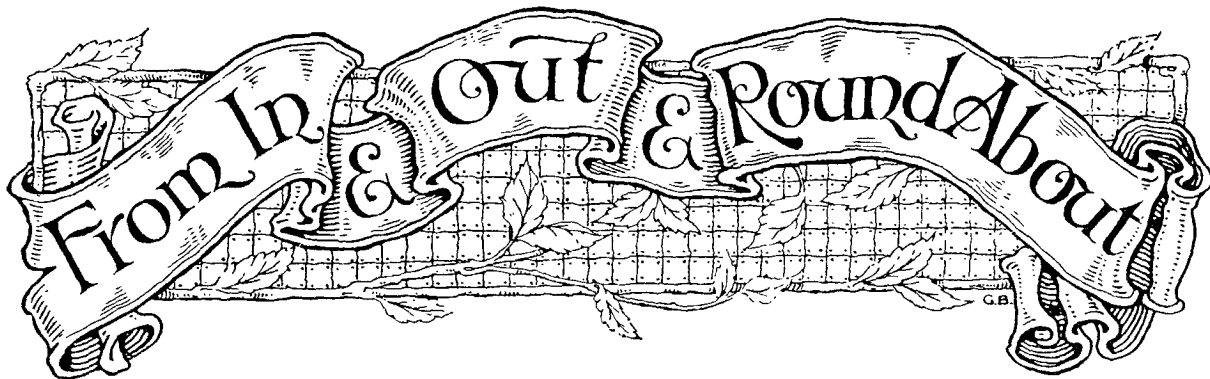
money to bring out doctors and nurses from America. Very readily he promised to make an annual gift to the hospital and bear this expense. I am confident that with his subsidy and the money that we can collect from the patients, our work there will be almost self-supporting after the first year or two. Ras Jimmerou is the kind of man that fulfils his promises, and we can depend on him to do just what he says and a little more. When I saw how anxious he was to have us accept this offer and start something at once, I was sorry to have to tell him that the two visiting leaders of our mission board would not arrive until March and that not until then could we give him official acceptance of his kind offer. This was a disappointment to him for he had made everything ready for us to begin at once.

I mentioned to him that during vacation twenty of our boys from the mission school at Addis Alem had been out canvassing. He said that next year we should send all the boys to Godjam to canvass. He wanted them to visit every church and nook and corner of his province. He said he would send some of his men with our boys to urge the people to buy. I have never talked to a man who was so eager to help us in every way and who was so anxious for us to do something for the people of his province.

Godjam is not only the largest and richest province in Ethiopia, but it is also the most needy. We shall be the first mission to estab-

lish work in that needy territory. Here is a province larger than some of our New England States, absolutely without medical help of any kind, and where, because of climatic and sanitary conditions, sickness and suffering is far more prevalent than in civilized countries. The people of Godjam have clung more closely to the Bible Sabbath than elsewhere in Ethiopia. Friday is their preparation day. They bring wood and water and prepare their Sabbath food on that day. It does seem that God is opening the door into this province in a most marvellous way.

Looking back over the year 1932 we find it the banner year of our work in Ethiopia. Ten years ago when our work was first started in a very small way, and with no openings into the interior, we did not envisage what we see to-day. But God foresaw it and foretold it to the prophet Zephaniah. He prophesied that Ethiopia would bring her offering. (Zeph. 3:10.) In the year 1932 more than 230,000 thalers have been given to our mission for medical work in this needy land. When we came back to Ethiopia after furlough, I told the emperor of the ready response of our doctors to the appeal which Elder Meyers brought back from Ethiopia to America. I told him that twenty-two doctors had volunteered. He said, "We need them." Now he is doing his very best to get them out here. Surely the Advent movement is on the move here in Ethiopia. May God help us to keep pace with it.



THOSE of our readers who are acquainted with Brother K. Saknit will be glad to learn that he is now well on the road to recovery. Following medical advice, however, he will spend some time in his homeland in order fully to recuperate. He has done faithful work in building up both the publishing and the home missionary departments in the Polish Union and his labours have been very much appreciated. At the last Union conference held in Warsaw, Brother K. Schäfer was appointed to look after these two interests in the Polish Union. We wish him much success and God's blessing in his work.

THE word "Advent" is becoming more and more popular with us. One after another of our headquarters and institutions are using this name. At the last legal meeting of the Seventh-Day Adventist Union Limited (the legal association of the British Union Conference) it was decided to re-christen this body, and its official name is now British Advent Missions Limited. E.M.E.

IN the British Union there is a definite forward move on the part of the Sabbath-schools. Brethren and sisters are responding in goodly numbers to the call, urging that every churchmember should also be a member of the Sabbath-school. A number of conventions have been held. The Training Course for Sabbath-school workers in the British Union is also prospering. The course is to run for sixteen weeks, and consists of the first nine numbers of the Sabbath-School Leaflet series. Questions and some supplementary reading matter are sent to those who enter. It was hoped that 300 would take advantage of the opportunity to prepare themselves for better service, but the last report is that 600 have been enrolled. W.T.B.

Thoughts on Teaching

IF you have mastered the lesson in all its bearings, your pupils will know your subject. If you systematically prepare yourself, and receive the impression that you become an enthusiast on preparation, your class will soon catch fire. They will not be long in finding out that you are giving many hours every week to fit yourself for their benefit. It will surely be surprising if, under these circumstances, they continue to come to class unprepared.—"*Personal Appeals to Sunday-school Workers*," pages 25, 26.

SOME flowers bloom in a few months; some take a year; one, they say, takes a century. So with the boys and girls in our classes. Some blossom out so quickly you look upon them wide-eyed with wonder; some are so slow you can hardly see that they are developing at all; and there is one in the class you have worked with and prayed ever so long it looks like it will take a century. And some are not going to blossom out, maybe, until a great darkness comes down upon their lives and brings out the stars.—"*Secrets of Sunday-school Teaching*," page 179.



Transportation Notes

SINCE last writing, the London Transportation Office has assisted the following workers:

To America from India.

Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Champion and family, Mr. Hamilton.

To America from S. Africa.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Shankel and family.

To America from S. America.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Meier.

From America to S. Africa.

Mr. E. M. Cadwallader, Mr. and

Mrs. A. V. Edwards and family, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Moffitt and family, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Sharman and family, Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Shreve and family, Mr. J. F. Wright.

From America to India.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McHenry.

From Europe to India.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Cormack and family.

From Europe to Sierra Leone.

Mr. H. Rasmussen.

From Europe to Cameroons.

Mr. and Mrs. K. Johannessen.

From Europe to Nigeria.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Edmonds, Mr. and Mrs. W. McClements, Mrs. W. G. Till and son.

From Europe to Gold Coast.

Mrs. F. Edwards and family.

From Europe to Abyssinia.

Miss P. Høvig.

To Europe from Gold Coast.

Mr. F. Stokes.

To Europe from Nigeria.

Mr. C. A. Bartlett, Miss J. Bowles.

To Europe from America.

Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Cairncross to connect with the Sanitarium at Watford.

Returning to Australia.

Mr. G. T. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Hammond, Dr. E. S. Richards. C. H. ANSCOMBE.

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