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Strengthening the Stakes in Our Mission Fields

BY E. D. DICK

A REVIEW of the work accomplished in our mission fields during 1933 brings a certain sense of satisfaction, for this shows progress in many places. While not feeling to boast of what has been done, yet it is well for us to recount the advance steps which have been taken. It is likewise interesting to contemplate the new plans for 1934. We believe that our brethren and sisters will rejoice with us in knowing of these developments and therefore we gladly pass this on through the columns of the SURVEY.

Early in 1933, after Tanganyika was transferred to the Central European Division and Uganda set up as a separate Union mission, the brethren in the remaining sections of the East African Union laid plans to extend their work to include all of Kenya and Somaliland. Previous to this the work in Kenya had centred quite largely in south-west Kenya around Lake Victoria Nyanza. With this objective before them, the field was re-organized to include their entire territory of Kenya and Somaliland, and plans laid to enter the central and coastal areas immediately.

After diligent search and some disappointments a mission site was selected near Nairobi. This was subsequently purchased for the head-quarters of our work in this area. A suitable dwelling house was on the property, so the mis-

sion head-quarters have already been set up there. The site selected is on the edge of two populous reserves and promises to serve as a suitable centre from which to carry on work in Central Kenya.

To the east of the Central Kenya Mission is the Coast Mission, which includes the coastal area of Kenya and Somaliland. W. C. S. Raitt, a former worker in Tanganyika, has recently gone out to open up the work in this station. Thus the cords have been lengthened in our East African Union to include the entire field, and no doubt the good work which has been so well begun in western parts of Kenya can be extended to other parts. Undoubtedly work in these new areas will be more difficult, yet with the strong leadership and experience gained in other parts, under the blessing of God, we expect in time to see good results.

As a part of the plans for the strengthening of our work, Uganda was organized into a separate field known as the Upper Nile Union. The working force of this field has been strengthened during the year by Brother and Sister F. Muderspach joining this field. These workers formerly laboured in Tanganyika.

Many advance steps have been made in the Ethiopian Union dur-

ing the past year. The two new hospitals given to us by the emperor are now being operated by us. Brother and Sister Erik Palm, new mission appointees, have recently gone to Debre Tabor to begin work in the "Calvary" Hospital. This is located in a populous and needy section of the field, and it is hoped, may be the beginnings of a large work in that isolated section. Then, too, during the past year Dr. and Mrs. Bergman and Nurse Bergman started work in the Zaudita Memorial Sanitarium-Hospital at Addis Abeba. This hospital, it will be remembered, was given to us by the emperor of Ethiopia. While the hospital was not completed when the doctor arrived, through much patience and hard labour they have things sufficiently completed to permit them to begin work, and already they report a good beginning.

Other parts of our mission field enjoyed but little material increase in investment or working force except the completion of the church and school building at Elele, South-east Nigeria, a church at the Aba station, and permanent houses at Jengre Mission in North-east Nigeria and another at Gbanga station in Liberia. We are grateful that it has been possible to make these improvements in times of shrinking incomes.

Turning toward a new year with reductions in possible income threatened, we have wondered if

we could venture any new work. We are glad, however, to say that we are planning to strengthen our stakes in a number of places. One of the calls which has been awaiting our attention for years is the training school in the Gold Coast. We have, with the opening of this year, authorized the selection of the site for this school and have provided funds for the first house. We hope to make further provision for this project as rapidly as they are ready to proceed with the buildings.

The Nigerian Union comes in for its share of benefits for 1934. Already this year we have purchased a full printing unit for this Union, so they will be able to supply the field needs in respect of all small booklets, papers, etc. We are happy in being able to provide this equipment, for a printing press greatly strengthens the work of any mission.

Then, too, with the opening of the year we are planning to send a third family to South-east Nigeria. This area gives promise

of a large harvest of souls and a third family is greatly needed in order to help the over-burdened workers now in the field.

In connection with the sending of the third family to Nigeria we have also provided funds for the opening of a girls' training school at Aba. A training school for girls has been one of the long-felt needs of this area and will be a great asset to the interests of our work there.

Two other needs are also being met this year. One of these is a second house for the Dogba Mission, our station in Northern Cameroons, where now we have only one house for two families. The other is another house for workers in the Upper Nile Union.

We feel very happy in being able to provide these added facilities in these times of financial strain, but know that even these are only a part of the most urgent needs. We are sure that even this will be much appreciated by our missionaries and greatly encourage them in their work.

We now have over 2,000 members in that interesting country. The Finns are an intelligent people. They have made great forward strides in education, order, and human happiness, especially since they secured their complete independence from Russia and could organize a good government of their own. It is very cheering to see a large group of consecrated, capable workers in Finland. We have two conferences in that country, the Swedish and the Finnish. In the Finnish Conference alone they baptized 236 people in 1933, and the prospects for 1934 are even brighter. Brethren Kohtanen, Rintala, and other devoted ministers are doing a large work for God. The Advent movement has now extended to within the Arctic Circle, and many praise God for the truth in those northern lands. Our brethren in Poland and Finland believe that in their fields this year will be the best in the history of the Advent movement.



Pray for our Missionaries

RECENT letters from the Upper Nile Union tell of the difficulties which our workers of that field have recently experienced on account of illness. At the time of his writing Brother Toppenberg told of Mrs. Rye Andersen's attack of the dreaded blackwater fever. He reported her making good progress and now convalescing at the main station at Kireka Hill. At the same time Sisters F. Muderspach, V. E. Toppenberg, and Brother Andersen were in the hospital suffering from heavy attacks of malaria. He, too, was ill from fever and should have been in the hospital, but had to remain at home lest his children also might come down with a similar attack and be alone.

When one reads of these trying experiences it really makes a pretty dark picture, but this is just as it is. One cannot but admire the bravery of these dear brethren and sisters and pray that God may spare their health and lives so that they might continue the good work which has been begun in that dark and needy land. E. D. Dick.

(Latest news on page 8.)

Poland and Finland

BY L. H. CHRISTIAN

WE see a deeper mission zeal and other encouraging omens of true progress in every part of the Division. In our public lectures this winter, the attendance and interest is the best we have seen in many years. The tithes and offerings in 1933 were larger in many conferences than in 1932. Our people are waking up, and with our ministers there is a new seeking after God for greater power and success. These joyful facts were very manifest, too, in meetings we attended in Poland and Finland just before and through the holiday week.

In Warsaw the Polish Union committee had met to pray and to plan for 1934. Poland is one of our large opportunities. Its population is over 32,000,000. We are glad to state that its capital, Warsaw, the second largest city in this Division, is to have a good public hall effort this year. Very many smaller series of meetings will also be held. Conditions in Poland are

constantly improving. The government is stable and follows intelligent plans for the welfare of the people. There is liberty for individual initiative and growth, and every opportunity to preach the Gospel. Brother Babienko and his fellow-workers are of strong courage. The Lord is greatly blessing them in the Polish Union. Larger plans for evangelism, Harvest In-gathering, colporteur work, as well as individual soul-winning and home missionary activities, were adopted. A conference nurse, who will instruct our people, has been secured. This is the first small beginning of medical missions in that Union.

From Poland we went on to the conference workers' institute at the Finnish school near Abo. Brother Lindsay, the Union president, was there, and laboured very earnestly with others to make the meeting a most helpful one. It cheers us to see the growth which the Advent movement has made in Finland.

Among Our Training Schools

BY E. D. DICK

It has been my privilege recently to spend some time in the training schools of the homelands of the Division and to see the earnest efforts which the faculties of these schools are putting forth to "rightly train" the splendid groups of young men and young women under their care. I have not only met with the faculties and students in these schools and observed the work which was being done, but in a number of places I have met with the boards of management and shared in the study of their problems as they are constantly endeavouring to improve the facilities and strengthen the work of their schools.

Early in September I spent five days at Newbold College, the training school of the British Union. Newbold, as the college is generally known throughout the field, is located on a beautiful estate of 300 acres near Rugby. While beautifully located and having ample buildings, lending itself to a large development, nevertheless the upkeep and maintenance of this large school plant is a heavy financial load. Since the school's opening at Newbold in 1931, when it was transferred from its former crowded quarters at Stanborough Park, it has enjoyed a good enrolment. An adequate and experienced staff has been associated with the college and the standard of work done in the school has steadily risen. This year, however, the enrolment has dropped to ninety-three, the smallest since 1928. The tuition income for the year is therefore greatly reduced. This, together with the further general slump in the prices of farm products, has considerably reduced the school's anticipated income for the current year. It is always difficult for the administration of a school to adjust itself when for any reason the anticipated income falls short of the budget calculations. The board of managers which met while I was visiting the college was faced with the dilemma of re-

ducing the staff and lowering the standards of the school or retaining the staff and maintaining the high standard for which the college has been so earnestly striving. The board, after canvassing every possibility of effecting wise economies, chose to maintain the standards of the school and provide an increased subsidy to meet the anticipated deficit.

While there the board also authorized the installation of a larger boiler for their central heating plant which, together with other contemplated alterations, will add greatly to the school's comfort and service.

One of the essential factors of a successful school is a sympathetic board of managers. As I sat with this board and saw them earnestly endeavour to provide for the school's needs, I greatly appreciated their spirit of co-operation towards the school. Principal Murdoch and his faithful corps of teachers are labouring earnestly for the best interests of the youth entrusted to their care, and are deserving not only of the co-operation of the board, but the earnest prayers of all our believers throughout the field.

I next visited our school in Denmark, near Vejlefjord. "Vejlefjord Højskole" is located on a farm of eighty acres, most of which slopes to the south and overlooks a beautiful fjord. The school plant, which is comparatively new, consisting of two main buildings, three teachers' cottages, greenhouses, storerooms, workrooms, cellars, etc., was built by the brethren in Denmark. It serves the needs of the school in an economical way. The farm, which to some did not give promise of being very satisfactory when the school site was first chosen, is now surprising the best farmers in that good farming area. Under the magical touch of Principal Johnson, who is somewhat of a soil expert, the "desert" is made to "blossom as the rose." Besides an abundance of general

farm crops for the school's use, they produce a large amount of vegetables for the market. Their three greenhouses, scores of hotbeds and cold frames, and a well-tilled garden, produce enough so that the school gardener is kept on the road five days each week (two days only half) selling the crops. Their beautiful strawberry patch this year produced twenty-two hundred pounds of strawberries and next year they prophesy that they will have "strawberries by the ton" (not less than three).

Nor is their school all manual work, though a wholesome spirit of industry prevails. They are accomplishing a high standard in their classwork. Besides operating a good church school, they carry four years of work corresponding to the academy or high school. As proof of the good work being done in the classroom, last year the graduates of the school sat for the government examinations. It is gratifying to know that the pupils of our school ranked the highest of any private school in Denmark. The enrolment of the school is seventy-seven. This is slightly less than last year, but the prospects are favourable for the school to operate within its budget for the year. While I was at the school the board of managers came together to counsel over problems relative to the school's work. It was pleasing to see the spirit of co-operation and interest taken in the school on the part of the board, which augurs well for the school's future.

From here I went to Warsaw, where the board of managers of the Polish School were met to study the problems of their school. Previous to this meeting a thorough canvass of the possible attendance of the school had been made, together with the amount of money which each could pay for their school fees. This revealed that only twenty-one students could contemplate coming and that only a few of these could pay a small part of their year's expenses. After a careful and sympathetic study of their problem, they reluctantly voted to close the school for the coming year. Plans were laid for

the maintenance of the school plant at minimum cost and it is hoped that the school can be reopened at the beginning of another school year.

My next place of visit was the Baltic Union Training School located just across the lake from the city of Riga, a city with a population of 339,997. It is reached by motor-boat during most of the year and by transport across the ice during the winter. While it is accessible to this large city, it is also quite isolated. It therefore offers some advantages in the way of industrial development which others of our schools do not have.

The buildings of this school are generally quite poorly constructed, and much needs to be done to add to the comfort of the school.

Despite this, however, and many other handicaps, their six teachers and forty-seven students are a courageous, happy company. Besides the material handicaps, the school has an added burden in having to carry work in the Lettish, Estonian, and Lithuanian languages. Special teachers must be provided in each of these languages, so that the class work may go smoothly. In the chapel and other general meetings the services must be interpreted in the three languages.

I greatly admired the courage of those leading out in the school in developing some industries so that more of the young people can be in school. They were particularly fortunate in securing the services of a mechanical expert who constructed a number of excellent wood-working machines suited for the manufacture of windows, window casings, doors, door frames, and other mill work. When I visited the school they had orders in hand for windows and doors which would keep them busy till well into the winter and they were then working eighteen hours per day.

Perhaps more unique as a school industry is their glass cutting shop where eight students find remunerative work sufficient to keep them in school. In a small room a shaft carrying six grinding stones and two polishing wheels is driven by a small electric motor. Before these rapidly revol-

ving stones these boys sit with tumblers, jugs, cake trays, and other types of glass ware and cut on these various decorative patterns. The remarkable feature of the work is the fact that these young people had no pattern before them, but worked from memory the various designs which they wished. Glassware of many descriptions is purchased from glass factories and after being thus ornamented is resold to retail merchants throughout the country.

The school administration is now planning a new development which they hope has a bright future. A certain noted doctor in the university of Riga discovered on the school farm a soil deposit which is said to have medicinal values when used as a bath. They have now built a small treatment room in which provision will be made for the giving of mud baths and other types of treatments. Those of faith whisper that this is the beginning of a sanitarium where a number of the young people may work their way through school.

In order to help the school in its finances they operate a summer pension for guests from Riga. The past summer was successful and brought in a good gain. Here also I had the opportunity of meeting with the board of managers to study some of their school needs. Struggling as this school is to help so many of the young people to receive a Christian education, Principal Kipurs, R. Ausin, the business manager, and the other members of the faculty, are deserving of every encouragement. I left this school greatly encouraged by the brave efforts which are being put forth for the young people of this school.

A night's ride by train from Riga to Tallinn, a most tempestuous crossing of the Baltic Sea to Helsingfors, and a few hours' ride by train brought me to "Toivonlinna," our Finnish School. Here in the most picturesque surroundings—granite hills covered with spruce, fir, and birch—the school plant overlooks a series of bays which are arms of the Baltic Sea. It is truly "beautiful for situation." I was greatly pleased to see Brother A. Rintala, the principal of the school, at his work again after hav-

ing undergone two heavy operations during the past summer. He, together with three other teachers, a matron, and a farm foreman, constitute the staff of the school, in which three classes or years' work are offered. A student body of thirty-five boys and girls seemed happy in their work. This school, too, operates as a sanitarium during the summer. This past summer was the first season in this location. Even so they were overcrowded with patients. The institution having been designed for sanitarium purposes is rather handicapped in classroom facilities. In spite of this, however, the school is doing good work. A family spirit prevails in their small school group and all are co-operating in making the school year highly profitable.

From there I travelled on to the Swedish School, Ekebyholm, located some thirty-five miles north of Stockholm on a 1,700 acre farm. This is the school's second year in this location. This place, too, was formerly a nobleman's estate. Besides a large number of farm buildings and labourers' residences, there are four principal buildings. These, after some alterations and improvements, are serving well the needs of the school. This plant, too, serves as a summer sanitarium and this summer, its first season, was filled to its limit with a good class of guests.

The enrolment of the school this year is sixty-two. This is somewhat less than last year due partially, perhaps, to the fact that they are carrying only four years of work as compared with five in previous years. Principal Nord and the business manager, E. Colson, together with a good faculty, are caring well for the best interests of the school. Located as this school is in the very bosom of nature, with a good programme of study, balanced with sufficient work on the farm, gardens, and barns, as well as indoor work to give profitable recreation, these young people seemed a happy group. Surely God has manifested His wisdom in His plans for education in these last days in counselling His people "to establish schools far away from the cities, where, without let or hindrance, we can carry on the

education of students upon plans that are in harmony with the solemn message committed to us for the world."—"*Counsels to Teachers*," pages 532, 533.

Another night's travel by train from Stockholm brought me to Oslo. Thirty miles north of Oslo, or five miles from the railway station at Jessheim, is "Onsrud," our Norwegian School, where Principal Hansen, assisted by four other teachers, is carrying on a good work for an earnest group of our Adventist youth. While the enrolment of the school is not large, there being only forty-two students, yet this is a substantial increase over the previous year. Here, too, is another commendable example of a school facing difficulties and handicaps, yet making the very most of them and through all doing a splendid work for its young people. Due to the fact that by some the advisability of the school's continuing in its present location was seriously questioned, needed improvements have not been made and a constructive policy for the school's future defined. No doubt definite decisions will soon be made and plans crystallized for a larger development of the school either in its present or another location. Regardless of these uncertainties, however, the teachers and students were settled down to a good programme of study, balanced with recreational labour, and a good work is being done in the school.

As I concluded this visit to our schools I thanked God anew for His guiding providences in causing His people to establish these cities of refuge for our youth in these many lands. I felt grateful for the earnest youth who are privileged to attend them this winter, yet could not but be reminded of the scores of youth of our churches who, for one reason or another, financial or lack of appreciation of their benefits, are not attending them. I pray earnestly that God may open the way whereby a larger number of our youth can enjoy these benefits of a Christian education. May God prosper the youth who are privileged to attend our schools, that they be living exponents of Christian education, demonstrating its

benefits to those who have made these privileges possible.

I think, too, of the faculties of these schools. Upon them we have placed heavy burdens. Not only do we expect our youth to be trained in the formal subjects of education, but most of all to fear and to know God. This requires much of the grace and wisdom of God. As parents around our own firesides we are often perplexed and con-

stantly find need of divine wisdom for the solution of the problems of our own boys and girls. How much more do our teachers in our schools need a more abundant measure of the grace of God in dealing with the many under their care. We charge them with the sacred work of "restoring the image of God in the soul." May God bless them with strength and wisdom sufficient for their task!

Missionary Sailings

OCCUPIED as we are with a busy round of regular duties, we perhaps do not often think of the comings and goings of our missionaries and their families. Considering their return to the homeland as well as their proceeding to the mission field, there is scarcely a time throughout the year when we do not have missionaries from our Division travelling on the high seas. It will no doubt be of interest to the readers of the SURVEY to know of the missionaries who have gone forward to their fields of appointment during 1933. The list is as follows:

January.

Dr. G. C. Bergman, wife, and two children—America to Ethiopia (returning).

Miss Esther Bergman—America to Ethiopia.

K. Noltze and wife—Germany to Liberia (returning).

Miss P. Høvig—Norway to Ethiopia.

June.

C. A. Bartlett and wife—England to Nigeria (returning).

C. T. Scott—Norway to Ethiopia.

July.

F. L. Stokes—England to Gold Coast (returning).

August.

J. H. Gronert—Denmark to Sierra Leone (returning).

Miss A. Nuka—Estonia to Sierra Leone (returning).

September.

V. E. Toppenberg, wife, and two children—South Africa to Uganda (returning).

October.

Erik Palm and wife—Denmark to Ethiopia.

E. A. Flammer, wife, and two children—Germany to Liberia (returning).

Mrs. J. H. Gronert and three children—Denmark to Sierra Leone (returning).

November.

W. C. S. Raitt and wife—England to Kenya (returning).

December.

A. W. Cook—England to Nigeria (returning).

W. T. B. Hyde and wife—England to Nigeria (returning).

T. Tranborg, wife, and two children—Denmark to Sierra Leone (returning).

Miss M. Wharrie—England to Nigeria (returning).

Miss D. Nielsen—Denmark to Kenya (returning).

Miss R. Hofstad—Norway to Ethiopia.

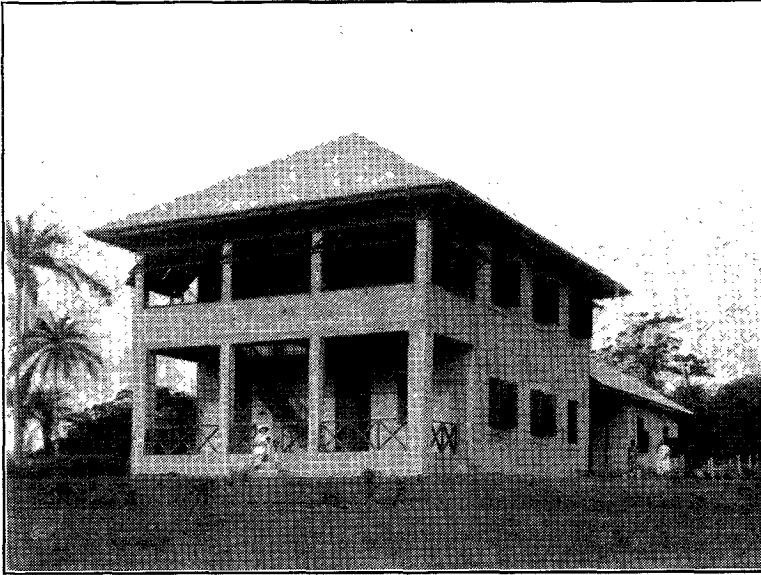
Dr. Nicola, wife, and two children—America to Ethiopia.

R. Bergstrom and wife—Sweden to Cameroons (returning).

These faithful workers with their co-labourers in their fields have left their friends and loved ones, denied the comforts and conveniences of the homeland, not only risking their lives in travelling, but also in the unhealthy climates and conditions to which they often go.

We should pray daily that God may protect them in their travels, give them courage and wisdom for their work, keep them in the midst of heat, disease, and altitude, and richly reward their service and sacrifice with a large fruitage of souls for their labours.

E. D. DICK.



The mission home at Bekwai, Gold Coast.

New Gold Coast Head-Quarters

BY J. CLIFFORD

FOR many years the question of suitable head-quarters for the Gold Coast Mission has been under consideration. Since the year 1914 our mission at Agona has been the chief centre of our work in the field, and more than four hundred baptized believers in the district testify to the good work our missionaries have done. But it was realized that it would be an advantage to locate the head-quarters in a place where both rail and road facilities, as well as a better postal service, could be obtained. And with this was a strong desire to enter a new district with the message.

After careful investigation, Bekwai, the second largest town in Ashanti, was chosen. As a result of interviews with the Omanhene, or paramount chief, and people, an excellent site was given to the mission, and last year it was our privilege to commence work in this new district.

The greater part of Ashanti is forest land, and much work was entailed in felling and uprooting the large trees before building could begin. But at length a substantial building of concrete blocks was completed, containing office and living quarters, and then, as far as the general care of the work

would allow, we were able to plan for more aggressive work in our new district.

Bekwai has a cosmopolitan population. In addition to the native Ashantis there are numbers of Fantis, Gao, Moshis, Hausas, and even Yorubas from Nigeria, who have settled there for trade.

[The following is taken from a letter written by Brother John Hyde concerning the work in Northern Nigeria.]

WE have been in our house a month or two now and very much appreciate the change. We have really a very nice house. We do feel that we have been guided in the work on it, for on many points we were quite without any idea of what to do for the best, but eventually someone got an inspiration and we went a step or two farther. The result is that we have a house that causes strangers to gasp and stare when they come in. The whole scheme is so simple and ordinary that they find it hard to know why the effect is so striking. Of course, just now everything is fresh and bright. Tropical sunshine and the dusty Harmattan wind will take

We had held public services in the chief's palace, the market place, and other centres, in both English and Ashanti, but so far the response had not seemed very encouraging. But this summer, with building work completed, we endeavoured to arrange our field duties so as to allow us to conduct a month's special effort in the town. An unused garage was secured, and fitted out with plank seats, and public services held every night. Prejudice and reserve were broken down as Christ and His salvation was set before the people, and our firstfruits included converts from three different tribes. These services have been continued by Brother Stokes since we left for furlough, and at present more than twenty persons have taken their stand and form a Sabbath-school and a baptismal class. The local chiefs are now assisting us to erect a suitable church building on the mission compound.

Work in the surrounding towns has resulted in the raising up of two other Sabbath-schools of twenty-five and fifteen members respectively. We believe that this fruitage is the earnest of a larger ingathering of souls in the district as the work is continued. We thank God for this new centre of light in Africa's darkness.

Northern Nigeria

some of the shine off things. But, at the moment, we are very pleased.

Our old house is now the dispensary. We have made the store into a waiting-room and a place where worship is held. Then our dining-room is the wet treatment room, our bedroom is the examination room. Sonny's room is the medicine store, and my office is nothing just now. We have recently reached a daily attendance of fifty-eight. The Government are endeavouring to build us six more huts and supply some disinfectant and dressings. If they do, we shall be greatly aided in our work.

The three huts that we already have are very useful. Sometimes we have had over a dozen women

and children in one. To us it is shameful overcrowding, but they are used to it. They were all suffering from severe sores in the feet caused by jiggers. We have taken literally hundreds of jiggers out of one person, sixty out of one toe. After such an experience the patient is glad not to have to walk far.

We have some very bad cases just now. We are by no means sure all will recover. But our faith in God and His ability to heal is high, and we do not despair, even of these cases. But it is extraordinary how bad these cases can become. In other parts of West Africa where jiggers are well known, they seldom develop in this way.

However, the jiggers are helping the work. We had a number of children with us. In ten days those children learned three hymns. There was a moon at the time and when we wanted to sleep these children, 300 to 400 yards away, were singing their hymns so loudly that we had to lie awake. But we didn't mind that. The experience showed me that a school could be very worth while here. I had not been so sure before. Last Sabbath afternoon, about half-way through the meeting, a group of a dozen other pagan children filed in. We have been trying for a whole year to get those children. We have visited their homes many times. We have been eager to give medicine to any child with even the least amount of sickness—anything to get them to come to us. They have promised, but until now have never kept their promises. We were very thankful to see them arrive. They were to come again to-morrow, but they turned up today!

Our compound is fairly alive with pagans most of the day. We have planted some ground-nuts this year. They are about the only commercial crop we can grow. The pagan women are doing the picking for us and the money helps towards their medicine or their maintenance. Last month we had over £2 income from medicines. Not all that was in cash. Much of it was in corn or yams or chickens. You know, we were building a

store in our yard opposite to the kitchen. Some might query the need for that, but even now it is chock full with maize, guinea corn, millet, ground-nuts, beans, potatoes, and there is much more to dig and daily more comes as medicine-money.

You remember Sister Bergstrom told about how she repeated a certain thing time and again only to find when she questioned the natives that they denied ever having heard about it. Our people are like that. It is very trying and very baffling. The bright spot is the hymn singing. Then one can see wizened, dried-up old faces smile and nod and bodies swing and sway to the rhythm of the tune. Then one feels that a message is going home and will stick and recur to the mind over and over

until in God's providence fruit will be borne.

However, I despair, at this stage, of holding these people nightly for a few weeks. They so soon tire. Why, they can't come every day for medicine. "You will not fail to come every morning?" "No!" "You will not forget?" "No. Can a sick man forget his medicine?" But they can and do. But we are going to try, as long as they will listen. They have no houses in which a European bed could be set, so I am asking the Union if one of those Cameroon tents is standing idle. How I wish I had a lantern. In the Gold Coast we began to pose scenes from Bible stories and parables using natives. Such pictures were very useful indeed. They would be still more useful here.

Camp Meetings in South Kenya

BY S. G. MAXWELL

I HAVE just got back to the office from a month's visit to the camp meetings. Considering this was the first time we had tried these gatherings, they were very successful. We had an anxious time over the weather as it is quite out of the normal this year. The first two camps had to be postponed, so we started with Kisii. This was held in a beautiful spot by the Kuja river. A grove of eucalyptus trees afforded pleasant

shade for part of the day. Meetings were held over Friday, Sabbath and Sunday. On Sabbath 2,200 were present and an annual offering of 1,400 shillings was given. This was an average of over two shillings per member and was the best for the entire field. Eighty-four were baptized at the close of the camp. This will now give South Kenya a membership of 700.

The meetings were opened with



Sabbath-school during the South Kisii camp meeting.

a Bible study by the field superintendent, G. A. Lewis, who, knowing the Kisii language, was able to get much nearer the audience than the other speakers who required an interpreter.

We were glad to have Brethren Warland and Hyde from our Union Training School. They gave good help on the principles of education and were rewarded by a large number of young people applying for entrance to the boys' school at Kamagambo.

Two lantern lectures by Brother Warland helped to brighten the evenings. The young people provided an interesting hour with a Sabbath-school demonstration showing the right and wrong kind of Sabbath-school class. Some others impersonated a group of Masai warriors and pleaded for a teacher to take the Gospel over to them.

Kanyadoto meeting came next. A large fig tree, where the local market is usually held, did duty for the gathering. The meetings were well attended over the weekend. The offering was 1,160 shillings and ninety-seven were bap-

tized. Brethren Warland and Hyde and the young ladies came over from Kamagambo and rendered acceptable help.

I then went over with Brother Bull to Rusinga Island in the lake, where a special camp was held on account of the distance from the main Luo meetings. We had about 500 out and the folk seemed generally encouraged. Things have gone somewhat back on the two islands since the head evangelist apostatized some while ago.

We then held the last Luo camp at Wire Mission. Some 2,500 came on Sabbath and gave an offering of 1,560 shillings. Over 200 were baptized on the Sunday. Unfortunately rain came each afternoon and we had to close down earlier than anticipated.

In looking back over the month I feel much encouraged. Many of the people expressed themselves as very thankful for the blessings and instruction received at the meetings. It may be best that we plan to hold them at another season of the year next time so as to avoid any chance of rain.

Latest News from East Africa

PASTOR C. V. ANDERSON sends a good report from East Africa. Right after he landed, he met Pastor Maxwell, and visited the new mission station of Brother W. C. Raitt, a high location situated about five miles from Mombasa. Brother Anderson spent Christmas in Nairobi at the mission station of Brother Armstrong. This new property, he writes, is unusually well situated and very favourable in every way for mission work. Brother Anderson's first longer stop in Africa was in Uganda. He arrived in Tororo, December 26th. Brother Toppenberg, with his daughter, met him there, and took him over to Mbale to the mission station of Rye Andersen. Sister Andersen has recently been very sick with blackwater fever, but is much improved. Sister Munderspach and others have also been ill, but are now much better. Later, Pastor Anderson visited Kampala, Nchwanga, our mission school, and other places of our work in Uganda. He was greatly pleased with the leadership of Brother Toppenberg and reports the work as growing throughout Uganda.

L.H.C.

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The Ministry of Healing

Special Request to Medical Workers

OUR medical work is growing, both in the homelands and in mission fields. The Gold Coast is calling for a doctor, and Estonia is laying its plans to begin medical work. Another medical man is on his way, accompanied by another nurse, to Ethiopia.

So far we have no regular reports of our medical ministries, but are feeling that it is time we told our people and our friendly supporters more about these. We plan to get out blanks shortly, and meanwhile request that every one of our sanitariums, large and small, begin with March 31st to supply us with quarterly details showing at least the number of doctors, nurses, and other workers, the number of cases treated, as in-patients and out-patients, and the total income, also value of free work done.

From our medical missionaries

of every grade we would like to receive information as to the number of missionaries employed at the hospital, dispensary, or mission (as the case may be), the number of native helpers engaged in the medical work, the cases treated, dividing into Simple Treatments, Minor Operations, Major Operations, and Injections, also the total during the quarter of indoor and outdoor patients.

If you can give an approximate report for the quarter ending March 31st, we would be glad to get it; but we hope all will definitely plan to supply us with the information asked for concerning the second quarter, ending June 30, 1934.

Send in with your usual report, to the secretary of your field, to be forwarded to the Division.

W.T.B.

Order Your "Review" Now

WE would call the attention of all, throughout our Division, who read English to the fact that the REVIEW is now cheaper than it has been for many years. While the dollar is down, and before our brethren feel compelled by higher prices to raise the subscription rate, is our opportunity to send in our orders and get an invaluable help at a low figure. Never was it more desirable that our people should keep pace with the worldwide work.

W.T.B.

The Advent Survey

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

Editor: Ella M. Eastcott

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