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The General Conference—and After

BY L. H. CHRISTIAN

THIS vast, epoch-making session of the General Conference is just closing to-day. The over eighteen thousand delegates and visitors who attended a part or all of the meetings, are quickly saying good-bye and leaving. They scatter to the farthest corners of the earth—to Australia, India, China, to the interior of Africa, to far-away Pacific Islands, to nineteen countries in Europe, to every land in South America, to Persia, Jerusalem, and to all the world. With many the farewell is hurried, noisy, and joyous; with not a few there is heartache and many tears. Parents bid their missionary children farewell, wondering if they will ever meet again in this life. And some will not. Old veterans have a longing, wistful look in their eyes as they start for the train. On a myriad lips are the words, "Will we ever have such another conference?" The parting with C. H. Watson, who because of ill health must return to his homeland, was sad indeed. There were but few dry eyes in that great throng as Elder Haynes sang: "No, never part again."

But the General Conference is over. We believe in these large assemblies. We wish that more than twice as many had been present. They bind and mould our members of many lands and races into one world-wide people. They leave sweet memories of love and courage that will never be lost. For while the delegates voted unanimously to adjourn, and while all are hurrying away—three-

fourths of the delegates from Northern Europe will be out on the Atlantic in two weeks—the spirit of hopefulness, unity, and mission conquest will live on. The effect and fruitage of many plans and changes will, indeed, remain with us to the end of time. For after this conference things will never be quite the same as before. They were good in the past, but they will be better in the future.

This last session of the General Conference will continue all through our future history, and will be thought of as one of the most pleasant, well-planned, orderly, spiritual and uplifting conferences that we have ever had. It marks, indeed, the beginning of the last final stretch of the journey. It will stand as a decisive turning-point in the road—the road to quicker and larger things for God. We believe it will lead to deeper love, to truer unity, to more sacrificial giving, and a determined marching ahead to the final harvest of the Advent movement.

But while the influence of the conference stays with us, many changes of personnel and policies came which will affect the lives of many people, and alter to some extent our entire work. We were all deeply grateful to see Elder J. L. McElhany elected as president. We are convinced that the choice was made in the providence of God. Other important changes came to the home office staff at

head-quarters at the General Conference. When Elder M. E. Kern was needed for other work, we were happy to see Elder E. D. Dick, the efficient secretary of our own Division, chosen as general secretary of the General Conference. Not in thirty years have so many changes of men come at one General Conference. We cannot in detail mention them all, but the result is again a strong, spiritual, and aggressive leadership for the entire world field.

In our own Division, but two of the five Union presidents go on with their work. Elder Rudy remains in Canada as president of the Alberta Conference. Elder Babienco, of Poland, comes over to the Division as field secretary. Elder W. E. Read, president of the British Union, was elected president of the Northern European Division. This change, we believe, was most fortunate, and we know God will greatly bless both Brother Read and his associates in the years to come. There is a stronger advance ahead of us. Knowing the Northern European Division as we do, we feel assured that all will give Brother Read the same hearty, united support as they have given us in the past years.

While the change in our own case was welcome, yet it is with a feeling of true sadness that we sever our associations with our dear believers and workers in Europe. We almost feel as though something had broken inside. Our hearts cling to Europe—more, perhaps, than many understand. Any

further service we may be able to render that field in the years to come will be gladly performed. But long good-byes are not helpful, and we shall not write a detailed farewell. The nearly eighteen years, all told, spent in Europe were years full of work and joy. They were never-to-be-forgotten years, and have left memories that will always be fondly cherished.

In closing, we wish to express our deep personal love and gratitude to every individual member and to all our conference and institutional workers, and especially to the missionaries across the sea. We thank them for their loyal co-operation and help. We are deeply grateful to the leaders for their splendid support in solving problems and in planning for larger and larger things through the years. We remember, too, with thoughts of deep thankfulness, all the workers on the Division home

staff, including our loyal and diligent secretaries. Had it not been for their help we could never have accomplished so much. But past is past, and the less we think of the years gone by and the more we live and work in the years to come, the greater will be the blessings of God upon us. As we think of the future of the Northern European Division, our hearts are filled with hope and courage. There is a glorious task yet to be done. There are open doors on every hand. Let us enter ere they close. Our hearts go out in deep sympathy to all who suffer, and in earnest prayer for the large fields as yet untouched, such as French West Africa and the Sudan. The road of genuine and spiritual progress is the way of diligent, united, and prayerful effort in the fear of God.

San Francisco,

June 8, 1936.

Words of Greeting from the Division President

I AM glad for this opportunity of sending words of greeting to the members of the SURVEY family. For the past four years it has been my privilege to labour in the British Union Conference and share with the brethren there in their problems and experiences in the work of God. This has been a very enjoyable quadrennium to me, and I appreciate very much indeed the splendid co-operation and kindly thought of the brethren in our labours together for the upbuilding of the cause of truth. In being called to labour now in the wider field of the Division, I look forward with pleasure to renewing the acquaintance of so many with whom I had been associated during the years. I think of them scattered throughout the European countries of our Division and also in our mission fields in Africa. I hope that at a not far distant date it will be possible to greet all face to face.

The recent General Conference brought many changes in our world work. A number of these affected our own Division. Elder

Christian, who has rendered such efficient service in Europe, and latterly in the Northern European Division, for so many years, was appointed general vice-president of the General Conference. This means, of course, that he will take up his residence on the other side of the Atlantic. We all feel grateful to God for his ministry during the years and for his kindly counsel in the many problems we have been called to face from time to time. Our prayers will go with him as he takes up his new responsibilities. Elder E. D. Dick is now secretary of the General Conference. Elder C. V. Anderson becomes home missionary secretary of the South-western Union Conference, and Elder H. L. Rudy becomes president of the Alberta Conference in Canada, while Elder R. A. Anderson from London joins with the workers in the South-eastern California-Arizona Conference. Let us remember these brethren in our prayers as they enter into these new lines of service.

The problems before us are

many and perplexities abound on every hand. What the immediate future may bring forth, none can tell. The international situation bristles with difficulties and might at any time lead to complications which would mean restrictions and perhaps suffering and privation for us all. Concerning these things, however, we have preached for years. We should not be surprised at whatever might come. At such times we should lift up our heads; for our redemption draweth nigh. This is a time to "seek the Lord," to "watch and pray," that we may be able to "escape all these things that shall come to pass, and to stand before the Son of man."

As we look back at the past quadrennial period, we feel to thank God for what has been wrought. We think of all the souls won to the truth; we think of the sacrifices of God's children as represented in tithes, in offerings, and in missionary endeavour. We think of God's wonderful providences in healing, in miracles, and in deliverances from danger on the right hand and on the left; for all these things we can truly praise our heavenly Father. We stand now, however, on the threshold of a new four-year period and the call comes to us as it did to Israel of old: "Speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward." This mandate is a call to advance, to advance in every line of Christian activity.

1. *We must advance to greater achievements in Soul-winning.* This is our business. Everything else must be subordinate to this. It is the grand objective of all our missionary activities. If we fail in this, we fail in everything. In our churches, in our conferences, in the cities of the homeland, and in the large areas in the mission fields, we should set higher goals and press forward with greater determination to preach the everlasting Gospel, praying that it may be a savour of life unto life to many souls. The quadrennium upon which we have just entered should be the most fruitful in the winning of souls for Christ that we have ever had in our history.

2. *We must advance in our Educational Work.* Our educational

work in the Division, both in the home and mission fields, needs to be considerably strengthened. We need ever to remember that our schools give us the workers for to-morrow. The times in which we live demand trained men and women to meet the issues of this day. We need to build strongly in our school work. Our schools call for better equipment and larger facilities. Our teaching force needs to be strengthened, and in the mission fields we should establish training centres and give very careful study to developing our girls' school work.

3. *We must advance in our Publishing Work.* Both in the homelands and also overseas our force of literature workers needs to be strengthened. In some fields the number of our colporteurs has been decreasing during the past few years. We need to give careful study to this and seek to enrol men and women in the ranks of our colporteur-evangelists. Plans should be laid for increasing the sales of our bound books and for scattering still more widely our magazines and periodicals.

4. *We must advance in the work of saving our Youth.* If ever there was a time when earnest effort should be put forth for the salvation of our young men and women, it is to-day. This is one of the most fruitful fields of evangelistic endeavour. As ministers and workers, as institutional managers and departmental heads, we should seek to get close to our young people and make every endeavour to win them to the Saviour. We have an army of youth which, carefully trained and organized for service, can accomplish a great work under God in giving this last message to the world.

5. *We must advance in making greater sacrifices for the cause of God.* As we near the end and the troubles of the last days break upon us, we shall be called upon to make greater sacrifices for the work we love. In mission lands doors are opening on every hand; countries long closed to the entrance of the Gospel message are now swinging wide open their doors. This is the time to press in and give the truth to those who are

waiting for it. To make this possible, to advance into new territory, to answer also the many calls which are pressing in upon us at this time, will call for larger mission offerings, a greater increase in our tithe income and special gifts also in the form of legacies and annuities. Let us ever remember that in our gifts to the

Lord for the furtherance of His cause, we are laying up treasure in heaven where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt.

May the Lord bless us as a people; may we be faithful to the trust which He has committed to us, that at last we may all triumph in the everlasting kingdom of our God.

W. E. READ.

Notes from the General Conference

BY W. T. BARTLETT

THE General Conference was a businesslike meeting that gave universal satisfaction. Everybody seemed to be agreed that it was a very fine conference, well managed, practical, inspiring, and full of the spirit of brotherly concord. The work of the Nominating Committee was carefully done, and it was only to be expected that, working at high pressure, it should be compelled to revise its suggestions occasionally. The work of the Plans Committee was received with general approval, and some of the plans marked definite forward steps that met with a warm welcome.

The report of the treasurer contained encouraging features. We learned that we were now through the depression and able to present a balanced budget without further drawing on reserves; that our bank deposits had come almost intact through the crisis; and that we were now in a position to contemplate advance moves. Cuts in sustentation rates were now restored. The proportion of the Thirteenth Sabbath gifts going direct to the mission benefiting by the day's overflow was doubled. It was announced that the Midsummer Offering would be devoted entirely to new work. On the last Sabbath there was a special offering amounting to some \$70,000.

The new president, Elder J. L. McElhany, received a hearty welcome. Elder C. H. Watson was evidently well pleased that the choice had fallen where it did. The new president seems to have the affection of all the brethren. He pledged himself definitely to a policy of lengthening the cords and strengthening the stakes so that

the work might go forward into as yet unentered fields.

The departmental councils that preceded the General Conference were intensely interesting. There was a large attendance in the Missionary Volunteer and Home Missionary councils. In both these the brethren faced the fact that they were not yet successful in reaching their ideals, and there was an honest desire to get at the real cause of the weakness. It became clear that the departments were not enjoying sufficient co-operation, for instance, from the evangelists, and much earnest thought was given to the question how the barriers between the various departments of the cause could be removed and all work together for the realization of our denominational objectives. It was finally decided to ask the evangelists present at the General Conference to meet with the departments and study the problem together. This was done, and all rejoiced in a prospect of more satisfactory results in the future. Elder C. B. Haynes pictured an ideal which was heartily applauded, when he suggested that it was the privilege of the evangelist not only to lead converts to an understanding and acceptance of every principle of the message, but also to introduce them to their individual place in the working organization of the church as a missionary body.

Throughout the whole conference one heard speaker after speaker emphasizing that doctrines in themselves were powerless, that even our splendid organization could become a nullity, that our numbers and means would never accomplish the work, and that our

prime necessity was a personal indwelling Saviour made real to us through the operation of the Holy Spirit in the individual life. There was little manifestation of self-confidence or trust in externals, but a humble spirit of reliance upon God's grace and power.

We were warned before the opening of the conference that we might expect anything in the way of unpleasant interruption from self-appointed reformers, but these hardly showed themselves. They were not needed. The cause seemed very willing to be reformed and anxious that the Lord Himself should do it for us. One of the "reform" movements had been compelled to swallow a bitter pill in the shape of four published letters written by an unknown author, which exposed their own untruthfulness and unfairness. It was evident that they had work enough on hand in attending to their own shortcomings.

At a special meeting of conference presidents and elders called to consider the spiritual peril that the church was facing from the standards and the corrupt tone of modern society, there was expressed a unanimous determination to stand together for the maintenance of the church's purity against every form of corruption that might seek to find entrance into the church. Workers who do not hold high the standard in their own example and teaching may expect some firm handling from the responsible leaders.

There was a rich abundance of good singing, all of the best quality and very appropriate. Elder C. B. Haynes sang his usual contribution—"There is a Land of Pure Delight"—with undiminished power, and Professor Griggs touched all hearts as he sang: "Open the Gates of the Temple."

One of the most impressive reports presented during the conference was Elder Branson's account of the work done in the North American field. We are accustomed to hearing thrilling stories from the mission fields, but none of these presented a more wonderful set of triumphs than did the great home base.

A number of the Divisions set

before our eyes some of the colour and glow of life as it is seen in their territories, but the vision presented on the platform by the Southern Asia Division went far beyond all others. Almost everybody—men, women, and children—was dressed in some striking oriental costume that seemed exactly to fit the personality of the wearer. It was an unforgettable scene, yet happily free from any theatrical suggestion.

There were times when the conference was lifted to a high spiritual level. Prominent among these occasions was the Bible study

given by Elder W. W. Prescott. As he sought to present the central verities of the message the power of God was felt, his many years seemed to fall from him like a garment, his voice rang out strong and full, and the incisive sentences marshalled themselves in stately order to a splendid climax. It was inspiring to see how God could use a veteran servant, though his age was more than fourscore years.

Indeed the Lord was present at the General Conference and we may look confidently to see the fruit of the blessing in the years that remain.

Visiting the Gold Coast

BY C. V. ANDERSON

ONE bright Sunday morning in March the "Apapa" cast anchor off the surf outside of Accra, Gold Coast. I was to land here and spend two weeks with the workers. Breakfast is eaten, my passport is stamped, belongings are packed, and all is ready. I stepped into the "Mammy chair" and was jerked into the air by the derrick and swung over the side of the boat, then dropped down with breathless speed to be suddenly stopped, hanging in mid air, only a few feet above the surf boat. With much shouting and ado we were let down with a thud. So far, so good. Now to ride the surf in this unwieldy craft, manoeuvred by ten skilled black men sitting on the edge of the boat, five on either side, beating the waves with much motion, to the rhythmic native tune sung by all as they paddled. Here we are almost ashore, but not yet. The water is too shallow even for a surf boat, so we are carried ashore, by two stalwart men, in a chair especially made for the purpose. The customs are cleared, and I am free to travel in the Gold Coast.

Brother Stokes, the acting superintendent, had laid a busy programme. I was to preach twice each day, besides travel between churches the first week, and take an active part in a workers' and church leaders' meeting the second week. I enjoyed every moment of the short visit. The workers in

the field were enthusiastic and feel that a new day has dawned for the work in the Gold Coast. One thousand new believers were added to the hearers' classes during 1935. On the last Sabbath of my visit 134 persons were baptized, with others to follow as soon as they can be examined properly.

Pastor Garbrah went to his home town for his health, which improved quickly under the new environment. A burden to preach in this town gripped him. He started in the homes and publicly in the market place. An interest developed. A fine company of adults are now worshipping regularly on the Sabbath day and at other times.

Two boys from the school at Agona visited their homes in British Togoland during a holiday. Here they preached Christ and the Sabbath truth. They returned reporting fifty people interested and wanting a teacher. As tangible proof of their missionary work they brought two fine young men back with them, who are now in our school.

During the week at Agona, a smiling young man turned up asking to be baptized. He was a former student in our school, and had left with honours to do trading. He took his wife and went to live in the Ivory Coast. He reported thirty-one people in two groups keeping the Sabbath in the Ivory Coast. Surely this testi-

fies to the advance of God's message in the Gold Coast region, even going ahead of us into lands where we as yet have no worker.

The spirit of the believers is wonderful. They believe in sowing the Gospel seed early and late. A visiting church spent the night with us in a certain town, anticipating the early eight o'clock preaching service. I was awakened about five o'clock in the morning by singing. Anyway, it was yet dark! I recognized the songs of Zion and was told that our believers were out serenading the town at that time of day. They marched up one street and down another singing, in order to awaken the inhabitants. As the singers passed on a lay brother stopped at each compound and delivered a message, a call to repentance. No one could very well refuse to listen under such circumstances, unless he were a heavy sleeper. This may not be the wisest time of the day to approach people in all parts of the world, nevertheless their zeal certainly is commendable. These same people asked us to walk to the edge of the town instead of riding (we were going by car), so that they might sing us out. So, with two Europeans and two teachers leading the way, a group of forty, I suppose, followed singing happily. Oh, these simple-hearted people are a lovable crowd.

At one place visited a girl was to be baptized. When asked why she did not pierce her ears and wear ear-rings as the heathen, she replied, "Only slaves wear ear-rings. I am not a slave. I am a freeborn child of Israel." Well answered!

A work away to the north has been started among the more primitive tribes. The Gospel is winning its way. One worker stationed in a new and hard district said, "I have fifty-six members now. The heathen up there wear no cloth at all. Our members wear cloth, therefore the heathen hate us too much." He has an interesting way of putting it. It represents one of the many challenges to the Gospel, and we should pray for these zealous workers in hard places. However, this is the spirit that is awakening the Gold Coast.

Brother Clifford, the superintendent, returned from furlough during my visit. He led the workers' meetings and the committee session. They plan to advance as fast and as far as finances and the force of workers will allow, yet the power of God is of greater value than money. Combined they make a force that is irresistible.

It was decided that Brother Stokes open up a new station and work in the coast area. A call is being made for a doctor to settle in the Gold Coast, to bring stability to the work and to develop confidence with the government and people. A training school has been the need and cry for years. A small beginning has been made in that Brother Stokes is taking seven or eight graduates from our standard seven school at Agona with him to the coastal area. He expects to teach them Bible, etc., as well as give them practical training in the field. This is a temporary arrangement, in anticipation of the early establishment of a train-

ing centre with a consecrated school man in charge.

Evangelism was stressed in every way possible at the workers' meeting. The Missionary Volunteer Department, which out here will include old and young for several reasons, was discussed. The workers received the idea with enthusiasm, and plans were laid whereby an effective organization will take place in the churches. They even suggested a name for the Missionary Volunteer Society in the local language. It reads: "Kristo Nfraso," which interpreted means "Christian soldiers."

Surely there is a "sound of a going in the tops of the mulberry trees" in the Gold Coast. Everyone is of good courage. They look to the future with hopes of a great revival.

Pray, give, and pray again that God's work be not hindered. Plough up your fallow ground, that He may rain righteousness upon you.

A Sabbath in Northern Nigeria

BY J. J. HYDE

SOME of us here in Northern Nigeria have come to feel that if anything extraordinary is to happen, it will happen on Sabbath. If a cow gores a girl fatally it does so on Sabbath. Or if it severely wounds an old man it will do it on Sabbath. If one of our sick people for whom there is no cure decides to remain with us until he dies, he dies (and necessarily is buried) on Sabbath. If a European smashes his lorry to pieces near us, he does it on Sabbath. I know that this sounds extravagant, but all these things and others have happened to us; some of them on successive Sabbaths.

Look at yesterday.

For a week past a little Fulani girl had been fighting a temperature that had ranged between 103 and 107 degrees. Nothing that we did seemed to affect it. Another child had been running a high temperature with pneumonia. Yesterday the Fulani girl was very ill, and Mrs. Hyde was distressed at her inability to relieve the little

sufferer. The pneumonia case returned to normal, but though she sat in church during the morning service Mrs. Hyde's mind, and frequently her body, too, was in the sick-camp with the Fulani maid.

The meeting this Sabbath morning was of special importance, for there was present a Hausa man, formerly a Mohammedan, who was now a Christian. Such men are very rare. He had come to us two days before and told us he was out on a preaching tour. We invited him to remain a day and rest. This he consented to do. Left alone with our mission boys he was soon hearing our reasons for keeping Sabbath. He said that he would certainly keep it, too. This was very encouraging but rather rapid. However, he decided that he would stay one more day and spend Sabbath with us. I chose to speak on the Sabbath commandment.

Now we have long prayed and hoped for such a man. The Hausas are a powerful race, among whom not much has been done. They

must hear this message, and it is essentially work for a Hausa man. So you can understand why we were anxious while he listened to the words of God about the Sabbath. Was this the man for whom we had prayed? Would he accept?

At the close of the service he asked that we would pray that he might be strengthened to keep Sabbath from that day.

The wife of one of our mission boys has been expecting a happy event to take place a few weeks from now. During yesterday's meeting she rather hurriedly took her small son and went out. We heard she had reason to think that she would not have as long to wait as anticipated. We were faced with a considerable amount of preparation. In any case, the plan of things must be thought through and the most essential things made ready.

So while I sat down for a further talk with the ex-Mohammedan, Mrs. Hyde went to ascertain the truth of the rumours and to watch developments there and with the Fulani child. With her comings and goings my conversation with the Mohammedan convert was a little like this:

"It is true that some of the laws that God gave have no power today because they referred to matters that were pictures of the work of Jesus. When Jesus came and began His own work. . . . Excuse me.

["Yes, I think you are right. That will be much the best thing to do. If you can do that we can then. . . ."]

"But suppose when you return to your home the Christians there do not agree with you and they drive you out. What will you do?"

"My Mohammedan friends drove me out with curses when I became a Christian; to be driven out again will be no new. . . ."

"Excuse me. . . . [Is she? Poor little maid. . . . No, I can think of nothing more. . . . It is. . . . very worrying. . . . we have put it into God's hands. . . . nothing better. . . . We *are* working in the dark. . . . not even a microscope. . . . We can only leave it and trust. . . ."]

"Well. Remember that whatever

happens to you, we will be waiting for news of you, and praying for you."

And so we conducted what may prove to be a vitally important conversation.

In the afternoon our church was crowded with over one hundred heathen people who have been attending regularly for the past nine weeks a service conducted in their own place on Sabbath mornings and then coming three or four miles to our station in the afternoons for another. We had a really good time, studying the parable of the sower. The people seemed to realize that their hearts were farms into which seeds were even then being sown, and that each of their hearts could be placed in one or other of the classes shown in the parable.

But during this time the Fulani maid was coming very close to the end. Or, as they would express it here, her sickness was soon to be cured. We had special prayer for her among that congregation, for they already know something about prayer.

After the meeting we went to the sick-camp. The child seemed to be a little better. Her temperature was only 100 degrees. An hour or two later it was 99.8 degrees.

This morning it is normal.

The other anticipated event did not transpire.

Such, with the exception of two sore throats and a stomach-ache among our helpers, was yesterday.

[This is not our usual style of contribution. But every African worker will know it is true to life, and our readers in Europe may like to be told what lies behind the formal record of a missionary's labour.—
Ed.]

An Experience from Ethiopia

BY ALB. HIESSEL

DESPITE war in Ethiopia we had invited some of our native evangelists to come to Debre Tabor. Brother Palm and the writer conducted special Bible lessons with them. Times of need furnish good soil for the Word of God. The previous Wednesday I spoke about the "tithe," a question which we, too, have to urge from time to time. It is human to forget and matters requiring material sacrifice too easily slip from the mind. I told the brethren that we must be faithful to God and that His full blessing can only rest upon the one who is really earnest and obedient to the voice of God, and keeps His charge, commandments, statutes, and His laws. (Gen. 26: 4, 5.) We cannot serve God by halves, nor does He approve such service. On the contrary, He uses strong and appropriate expressions for this doublemindedness. It must seem strange to a man fully convinced of his piety and acceptance with God suddenly to hear himself called a hypocrite. (Matt. 23:23.) The expression "robber" is not less strong. (Mal. 3:7-10.) Still more remarkable are these expressions when it is realized that God is

speaking to men who again and again are claiming to know Him. God calls facts by their right names. He does not cover them with a cloak, as we often like to do, though it may not sound pleasant in the ears of a "believer" if God's Word clearly and soberly announces to him these facts.

We discussed the tithe question thoroughly, emphasizing not so much the material side as putting stress on the fact that man must prove his faithfulness and full surrender to his Creator and God. The life of a Christian is like a clock, one little wheel locks the other, and if the whole is working together harmoniously the hands will do accurate work. But if one part is missing then there is disorder, and the whole mechanism comes to a stop.

In the evening we are sitting by the light of a lamp. There is a knock at the door. On our calling "geba" (come in), four of our evangelists slowly move in through the door. After sitting down they unfold a piece of cotton cloth and put eighty-five Abyssinian thalers on the floor of the room. At first I thought they wanted to deposit

this amount with us. They piled the money up nicely in four rolls, each consisting of twenty thalers, and on top they put the remaining five thalers. All this was done with a certain grace and calmness (the Oriental does not know any hurry, often to the annoyance of the nervous European), and then they started to speak: "We are bringing here tithe from our brethren and sisters." We could at first scarcely credit our ears.

Encouraging Experiences at Hultafors Sanitarium

BY DR. ISAK UNHALL

"HITHERTO hath the Lord helped us," can truly be said to apply to our work at Hultafors Sanitarium during the past years. We are assured that He who has commenced a good work here will carry it forward, and that even until His appearing eternal light shall shine from the heights on which Hultafors is situated.

Hultafors Sanitarium is located in the south-western part of Sweden, on the railway line between Gothenburg and Boras. It lies on the mountain-side toward the south, about 1,000 feet above sea-level, surrounded by a pine forest with a fine view of the beautiful lake Viared. The place is known as having an especially healthy and curative climate.

Great changes have taken place on the estate since Hultafors Sanitarium, exactly ten years ago, became our property. From the dilapidated buildings and the poorly kept grounds little by little a pleasant, well-equipped, and efficient sanitarium has been built up, where good comfort is offered the patients.

The first thing necessary besides general repairs were new and suitable treatment-rooms. Heating and sanitation also needed much attention, and these facilities have gradually been added to, so that now not only the main building but also the annexes where patients live part of the year, are provided with steam heat and hot and cold running water.

Eighty-five thalers is a lot here. Eighty-five thalers may not mean so much for us, but comparing their opportunities of earning money and their financial circumstances with ours, this amount would be as much as £120 to £150. And as tithe this is a considerable sum. We were really touched.

God desires faithfulness and sincerity and this He will bless. For He Himself says: "Prove Me now herewith." Mal. 3:10.

Altogether during the ten years repairs, rebuilding, new buildings, and newly purchased equipment have amounted to a sum more than three times the original price of the sanitarium. The funds covering all these expenses have to a great degree been earned by the sanitarium. This is a result of God's blessing.

The list of patients has also grown and averaged, during 1935, sixty-seven per day. The gross receipts in 1926 amounted to Kr.118,500. This increased to Kr.332,300 for 1935. The early months of 1936 look bright with the largest number of patients we have ever had at this season of the year. Due to new buildings and improvements the maximum capacity of the sanitarium has increased to between seventy and ninety during the winter, and 120 to 125 during the summer months.

To sick persons lacking means free treatments and reduced prices have been given during these years amounting to Kr.45,700.

The sanitarium has, during the past few years, had a staff of workers of about eighty, among which some ten have been nurses in training. To date fifteen nurses and six masseurs have graduated from the sanitarium. We have one nurse out in Ethiopia, where she is doing a good work.

Among 1,579 different cases treated during 1935, ninety-one have been dismissed as fully cured, while 1,377 were more or less bene-

fited. Many letters of thanks have been received from those who found health and strength here, and what is more, many speak of the spiritual help they have received during their stay.

In this connection I want to cite a few words from a letter received, one among the many which we get from thankful patients:

"I cannot be moved to believe otherwise than that it was Providence which brought me to Hultafors when I was most sick. It was a place which I had never thought of, nor had the doctor who sent me there thought of it at first. Everything which afterward happened has more clearly than anything in my former life revealed His will who directs our lives. I continue to trust and have relied on it. Hultafors has become to me something of a home where one always longs to be, but can seldom come, where one is met with goodness, understanding, and interest."

We feel deeply grateful to God for that which He through us has been able to accomplish, and we say, "Not unto us, Lord, but unto Thy name be the glory."

◆ ◆ ◆ Summer Study

SUMMER is an excellent time of the year in which to keep up the study habit. Making up a few hours of college or high school work during the summer months is a delightful experience. It is also a great satisfaction to enter school in the fall with credits that show the summer has not been spent unprofitably. The Home Study catalogue lists considerably more than a hundred courses for which full credit is given in all our schools and colleges. The new catalogue is yours for the asking. Write for it to-day.

M. E. OLSEN,
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Native workers from Liiwi. Moluba, the second from the left, is a former leper.

Advancing in Liberia

WE take the following from an article furnished by Brother K. F. Noltze to our German church paper:

"Here in the thick bush we have made a wide clearing, pitched my tent, and in this I have now been living entirely alone for a considerable period, in order to look after the up-building of our third station. Only crickets, flies, and frogs are my companions this evening, because the natives have all gone to rest in their villages. This station will be a great help to our work, because it lies at the present terminus of the only passable motor road in the interior, about 100 kilometres from Monrovia. It will be named Konola because it lies on the Kono river. Here will be our head station, school centre, girls' training school, and advanced school for the young men who will spend here their fifth to ninth school years in practical training. It will form a strategic centre for the other two stations, Palmberg in Bassaland, and Liiwi in Kpelleland. Here is the key-position in a large district, where there is no educational work carried forward, except a primitive beginning by Roman Catholics. Apart from them, no other mission has set foot in the area. Immediately before us stretches the fruitful land of

the Liberian farmers and Monrovia itself, where the banner of the Advent hope must be displayed. A heavy weight of responsibility rested on me when the brethren entrusted me the leadership in Liberia. There are large problems to solve, but with God only will we labour; without Him we toil and plan in vain.

"In order to travel the triangle, Konola — Palmberg — Liiwi —



Clearing the bush for our new mission site at Konola.

Konola, I must go on foot 450 kilometres, 100 kilometres by car, and yet another 100 kilometres by water. Liberia has practically no roads, and where there is one, the bridges are only wooden.

"Our other two stations are manned by loyal native evangelists and teachers, who need your prayers. Here at Konola there will be two European families.

"For some time the hope has been held out to us that we might count on government help for the establishment of a leper colony at Konola. What a blessed relief for inconceivable suffering! If you could not long ago have seen Moluba, a brave Kpelle native, now free from leprosy and loosed from Satan's fetters, standing with me in the baptismal stream in order to put off the old life and begin a new one with Him who had freed him from both physical and spiritual leprosy! A thousand times was the labour repaid that my faithful colleague and I during the past three years had given in treating the leper. How weak and helpless he was then! Recently I put him in a competition on the building work to see who could procure the most sand from the river. Out of twenty men he almost doubled the work accomplished by the next best. Surely a sign of health! Now he is a student in our Liiwi School, and wants to be a teacher among the lepers.

"How much pain and misery we have been able to soften during the years in Liberia through our 43,000 treatments given to the sick! To Him be the glory in whose name we have wrought. Yet thousands are still without hope and die in dirt and destitution.

"In four languages we are now proclaiming the message of the world's Saviour, but there yet remain twenty-four languages and dialects. Our loyal helpers Sabbath by Sabbath study the lessons in their villages with an average of 270 of the forest dwellers, and of these eighty have become adherents, earnestly walking in the way of life as they learn it. At present we have a baptized membership of forty-one, and we are confident that God will soon increase us until we are double that number."