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What Might Have Been!

By W. E. READ

As we think of the coming annual meetings, it might be well for us to ponder upon the words of the servant of the Lord as found in the *Testimonies*, Vol. 8, pages 104-106. This message was written in 1903, and referred to a large meeting which was held in connection with the General Conference.

"We were assembled in the auditorium of the Tabernacle. Prayer was offered, a hymn was sung, and prayer was again offered. Most earnest supplication was made to God. The meeting was marked by the presence of the Holy Spirit. The work went deep, and some present were weeping aloud.

"One arose from his bowed position, and said that in the past he had not been in union with certain ones, and had felt no love for them, but that now he saw himself as he was. With great solemnity he repeated the message to the Laodicean church: "Because thou sayest, I am rich, and increased with goods, and have need of nothing." In my self-sufficiency this is just the way I felt,' he said. "And knowest not that thou art wretched, and

miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked." I now see that this is my condition. My eyes are opened. My spirit has been hard and unjust. I thought myself righteous, but my heart is broken, and I see my need of the precious counsel of the One who has searched me through and through. Oh, how gracious and compassionate and loving are the words, "I counsel thee to buy of Me gold tried in the fire, that thou mayest be rich; and white raiment, that thou mayest be clothed, and that the shame of thy nakedness do not appear; and anoint thine eyes with eyesalve, that thou mayest see." Rev. 3:17, 18.

"The speaker turned to those who had been praying, and said: 'We have something to do. We

must confess our sins, and humble our hearts before God.' He made heart-broken confessions, and then stepped up to several of the brethren, one after another, and extended his hand, asking forgiveness. Those to whom he spoke sprang to their feet, making confession and asking forgiveness, and they fell upon one another's necks, weeping. The spirit of confession spread through the entire congregation. It was a Pentecostal season. God's praises were sung, and far into the night, until early morning, the work was carried on.

"The following words were often repeated, with clear distinctness: 'As many as I love, I rebuke and chasten: be zealous therefore, and repent. Behold, I stand at the door, and knock; if any man hear My voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with Me.' Rev. 3:19, 20.

"No one seemed to be too proud to make heartfelt confession, and those who led in this work were the ones who had influence, but had not before had courage to confess their sins.

"There was rejoicing such as never before had



Kenya Union Committee.

been heard in the Tabernacle.

"Then I aroused from my unconsciousness, and for a while could not think where I was. My pen was still in my hand. The words were spoken to me, *'This might have been.* All this the Lord was waiting to do for His people. All heaven was waiting to be gracious.' I thought of where we might have been had thorough work been done at the last General

Conference; and an agony of disappointment came over me as I realized that what I had witnessed was not a reality."

May God help us to come to the special gatherings this year with the full determination to put all wrongs right and to seek the Lord whole-heartedly, so that His rich blessing may descend in fullest measure upon His people.

The Unfinished Task

BY S. G. MAXWELL

THE last five years has witnessed a definite breaking forth on the right hand and on the left. Fields that had never before heard the message now rejoice in established mission stations. Thirty new Sabbath-schools have been scattered over new areas in Kenya and 1,100 new members rejoice in the light which has come to them through the lessons.

But wherever the truth prospers there the dragon's wrath will soon be seen. A very fruitful field has opened to us due to the work of two faithful evangelists. Some 600 people flocked to hear the Word on Sabbath. Prayer-houses were willingly erected. But other mission societies became alarmed. The Government officer was approached for assistance. Orders came forth to close these places of worship. To secure our exclusion from this promising field the Government officer invited and secured from the leading societies a unanimous vote to give power to the Government to restrict the work of any undesired society in any part of the colony.

Thus the way for our expansion apparently closes up, but we know that "our heavenly Father has a thousand ways to provide for us of which we know nothing." So we are of good courage.

As we think of the unfinished task we realize how thin is the advancing line. Just think of the Coast Mission with two evangelistic workers to reach eight tribes, some strongly impregnated with Islam. The Central Kenya Mission with four evangelists to reach 1,000,000. The North-west Field

with sixteen tribes and one evangelistic worker. A dozen tribes along the Northern Frontier with-

out a single worker, never having heard of the coming of the Saviour. Eighteen thousand Europeans scattered over the colony, and no one to work for them, not even a colporteur. A wonderful asset for the mission if only funds were available to win them.

Kenya has been a fruitful field. For the last five years baptisms have averaged over 500 per annum. Thirty-three churches are self-supporting. Tithes and offerings from our believers increased last year by £300. Five thousand and eighty-five churchmembers and fourteen thousand five hundred in our Sabbath-schools show that the Lord is blessing the efforts of all our workers, black and white. The harvest is white, but where are the additional workers to garner in?

Central Kenya Mission

BY W. W. ARMSTRONG

THE work in Central Kenya is comparatively young, as it is only just over four years since we started in this large field where other societies have been working for over forty years. Much opposition has come from these societies, yet nevertheless the growth has been good as the following figures will show:

	Church Membership	Tithes and Off. (African)		
		£	s.	d.
1934	19	9	15	9
1935	35	17	19	3
1936	55	32	19	1
1937	91	40	14	7

Recently it was found impossible to provide any new appropriations for new work. To such a young field this was a sad misfortune. Yet from private sources we were able to send out three African evangelists. There have been surprising results from the work of two of these men. Invitation had come to us from an interested African to send an evangelist. He wished his people to hear the message that had been given to him by one of our Christians while on a journey. We sent the evangelist, and after a few months a company of sixty were eagerly studying with him. At the same time a capable teacher came to us from a Government school. He is

certified and well educated. He accepted the truth and went to his home sixty miles away for a short holiday. While there he did village work and raised up an interest. When he returned to the mission to take up the oversight of our educational work here, we sent out an evangelist to look after the inquiring company. The results have been that the countryside is stirred up with his evangelism. Protestant and Catholic societies have banded together to prevent us getting a footing in that thickly-populated area. The Government for a long while hedged up our work in every way possible. In spite of this the work has grown, and when visiting this place recently I found some 300 people awaiting me. After speaking on the subject of baptism we descended a steep mountain to the riverside. There nearly 600 people assembled to witness the baptism of sixteen people, the first-fruits of our work in this new country. The young evangelist has raised up three companies this year.

A fire has been kindled in Kikuyu country and it is destined to awaken a large country to the knowledge of a soon-returning Lord. A Government official who has strongly opposed our work recently made a surprise visit on the

Sabbath. He had been told that we were carrying on our work contrary to law. He carefully inspected everything and afterward remarked to our evangelist upon the cleanliness of the people, their respect, and above all he was surprised to see nearly 200 people studying their lesson in orderly classes with a printed pamphlet. He inquired about the evangelist's activities, remarked upon his zeal in village preaching, and finally told him to go ahead and go farther afield. So what he saw with his own eyes convinced him of the value of the work we were doing.

A great work lies ahead of us in the Kikuyu country. Last week I visited for the first time a new

area. I found a prayer-house already built for us and thirty-eight people awaiting me. I had not seen them before but they are keeping Sabbath owing to the work of one of our lay members. The place is twenty-one miles from the mission and this Christian has been walking out there regularly for several months. Now this company are ready waiting for us to send a regular worker. Are we ready? Unless further financial aid is given little help can be rendered. This is one of six calls that come to us as 1937 closes. These calls come and we must not disappoint them. May the spirit of service and sacrifice take possession of us all.

ripe, but the labourers are few." We are happy to report 420 baptized this year, but we face a real problem in knowing how to find suitably educated workers to care for this increase year by year.

The country is seeing rapid economic development which is bringing increased earning capacity to many of our people, but the enemy is alert and is using this as a means of bringing new and stronger temptations to our believers.

We should be training strong evangelistic workers to meet the demands. As we see world conditions with the possibility of war, and maybe the necessary withdrawal of the European missionary staff, we fear for our untrained African leaders. Yet we have neither the money nor the European staff to make such training possible.

So while expressing our gratitude to our home believers for all that has been done, we take the opportunity of appealing for even greater faithfulness and sacrifice that the church of God may be built up solidly and strongly in Africa by trained African leadership.

Pray for us that we may be given wisdom in rightly directing the work in this critical period of its development.

West Kenya Mission

BY F. H. THOMAS

It is Christmas night as I write this article. Thirteen years ago this morning we boarded a steamer at a Mediterranean port to come to Africa, and so to-day means something more to us than the generally accepted birth of our Saviour. Many blessings have come to us during this time, but there have also been disappointments. As I look back over these years I have thought, "What hath God wrought!"

Thirteen years ago the West Kenya Mission Field had but four churches with a baptized membership of 404 in three mission stations with three mission families. Under the blessing of God and the operation of His Holy Spirit in heathen hearts we are able to count twenty-six churches to-day with a baptized membership of 3,800, while we have but two stations and two mission families. A number of these churches have 200 to 400 members, and will have to be divided shortly for more efficient working. *Then* our total gifts for the support of God's work amounted to 3,500 shillings. *Now* this year they will probably exceed 22,000 shillings.

Then by far the larger proportion of the support came from our faithful people at home, but to-day our African workers' salaries are carried entirely by our African

believers, except for work in new sections of the field, in support of which they are uniting with our believers at home. So in this way offerings given in the home churches, often given at great sacrifice, are being used just as quickly as possible to take the third angel's message into new territory, leaving the older churches to care for themselves.

In the words of the Master we can truly say: "The harvest is

Kendu Hospital

BY G. A. S. MADGWICK

I AM sure the readers of the SURVEY will be glad to hear news of the Kendu Mission Hospital. Although we seem to be silent so far as the SURVEY is concerned, we are by no means dead or dying. We are very much alive. Perhaps it is because we are so much engrossed in our work that reporting on the progress and activities of the hospital becomes neglected. I must write now about how God has blessed and prospered us.

We have had a very successful year and were able to render efficient help, both spiritual and physical, to 1,008 persons who were in-patients at the hospital. Our out-patient department and two dispensaries recorded 32,711

attendances. In our small maternity department 113 additions were made to this sinful world. These children are more fortunate than the vast multitude of babies born in heathendom as their mothers, during their stay at the hospital, have acquired quite a useful knowledge of caring for the newborns and the toddlers.

In this maternity department we have a few young girl maternity probationers whose ages range from thirteen to fifteen years. They make very useful and apt assistants. Our friends in the homeland would be surprised to know that some of these girls attend to all the normal maternity cases by themselves (of course,



African dresser injecting leper.

being under the guidance of our European nursing sisters) and do all that is necessary in a very efficient manner. One of the most efficient girls in caring for a maternity ward, and all that goes to make up a maternity ward, is the present senior girl, Silpa Ogaya, who is fifteen years. She has just given notice that she desires to leave at the end of the month to get married. She has had several suitors and within a month has become engaged to a Christian young man. The girls who pass through the maternity department are at a premium. We cannot keep them longer than a year.

We performed 144 major surgical operations last year with very good success. It is surprising that operations are not dreaded as they are in the homeland. In fact many beg to have their abdomen opened for even a malarial spleen, or some abdominal pain due to an aberration of peristalsis. We are pleased to state that many patients come from quite distant places. The reputation of the hospital has spread over all Kenya. Patients from Nairobi, Nakuru, and other towns of Kenya seek help here. European employers send their native employees here for treatment. Even African workers in Government native civil hospitals come here as patients. We pray that these contacts may get more than physical help when they visit us.

Last year the Local Native Council gave us 4,000 shillings to erect half a new ward. This is nearly completed. To-day I received another 4,000 shillings to complete it. It will be an excellent addition to our accommodation. This ward is built of burnt brick with concrete floors, galvanized iron roof insulated with sugar-cane-fibre boards called Celotex. The windows are of steel. We made and burnt all of the brick. The masons are young Africans. One, a former house-boy of Pastor L. E. A. Lane, was trained by Brother F. Salway, and this one trained the other. We had no qualified builder and no architect, but the work produced gives credit to the African who is a great imitator and has an aptitude for mechanical work of all kinds. This year will see the completion of the ward and also the erection of other necessary buildings. Year by year we intend developing the hospital, and this spells efficiency.

It gives us courage to know that God has so prospered us that we are self-supporting (except for European salaries) and are able also to expand our accommodation and improve our facilities.

Our nursing sisters, the two Misses Nielsen and Miss Olsen, have done excellent work for the women. They have visited and even lived with the native Christian women, getting to understand their problems, private, domestic, and otherwise, and giving them all the practical help they could together with classes on hygiene, mothercraft, and infant welfare. This is pioneer work of the highest order.

Several unhappy African sterile marriages have been blessed with progeny as a result of treatment here. Many a patient has been relieved of enormous abdominal tumours and of legs that have been ulcerated for ten to thirty years and which have sapped the strength of their owners. The crooked have been made straight and the emaciated have had their faces made to shine and their bodies glow with health. The Christian influence in the wards has reached into the heathen darkness of the souls of these black people, and an awakening has taken place in quite a few. A few

lepers are attending our Bible classes and regularly go to church.

I trust that our friends in the homeland will include the Kendu Hospital in their prayers.



Home Missionary Institutes

As recommended at our Winter Council we have held a number of Home Missionary Institutes beginning March 7th to April 10th. A joint meeting of the East and West Nordic Unions was held at Hultafors, Sweden, followed by the Polish and Baltic Unions at Warsaw, and a short meeting in the British Union at Watford. Besides these several large weekend conventions were held at Skodsborg, Oslo, Stockholm, Abo, Helsingfors, Tallinn, Warsaw, and London.

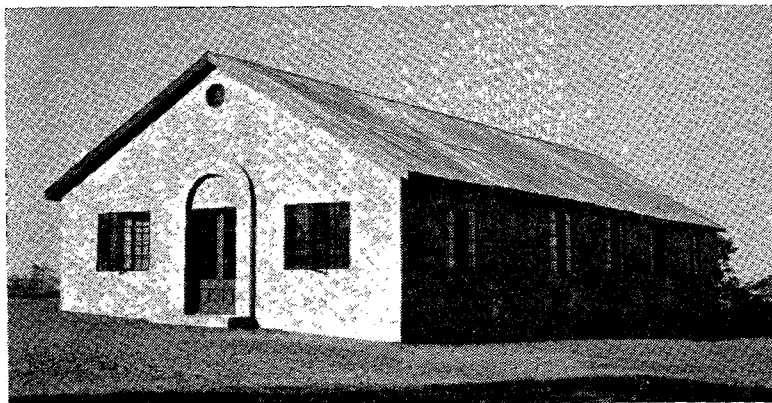
It was a great pleasure and inspiration to have Brother Steen Rasmussen with us. His stirring talks and helpful, inspirational instruction were much appreciated by all. As leaders of the Home Missionary Department all were greatly encouraged by the presence of the union and local presidents at these conventions and for the practical help and spiritual inspiration they rendered.

We were glad to welcome Brother H. F. Brown, Secretary of the Southern European Division, to our meeting in England where he rendered much-appreciated help and told of the progress of the Home Missionary Department in some of the south-eastern countries in that great sister Division.

We earnestly pray that as a result of these institutes we shall soon see a stronger and more effective organization bringing our whole membership into more active and systematic service for God, a stronger and better-trained leadership in all our churches and working groups, better and more thorough instruction for lay preachers and Bible-workers.

"We should not let slip even one opportunity of qualifying ourselves intellectually to work for God." "There should be no delay in this well-planned effort to educate the churchmembers." — *Testimonies*, Vol. 9, page 119. "It is training, education, that is needed." — *Ibid.*, page 117.

G. E. NORD.



The Advent Press—rebuilt, 1937.

The Advent Press

BY R. A. CAREY

It is with very glad hearts that we write these few words to-day; for our long-cherished dream has become a reality—a new home for the printing and publishing work in East Africa.

The last time we wrote to the SURVEY we were praying that the Lord would provide enough money to rebuild and also enlarge our old main building of the printing house; it had served us for a number of years, although not ideal by any means. The different departments were carried on in three different buildings, and much time was lost. To-day we have a lovely building in which to work and it has nearly three times the area of the old place. The largest of the old buildings was fifty feet long and fourteen feet wide; we have added twenty feet to its length and doubled its width; so to-day we have a structure seventy feet in length with a width of twenty-eight feet.

All windows and doors in the old place were in a state of decay. So while we were adding the new wing we pulled out the old windows and doors. The doors have been replaced with new wooden ones, but the windows have been replaced with modern iron ones to harmonize with the new wing. Both old and new sections have been cement-plastered on the outside so as to look like one complete new building. The effect is very pleasing and all agree that it is a building worthy of our great cause. Its erection has been made

possible partly by the gifts of some of our dear people and partly by the proceeds from the 1937 Missions Extension Fund.

The Africans have named it "Rainbow House," as its outstanding feature in their minds is the circular archway over the door.

Our first morning worship period in the new building happened to coincide with the opening of the Week of Prayer and it was made an occasion for a deep heart searching and the obtaining of a new and more real experience; some of the staff prayed that they might enter the *new* house with *new* hearts.

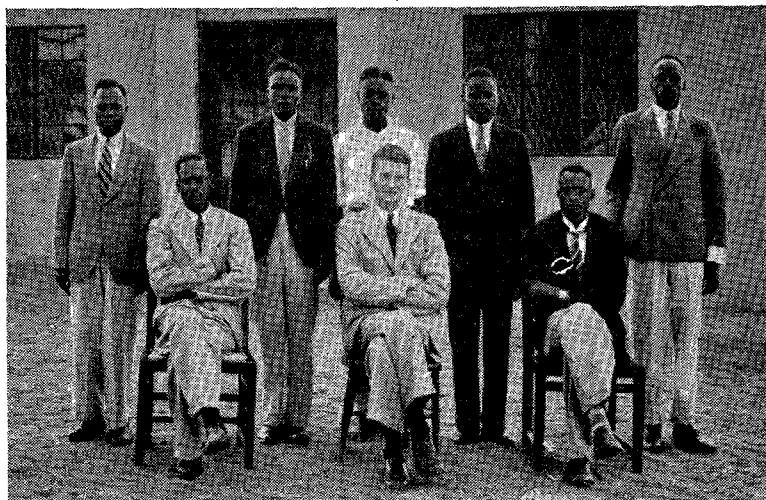
The work has been on the whole encouraging for the past year. The colporteur work for 1937 has shown better results than for some

time; the sales were larger than for several years. Our chief difficulty in the colporteur work is not the finding of men but territory; East Africa with its thousands of square miles and millions of peoples has such a small percentage of people who can read that it makes it very difficult for our men to stay long in one place with the same book. Last year we printed two new books—one an abridged edition of *Bible Readings* and the other a book on the Sabbath; both these have met with a good reception. This year we are planning to print an edition of the *Prophecies of Daniel*.

Our colporteurs like to go over the same territory many times in succession; they are only able to do this because we produce about two new books every year, and it is quite true to say that, in view of this fact, our men can report many Africans who have bought six of our books. So the Gospel seed is being faithfully sown by our little army of workers.

We have completely renewed our machinery and equipment during the past two years and some additions have also been made; this enables us to turn out a much better product. All the new equipment has been purchased out of our earnings.

Our prospects for 1938 are very bright; at the moment we have an unusually large amount of work going through the departments and we return our heavenly Father thanks. We ask for your continued prayers.



Advent Press staff, 1937.

Kanyadoto Camp Meetings

BY H. A. MATTHEWS

WHAT a happy and blessed time these camp meetings are to both the Europeans and Africans who attend them.

Several days before the camp everyone is busily preparing. Natives from afar come in early to build themselves temporary dwelling-huts around the place of the camp. They bring food sufficient for the days of the gathering and also all the necessary cooking utensils. Shady spots must be chosen for the people to sit in during the meetings, and a platform for the speakers and Europeans must be constructed. Weeks beforehand everyone who is to take part in the meetings has been instructed in their part. Every department of our work must have its place in the camp. Charts, maps, and pictures are prepared by the various leaders. Yes, it is indeed a busy time for everybody, but all is done willingly, as this camp is a great occasion to which all have been eagerly looking forward for almost a year.

Everyone is up at sunrise the first morning of the camp. By half-past six several groups of natives can be seen dotted around the compound worshipping. Each day is opened with these small prayer bands conducted by the teachers and other church leaders. Topical studies on prayer are chosen. After this the folk go back to their temporary dwellings and prepare their morning meal. Then follow Bible studies which are generally conducted by the Europeans present, and after this departmental meetings, Home Missionary, Y.P.S., Medical, Educational, and so on during the rest of the days of the camp. Sabbath is the last day of the camp, to which everyone who can possibly come does. After the Sabbath-school service is over a consecration service is held. God's presence draws very near to us at this hour, and when a call is made for reconsecration many stand and some are led to publicly confess their sins. While the majority of those who attend these meetings are our own members, there are also some who are still heathen, and folk from other

denominations. Several of these take their stand for the truth. In the afternoon a baptism is conducted. Here at Kanyadoto we are happy to announce that 158 precious souls laid down their lives in the watery grave of baptism to serve the living God. Your prayers are solicited for these souls that they may remain firm to the end.

The last meeting of this camp was held immediately after the baptism. The evangelists gave many interesting stories and experiences. The hours went by and

it was midnight before the last evangelist gave his report and we all retired happily to bed.

Now another camp is over and everyone has returned to his own home. There was one thing lacking during the whole camp. Our crowds were so large that the speakers' voices could not reach the folk sitting at the farther ends of the gatherings. We need a microphone and loudspeakers, for we are sure that many more are expected and will come to our next camp. If any of our brethren could come to our assistance in this we shall appreciate it and can assure them that they will be giving something that will assist us in winning others to His kingdom.

Kamagambo Training School

BY S. W. BEARDSSELL

LOOKING back over 1937 we at Kamagambo feel that we have much to thank God for. At times during the year we have felt tempted to give way to discouragement. Lack of resources in equipment, in accommodation, in teaching staff, together with a little doubt as to what was the ultimate aim of our school work in East Africa, all these brought us perplexity of mind during a considerable part of the year.

Our educational work is one of the most important phases in our denominational activities. It is the foundation of many of the various departments; above all it is the source of supply of the workers without whom many of our activities could not possibly function. At Kamagambo our greatest problem in the past has been to make the Training School an institution fulfilling its proper function in harmony with all our other schools, whether they be in the homeland or in the mission fields. Were it not to fulfil this purpose, the school would become simply another secular primary school similar in character and purpose to the Government primary schools giving a purely secular general education.

We have felt that this deficiency in the school's fulfilling its true purpose of supplying workers, teachers, and evangelists in parti-

cular, for the upbuilding of the work in this Union, has also had its effect on the students in the school and on the pupils in the out-schools who were looking forward to attending the Training School on the successful completion of their elementary school work. These also have felt that same lack of a spiritual and missionary goal. They have begun to feel that the most important function in education is the successful completion of a Government syllabus and the securing of a Government certificate followed perhaps by a Government job.

In spite of these problems the Lord has blessed our efforts. Short-staffed though we were both in native and European teachers, we felt that some definite step must be taken toward the establishment of a permanent teacher-training department in the school, following on after the completion of the Government primary school course. This we did, although we could only utilize the resources which were barely sufficient for the primary school work alone. However, the attempt was blessed, and as a result of the year's work in this department the field is better off to the extent of eleven keen young men with their first teacher's certificate. Another eight were successful in their primary school examination and these to-

gether with a number of others, go to make up this present year's teachers' class. We are trusting the Lord to bless our school again this year, for the field is crying out for better-trained and more devoted, single-minded workers whose only purpose is to serve God in their work.

So far, we are only able to have a one-year teachers' training course. It is impossible for us with our present resources to do more; but we are hoping that in the near future it will be made possible for us to give at least two years' training. We are one of the very few missions in East Africa which are not able to do this, and it is important that we be not in the unhappy position of having to man our school with teachers trained by other missions or by the Government schools as we have had to do in the past.

Perhaps the greatest deficiency of all has been a complete lack of facilities for training evangelists. As a result the whole field has become starved for church leaders and men to lead out in evangelizing the heathen. The few evangelists that do exist are compelled to spend most of their time looking after the present churchmembers; the forces required for active evangelizing among the heathen do not yet exist. We are thankful, however, that the Division has now come to realize that this is our great lack and has definitely arranged to send us out in the near future a worker who will devote himself entirely to this work of training evangelists at Kamagambo. This will be a great incentive both to the school and the field, and it means that a great advance will shortly be seen in the mission work of this Union. The finishing of the work in these fields, we believe, will be accomplished rather by the efforts of the native believers than by those of the European workers. The first essential, however, is that there be a strong nucleus of trained leaders who can direct the efforts of the lay members. We are glad that the building up of this nucleus is now going to be made possible.

We are also glad that the Division has increased our resources in other ways; they have made it possible for us to increase our

equipment; they have also made it possible for us to start toward the transforming of our present very temporary and unsatisfactory boarding accommodation into a compound of suitable permanent dormitories free from rats, white ants, and inviting spaces for our tropical rainstorms to pour in. We are now looking forward to the time when it will be made possible for us to complete our compound and also to have a permanent class-room block instead of our present mud buildings and wooden lean-tos against the church building in which our students are accommodated to-day.

We are thankful for the progress made in our Girls' School during the past year under the leadership of Miss M. Morgan, who has now had to leave us due to ill health. In the short time she was with us she established this work on a strong foundation. In less than two years girls who had come in raw from their backward homes were changed into clean, intelligent young women, able to work with their hands and think with their minds. At the end of last year they proved themselves to be equally capable of passing their school examinations as the boys, and out of a class of eighteen girls only three failed to pass. This year many of these girls are sitting with the boys in the Training School and making good progress. The girls' work, of course, is not

being neglected, and the combination of co-education in the Training School together with their own special classes in domestic science, needlework, housewifery, etc., is proving very successful. The hopes for the girls' work are exceedingly bright and we are looking forward to the arrival of the new headmistress for this school who is coming to us from Scandinavia.

The girls' compound is the best part of the whole institution at Kamagambo. We have to thank the Government who made the building of this possible with a grant of £400. This has been used carefully and satisfaction at the result has been expressed on all sides. It is, however, a cause of great envy on the part of the boys in the school who cannot understand, being Africans, why nice things should be given to girls before boys. We are hoping that there will soon be no cause for jealousy and that the boys' accommodation will be equally as good as that of the girls'.

We trust that the good work which has now been begun with the Lord's help will continue into the future. Few though we be in numbers for such an important work we know that if our Leader is with us our resources will be multiplied and our strength made sufficient. We trust that your prayers will rise up on behalf of the work being done to-day at Kamagambo.

New Mission in Kenya

BY M. C. MURDOCH

OUR work in North-west Kenya was organized as a mission in the early part of 1936 when a European worker was sent to the district. Before that time there was a small interest in the Nandi Reserve which had been fostered by occasional visits from the Union superintendent, Pastor S. G. Maxwell.

The territory of the mission stretches from the Central Province of Kenya to the borders of Uganda, and includes a dozen tribes with different languages and customs, totalling almost half a million population.

We have so far entered only

three of these tribes. In the Nandi country our work is growing slowly because the natives are proud and independent, and their old customs die hard. The Kabras people are more responsive to the message, and our Sabbath- and day-schools have doubled their enrolments in the past year. Six new believers were baptized in the fourth quarter of 1937, a similar baptism is planned for the near future, while the increasing attendances at the hearer and baptismal classes are encouraging. Recently a call came to us from the Kitosh Reserve to go over and explain to them our Sabbath truth,

with the result that a Sabbath-school has been started in that populous district.

As the other tribes have not yet heard this message it is one of our greatest problems to know how to find the men and the means to go into these hitherto unentered places.

Up to now our work has been conducted from a European farmhouse on the edge of the Native Reserve, but we are happy at the prospects of building a new mission station in the Kabras Reserve this year. While this tribe is small (12,000) it is centrally located, so the new station will serve the whole field when the work develops among the other tribes.

The Lord has wonderfully blessed in the matter of choosing and leasing the new site. In the beginning there was strong opposition from the only other mission body in the district. But when the time came for our request to go before the Local Native Council, disruptions had come in among the opposition, and when the vote was

taken only two out of over fifty were against our being granted the new site. Further, we only expected a five-acre plot, as we have had for other mission stations, but they agreed to give us ten acres instead, which will enable us to erect all the buildings we require and also provide demonstration gardens for our school work. When it came to the question of the lease we were only granted one year, which was not satisfactory. So a request was sent back for a longer lease in order to justify our expenditure on buildings. As a direct answer to prayer, and in spite of opposition from Government officials and native leaders, we were given a thirty-three-year lease at the next meeting of the Local Native Council.

So there have been many evidences of the Lord's leading in the establishment of this new mission in Kenya, and we are confident that "His word shall not return unto Him void, but it shall accomplish that which He pleases, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto He sent it."

Kenya's Coast

BY W. C. S. RAITT

THE work is, of course, going forward along Kenya's coast. It could hardly be otherwise because wherever this message is proclaimed in sincerity there souls are gathered out to join the increasing remnant throng. Added to this, however, we have the encouraging specific promise in Jeremiah 31 that the Lord will "gather them from the coasts of the earth," with the further assurance that "a great company shall return thither." And they are returning in numbers, the sons of freemen and the descendants of former slaves, raw heathen coming for the first time to the light and followers of other missions glad of the opportunity to accept the "fuller light."

In spite of the fact that other missions have been operating along this coastal belt for close on a hundred years it is our privilege to open Sabbath-schools in areas where there has never been established a Christian place of wor-

ship. Three days ago we returned from a trip to new interests where in three separate places ours was the first car to traverse a new road cut through the bush by our followers to enable us to arrive with our tent and loads and instruct them in the Advent faith. We leave to-day for two large labour camps along the south coast where we will spend the week-end with African labourers who, after considerable trouble, have obtained Sabbath privileges and have built small mud and pole chapels for Sabbath worship. For many weeks these boys went without their week-end food allowance in order to avoid working on Sabbath—a real test of faith for these men, as any African worker knows. But it is a common experience here as at home for our followers to lose their work in order to keep the Sabbath. A rich blessing has always come to our believers who have taken this step.

Our advance at the coast is real.

During the last two years our Sabbath-schools have been trebled, that is to say, whereas two years ago we had but four now we have twelve Sabbath-schools regularly operating from week to week, and our membership is now four times what it was. We are expecting that this quarter's report will show a membership of three hundred already for this new mission.

Many of our interests are without proper leadership, not having even baptized members to help them. However, although but twenty of our followers have been baptized up to the present we have many in baptismal classes already keeping the Sabbath who should shortly go forward and from among these we hope to find a number of workers.

Opposition from other societies has been and still is strong, but this has given us opportunity to see the stronger arm of the Lord who has guided us in our plans and overruled for good in giving us favour with the Government in spite of the misrepresentations of others. The Lord is with us and we are of good courage. We cannot stop to write more as our safari boy is anxious for us to make a start, so we close wishing all our fellow-workers much of God's blessing this year.



THE promised report by Brother W. E. Read on his African tour will appear in our next issue. Brother J. I. Robison is expected back in a week's time, so we are hoping for an interesting article from him.

Our late secretary, Brother E. D. Dick, paid us a visit in April and spoke at various places. His account of conditions in India was vividly informing. The prospects for our work there are bright with hope. Brother J. J. Strahle passes through London to-day to hold institutes in Central Europe.

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