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Our Army of Youth

By C. V. ANDERSON

A good financial backing is a very fine thing during days of depression, but at its best money is unstable and unreliable. A good reputation is valuable but even that takes flight, too, often because of the busy tongue of some zealous critic. Character, however, is a thing not to be lost or given away, be it good or bad. It is one's only real personal asset.

As a people we have placed our confidence in God, and as such we believe that the youth among us are the greatest asset this denomination has. We must be zealous in developing its worth. What an army of young people this movement has! It is wellnigh 100,000 strong of nearly every nation, kindred, tongue, and people. Upon them is the finishing of God's work on earth placed. We believe in them. They will not fail us.

Our own Northern European Division has over 6,600 young people. Let me line them up for you to look upon. Are they not a fine-looking lot? Keen-eyed, clean-hearted, industrious they are. What languages do they speak? Listen and you will hear the following: English, Welsh, Scottish, Irish, German, Polish, Russian, Ukrainian, Lithuanian, Latvian, Latgalian, Estonian, Finnish, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, Icelandic, Amharic, Galla, Luo, Kisii, Kiswaheli, Buganda, Yoruba, Twi, and what more? Yes, there are a few more languages out there in vast Africa which our youth are speaking.

Doesn't it make you feel insignificant in view of the widespread influence of the Advent message? On the other hand, are you not proud of the privilege of belonging to such a world-wide organization that influences the young everywhere?

Now you have heard their chatter and understood very little, but did you count them in the respective countries? Let me help you.

England	has	...	...	1418
Scotland	"	...	...	57
Wales	"	...	...	67
Ireland	"	...	...	21
Estonia	"	...	...	245
Sweden	"	...	...	356
Poland	"	...	...	654
Denmark	"	...	...	862
Latvia	"	...	...	639
Finland	"	...	...	258
Norway	"	...	...	749
Iceland-Faroes	has	...	...	184
Sierra-Leone	"	...	...	177
W. Kenya—Luo	"	...	...	729
S. Kenya—Kisii	"	...	...	223

Now isn't that an army? And they are all in training for service as soul-winners.

Do you miss any fields from our great Division? Here is a word from most of them.

Nigeria says, "I do hope that we will soon be in full working order, and then I know we shall have some good reports to send you."

Ethiopia lets us know that their two societies have fifty members and twenty-five of these will finish reading through the New Testament this year.

Liberia shows signs of life: "A

real organization took place and at present all the students are preparatory members who are eagerly studying the Junior law and pledge which they want to sign as soon as they meet all the requirements."

Uganda sends to our office a deluxe edition of a suggestive outline for reading through the New Testament, which outline they have sent to all the members in that field.

The Gold Coast has the young people's work at heart and it has proved a great blessing and help to the school where it was started.

By this information you will know that the soul-saving Missionary Volunteer movement is now operating or beginning to function in every field of our Division. Before long we hope to be getting regular reports from every Union.

Thus far the Missionary Volunteer work is being reported by our five home Unions as well as the East African and Sierra Leone Unions.

No less than 1,605 of our youth are observing the Morning Watch. Will you join them?

There are also 435 who are reading their Bibles through systematically. Have you ever read your Bible through from cover to cover? Why not begin now?

Our Division army of youth held 22,000 Bible readings and cottage meetings during the second quarter of 1934. They made 25,900 missionary visits, and in this year's Harvest Ingathering Campaign the

young people have demonstrated their zeal by practically a 100 per cent participation.

Are you now better acquainted with our army of youth? Do you see how they are being trained for further service? God bless them all. These are days of storm and stress for the young. The church should be a haven of rest to them all, a place where they find sympathy and godly friendship. If you want to add to the wealth of this people, win some more young people. And by all means "get 'em young" before life is marred by grievous sins, and habits are

formed which only God can break.

"I took a piece of plastic clay,
And idly fashioned it one day,
And, as my fingers pressed it, still
It moved and yielded to my will.
I came again when days were past;
The bit of clay was hard at last.
The form I gave it, still it bore,
But I could change that form no
more.

"I took a piece of living clay,
And deftly formed it day by day,
And moulded, with my power and
art,
A young child's soft and yielding
heart.
I came again when years were gone;
It was a man I looked upon.
He still that early impress bore
But I could change it nevermore."

peal, outlining the wonderful privileges and great responsibilities that come to God's people at this time. After the second day the attendance was so large that it was necessary to transfer the meeting to a large hall in the city. On Sabbath there was an overflow meeting. It reminded me of a General Conference session of the early days.

Our people in this conference were hungry for the Word of God, and they were not disappointed. The joy that filled their hearts caused them to praise the Lord on several occasions. Here, too, in this conference the brethren indicated their willingness to do all in their power to solicit funds to carry on our mission work. Many of them regretted that they had not done more in the past for the Master, but determined to make up for what they had neglected to do. The brethren also voted to contribute more liberally of their own means for the extension of the Lord's work.

When opportunity was given to secure literature which could be used in missionary work, it disappeared in a very few moments. Indeed there was such a demand for it that we believe twice as much could have been sold. This experience is indicative of the good spirit that was present in our meetings.

Brother J. Gomola was re-elected president.

Special consideration was given during the conferences to helping the youth and the children. All were made glad to hear that plans had been laid to re-open the Union training school near Bielsko.

Workers present from abroad were E. D. Dick of the Division, H. L. Rudy of the Baltic Union, and the writer.

We were greatly encouraged by what we saw and heard during the meetings we attended in Poland. Brother Babienko, the Union president, and his associates are of good courage and are confident that God will help them to build up a strong constituency in Poland.

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THE brightest lightning comes from the blackest clouds, and the purest faith from the severest trial.—R. L. Stevenson.

Annual Meetings in Poland

BY J. J. STRAHLE

THE WEST CONFERENCE

THE meeting of the West Polish Conference was held in the city of Poznan. We were impressed by the cleanliness of this city and also by its magnificent buildings.

Brother W. Czembor, the president of the West Conference, was fortunate in securing a permit from the city authorities allowing us to hold our conference in this place. It was a happy company of believers that assembled for the conference session. A wonderful Christian spirit was manifest during the meetings. One morning as we came for the early workers' meeting, two men met us with a writ declaring that it would be impossible to hold our meetings in the hall which we had rented. The document was signed by the head priest. It was also murmured that if we did not leave the premises the students of the Catholic seminary would pillage our meeting place. Some of our brethren called on the police, but they were passive, saying they were sorry and added that if we were inside the building it might be to our advantage. In the meantime some of our brethren were trying various doors of the building, and discovered an open window through which they were able to gain access to the hall and thus open the doors to the waiting congregation outside. We were left in peace and were able to carry on our meetings.

The churchmembers had come for a blessing and they were not disappointed. Their joy and happiness was expressed on several occasions. Our own hearts were watered as we ministered to their needs.

One of the outstanding features of the conference was the willingness on the part of the brethren to take part in the ingathering of means for our mission work.

In one meeting we spoke of a plan whereby it would be possible for them to carry the Gospel to their friends and neighbours in a more effective way. This was in the nature of a new series of tracts bearing the most appealing titles and answering the very questions people are to-day asking. When the opportunity was given to purchase these pamphlets they were soon disposed of.

All feel that God richly blessed our coming together. Both workers and laity made a covenant with the Lord to do their utmost in making known present truth to the people in their respective territories. Brother Czembor was re-elected president of the West Polish Conference.

THE SILESIA CONFERENCE

A happy throng of believers assembled in our chapel in the city of Bielsko. Brother J. Gomola, president of the conference, opened the meeting with a very impressive ap-

In the Sierra Leone Union

BY J. GRONERT

ALTHOUGH the work is old and well established in many places in this field, and also returning fairly good results, the necessity of expanding our efforts to new places from whence calls are coming is always before us. In the past most of our work has been carried on among the Creoles in the colony and the Mendes and Temnes in the Protectorate. Of late calls have come from new tribes where, a short while ago, it seemed impossible to gain an entrance. There are earnest calls from places in the Kono District, among a people for whom we have never worked. We know of only two Kono boys who have attended our schools in the Mende country, and it was actually through one of these young men that we came in contact with an influential Kono chief. This resulted in an invitation to come to one of the greatest chiefdoms in the district. We consider this a wonderful opportunity, and one that ought not to slip out of our hands. Efforts have been made to open a station in one of the large Kono towns, and Brother T. Tranborg, who for some years has been in charge of the industrial department at Waterloo, has been asked to care for the new work. Brother Tranborg has already spent some months in evangelistic efforts in the hinterland. The results have been very encouraging, and as soon as the heavy rains are over he will build a house and start his work among the Kono people.

In our existing churches and groups we have of late made special efforts to strengthen and widen our influence. Missionary Volunteer and Home Missionary societies are organized in all stations. It has been very encouraging to see the missionary activities carried out by members in many stations. In one of the Mende churches an old sister, who was formerly a medicine woman, has now brought ten of her relatives to the church.

Here, as in other mission fields, the Sabbath-school is one of the

strongest agencies. We have introduced new methods of teaching regular lesson studies wherever that is possible, individual offering goals, and the giving of honour cards on a larger scale than before. Many souls are brought to the truth every year through the efforts of the Sabbath-school department. At present the number of regular Sabbath-school members is more than double the baptized members. This gives us hope of increasing our church membership in the very near future. Stronger evangelism with all our agencies and departments efficiently at work is our great object.

Hundreds and thousands of our smaller books have been sold in Freetown and other towns. Money is very scarce as it is almost impossible to sell the produce, on which the people depend for their living, with even the smallest profit. In some parts of the country a bushel of palm kernels has this season been sold for 8d. (formerly worth about 15/-), and a cow could be bought for 7/- (normal price about £6). In spite of this books are sold and our members are endeavouring to keep up their mission offerings. Our canvassing territory is small as few in the hinterland are able to read. There is no literature worth mentioning in the language of the native tribes. This makes the training of candidates for baptism slow and difficult. Here is still a great problem.

Our faithful African workers are determined by the help of God to win souls as never before. It has been very encouraging to see their determined efforts to improve themselves on intellectual and spiritual lines. The special two weeks' course we had early this year in connection with our annual meeting has encouraged to further studies and improvement. All our ordained ministers and older workers and most of the younger men have joined the Ministerial Reading Course Circle. We are following a new plan of systematic study and a time is set for the reading of

each book. Toward the end of the period given for each book examination questions are sent out. We are looking forward with courage, expecting great things from the Lord.

In Liberia, which is part of our Union, and where the work has been established since 1927, our German brethren are planning a forward move. To help them in this we have this year transferred four workers from Sierra Leone to Liberia, two to Northern Liberia, and two to the Southern Liberian field. Our oldest and most experienced African minister who has spent more than twenty years in this cause is now assisting Pastor Flammer in Southern Liberia.

In Liberia there are no roads, no railways, no telegraph, and regular mail service is unknown. This and the unsettled political conditions in the country, as well as the unhealthy and often trying climate, makes Liberia a most difficult field of labour. Both European and African workers are, however, of good courage, and the Lord is blessing their efforts. As a good foundation has been laid in the few years since the work was started, we are sure that the time has come for Liberia to yield its fruits. Our brethren there need our prayers.

I cannot close without mentioning the unentered territories in this Union. We are thinking of the millions in French Guinea, French Sudan, and Gambia, and are longing for the day when we will see strong work established in all these places. May it not be far off.



Harvest Ingathering

WEDNESDAY, October 24th, shows our total Ingathering to have reached \$86,500, or practically eighty-six per cent of our goal. This is figured at the normal rate of exchange.

The East Nordic Union has reached its goal. Congratulations! However, Great Britain carries the banner, averaging \$7.40 per capita for the whole Union. They are out for more.

Will everybody lend a hand so that our full goal of \$102,500 may be assured? C. V. ANDERSON.

"And Kings Shall See . . ."

BY F. EDWARDS

It was seven o'clock and we had just sat down to our evening meal after having been on trek for three days. Every minute since our return, three hours before, had been spent in treating the large group of patients who had gathered during our absence, and answering the questions of members, teachers, and schoolboys who swarmed around us as soon as we stepped out of the car.

We began our dinner in the hope that we should not be disturbed again, but the next moment our hope was disappointed. Immediately outside our window a number of voices were raised as though in argument or appeal. Our houseboy came hurrying in to tell us that some messengers—eight in all—had come from the chief of Anyimponwa, to tell us he was seriously sick, dying in fact, and wanted us to come to him immediately. "The usual thing," my wife remarked, "to be called out in the middle of chop." "Or out of bed," I added, remembering a recent experience where I had spent the whole night with a man dying of pneumonia. But we often get "urgent" calls when the patient is far from dying. The African thinks one time is just as good as another, and may call us out in the middle of the night, although the patient may have only a stomach-ache. So we have to use discretion in answering "urgent" calls.

After cross-examining the messengers, I hurried off, and found that the chief was actually dying. Usually when we are called out to cases where the patient is "dying" we find when we get there either he is dead or there is nothing much wrong with him. I should really have heard about the sickness of the chief before, but he had been confined to his house for several weeks and had received attention from fetish medicine men. We were called on as a last resort when the family recognized how serious the sickness had become. It was an advanced case of tuberculosis, and far beyond human aid. The chief recognized the latter

fact for himself, for when I told him it would be best to go to the Government hospital, where he would receive proper attention, he said, "No, I did not call you to heal me—my time is finished unless the great God works a miracle—I called you to pray for me."

He went on to tell me that some weeks previously he had attended one of our village meetings, and there had been convicted that he should give up all his fetishes and worship the true God. He hesitated to step out because of his position and family. And then, without warning, he was struck down by a strange and awful sickness. It seemed to the chief that it was the hand of God raised in reproof, and he immediately gave his heart to God. During the weeks following he sought to get in touch with me, but his family would not allow it, saying that his fetish could do all that he desired.

I prayed and talked with the dying man for an hour or so and was amazed at the depth of his spiritual perceptions. It was very evident how near to him the Spirit of God had been during those weeks of sickness, and to me it was a clear proof that the African, despite his heritage of heathenism and his upbringing, can experience the deep things of God just as any white man can.

I visited the chief many times before his death. The last day when he realized how near the end was he was bubbling over with joy. His wife and children, who regarded death with terror, were amazed and asked him why he was so very happy. He answered, "I am going to sleep now, and when I awake I shall see Jesus my Saviour." Death had lost all its terror in the knowledge of a glorious resurrection.

Such experiences renew our courage and give us fresh strength to go forward, with the certain knowledge that all our sacrifices, and those of the people at home, have not been in vain but are bringing forth fruit to eternal life.

One Year in Ethiopia

BY ESTHER BERGMAN

It is now a little more than one year since I arrived in Ethiopia with my brother and family. I am glad to say that no one year has passed by more rapidly or been more full of interesting experiences. Not for one moment have I had a single regret. I rejoice that I am privileged to serve where the need is so great.

How very thankful I am that good health has been my portion since coming here. For the first few months I became short of breath when walking rapidly, due to the elevation, but now I realize no discomfort.

We are now entering upon the rainy season, when for three or four months it pours nearly every day, but usually the sun is seen during some portion of the day which makes even this season of the year most enjoyable.

At this time last year we were busy cleaning the buildings, making furniture and hospital sup-

plies. Though it was not until October that one building was really completed, our first patient was admitted on May 29th. From this time on we usually had one or more to care for. A nice clinic was started with only a few at first, but it rapidly grew until my brother was forced to have another clinic in the afternoon.

On September 23, 1933, the emperor paid us his second visit. Having inspected all the buildings, which were as yet not completed, he nevertheless made arrangements for his daughter to be admitted in the afternoon.

Up to this time I had been caring for all the patients myself with the exception of the help received from some of the native boys. On November 1st a German girl whose father is in business here enrolled as a member of the training course. Native girls were added, three from our own training school in Addis Abeba, of which Miss Mat-

thews is the teacher, and three others who have applied, making at the present time six native girls, and the one German girl, and five native boys.

These young people are the greatest blessing to our institution and without them it would be impossible for us to carry on the heavy programme of to-day. They have been taught the practical nursing procedures such as making a bed, changing the bed, giving fomentations, taking T.P.R., etc., so that the patients can have attention even though Miss Hofstad, my associate nurse, and I might be engaged in the operating or delivery rooms. With few exceptions all our patients get a daily bath and one (two if necessary) sheet changed, so the nurses are kept busy all day. It is amusing to see how much these people appreciate their daily soap wash. Fomentations are prescribed freely with the most gratifying results, and we are hoping that the time will come when we shall be given the means to erect a hydrotherapy building.

On April 11th a message was received from the emperor stating that he would visit us at four in the afternoon. We were all busy getting everything in readiness and a few minutes before his arrival all the students were lined up on the steps of the administration building. Having greeted the emperor they all marched to the classroom, and when the emperor was escorted into the room and was shown all the material in use for teaching these young people, he was not only pleased but deeply interested and asked a number of questions concerning our work.

Yesterday two of the nurses from another mission hospital called and requested to see our class-rooms, since they had heard how nice they were. As they left the room they said they had started to train two native girls, but not having anything to demonstrate with their task is almost hopeless.

How grateful we are to our dear people who, by giving freely in offerings to missions, have provided us with the material necessary to make our teaching a success. We are endeavouring to train medical missionary nurses, and

therefore four hours each week are devoted to Bible study besides our regular morning worship, when the Sabbath-school lesson is studied, a review given of the two chapters read from the New Testament each day, and the memorized verses from John's gospel recited.

We are granted one month's vacation each year, and on January 30th I had the unexpected pleasure of trekking to Dessie with a worker who was going up there on business. Though this was my first experience of travelling by mule I must say that I thoroughly enjoyed it. As we were making our way across the mountains there were places that were very dangerous, being narrow, stony, and steep. The mules seem to enjoy walking as near to the edge as possible. I thoroughly enjoyed the exquisite beauty and grandeur of the mountain peaks and valleys below. Before returning to Addis Abeba we had the privilege of meeting the

crown prince, who served us light luncheon. He is deeply interested in the work being done by our people at the Dessie hospital.

On our return to Addis Abeba great changes had taken place. Dr. Nicola and family had arrived and there was so much work in the hospital that the doctors were busy all day, early and late.

You will be interested to know that three months ago our collections were more than any other hospital in Addis Abeba, amounting to 2,117 thalers and, during the month of May, 2,225 thalers were collected. While we cannot measure our success with money still we are grateful for the Lord's blessing in this respect.

Though we have difficulties and problems to battle with it is sweet to be engaged in the Lord's service, and to know that however feeble our service or humble our work, if in simple faith we follow Christ we shall not lose the reward.

Echoes from the Ethiopian Union Girls' School

BY MAE MATTHEWS

ETHIOPIA has kept intact many of the customs of Abraham's day. Among these is the subjection of woman. In former years, education was for boys only, as it was thought a waste of time and money to send girls to schools. In some places this idea is changing, and several girls' schools have been established in Addis Abeba, as well as in other parts of the interior.

We have in our Union only one school for girls and that is here in Addis Abeba, although in some of our day schools in the interior girls attend classes.

I shall speak of the work of the girls' school only during the past three years, which is the period during which I have had charge.

In September, 1931, I arrived in Ethiopia to begin my work with the Ethiopian girls, and an interesting experience it has been, bringing both its joys and its disappointments.

As the school had just closed for the three months' vacation when I arrived, I was advised that it

would be a good time to begin my study of Amharic, the official language of the country. My heart sank as my teacher presented me with a cardboard on which were printed 256 peculiar appearing characters. I was told that I must master those if I would learn to read. This seemed to be quite necessary as I expected to teach, so I set to work on my seemingly impossible task, determined to learn at least the alphabet. That, however, proved to be the easiest part of my language study. When I heard an endless combination of the sounds of those characters, glibly uttered from the lips of a native Amharas, I doubted if they would ever have any meaning to me. I discovered that oriental languages are not quickly assimilated, especially to an American who has never before been outside her native land. I am sure natives must receive much amusement in listening to foreigners speak their language and in guessing their meaning.

During vacation I tried to make a few plans for the school year, but didn't know just how to proceed, so trusted that when the time came I would be able to meet the emergency. The long-anticipated time finally arrived. I had three native teachers to help me. A day school was held in connection with the boarding school. At first the enrolment was small, but gradually it grew. I have since learned that it takes most girls, or rather their parents, two or three months to decide it is time to go to school, and then when it is time to close, they aren't ready to go home. "Never do to-day what you can put off until to-morrow," is an Ethiopian slogan, and so they come to-morrow instead of to-day.

The attendance in the boarding school varies from fifteen to thirty, the latter number being more than we really have room to accommodate. Our programme includes handwork, sewing, and knitting, besides our scholastic studies. Class-work begins at seven-thirty in the morning and lasts until noon, with the afternoon devoted to sewing and various kinds of handwork. Each girl, even the smallest, makes most of her own clothing. Knitting is one of the most popular activities. For the past two years we have ordered wool from Europe. This is sold to the girls and they make it into sweaters for themselves and others. Sometimes we sell sweaters from which we realize a small profit. Last year the girls made eighty-nine sweaters during the session, and the few who remained at the school made several more during the vacation. They also knit socks and stockings which are quite useful during the cold rainy season.

One afternoon a week is devoted to laundering clothes, and Friday afternoons to cleaning, scrubbing, bathing, and all other necessary preparations for the Sabbath.

The student body of our school is quite varied, for we have high and low, rich and poor. It is also fluctuating, for we have as yet but few students from our own people. Those from the interior are too poor to send their girls, and we have not the money otherwise to enable us to take them.

Early marriage for girls is one

of our strongest foes, for it is customary for a girl to marry by the time she is twelve or thirteen years of age. If the parents permit her to remain single longer, they are chided by all the relatives. When the girl is betrothed the parents, of course, choose the husband. From last year's classes six girls are married and two more will be married soon, so we find it hard to keep our girls.

In spite of all adverse circumstances, we have several workers trained in the school during the past three years.

One girl, Abbebech Negato, is a nurse in the hospital in Dessie, where she is the only native girl. She is a very hard worker and the doctor and nurse are glad to have her assistance.

Three girls, Wooletu Desta, Aregawaijan Assigido, and Abarash Gano are now at our hospital here in Addis learning to be nurses. Miss Bergman tells me they are better workers than the boys, which is encouraging, for usually in Ethiopia people think they must employ boys if they would get any work done.

Another of our girls, Tersita Abeba, is my helper in the school. She teaches and has charge of the dormitory and the domestic work of each girl. She is very good at

handwork and assists in supervising our handwork classes.

Ethiopian women and girls are very appreciative of the sewing and knitting they are taught in school, and several who are not regularly enrolled attend these classes.

During my last vacation I made a trek to Gembe, where I visited Aragash, the wife of Deressa Danki, our teacher and interpreter at the Gembe station. She had been in school one year before I came and she remained for one year more. She has a nice home which she takes great pride in keeping clean. She is also secretary of the Gembe Sabbath-school. A few months ago, prior to my visit, the wife of the ruler of Wallega spent some time in Gembe, and Aragash had taught her to knit, which the lady considered quite an accomplishment. One feels in visiting in the Danki home that it is truly a Christian one. Would that we had many more such homes in Ethiopia.

In time we hope to build up a strong training school, the recruits to be obtained mostly from our own people. This will in turn provide us with nurses, Bible-workers, teachers, and home-makers, and these are among Ethiopia's greatest needs.

Common Ailments in Hot Climates and Their Treatment

BY DR. H. HARGREAVES

THIS short account of some common ailments and their treatment is intended for persons who have some elementary knowledge of the general principles of medicine, and who, in the absence of a doctor, can do something for a patient until better help is obtained. It must never be forgotten that trifles often lead to tragedies and that the best advice ought always to be sought as soon as possible, in order to avoid complications and future regrets.

(1) *Intestinal infections* are exceedingly common. They can be avoided to a large degree if one remembers that usually they are carried by water, milk, fruit that

has no protective skin, and the filthy feet of faecal-feeding flies. The drinking of unboiled water, milk, and the use of soft fruits and salads, is to be condemned. Those who do so are asking for trouble and in truth they will never be disappointed. If the house can be screened it should be done; if not, at least the food can be covered up, and the children when asleep.

Diarrhæa is common in the hot weather. In children it is serious and must not be neglected. Usually it begins with loose green or frothy stools, gradually becoming more frequent, and later accompanied by vomiting so that the child rapidly

refuses all food and sinks. At the first sign of diarrhoea a small dose (one teaspoonful) of castor oil may be given, and all food except water stopped for twenty-four hours, after which albumen water (white of egg mixed with water), or whey, may be tried cautiously. Water by the mouth must be given freely to make up the loss in the stools and should be slightly warm. If the child vomits the water should be salty (one teaspoonful of salt to one pint of water) and given slowly into the rectum.

In adults and older children the same initial dose of oil, but in larger quantity, should be given and the day's fast kept, but thereafter a mixture of chalk and bismuth powder or even a small dose of opium is useful. Opium, however, had better be left to a doctor.

Dysentery is characterized by loose stools, sometimes mixed with blood, pain on straining, and a raised temperature. The first stage may be treated as a simple diarrhoea as above, but if the temperature and other symptoms do not improve the stool must be examined to determine if the dysentery is bacillary or amoebic, and the appropriate treatment instituted by a doctor. The patient should be removed, if possible, to hospital so that he may have constant attention and be prevented from infecting others.

Typhoid fever often begins with slight diarrhoea, although this is not a constant sign. A white tongue later becoming brown, with a temperature about 101 deg. Fahr., and a persistent splitting headache is nearly always found, the temperature never returning to normal during the twenty-four hours. If the patient shows a rash of reddish spots on his abdomen the diagnosis is made more certain and steps must be taken either to remove him to hospital or to isolate him completely and nurse him in his own house for an indefinite period. In the absence of better advice he should be kept strictly in bed and on a fluid diet. The discharges must be burnt. Persons travelling abroad should submit to anti-typhoid inoculation at regular intervals.

(2) *Malaria* and other diseases borne by insects. It cannot be insisted too strongly that these dis-

eases must be prevented, if possible, rather than treated after they are contracted. Judicious screening of houses and the repair of the screens, the sleeping under efficient nets, and the treating of all breeding places of the insect-carrier will be worth much more than the treatment of the patient. The taking of quinine is not advocated as much as formerly but it still has its place in prophylaxis. (If taken it must be taken regularly and in fluid form. Tablets are unreliable.) The newer anti-malaria drugs have not yet replaced quinine, but are useful in combination with it.

(3) *Eye diseases* are common where dust, dirt, and flies abound. *Conjunctivitis* is characterized by soreness, redness, fear of the light, and discharge which may be at first only sticky but later is frankly pus. Treatment consists in keeping the eye clean and is accomplished by copious washings with a lotion of boric acid (one in sixty), followed by wiping with cotton swabs. This may be done six times a day. On the first day the inside of the lids may be painted with silver nitrate solution ($\frac{1}{2}$ per cent), but not repeated until the following week. All swabs must be burnt, and persons touching the patient should be very careful to scrub their fingers afterward.

If the insides of the lids show small granulations like frogs' spawn great care must be taken to avoid infection as the case may be one of trachoma, which is best treated with a stick of copper sulphate gently rubbed every other day over the granulations.



"Bible Stories for the Cradle Roll"

By Rosamond D. Ginther

READY! BOOK III

FOR TEACHERS

ALL Sabbath-school teachers of little children should have Book III, as it contains the Sabbath-school lessons for 1935. The preceding books, Numbers I and II, cover the important Bible stories of the Old Testament. Book III begins the life of Christ. It includes His birth, childhood, youth, and early ministry. Nature stories take the place of the more difficult Bi-

ble lessons. Illustrated finger plays are also provided.

FOR PARENTS

Parents, too, are often in need of suitable material for stories—stories that will mould rightly the tender minds of the little ones. The Cradle Roll series meets this very need. What more important lessons can be taught to the lambs of the flock than those found in the stories of the Book of books? Isolated parents without Sabbath-school privileges need these simple Bible stories for their small boys and girls.

The book is well illustrated, and has four full-page colour pictures. Price \$1.25.

Order from your Book and Bible House.

GENERAL CONFERENCE SABBATH-SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.



Ministerial Reading Course for 1935

THE Ministerial Association of the General Conference have chosen another fine selection of books for the 1935 English Reading Course. They express the hope that our English-speaking workers everywhere will enrol this year and thus avail themselves of the benefits to be derived from such a systematic course of reading and study. The books selected are:

The Atoning Work of Christ, by

C. H. Watson.

A Manual of Church History, Vol. II.

Modern Discoveries Which Help Us to Believe, by G. McCready Price.

Acts of the Apostles, by E. G. White.

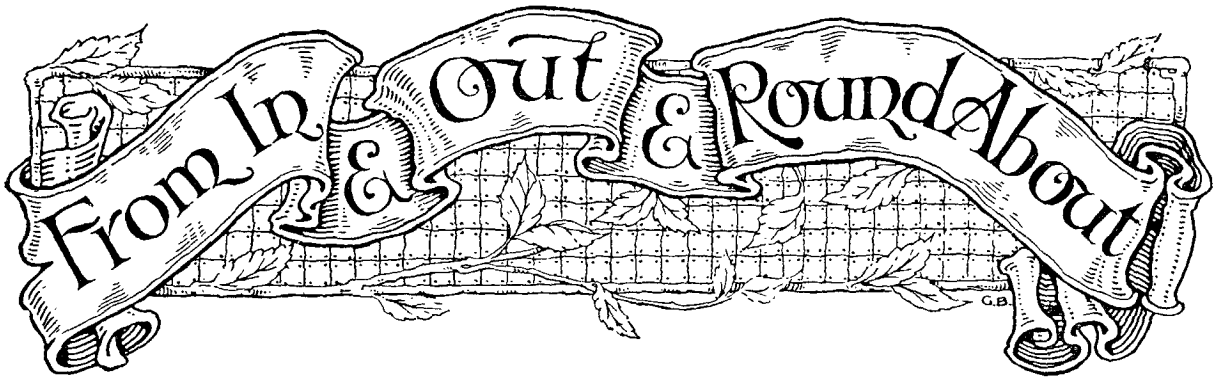
Order your books in the regular way and send your enrolment form in addressed to The Ministerial Association Department, 41 Hazel Gardens, Edgware, Middlesex, England.

The Advent Survey

Organ of
The Northern European Division of the
General Conference of S. D. A.

Editor: W. T. Bartlett

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Middlesex, England.



ON September 26th Brother Chr. Pedersen, our Division treasurer and auditor, left for West Africa where he will visit the various Union missions in that section of our field with a view to auditing the books.

* * *

At the time this issue reaches our readers, delegates from all parts of the world field will be making their way toward Battle Creek, Michigan, U.S.A., where the biennial council of the General Conference is to be held November 6th to 14th.

As ordinarily this is a General Conference year, the delegation at this council will probably be larger than at an ordinary autumn council. The world is passing through hard and difficult times from which our world-wide work is not immune, and the brethren assembled there in council will find themselves confronted with tremendous problems. Let us remember them at that time, praying that the great God, the source of all wisdom, may guide and direct in the plans that are laid for the strengthening, the up-building, and the furtherance of the work throughout the world field.

* * *

Our missionaries continue to come and go. Among those who have arrived in the homeland during recent weeks are:

Ethiopian Union

G. Gudmundsen.

Nigerian Union

J. J. Hyde and family.

W. McClements and wife.

East African Union

Dr. G. A. S. Madgwick.

Miss G. A. Clarke.

C. Hyde.

* * *

WE were happy to welcome Bro-

ther W. E. Phillips, General Conference auditor, to our Division head-quarters during the month of October. Brother Phillips spent about a week in our office auditing the books of the past year.

* * *

AFTER spending some months itinerating in the Central European Division, we were glad to welcome to England, Pastor Meade MacGuire, General Conference leader of our young people's work. Twelve long years have passed since Brother MacGuire last visited us, and we regretted that it was not possible for him to stay with us this time longer than a day or two before leaving for America.

On Tuesday evening, October 23rd, Pastor MacGuire gave a stirring address to a well-filled hall at the Holloway Church, North London.

In an age when the world is thrill-crazy, Brother MacGuire pointed out that the most thrilling experiences to be gained were in a life of service for others. He pleaded earnestly with the young people especially to put away all sin from their lives and give themselves whole-heartedly to the work of saving souls for the kingdom.

* * *

THE Swedish and Finnish schools report an opening enrolment of sixty-two and forty-six students respectively. Principal Rintala of the Finnish school writes:

"Our school opened October 1st. We have now many more students than we have ever had in previous years. In a small country and conference like this forty-six students is a comparatively large number. Last year we had ten students less. So far everything has gone very well in the school."

Change of Address

PLEASE note that the address of the Courland Conference office is now: Bisenieka iela 25, Jelgava, Latvia.

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Ready for Advanced Work but—

"My daughter is ready for advanced work, but I do not have the money to send her to one of our schools. Can she take studies through the Home Study Institute, and will she receive full credit for her work when she goes to our schools?"

We are glad to answer "Yes" to these questions. A pupil can take advanced work through the Home Study Institute, and for the work thus taken full credit will be allowed in our own schools. Pupils may also take a year of college work through the Institute, and some are doing it. Young people may also take a part of a high school year or one or two college courses. Such students can live at home and be at small expense for board and room. While they are studying through the Institute they can also have time to earn some money with which to pay their way in college another year. It is very unfortunate to miss a school year. By taking the work at home under the guidance of the Institute, the student can keep up with his class and save money.

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M. E. OLSEN, *President,*
The Home Study Institute, Takoma Park, Washington, D.C.