

The Advent Survey

Organ of the
NORTHERN EUROPEAN
DIVISION
of the General Conference of
SEVENTH-DAY
ADVENTISTS

"In Perils of Waters"

♦ ♦ ♦

As we listened to the screaming and moaning of the wind, the rustling and creaking of the trees, the falling of small branches and bits of slate or the rattling of disappearing tin, during the storm in the early days of December we thought of our band of missionaries who boarded the s.s. "Wadai" bound for the West Coast of Africa. We were glad when word reached us from Brother Read. He gives the following vivid description of the first few days at sea:

December 8, 1929

"This is the third day out and owing to the terrific storm we are not so very far away from the English coast. We were due to leave Southampton at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday evening last but the weather was so rough in the North Sea that the boat did not come into port until nearly nine o'clock at night. The steamer came from Hamburg and from all reports had a lively time crossing. Anyway after getting both passengers and luggage on board, we eventually pulled out about ten o'clock.

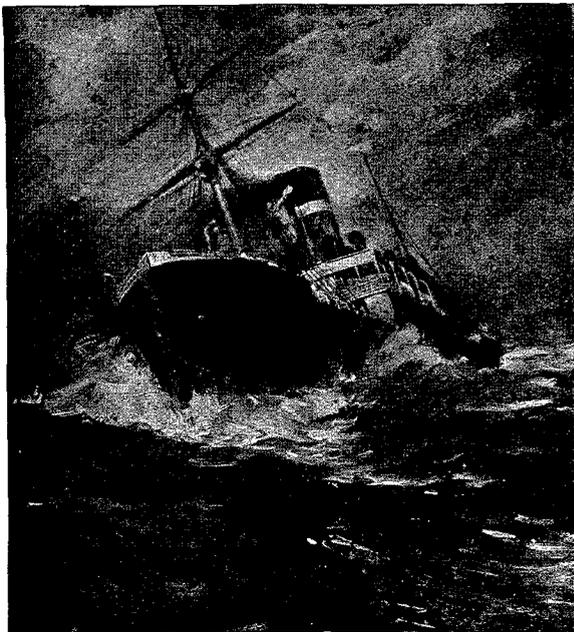
"The next morning when we awoke and began the usual march around the deck imagine our surprise to find that we were still in sight of the Isle of Wight. There we were in

the Solent and because of the storm it was not wise to venture out. The channel between the island and the mainland is really so narrow that there was danger of going on the rocks if the attempt had been made. It was not until twelve o'clock mid-day that we were able to start off.

"Then began a journey which many of the passengers will not soon forget, I am sure. The first night out was not so bad, but the second day and also the second night provided sufficient thrills to

satisfy one for quite a long time. Needless to say most of the passengers deemed it advisable to remain in their cabins. Very few indeed ventured up to the dining room and for some days we saw hardly anyone about in the lounge or smoking rooms. Walking on the decks was almost taboo. A few brave spirits made the attempt but they came back well covered with spray and in some cases wet through to the skin owing to having been caught in a wave which had dashed over the deck.

"Since the second day out all the windows of the rooms on the various decks have been boarded up. All we have is artificial light on this account. This is true of the dining saloon and all other rooms where the passengers sit from time to time. Even though these precautions have been taken several of the thick panes of glass have been smashed in by the force of the waves. While sitting down to dinner we have had some amusing experiences. More than once just after the soup had been placed on the table the boat would give a lurch, and one can imagine where the soup went. More than one nice dress was spoiled. Not only this, but many times great waves would sweep



"Oh hear us when we cry to Thee
For those in peril on the sea."

over the deck and crash up against the doors and windows of the dining saloon and then the water literally poured in. At times we had as much as two and even three inches of water at our feet. Really one began to wonder what might happen next. To see the water pouring through the doors and windows like miniature waterfalls made many of the people very fearful indeed.

"At night we fared about the same, only one must remember that at night everything seems much worse. Even though all the port-holes were well closed water seeped through in places. We were just flooded out in our cabin one night and had a very exciting time. Every time the boat lurched and the sea rolled over the port-holes cupfuls of water came into our cabin. Hence it was not long before we had three inches of water swishing around below us. When we got out next morning it was a sight to behold. Fortunately we had taken up the carpet but all our boxes and bags were being thoroughly soaked. Since then we have had an interesting time drying clothes and various other things. I am glad, however, that no real damage was done.

December 9th

"To-day we should be at the Canary Islands but we have yet over eleven hundred miles to go. Our progress has been very slow indeed. One day all we could do was 63 miles and the next day 86. The normal distance covered by this ship is in the neighbourhood of 285 miles each day, so we are going to be very late in getting to our first port of call in Africa. We shall be fully five days late in reaching the Canaries and if the storm doesn't soon abate it will be much later.

"There are several missionaries on board. We have six in our little group and there are about ten others going to different parts. Besides these there is the usual class of people. Some traders and some Government officials.

"There is plenty of time for Bible study and this is certainly something to be appreciated. Sometimes at home things crowd in on one so thick and fast, that

there is not the time one would like for real, definite Bible study, but on board ship, apart from occasional visiting, there is all the time one wants.

"In weather like this, it is not possible to get the amount of exercise we ought to have in order to really enjoy our food. Generally speaking the regular order of

Missionaries Sent Out in 1929

- January: L. Gabrielsen and wife (Norwegian) to Kenya, East Africa.
 " Miss Fielding (British) to Germany.
 February: Miss M. Wharrie (British) to Kenya, East Africa.
 March: Miss D. Nielsen (Danish) to Kenya, East Africa.
 September: Bror Färnström and wife (Swedish) to Palestine.
 October: W. Raitt and wife (British) to Mwanza, East Africa.
 " G. Lewis and wife (British) to Kenya, East Africa.
 " J. Shaw (British) to Nigeria, West Africa.
 " F. Nielsen and wife (Danish) to Abyssinia.
 November: V. E. Toppenberg and wife (Danish) to Uganda, East Africa.
 " V. Rasmussen and wife (Danish) to Uganda, East Africa.
 " S. Lundström and wife (Swedish) to U.S.A.

things on a steamer is to take a good walk round the decks between meals. The sea air apart from anything else is a splendid tonic, but so far we have been denied that privilege. It will soon come, however, for in a little while we shall strike some beautiful weather. It will not be long before it will be as warm as we shall wish. In fact at the present time in West Africa it is what is known as the hot season.

December 11th

"What a change in the weather to-day and also in the sea! It is a real treat to look out and see the

beautiful stretch of water. As far as the eye can see there is nothing but water. Not a ship can be seen on the vast expanse. Furthermore the weather is getting warmer. We can now dispense with our overcoats; in a little while we shall be shedding our other clothing and getting into something much thinner.

"We have just been getting some wireless messages from Europe and have learned how serious was the storm through which we have passed. The captain can now tell us that it was the worst he has ever experienced. One of the chief officers who has been through the Bay of Biscay for the past 25 years tells us that he has never known the like. The papers also say that it is the worst storm for the past twenty years. The wireless messages we have received tell of several ships which went down with all on board, and also of other ships which started on their journey and after battling with the storm for some time just turned back. I can't help but feel that we have a great deal to be thankful for in that we have all been spared and that we have come through so well. The Lord has really been good to us and preserved us from finding a grave in the watery deep."

Later news received tells of the safe arrival of the party in Sierra Leone. Let us follow them with our prayers. This is an important visit which Brethren Christian and Read are making to the West Coast of Africa for it means the preparation for work in new places.

E. M. E.

THE life, the words, and the deportment are the most forcible argument, the most solemn appeal, to the careless, irreverent, and sceptical. Let the life and character be the strong argument for Christianity: then men will be compelled to take knowledge of you that you have been with Jesus, and have learned of Him.—*"Counsels to Teachers,"* page 478.

"YESTERDAY is dead—forget it: to-morrow is not yet born—do not worry over it: to-day is here—use it."

WITH OUR MISSIONARIES

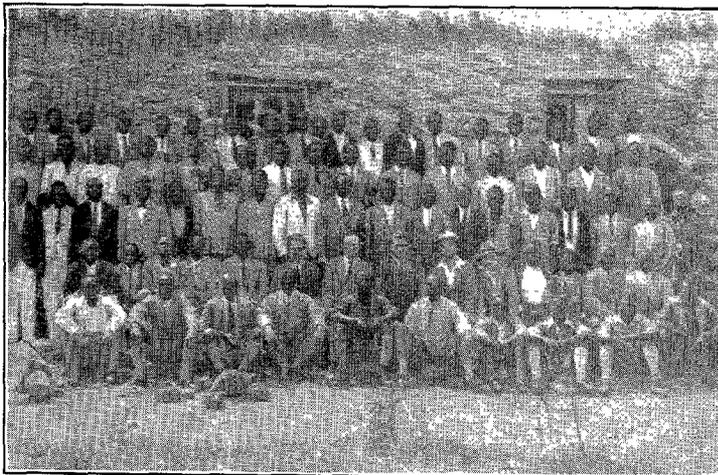
The Kenya Synod

By S. G. MAXWELL

EIGHTY-ONE delegates from the South Kavirondo churches met together at Gendia from November 13 to 19, 1929, to consider native church problems. This was the third annual gathering of the native synod.

The delegation to the synod was elected on the basis of one delegate for every 25 members and an additional one for any 10 odd members. The growth in membership in this field has produced such an increase in delegates that catering for them became a burden upon the village selected for the gathering, and it has been necessary to revise the basis of representation. Now one is to be sent for the church and one for every fifty members.

The synod only meets once a year, and when not in session, its work is carried on by a council. This is a smaller body elected by



Delegates at the Native Conference or Synod, held at Gendia, Kenya Colony, November 13, 1929.

the synod. European heads of stations and training schools are regular delegates on both these bodies. The council met some days in advance of the synod and considered the agenda. Any churchmember can send in written questions for consideration. The large number submitted showed that the African believer takes a keen interest in his church affairs.

These questions have to be apportioned to various committees for consideration. Matters of

church discipline, organization, marriage, morals, etc., are dealt with in the full synod. Questions on wages go to the wage committee composed of the local superintendent, the European in charge of the mission, and five Africans. A word from a committee on which sit so many Africans is sufficient to silence any exorbitant

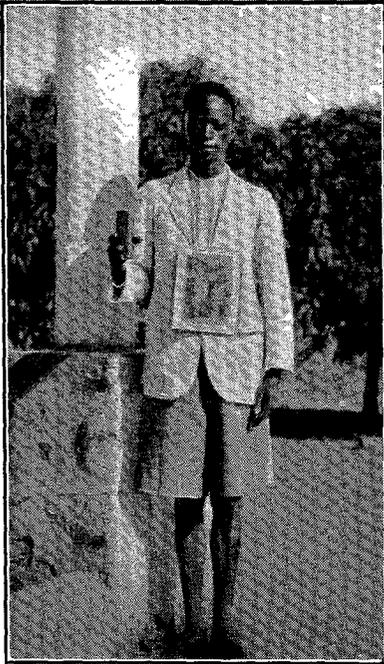
demand for a high salary.

Educational questions have the consideration of an educational committee. Matters affecting the welfare of those sent out as missionaries into new parts of Kenya have the help of the Thirteenth-Sabbath committee. In all the committees the African brethren predominate. The few Europeans guide and counsel.

This initial phase, instituted by Brother Bartlett two years ago, having been so successful in developing the African into sharing



Pastor A. H. Matthews baptizing in Lake Victoria.



*Leading teacher in West Tanganyika
—Abraham Liso going out Harvest
Ingathering.*

church responsibility, it was felt that we could now go a step further. So an auditing committee was formed composed of the members of the Kenya committee and two Africans. This will deal with all native finance and apportion to the wage committees at each station the amounts available for native work. It is thus hoped to develop some of our leading African brethren into real burden-bearers from the executive standpoint.

All promotion campaigns are placed before the synod and when understood and accepted, they are readily carried forward successfully by the churches. Thus a real burden is taken off the missionaries' hands.

The daily programme for the synod gathering began with morning worship at sunrise. This was followed by early committees, a Bible study, and the synod deliberations. A preaching service occupied each evening. It was really much the same as a conference in the homeland. The work of several departments was introduced for the first time. The book work and home missionary department were dealt with quite fully and the young people and Sabbath-school also received attention.

The major portion of the time was taken up with spiritual instruction and the natives testified many times to the special blessing they had received. Keen interest was also manifested in all plans and discussions, and the African brethren made many valuable contributions to the success of the gathering. This synod will be a landmark in the progress of the work in South Kavirondo. The work there grows apace. Pastor Armstrong and his small force of workers have more than they can do to keep pace with new de-

velopments. Twenty-one churches claim their time and an ever-expanding "foreign mission work" is carrying their attention to other tribes in Kenya.

Our African brethren in South Kavirondo are already bearing the cost of their native work and are anxious to help in the administration of it. The present synod is proving an excellent training school and with careful guiding it will prove a valuable asset in the future developments of our work in East Africa.



The Message Enters the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba

BY A. F. BULL

WE have often looked forward to the day when the way would open up for the introduction of the message into the Island of Zanzibar, once the headquarters of the old East African slave trade, and now the centre of the Government of the Sultanate of Zanzibar, reminding us of the days when Arabic influence prevailed along the East African coast.

Zanzibar is a quaint, old-fashioned city of narrow streets, overhanging houses with latticed windows and richly carved doors, and dark mysterious shops filled with exquisite treasures in ivory, ebony, gold, and precious stones.

The Sultanate, which includes the neighbouring island of Pemba, has a mixed population of about 200,000.

Until the present year, as far as we know, our message had never entered this stronghold of Islam, but now we rejoice to say that hundreds of our papers, tracts, and books in the Swahili language have been scattered throughout the islands, and each mail brings letters of inquiry from Moslems and Christians who desire to know more about the truth.

One of these, who is a teacher belonging to another mission, writes to say that he praises God



A native market in Zanzibar.

for the coming of our colporteurs; he acknowledges the Bible Sabbath, and requests more literature. Several of his friends have also written and ordered copies of *Bible Readings*, written many years ago by Brother Kotz and now frequently in demand.

An educated Moslem of Zanzibar has already written to me three times, and our discussions concerning the respective merits of Christ and Muhamed proceed without the slightest friction.

On arriving in Zanzibar the canvassers were hospitably received by a member of their own tribe who had been taken there as a slave many years ago and is now a teacher working for the Y.M.C.A.

Satan, of course, disapproved of so novel a stir in his realms and before many days had passed three of our four native canvassers were duly arrested by the Moslem police. The fourth, an experienced worker, received word of their arrest at mid-day but was evidently quite unperturbed. He writes, "I learned that my companions had been taken to the police station, but I said to myself, 'This is nothing,' and I went on selling books till dark." When he returned to his lodgings he found his friends anxiously waiting for him. They had a meeting for prayer, which the Lord answered by impressing the British consul that there was no danger in their work and so they were given official permission to go on selling books.

It is too early yet to speak of results, but we are confident that "a great door and effectual is opened" unto us in Zanzibar and Pemba through the book work.

Other new places have been entered. A thousand books (*Mambo Makuu*) have been sold in and around Dar-es-Salaam.

It is obvious that we are about to make rapid advances, and the Lord is at work preparing the hearts of the people to receive us. We had a pleasant experience recently in collecting about £35 for the Harvest Ingathering fund in a few hours from Europeans in a small coastal town (Tanga), i.e., at the rate of about £8 per hour.

Later on we hope to report further developments in the book work.

Moslems in the Missions of the Northern European Division

(According to the best available statistics)

<i>British:</i>		Niger	881,000
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	2,800,000	Haute Volta	444,000
British Somaliland	300,000	Dahomey	70,000
Kenya	1,000,000	Ivory Coast	100,000
Uganda	600,000	Guinea (French)	1,045,000
Tanganyika	400,000	French Sudan	930,000
Zanzibar	199,000		
Nigeria, N.	5,855,000		4,655,000
Nigeria, S.	1,940,000	<i>Italian:</i>	
Gold Coast	75,000	Eritrea	225,000
		Italian Somaliland	350,000
	13,169,000		575,000
<i>French:</i>		<i>Independent:</i>	
Chad	920,000	Abyssinia	3,000,000
Ubangi-Shari	25,000		
French Somaliland	210,000		21,399,000
Togo	30,000		

It will be seen from the above table that of the 235 million Moslems in the world, nine per cent are in the Northern European Division territory. This means that thirteen per cent of the total population of the Northern European Division are Moslems. In dealing with Mohammedanism we are dealing with an aggressive, conquering religion. Moslems maintain that Islam is stronger than Christianity: they boast that while many Christians have turned to Mohammedanism yet a true follower of Islam has never gone over to Christianity. From statistics which one reads here and there it looks as though this body is increasing in numbers and strength. Its missionary activities are widespread. Orphan homes, dispensaries, schools, even missionary schools for Islam evangelists are being established. The value of propaganda through the printed page is appreciated by this organization and its literature permeates almost to the ends of the earth. While, of course, Mohammedanism is particularly concentrated in the territory of our African missions, yet it is also found much nearer home. In fact, one of the London daily papers announced not so very long ago that Lord Headley, the head of the Moslem Society in Great Britain, had collected £60,000 for the erection of a Mohammedan mosque in the centre of London.

But, on the other hand, we see

signs that Islam is beginning to break. A spirit of inquiry is awakening among Moslems; they are willing to read Christian literature; some are even consenting to be taught in the Christian mission schools. In *Blessed be Egypt* is the following paragraph:

"There never was a time when there was such readiness to receive and read the printed page, or when Moslems all over the world were so eager to possess themselves of Christian literature and to study it. The unrest in Islam to-day is undoubtedly largely due to the fact that Moslems have taken to reading, and as they read they realize that they themselves and Islam are behind the times and want to be brought up to date. The El-azhar University in Cairo, the stronghold of Islam, has purchased a thousand copies of the Bible in Arabic and a thousand copies of the New Testament. They have done it to compare the Christian Scriptures with the Koran, but the sword of the Spirit has entered the heart of Islam."

This then, is the opportunity for our Seventh-Day Adventists. Now is the time to lift up the cross and make it triumph over the crescent. And even if they will not read Christian literature, if they will not attend Christian schools, they must read Christ in the life of the missionary; they must learn of Him through the daily actions of His followers.

E. M. E.

OUR DEPARTMENTS

Save the Youth

BY G. A. LINDSAY

ONE of the greatest problems confronting the church to-day, is that of saving the young people for Christ. The children and youth are our greatest heritage. Houses, farms, and banking-accounts will have no value when Jesus comes. Our publishing houses, school buildings, and sanitariums will be as chaff upon the threshing floor at the sound of the last trump. These important institutions are but means to an end. They are to the kingdom of God what scaffolding is to a house—indispensable during construction, but when the house is finished, needed no more. But our most valuable possessions—our sons and our daughters—God expects us to have with us when we appear before Him.

Involved in this mighty problem—the salvation of our youth—is the problem of making the home a more effective institution in the development of Christian character. The home has been ordained by God to be a school in which children, with parents as their first teachers, should learn sacred, character-building truths. With the Hebrews, religious training rested primarily upon the parents. The same was true with the early Christian church, but because of the changing order in society, many parents have neglected their God-given responsibility. They are not so concerned as they ought to be about this holy trust. Parents and church workers must be more zealous in their efforts to bring our young people to the Saviour.

This problem does not exist among Seventh-Day Adventists alone, but that fact does not lessen the seriousness of the matter. We quote the following from a recent copy of the *Methodist Times*:

"The problem which confronts the Methodist Churches—and, indeed, every church except the

Roman Catholic Church—is that after having the children in the Sunday-school from eight to twelve years, only a very small proportion of them are saved to the church. What a church Methodism would be if the million and a half of scholars passed without serious leakage into church membership.

"Some people believe still that the children must grow up unconverted, and then later in life, under the sense of sin, by struggle

Christian Home Day FEBRUARY 1st

and emotion, be led to the Saviour. But the little children are God's. Cannot they be His from childhood to the grave? Must they leave Him before they can find Him? Surely Horace Bushnell was right when, in his famous essay on *The Out-Populating Power of the Christian Stock*, he showed that the hope of the church is not so much conversion from without as increase from within."

Before His ascension, Jesus charged Peter to feed His lambs, as well as His sheep. He wants His people to feed the lambs rather than to hunt stray sheep. But of course we must seek the lost ones also. The honour of the shepherd rests, not so much on the number of lost ones restored to the fold, as in his ability to keep the flock together in the field of pasture. Surely if ever there was a time when Adventist parents and church workers should think of their great responsibility, it is now. The tendencies in the world to-day, and the subtle influences to which our children and young people are subjected, ought to serve as a mighty challenge to us all to sanctify ourselves for the salvation of

our youth. We trust that CHRISTIAN HOME DAY, February 1st, and MISSIONARY VOLUNTEER WEEK, March 1st to 8th, will be days freighted with blessings to both young and old in all our churches.

Be Perfect (2 Cor. 13:11)

BY L. F. OSWALD

THE apostle Paul says, "Be Perfect," that is, finish or complete yourselves. How is this task of self-completion to be accomplished? Let us consider this question in three phases—the development of the body, the mind, and the spirit. These are three elements of nature.

It is our duty, as far as lies in our power, to preserve our health and increase our strength. In the past some religious fanatics, instead of regarding their bodies as a source of strength for themselves and for their fellow-men, have starved and abused them, thinking perhaps that by weakening the physical they would strengthen the spiritual life. Thus many have gone to an early grave and the work which they might have done has been lost. It is easy to show that this idea is false for in order to have a perfect completion of the whole we must have a harmonious development of the physical, mental, and spiritual.

The degree of usefulness which our youth will be able to render the cause of God will depend somewhat upon their knowledge of mathematics, history, music, etc., but will depend far more upon their health. Higher mental or spiritual education cannot be based upon a foundation of bodily decay. It is hard for the spirit to be willing when the flesh is weak. Deliberately to weaken the body, then, which has such a strong influence upon the mind, is but to foreshadow disaster.

Mark how careful for the bodies of men was He whose life work it was to save souls. How often He took time to provide His followers with a meal; almost the last words on earth which He is reported to have said were, "Children, have ye any meat?"

The only real worth a man can possess lies in himself. It is determined, not by what he has, but by what he is. The object of life is not to get, but to do. Mental culture consists in the development of the mind—the learning and the putting to use of new facts. We live in a golden age, when the vast resources of science and literature are within easy reach. We have every opportunity for the cultivation of our minds. There is everything to help and practically nothing to hinder. Nevertheless, many live a life of leisure year after year without ever receiving one new thought into their minds. They will be as ignorant at sixty as they were at sixteen. When they have to appear before the throne of God and declare what use they have made of their intellectual opportunities how will they be able to reply?

Much might be written upon the spiritual education but space allows but few words. As the body develops by nourishment and exercise, the mind by absorption and application, so does the soul grow by feeding daily upon the Word of God, by allowing His Spirit to dwell within and by fully surrendering the entire being in service for others. Through the life blood of His Son we belong to God. He has entrusted to us the care of our bodies; He gives us opportunities for the development of the mind; He asks us to give Him our wills that He may transform us from dwarfed, degraded, sinful mankind into the fullness of heavenly beings, into the perfect image of His own Son.

Missionary Notes

MISSIONARIES passing through London to and from their respective fields, include the following:

FROM SOUTH AFRICA:

Mr. W. H. Hurlow, whose home is in Cardiff, arrived in England on

the s.s. "Ubena" on December 18, 1929.

Mr. A. E. Nelson, treasurer of the African Division, arrived on the s.s. "Armada Castle" en route for the United States, to join his wife and boy on furlough.

Mrs. Fortner and Mrs. Howe accompanied Brother Nelson from South Africa, and left for the United States on the s.s. "American Trader" on January 16th.

Miss M. Stockil and Miss A. Visser, arrived in England on the s.s. "Ubena" on December 18, 1929, and left on the s.s. "American Merchant" to take up a nurses' training course in the United States.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA:

Mr. C. P. Crager, Sabbath-school and Missionary Volunteer Secretary of the South American Division, with his wife and three daughters, arrived in England on December 30, 1929, and left on January 4th for a furlough period in the United States.

FROM AUSTRALIA:

Mr. A. W. Anderson, Field Secretary of the Australian Union Conference, arrived with Mrs. Anderson on January 4th, and will be spending several weeks in London studying.

TO U. S. A.:

Mrs. A. Wiles, a missionary from the Philippines, has been spending some time in Europe and has now returned to the United States.

TO SHANGHAI:

Mr. and Mrs. A. Brett, of Watford, sailed on the s.s. "Kalyan" on January 9th. Before accepting this call Mr. Brett was at the Stanborough Press Ltd.

C. H. ANSCOMBE.

From the Office Window

(Continued from page 8.)

are born it is taken as a bad omen and the necks of the little ones are broken and the bodies thrown out in the bush for the wild beasts to devour. We are glad to have been able to save some of these poor children. The Government has informed the people that if twins are born, the father of the children must come and inform us. We then fetch the mother with her babies and bring them to the mis-

sion. After a short time the mother learns to love these little helpless creatures and will not part with them. Only the Spirit of God can change hearts and we believe that we shall see many of these people turn from their evil ways and yield to the softening influence of the Holy Spirit."

BROTHER SORENSEN reports encouragingly from Abyssinia. He says the people appreciate particularly the medical work. The hospital in Dessie is a great help in winning the favour of the people to our work. Because of this, aggressive missionary work can be done in that part. But in other parts our people are being persecuted and are in much need of help. Let us remember to pray for these poor people who are struggling to obey this message.

THE interest in the meetings being conducted by Pastor Babienco in Latvian, Russian, and German is still being maintained. The big hall is filled regularly and the hands of the workers are full caring for more than one hundred and thirty addresses.

THE latest Encyclical letter of the Pope, issued on January 11th, is on the education of the youth. "The state," he says, "has no right to take the place of the church or the family." The influence of Christian education on the youth is an important matter with the Pope. It will be remembered that this question had a prominent place in the discussion preceding the agreement between the Vatican and the Quirinal.

As a result of efforts made to combat the famine in China and inquiries as to conditions in the Shansi and Shensi provinces it has been reported that two million people have already died and that more than two million more are at the present time suffering on account of the famine.

The Advent Survey

Organ of

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

Editor: Ella M. Eastcott

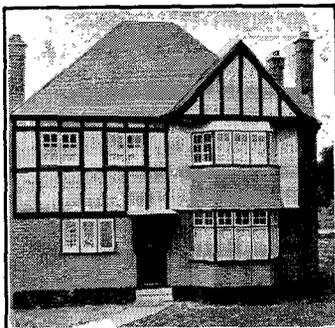
Published monthly on the 25th day of
the month. Price 2/6 per annum. Sub-
scriptions to be sent to your local Pub-
lishing House.

FROM THE OFFICE WINDOW

Vol. 2. No. 2.

AFTER testing out more than one hundred various projects for calendar reform in Russia, the committee entrusted with this matter has come to the conclusion that the following adaptation of the Gregorian Calendar will best suit the needs of the new life in Russia: the time would begin from the October revolution and the year commence with November 1st. Thus from November 1, 1929, to November 1, 1930, would be the year 13 and so on. The working year would consist of 360 days, divided into four quarters of ninety days, and twelve months of thirty days. Each month would comprise six five-day weeks. It is suggested that the names of the days and weeks remain unchanged. The five remaining days would be left nameless and dateless and would be the only days observed as national holidays. These would probably be observed in October, May, and January in commemoration of the revolution, May day, and the death of Lenin. The extra day for leap year would also remain nameless and dateless and would be used for "industrialization day," on which everyone would be expected to give free service for the benefits of industrialization. These holidays, of course are quite independent of the regular rest day which the worker is allowed to enjoy after every four days of labour. Saturday and Sunday have already been decreed from the Russian Calendar, the object, no doubt, being to aim another blow at religion.

We wonder why every worker in the Northern European Division has not already entered for the Ministerial Reading Course for 1930. Only two hundred names have been received thus far. The Association is waiting to receive the names of the other hundred or so workers who are still postponing. Get these books while the year is young and let them help you



41 Manor Gardens, Edgware, Middlesex, England.

throughout 1930. Books have been selected in English, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Finnish, Estonian, Latvian, Polish, Russian, German, French—and probably some others, so choose your language and send in your name.

We are glad to receive definite word that Pastor R. A. Anderson has responded to the call of the Northern European Division. He leaves Brisbane on February 1st and we expect he will reach England early in April. Pastor F. W. Johnson is already on the way and will doubtless reach England before this issue is off the press. Both these brethren have been holding large audiences and have been blessed with great success in soul winning: It is with much sacrifice that they are released for evangelistic work in the British Union. We extend them a hearty welcome to the Northern European Division.

THE East African Union is organizing Missionary Volunteer Societies! Yes, and they have a Missionary Volunteer Quarterly. The first copy has just come to hand. It is mimeographed, contains twelve pages, and 300 copies have already been printed. The paper certainly looks pleasing. On the front page are two special Missionary Volunteer hymns; on the last page is a plan for the Bible Year—this being for the New Testament only, however. The body of the paper contains an Introduc-

February, 1930

tory Letter concerning the "Quarterly," programmes (presumably for M. V. meetings) which seem to include some studies on the life of Robert Moffat, as well as Bible studies and other things—which haven't been translated but which look tremendously interesting. Of course a Missionary Volunteer and Sabbath-school field secretary has been appointed to take care of this work. Brother Warland writes, "At present I am getting him worked into the job. I believe we shall have some good reports to send from this field. We shall organize three societies this week and four next. Our aim is to have societies all over our field and most of our young people enrolled."

Your new address.—The new year sometimes means a new place of labour for our workers, thus making many changes in the list of addresses which may be at headquarters. Among other details which you need to remember when you "move" please do not forget to send your change of address to THE ADVENT SURVEY, 41 Manor Gardens, Edgware, Middlesex, England.

BROTHER WATSON writes from Utimbaru: "We have twelve requests for teachers but we are not yet able to respond to these calls. As soon as we have the teachers better trained we shall be able to send them to start schools. We are glad for these openings as there has not yet been an out-school in the Utimbaru district. The people here are very wild and delight in drinking beer, playing, and stealing cattle or anything else that they can get. For self-protection they carry a bush knife and spear. The young men have a knife with a ring on the end. This ring they put on to their finger and use very freely if anyone annoys them. Infanticide is common. When twins
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