



Vol. 11. No. 6

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Recent Changes

BY W. E. READ

SINCE the last issue of the SURVEY a number of changes have taken place in our Division family. These have been necessitated by circumstances which have developed recently. Doubtless you have all been following with keen interest and perhaps some apprehension the rapid developments of the past few weeks. Things have certainly moved with startling rapidity. In fact the world has been appalled, and in some cases shocked at the terrific speed with which one country after another has been overthrown.

When hostilities began last September the issue was more or less confined to a small area, but as the months have rolled by, the theatre of war has extended until now a large part of the world is affected. One thinks not only in terms of Europe to-day. One is compelled to think of Africa with her colonies, protectorates, and mandated territories which are under the care of Belgium, France, Great Britain, and other powers. One is bound to think also of Hong Kong, the Dutch East Indies, as well as French and British possessions in various parts of the world. We have evidently come to a time when we may see not only the map of Europe redrawn, but to a large degree a reshaping of the map of the entire world.

While we are interested in these matters from the standpoint of the world in general, yet there is keen interest in our hearts as we think of what these developments might mean with reference to our own work. These matters affect not one Division only, but several. We were perhaps about the first Division to feel the definite impact of the war

situation, for Poland very early in September was compelled to yield its sovereignty to other states. Then came developments in the Baltic countries which brought them into intimate economic and commercial relationships with their large eastern neighbour. Finland also passed through the horrors of war. Later, Norway and Denmark were overrun by the invader, and during the past week or so further demands have been made upon Estonia, Lithuania, and Latvia. But outside our own Division, others are affected. When Holland and Belgium were overrun, and France collapsed under the impact of the invading force, both the Southern and the Central Divisions were affected. Rumania has also been compelled to yield large areas of her territory to Russia, and smaller states on her borders are casting eager eyes on certain of her provinces.

We have certainly come to a time of world upheaval, a time when the nations are angry, when everything is being sacrificed on the altar of war. At such a time as this let us pray that God may give us a holy calm and restful confidence in our hearts. Let us pray that amid the turmoil of these days men and women may learn righteousness and find peace and comfort in the God of heaven, for He alone can bring joy and salvation to human hearts.

These developments, particularly in Europe and Africa, have of necessity curtailed our activities at the Division office. It is still possible

for us to communicate not only by cable, but by letter, with many of our fields. Until recently this could be done by airmail, but during the past week or so practically all airmail facilities have been suspended. It is practically impossible at the present time to obtain any transportation facilities to countries in Europe. Under certain circumstances shipping accommodation is provided to various parts of Africa. Up until the past month or so our brethren of American citizenship have been able to travel quite freely, provided they used non-belligerent steamers. When Italy, however, entered the war it became exceedingly difficult to find any non-belligerent steamers.

For many months we have had plans for Pastor G. E. Nord to visit East Africa, and for Pastor J. I. Robison to visit West Africa. Brother Nord should have left last May. Our expectations were that Brother Robison would leave during the month of August. Arrangements had been quite fully worked out for both these brethren so far as their itineraries were concerned, and also for special conventions and meetings in the fields they were to visit. Just about the time when Brother Nord was to leave, Italy threw in her lot with the Central European powers. Brother Nord had been booked on an Italian steamer. Seeing that this was now a belligerent steamer, his passage had to be cancelled, and this in turn led us to rescind the action for both these brethren to visit the mission fields.

The restrictions on travel by aliens in Great Britain, and the impossibility of their visiting either our missions in Africa or the countries

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in Europe at the present time, have made it advisable, after careful study of the whole situation, for them to return to their homeland. We have been in touch with the General Conference concerning this matter and they left it with us to deal with the situation as we deemed best after full and thoughtful study of the factors involved.

The first to leave our group were Sister Vixie and her children, also Sister Robison. They left during the month of May. It had become evident by that time that Brother Vixie, who during the winter months had been visiting in Scandinavia, the Baltic countries, and Finland, could not return to the British Isles. No re-entry permit could be obtained and consequently the only thing open to him was to return to America. When this matter became clear, arrangements were made for Sister Vixie to sail. Sister Robison joined her at that time. The latter was expecting in any case to go in August at the time her husband expected to leave for West Africa. In her case it merely meant sailing earlier than had been otherwise planned. The next to leave was Brother Nord and his family. They left early in the month of June.

For the past two months we have been working on the matter of a return permit for Brother Colson, our Division treasurer. He managed to get as far as Switzerland on his way back, and after a good deal of negotiation his re-entry permit was finally granted. But this was granted at the time when the collapse of France took place, and before word could be gotten to him about his re-entry permit, he was compelled to leave Switzerland in order to get through France before the way was closed. For a week or two we knew nothing about him. Finally he managed to get a cable to us that he was held up at the Franco-Spanish border. Word just to hand, however, reveals the fact that he was able to get to Barcelona, and from there expected to make his way over to Lisbon to sail on the "Manhattan" due to leave there the middle of July. As matters developed, while his re-entry permit has been granted, no transportation facilities were offered and no American visa could be obtained for his journey to Britain. Hence the only course left

to him was to arrange for his journey across the Atlantic. When this fact became clear, steps were taken to secure accommodation for Sister Colson and her children, as well as Brother Robison, to sail on the "Washington" due to leave Galway during the early days of July.

Hence all the American members of our Division staff at the present time are either in America or on their way there, and we shall endeavour to carry on the best we can and keep in touch with the various fields to the best of our ability "for the duration."

It might be mentioned that no sooner had we decided on the return of Brother Robison and the Colson family than we received word from the General Conference at Washington counselling this course, consequently our decision and their counsel came together. Thus we have the assurance that the steps taken in all these cases have met with the approval of the brethren at Washington.

These departures mean a great loss to us in the Division. These brethren brought real strength and help to us in many ways. All of them were strong men in their lines of work, and they have certainly rendered splendid and efficient help not only to the home fields, but also to our missions in Africa. I can hardly imagine, for instance, a secretary more careful, thorough, and efficient than Brother Robison, and the same applies to Brother Colson in his work in the treasury department. I think of Brother Nord, who has given us strong help in the home missionary work, and Brother Vixie, who has laboured untringly in the publishing work. We certainly feel grateful to these brethren for their loyal and faithful efforts during the past four years in all their contacts throughout the Division. We shall certainly pray that God may guide and bless them in the coming days, and that wherever they may be called to labour, they will realize in a full measure the rich blessing of the Lord.

Ere long a number of fields will be entering whole-heartedly into the Ingathering work once again. Plans have already been developed in some of our fields in Europe, as well as in our mission fields in Africa, to carry forward a strong campaign

this year in an endeavour to raise funds for our mission programme. In the British Union, however, due to new government regulations governing solicitations, the brethren have been able to conduct an earlier campaign this year. They were fortunate in the first instance in obtaining the month of June as a month in which to solicit. At the time this was worked through early in the year, it was hoped that they might secure another month, perhaps September, but in their later contacts with the authorities they have been fortunate in getting permission to continue their work during the month of July. This will be a great advantage, for they can carry the impetus of the month of June through the month of July in an endeavour to finish their campaign and reach their goal during the eight-week period.

There are a number of advantages in the new regulations. One is that a larger work will be accomplished within a shorter period of time, as has already been seen during the month of June. For the first time in the history of the work in the British Union, they were able to report the sum of over £6,000 collected during the period of one calendar month. The brethren in the British Union are to be commended for their careful thought and thorough organization of the campaign work this year. Really both leaders and people have rallied to the call in a wonderful way, and we feel very grateful to the Lord and to them for the splendid results which have thus far been seen.

These are days when we need to keep in close touch with the Lord. They are days when we need in our own hearts to enjoy fellowship and intimate communion with Him. Day by day we must keep our eyes upon Him; we must look up and not down. We must lift up our eyes and remember that with Him is all power and all might. In the world there is much to discourage. Darkness, cruelty, barbarism, and godlessness are all around us. We can truly be thankful for the blessed hope that Jesus is coming again. Years ago we were told by the apostle Paul that things would "wax worse and worse," and we are counselled by the Saviour that "iniquity shall abound." Surely we have come

to such a time. However, in the hour of darkness and the time of evil, it is then that God makes bare His arm. It has often been said that the darkest hour is just before the dawn. Surely as darkness deepens around us and darkness covers the earth and gross darkness the people, we can know of a surety that

the day of redemption is nigh at hand. This is no time for despair; it is no time for discouragement; it is no time to talk defeat. This is a time to look up, to lift up our eyes, and to know that God still loves us, that He lives in the heavens, and that He will bring victory to His cause and to His people.

Visiting Churches in Latvia

BY L. A. VIXIE

"FOR five years no foreign minister has been allowed to visit our churches outside of Riga," said the conference president.

The workers and members rejoiced that permission had been granted for me to speak in five of their largest churches. The first was in Valmiera, where Brother Krievs is in charge. The church was packed to the doors and God's special blessing was ours. Brother Krievs has been holding an effort during the winter, and expects to baptize several in May.

My second appointment was at our Mission School. We crossed the lake on ice and that in April. At the school was a splendid staff of teachers and about thirty-eight students. Several of their young men had to discontinue school work in order to do military service.

Principal Klotin went with me back to Riga for his evening service in one of our churches there. He has been holding an effort all the winter and expects a baptism later in the spring.

At midnight we took a train for Liepaja, where I was to speak the next evening in our church there. This church has a seating capacity of 200. By seven o'clock every place was filled, even in the gallery. After the meeting in which we felt the presence of God, Pastor Mednis invited us with his church officers and choir to the back room to pray for God's blessing on the word spoken. Pastor Mednis has six other companies to shepherd in addition to a church membership of 228, but he still finds time to conduct an effort, and he expects a good baptism within a month.

On Friday night I visited Jelgava, where Pastor Jurkevics is in charge. In addition to his duties as secretary

of the conference, and the pastoring of a church of 200 members, he has been holding an effort. There is a live interest and he looks forward to a baptism soon.

My last appointment was in the central church in Riga. It was an inspiration to see the church filled to capacity. They had made it a

special occasion. I spoke at the eleven o'clock service and again to a full church at three o'clock, when I addressed the young people in particular. Then the Suschenhof students gave a fine programme which lasted till 5.50. Then I spoke to the colporteurs on the literature work. Over 150 attended this service. Then in the evening at seven we had our closing meeting with a full attendance. The Spirit of God came among us and brought comfort and cheer to our hearts. It brought much personal joy to my heart to see how appreciative our members were that I came and brought news from distant lands and ministered to them.

Our workers and believers in Latvia are loyal and earnest. They are a part of the great Advent movement and are holding fast to their faith in God and His people.

The Lithuanian Mission Field

BY A. BIRZGALS

OUR mission field in Lithuania, with a population of about 2,000,000, while it is a Roman Catholic land, yet at the same time enjoys a considerable amount of freedom for the proclamation of the Advent message. We treasure this privilege highly, and are thankful to the Almighty for it.

At the beginning of the previous year there were in the field 378 churchmembers but, through the junction with Germany of the Memel province, we lost 175 members and two evangelistic workers. Later some of the leading and oldest workers also went. At the present time there are in the field, inclusive of the city of Vilna, only three regular evangelistic workers, and 199 members.

Our publishing house in Kaunas, which bears the name of "Rock," has indeed justified this title in the last twenty years. It is a true bulwark in this Catholic land. Twice in the year we publish an edition of 7,000 of the magazine, *Present Day Questions*; this year a young but capable brother who assists in the printing office hopes to complete the Lithuanian High School Course. He is also treasurer of the field.

Four brethren are at work as regular colporteurs. Thanks to their untiring industry we sold literature

to the amount of Lits 14,790. In this work of book evangelism we enjoy entire freedom. Each of our colporteurs has the permit of the government for his work. Just now we are circulating *The Marked Bible* by C. L. Taylor.

The M.V. leader, who is also the colporteur leader, devotes his energies to the building up of the work among the youth, not without results. Already a number of M.V. societies have been organized. God grant that this work may be blessed in bringing many of our youth to Christ, so that from their ranks home-born workers may be raised up to meet the great need of the field. We hope with God's help that this autumn we shall be able to send one of our colporteurs, previously a Catholic monk, to our mission school in Suschenhof, Latvia.

We can speak strongly of the devotion and loyalty of our brethren and sisters in Lithuania. The little flock brought in as tithe during the past year Lits 8,314, and Lits 1,185 as Sabbath-school offerings. We are also grateful to the Division which has helped us so well in the past with counsel and practical assistance.

Lithuania is a large field open to the message. Here are still many large cities in which no worker, not

even a member, is to be found. In Vilna, with its population of 200,000, we have no worker, and only six churchmembers. However, we hope soon to add a Polish-speaking worker to our force. The situation of the few members in Vilna is sad-denying. They suffer not only from

lack of spiritual help, but also materially, through the unemployment which has followed the outbreak of war. They greatly need our help.

Out of Lithuania to-day sounds the Macedonian call: "Come, help us."

Advancing in the North Cameroons

BY R. BERGSTROM

It has been encouraging to see how the Gospel begins to reach new places and more people in our mission field. Many of the heathen are eager to listen to the word of God.

At a camp-meeting, in the beginning of the year, between four and five hundred people gathered on our station. We appointed a day as tithe-day, when we asked the natives to bring the tithe of their crops. Our churchmembers and others interested in the message brought the tithe, some corn and ground-nuts, others money. From our place where we opened work only ten months ago forty people brought their tithe. A special meeting of thanksgiving was held.

Through our native workers and churchmembers the message has reached several new villages. At two

of these places we have recently obtained permission to open outstations, and the people are now busy erecting buildings.

Our great problem is to find qualified native workers. Therefore we need a good school. During the last rainy season our temporary school was destroyed. The Division has given some money for a school and a church building. The school (of burnt brick), comprising three rooms, is under erection. It will be ready for use in some weeks. Brick has also been made for a church. The education of the girls has been neglected, but lately we were happy to start a class of six girls. Our new school building will furnish better facilities in training our native workers for the great task of giving the Gospel to their people.

month Brother Bartlett and myself are holding an effort in the town of Bekwai. We have secured the use of a vacant store in the very centre of the town, and are holding public services for six nights in each week for a month. We are taking turns with the preaching and our wives are giving good help with their musical instruments, so that not only is the hall filled but large numbers of people gather around the wide doors each evening to listen to the message. Bekwai is not an easy town to work, but we are very encouraged by the interest manifested, and we pray that souls may be won as a result."

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The Cave Dwellers of Elgon

BY S. G. MAXWELL

YEARS ago the battle for the pastures raged over the lowlands of North Kavirondo. The strong warlike tribes of the Masai and Nandi drove the weaker tribes hither and thither. The El Konyi, called by the Europeans who do not always listen carefully to African names, the Elgoni, fled to the rock fastnesses of Mount Elgon. This giant of Africa rises some 14,000 feet above sea level. Scattered over its eastern slopes are many caves. These have formed places of refuge for the defeated Elgoni for many generations.

Formerly they did not cultivate their ground but lately many are doing so. Both their boys and girls are circumcised. They do not bury their dead but leave them out for the wild beasts to finish.

Little has been done for this tribe by missions. They lie off the beaten track. Their homes are not easy of access. Not all now dwell in caves but some still do. We visited these caves recently. In one of them there was a family with all their cattle. The entrance was protected by thorn bushes. The man had divided off a section for living quarters and one could just crawl in there. The cave forms excellent protection from the heavy mountain rain. The temperature was neither hot nor cold; one of nature's air-conditioned chambers.

News from Gold Coast

WE take the following items from a letter written to Brother W. E. Read by J. Clifford of the Gold Coast:

"Our tithes and offerings are down compared with the same quarter of 1939. This, however, is largely accounted for by the fact that we have received no funds from the Ivory Coast and also the fact that some money came in too late for the quarter's report, but we realize that a very definite effort must be put forth on our part to increase the local income through tithes and offerings. When we met in committee last March we decided that the best way to bring this about would be to hold a series of local Church Elders' conventions, of which three were planned, one at Agona for the Ashanti churches, one at Winneba for the work on the Coast, and one at Tekiman for the work in the North. The first two of

these conventions have been held. A tithe Sabbath has also been held, the last Sabbath of April, and the question of stewardship was put before our believers in a very definite way. We hope that these efforts will result in greater faithfulness on the part of our membership in giving to the Lord His own.

"We have planned to send Pastor Essien to visit our believers in the Ivory Coast this year. Owing to war regulations he is experiencing some delay in getting a passport, but we hope that he will be on his way in a few days. We know that our believers there will be glad to have the help of such a visit. We believe also that they have tithes and offerings to send over that will be needed at this time. We get little news from our believers in the Ivory Coast unless we can send someone to visit them.

"All our missionaries are laying plans for evangelistic efforts. This

The president of the local tribunal had invited us to commence work among these people. We found a large school building in process of erection. The president was hauling the trees from the forest with his oxen.

A lively group of youngsters are meeting for school in an unfinished house. The old folk gathered while

we were examining the school and listened intently while the Word was explained.

The words of the prophet are once again being fulfilled: "After will I send for many hunters, and they shall hunt them from every mountain, and from every hill, and out of the holes of the rocks." Jer. 16:16.

Kamagambo Training School

BY S. W. BEARDSELL, PRINCIPAL

WE are happy to report that our school in British East Africa has borne fruit during the past year. Our staff is inadequate and our equipment insufficient for the task of a training school which is to supply the workers for such a large field as Kenya Colony, but we are thankful that the Lord is taking our loaves and small fishes and will feed the multitudes with them.

We are grateful to the Division for making it possible to open an Evangelist Training Department; an initial class of fifteen evangelists is nearing the end of the two years' course; they will be a welcome reinforcement to our small evangelist force in the field. Apart from the practical value of this department it has also a great moral value in that it sets the call of evangelism before our young students in the Primary School who have in the past tended to misunderstand the purpose of Christian education. This is one great danger at the present time in our educational work; Africans are realizing the value of education in the world and we must hold ever before them the purpose of our schools and its fundamental difference from that of the schools of the world.

We are thankful also for the transformation from mud and wattle to burnt brick in our dormitory accommodation. There is still much to be done before we can be satisfied with our efficiency and the condition of our school, but we are glad that steps are being taken to improve these. The products of our teachers' training department are doing good work in the elementary schools in the villages to which they have been sent. But we can never afford to remain at a standstill; the

government is continually raising the standard of education and making demands for better trained teachers. In the near future there is a possibility that the type of teacher we have been concentrating upon is to be abolished, and only teachers of longer and more thorough training are to be recognized. This will make it difficult for us to train our own teachers unless our staff is increased. We pray that the Lord will always make it possible for us to keep the training of our workers in our own hands.

In the last government examinations twelve of our candidates passed the Primary School Standard VI examination with many credits and distinctions, while another twelve secured their Elementary Teachers' Certificates. The former group included one girl and the latter four girls, the first girls from our school ever to be entered for these respective examinations. These students, together with those who have passed out in previous years, are now teaching in our elementary schools. Almost every one of these thirty schools is now staffed by the products of our training school, and a much better class of work is being done. Some of these young boys are called to go to schools a long way from their homes, sometimes hundreds of miles away, with the prospect of not returning home for three or four years. This means as great

if not a greater sacrifice than that made by the European missionary who goes out to the mission field. The differences between many African tribes are as great as between European nations. We are happy, however, that in the majority of cases the love of God and His work holds them and they willingly accept the call and remain faithful to it. In many cases it means real difficulty as regards marriage, housing, and food.

Last year we had 120 boys in the training school and forty girls in the girls' school, not including the Evangelist Department. We are happy that the Spirit of God dwells among us. African boys and girls can be mischievous even as their white equivalents and occasionally need similar reproofs although probably administered in slightly different ways. The school is remarkably free, however, from any fundamental trouble. When one considers the usual manner of life of Africans and compares it with the way these boys and girls now live together in school, members of different tribes some of them hereditary enemies, given work to do which they would never have considered doing in their villages, compelled to live orderly and cleanly, obeying rules and times, and yet all living in harmony and working together, one is forced to believe that it can only be by the help of the Spirit of God. They engage happily in all the activities of the church, go out into the villages preaching, conduct their own Sabbath-school and Young People's Society and attend their "Friends" classes. We hope that from among these young people God will choose those into whose hands He will commit the finishing of His work in this part of His vineyard when perhaps no white worker will be any longer available to do it.

We ask that you will remember Kamagambo and its young people in your prayers.

Newbold Missionary College

BY W. G. MURDOCH

THE Summer School of 1939 at Newbold Missionary College had the largest attendance in its history. Forty students from overseas, many

of them from the universities, came to study and made splendid progress in the English language. This Summer School plan has been a great

Report of the Northern European Division

| Name of Conference or Mission | No. Churches | Baptism and Vote | Apostasy | Death | Net Gain | Present Membership | Evangelistic Workers | Colporteurs | No. Sabbath-Schools | Membership | Average Attendance | Tithe | Tithe per capita | Sabbath-School Offerings | Weekly Offerings |
|----------------------------------|--------------|------------------|------------|------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| N. E. Division | | | | | | | 13 * | | | | | | | | |
| Baltic Union | 1 | 80 | 37 | 33 | 33 | -127 | 5,096 | 62 | 14 | 110 | 5,222 | 3,633 \$ | 2,872.50* | 0.10 | 510.68 |
| British | 2 | 94 | 7 | 19 | 30 | -35 | 5,931 | 119 | 57 | 164 | 5,555 | 3,984 \$ | 36,759.80 | 0.49 | 6,139.73 |
| E. Nordic | 3 | 97 | 3 | 8 | 30 | -34 | 5,435 | 66 | 31 | 199 | 4,679 | 3,596 \$ | 9,138.70† | 0.22 | 1,325.51 |
| Polish | 4 | 161 | | | | | 4,427 | 63 | | 249 | 4,964 | 3,888 \$ | | | |
| W. Nordic | 5 | 141 | | | | | 7,087 | 63 | 39 | 178 | 6,094 | 4,863 \$ | 13,554.30† | 0.24 | 1,833.51 |
| Union Totals | 573 | 47 | 60 | 93 | -196 | 27,976 | 386 | 141 | 900 | 26,514 | 19,964 | \$ 62,325.30 | 0.29 | 9,809.43 | 0.31 |
| French Equa. Miss. | 6 | 1 | 8 | | | 8 | 36 | 8 | | 5 | 226 | 315 \$ | 29.30 | 0.09 | 14.10 |
| Gold Coast Union | 7 | 12 | 44 | 38 | 6 | 1 | 1,168 | 46 | 1 | 82 | 4,278 | 3,054 \$ | 726.60 | 0.05 | 234.07 |
| Kenya | 8 | 37 | 104 | 72 | 9 | -5 | 5,850 | 274 | 2 | 254 | 16,100 | 15,114 \$ | 2,881.30 | 0.04 | 687.28 |
| Liberian Mission | 9 | 2 | | | | | 104 | 13 | | 20 | 284 | 178 \$ | 106.30 | 0.09 | 24.71 |
| Nigerian Union | 10 | 36 | 38 | 17 | 18 | 11 | 3,164 | 127 | 19 | 189 | 15,258 | 11,524 \$ | 874.60 | 0.03 | 491.87 |
| Sierra Leone Miss. | 11 | 13 | | | | | 501 | 26 | | 32 | 1,514 | 970 \$ | 234.20 | 0.04 | 101.86 |
| Upper Nile Union | 12 | 12 | 16 | 4 | | 9 | 480 | 37 | 9 | 41 | 1,062 | 867 \$ | 251.70 | 0.05 | 93.66 |
| Mis'n Tot's 4th Qtr. 1939 | 113 | 210 | 131 | 33 | 24 | 11,253 | 531 | 31 | 623 | 38,722 | 32,022 | \$ 5,104.00 | 0.04 | 1,647.55 | |
| Grand Totals | 686 | 257 | 191 | 126 | -172 | 39,229 | 917 | 172 | 1,523 | 65,236 | 51,986 | \$ 67,429.30 | 0.21 | 11,456.98 | 0.31 |

*Latvia not included. †January and February only.

benefit to our College. Not only does it employ the teachers during the summer but also keeps the school building occupied while our regular students are in the colporteur field.

The enrolment during the school year was one hundred, and a more seriously-minded group of students we have never had. The year was particularly marked by the blessing of Heaven. The Weeks of Prayer were times of deep spiritual refreshing and decisions were made that will, we believe, be of lifelong benefit to those who made them. The Friday evening testimony meetings, the early morning Prayer Bands, the Sabbath-school, and all the other church activities have been entered into with full consecration.

The Harvest Ingathering Campaign reached the total of £426, while £80 worth of literature was sold for the Missions Extension Fund. During the calendar year 1939, Newbold College church sent tithes and offerings to the North England Conference amounting to £709.

Good progress was also made scholastically, and we had the pleasure of presenting another Graduating Class. We have now a Department of Education in our College and four young people received Teachers' Certificates. Two of these have already commenced teaching in our church schools.

Another new development is the beginning of a College extension or Correspondence Course. Much in-

terest has been manifest in this branch of our work and the number of students is growing rapidly.

Many improvements were made to our physical plant last year. A teacher's flat was constructed, a new floor laid in the dining-room, a new boiler installed in the laundry, a heating plant in the main building, three Aga cookers in the kitchen, the large gymnasium was decorated throughout, and seven new classrooms are in the process of construction. These improvements are greatly appreciated by the College and already we are beginning to reap the benefit. The new heating plant has cut down our cost of fuel very considerably.

The industries were all kept busy and helped many young people to earn part of their expenses. The gardener is at present reconstructing some of the greenhouses, and space is now provided so that the output of tomatoes will be doubled.

We have a staff of loyal teachers and workers and a group of earnest young people as students. Seventy young men and women are at present out in the colporteur field in quest of a scholarship. We face the future with courage, and our great desire is that Newbold Missionary College will play its part in the finishing of the work of God in the earth.

Estonian Mission School

BY R. VINGLAS

WHEN we began our fifth school last autumn we were looking hopefully into the future, expecting rich blessings from the Lord. Soon, however, dark clouds were gathering around the horizon. We did not know whether or not they would affect our own little school. We had to take one day at a time, to pray and work and leave the future with our Lord. In our nearest neighbourhood clouds soon were dispersed, and with deep gratitude we must acknowledge that we have been able to carry on our work just as in pre-war time. We believe God has protected our country so that we can still preach and teach the Gospel

unhindered. We feel we must double our efforts while it is day.

We have just finished a successful school year with twenty-nine students. Eight students graduated this year, three of whom already have passed all their State examinations. The others have just a few subjects left which they hope to sit for in autumn. Then they, too, expect to get their certificates.

We had very blessed Harvest Ingathering and Big Week Campaigns. Both times we passed our goals. Here I wish to mention an experience we had during the Big Week Campaign with a girl who had just entered our school in autumn. She

for the Quarter Ended March 31, 1940

| Harvest Ingathering | Annual Offering | Miscellaneous Offerings | Week of Sacrifice | Young People's Offerings | Other Gifts | Big Week | Total Offerings | Total Offerings per capita | Percentage of Offerings to tithe | Total Contribu- tions for Home Missionary Work | Total Contribu- tions for Local Church Work | Colporteur Sales |
|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------|-----------------|-------------------------------|--|---|---|------------------|
| 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| 854.35 | 323.82 | ..... | 0.53 | 5.50 | ..... | 1.66 | 1,696.54* | 0.06 | 59.1 | 12.86 | 268.30 | 981.29 |
| 126.41 | 126.41 | ..... | 40.60 | 169.86 | 1,667.29 | 22.23 | 8,166.12 | 0.11 | 22.2 | 208.77 | 5,520.08 | 15,902.08 |
| 128.36 | 248.61 | 3.59 | 257.09 | 23.73 | 240.72 | 5.35 | 2,232.96† | 0.05 | 24.4 | 2,266.92 | 1,242.24 | 5,320.50 |
| 549.06 | 162.30 | 16.38 | 26.03 | 6.20 | 1,362.97 | 39.84 | 3,996.60† | 0.07 | 29.5 | ..... | ..... | 12,699.91 |
| 1,531.77 | 861.14 | 19.97 | 324.25 | 205.29 | 3,270.98 | 69.08 | 16,092.22 | 0.08 | 25.8 | 2,488.55 | 7,030.62 | 34,903.78 |
| ..... | 4.99 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19.09 | 0.06 | 65.2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1,282.03 | 63.30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,579.40 | 0.11 | 217.4 | ..... | ..... | 352.89 |
| 1,265.53 | 604.52 | ..... | 4.93 | ..... | ..... | 0.16 | 2,562.42 | 0.04 | 88.9 | ..... | ..... | 45.16 |
| 22.00 | ..... | ..... | 26.52 | ..... | ..... | 5.28 | 78.51 | 0.07 | 73.9 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1,466.89 | 42.63 | ..... | 6.70 | ..... | ..... | 15.03 | 2,023.12 | 0.06 | 231.3 | ..... | ..... | 577.03 |
| 276.65 | 9.40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.38 | 390.29 | 0.06 | 166.6 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 0.08 | 116.42 | ..... | 1.18 | ..... | ..... | 7.59 | 218.93 | 0.04 | 87.0 | ..... | ..... | 299.47 |
| 4,313.18 | 841.26 | ..... | 39.33 | ..... | ..... | 30.44 | 6,871.76 | 0.05 | 134.6 | ..... | ..... | 1,274.55 |
| 5,844.95 | 1,702.40 | 19.97 | 363.58 | 205.29 | 3,270.98 | 99.52 | 22,963.98 | 0.07 | 34.1 | 2,488.55 | 7,030.62 | 36,178.33 |

came from a non-adventist family and knew nothing about our faith or work. During the Harvest Ingathering Campaign a graduate had taken her along. As she is rather deaf and has some difficulty in understanding people, we were wondering whether she would like to go out again. We sent our students out two and two, but to our great surprise she declared she would go alone. The Lord blessed this weak instrument and she returned joyfully having reached her goal.

After our school closed we undertook a little trip visiting two churches in the south of Estonia and giving music programmes there. The churches showed much interest and love for our school, and we hope to get several new pupils from there this coming autumn.

Much work has been done during

the school year, yet it is for the Lord to send down His blessings. We hope and pray that some of the seeds sown will bear rich fruit.

In closing we wish to convey our Christian greetings to all our schools in this Division. While writing these lines we involuntarily recollect the blessed and happy days we spent at Onsrud. We feel we came into closer contact with our fellow-workers in this branch. We pray for you, especially for those who are in difficulties. Please remember our school, too, before the throne of God. May we all one day be united in a better world where there is no parting, but joy eternal.

Gold Coast Training School

THE Gold Coast is indeed fortunate in having obtained a good site

at Bekwai for its Training School buildings and having erected them before this second world-war.

The seven students who came here last year from various districts of the Gold Coast were the first to have the privilege of good dormitory and classroom accommodation. Throughout the year, every week these students held Sabbath services in the near-by villages, or helped as interpreters. When the time of Harvest Ingathering came, they led the singing in village meetings and collected in Bekwai town. The demand for workers made it impossible for them to return and they are all now working as evangelists or teachers.

There is a farm of eleven acres belonging to the school on which the students are growing the greater part of their own food.

The present year has not been as successful as we would wish. It is difficult to find the right student; those we would desire to admit are usually married. Our Seventh-Standard School at Agona now has a large enrolment in the higher classes, and these give bright prospects for the work of the Training School in future years.

C. A. BARTLETT, Principal.



Students at the Estonian Mission School.

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Do You Hear?

BY MARY J. VINE

A HOT, heavy afternoon it was. Now a tumbo fly buzzed its way into the church and lighted on someone. Friendly hymn-books came down on it with a bang. Now a goat would take a look in. A little one, chased by a big one, suddenly came in, and somebody got up to chase it out. On the back seat the mothers suckled sleepy babies. A lizard slithered down the wall. Were they really listening? *Could* they listen? A boy lifted himself up and stretched his arms; a wet patch of perspiration showed where he had been leaning on the mudwashed wall. Grass fans moved lazily. There was a rising urgency in the "master's" voice. They *must* listen. His wet shirt dripped.

But presently everybody was alert. A heretofore absent member came in suddenly with a rush. "Come," he said.

And there being no other alternative, all hope of an attentive audience now being gone, we came.

To what a tragedy, but oh, to what a common one.

Alone and deserted behind his house knelt his heathen wife; before her, lying on a banana leaf and covered with flies, a tiny newborn babe; while as yet unborn was its twin. His house itself was crowded. His mother was there. Her mother was there. His sisters were there. Her sisters were there. Her erstwhile friends were everyone there. And an old midwife was there with long-nailed, filthy hands. But not one would come to the sufferers aid, and neither did she expect them to do so.

She was going to die anyway, she knew that, for she couldn't bear the other. But what matter? Better to die than be accursed, and the light of hatred burned in her eyes toward the little one already born.

For whose was it anyhow? She didn't know how it could be, but she believed it just as deeply as ever her relatives and friends did, that one of these two, born or unborn, was a child of the devil, and maybe it was this one, the accursed thing.

She died, and the little one died, too, but others live, and if not all, at least the great majority still bear the suffering that falls in Ibo-land on women accursed, while the protesting cry of strangled babes witnesses to heaven against our indifference and slothfulness.

"There is darkness still, gross darkness, Lord,
On this fair earth of Thine.
There are prisoners still in the

prison-house,
Where never a light doth shine.
There are doors still bolted against Thee,
There are faces set like a wall;
And over them all the Shadow of Death
Hangs like a pall.

"Do you hear the voices calling,
Out there in the black of night?
Do you hear the sobs of the women,
Who are barred from the blessed light?
And the children—the little children—
Do you hear their pitiful cry?
O brothers, we must seek them,
Or there in the dark they die!"

God is Calling

BY S. G. NICOL

A WORKING people, or a working family, is always progressive. The Advent movement is a working movement, therefore progressive. It is made up of all nations, kindreds, tongues, and peoples, yet it is not a divided movement. The message unites all its adherents in Christ who is its author.

Jesus said, "Go ye therefore, and make disciples of all nations." Many of our native believers have heard this command of the Master, and they are working and winning others to Christ. A leader who fails to instruct his church concerning the importance of working and winning others to Christ has neglected one of his most important duties.

The members of my church were giving their experiences. Several were telling what God had done through them as they went to seek the lost. A young man said: "My father had been sick the greater part of 1938. He would always call upon his stone god and upon the spirits of the dead for healing; but there was no answer. I went into his room one evening, and talked to him about the divine Healer. I told him Jesus could heal not only the bodies of the people, but their souls also, and would give a home to every one who is willing to come and be healed by Him. He has promised to begin to attend the Sabbath services. Remember my father in your prayers."

In another meeting a backslider for whom I have been pray-

ing earnestly, stepped forward and spoke thus: "My people, you all wonder to see me here to-night. A year ago I stopped keeping Sabbath and attending the meetings. I closed my eyes against the truth, and thought to go into the world and enjoy myself. Since then I have tried to find worldly happiness. But I have suffered many disappointments from my worldly friends, and injustices from the society that I have joined. The voice of God has been whispering in my ears, telling me to return to my heavenly Father. Now, my people, I can no longer stay away; I am convinced that God loves even me. Pastor, enrol my name again in the Sabbath-school, and in the baptismal class. I promise my Saviour never to leave Him again till the end of my life."

What a joy it is to be a co-worker with Christ in bringing salvation to perishing people.
Sierra Leone.

Wedding Bells

NEWMAN-CROOKS.—Miss Myrtle Dorothy Helen Crooks of Lewisham church and Walter J. Newman were united in marriage in the S.D.A. Mission Chapel, Oke Bola, Ibadan, Nigeria, on April 24, 1940. Miss Crooks had arrived from England two days earlier, having braved all the dangers of an ocean voyage.

Brother Newman is our Union departmental secretary. We wish these young people much happiness and Heaven's blessing as they give their united lives in service for the Master.
W. McCLEMENTS.