

The Advent Survey

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

Vol. 4. No. 9.

September, 1932.

Gratitude and Reaffirmation

1. As educators assembled at the first Educational Council of the Northern European Division, we express our gratitude and praise to our heavenly Father for His many blessings upon our efforts in the training of the young people. We rededicate our lives to God and yield our all to the divine call of giving a Christian education to all who may come under our care.

2. We reaffirm our loyalty and allegiance to the following fundamental principles of Christian education:

We believe that our schools have been established primarily for the purpose of saving the youth from a life of bondage in the service of sin, giving them a Christian education and training that will develop in their lives a strong moral and spiritual character which will stand unmoved before the temptations of our day, and preparing the youth for Christian service in all lines, whether in their homes, their churches and neighbourhoods, or if the call may come, in

active service in the proclamation of the Advent message in the homelands and fields across the seas.

We believe in the principles of Christian education as outlined in the Word of God and the spirit of prophecy.

We believe that our divinely ordained plan of education is fundamentally distinct from any and all other systems of education and should be carefully guarded from any encroachments of theories and policies which would savour of compromise or union with the world.

We believe that the Word of God, the Holy Scriptures, is the foundation of all true knowledge,

and should be the only basis for all educational effort, both as pertaining to policies and curriculum of subjects taught.

We believe in the maintenance and cultivation of a strong missionary spirit in our schools, and that such courses of study be incorporated in the curriculum and such activities be instituted in school life as will give practical knowledge and experience to our youth in the various phases of soul-winning endeavour as carried forward by the church.

We believe that God's plan of Christian education embraces the highest possible development of man's physical, mental, and spiritual powers, and calls for:

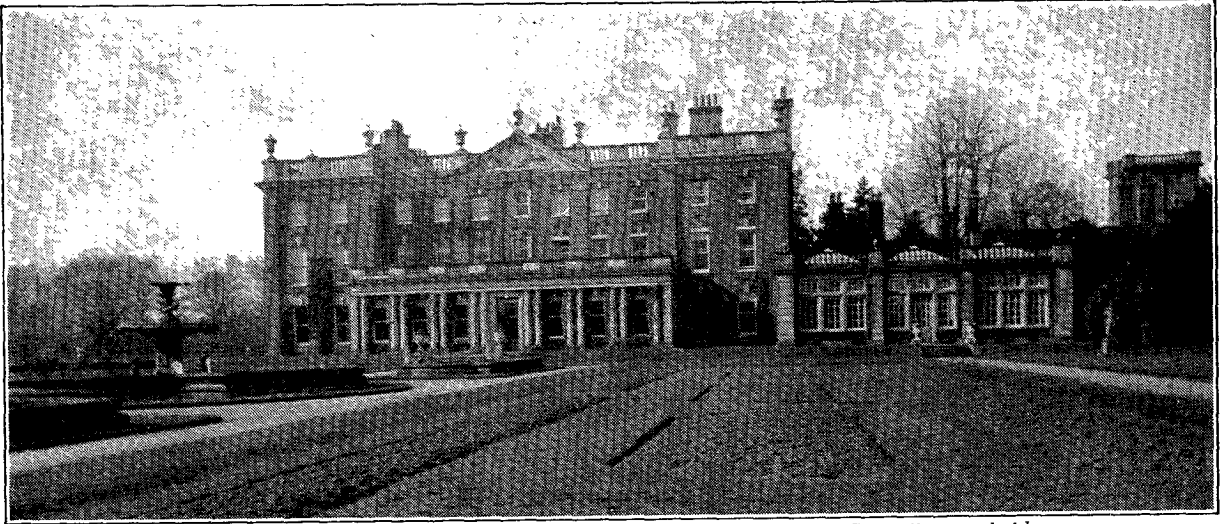
(a) Christian training in the home by consecrated parents.

(b) An elementary training in our church schools.

(c) Special instruction and training in our advanced schools for such as may desire to attend, their admission not being conditional on age or church membership.



Delegates to the Northern European Division Educational Council.



Newbold Missionary College, England, where the Educational Council was held.

Educational Council

OPENING ADDRESS—BY HENRY L. RUDY

THIS occasion marks the opening of the first Educational Council in the Northern European Division. During August 3-17, 1926, there was held in Friedensau, Germany, an Educational Council for all Europe, which also included the schools represented at this meeting. Since the division of Europe into three parts, there has been no Council of this nature in our Northern territory.

The Northern European Division took over seven advanced schools out of the twelve in all Europe. The schools were:

1. Stanborough College.
2. Nyhyttan Mission School.
3. Naerum Mission School.
4. Baltic Missionary Seminary.
5. Polish Training School.
6. Finnish Mission School.
7. Onsrud Mission School.

Since 1928, the advanced schools have shown general progress. Some of them have had very singular experiences. The Finnish school was closed in the year 1929, because of lack of room in which to conduct its work properly. In 1931, another start was made in Helsingfors, in some rooms of the publishing house building. Great faith had been manifested by the brethren in Finland in gathering means for the purchase of a suitable property. It was hoped that the summer of 1932 would result

in the purchase of a school property, but this hope is not yet realized. However, plans are in operation which will assure the further operation of the school even in the very limited quarters at Helsingfors, until a suitable place is found.

The Stanborough College no longer exists under that name. It has been *removed* and *renamed*. We know it now as Newbold Missionary College. The year 1931-32 saw the opening of the College in its new location. This move of the college from a suburb of London to the country over a hundred miles north of the capital, to a large estate where the possibilities for development are much greater, has proven a blessing from the outset, and speaks for much nobler work in the future.

Nyhyttan Mission School is now in transition. While the school still holds its former home, it has been moved to Ekybyholm, about forty miles north of Stockholm. In September, the new home is to be initiated into its service of training and educating the Swedish youth.

Naerum High School is no more. Instead, we have Vejlebjerg High School near the Danish city of Vejle, on the shores of a beautiful fjord. Hence Vejlebjerg. The two years of the school's sojourn at Vejlebjerg have marked great pro-

gress. No doubt there is a bright future ahead of our Danish High School.

Onsrud Mission School in Norway, lives on. No flight has been taken to a different place. For many years this has been the home of earnest young people seeking a training for God.

The Baltic Missionary Seminary, near the city of Riga, is still conducting its work. Many young people have entered the work in the Baltic Union as the result of the training received in this Seminary. Several have also found their way to mission fields in Africa.

The Polish Training School, which was started immediately following the Friedensau Convention in 1926, has carried on its work for six years, and many young people now actively engaged in our organized work in Poland, received their training in this school. Perhaps no school in this Division has had the difficulties that our Polish school has experienced. Nevertheless, God prospered the work, even in difficult times.

Perhaps a few questions and suggestions at this juncture will aid us in getting to the heart of our work. We can ask ourselves: Is the product that leaves our schools meeting the standards required of graduates from Christian educational institutions? Are we

educating young people for life, or is the education we give them too one-sided to meet the practical issues of life? Are the workers who leave our schools and enter the ranks in the conferences, Unions, etc., bringing satisfactory results? Are the fields actually benefited by their accession?

If the fruits stand the test, then the work is acceptable. Surely we all recognize a great deficiency, otherwise this Council would be unnecessary.

While we fully recognize the spiritual, moral, and intellectual gifts bestowed upon the youth by our schools, we believe that there is no great gain in praising ourselves on past accomplishments. We can see so many points that need improvement that it will be necessary for us in the brief time we have together to address ourselves primarily to the task of improving existing facilities and expanding in directions heretofore unrealized.

There are great demands made of our educational institutions. These are in accordance with the spirit of our advanced cultural age. Current social and scholastic standards are constantly rising. Education is rapidly penetrating all the homes of modern countries. Illiteracy is rapidly being extinguished, and that in countries where one least expects it. Travel has increased to the extent that nearly all educated people have been abroad.

The Advent movement must recognize these advances. The ministry coming from our training schools and entering into the limelight of the general public must necessarily meet the improved intellectual standards of the time. These standards include: A perfect knowledge of the mother tongue, of social needs, of various sciences, of history, and above all, a thorough understanding of the Advent message.

As demands from without increase, the internal standards of our educational work need to be raised. The principles of true education as outlined in the spirit of prophecy need to become more evident in our schools. The distinction between our schools and worldly institutions must be upheld and in some respects made.

We need to raise the intellectual standards in our schools. Teachers should have the best qualifications. New methods of teaching must be adopted. The rudiments of a good education are to be fastened upon the minds of the students. More advanced instruction needs to be given to our young men and women who are to proclaim the Advent message to the world. More attention must be given to the practical features of education such as: The care of the body, the meaning of work, learning trades, etc. And finally, greater results in spiritual progress must be obtained, and that the more as we approach the end of time.

Again, we hasten to invite your attention to a major problem of this Council, that of a senior college. Surely the time has come for this large Division to have a well equipped senior college. Our missionaries going to Africa should have a senior college education, regardless of whether they come from Scandinavia, Great Britain, the Baltics, or Poland. A thorough knowledge of the English language is also a pre-requisite to successful work in the foreign fields, but this is not the place to enter into that phase of education. The two items mentioned above are outstanding at the present time, and plans should be laid to realize this advance.

Newbold Missionary College naturally suggests itself for senior standing in view of these and other considerations. Plans must be worked out whereby students and

graduates from our other advanced schools can attend the British college. Plans must be studied that will co-ordinate the courses taught in our other schools with those offered at Newbold. A programme should be worked out, extending over a period of years, which would include a gradual yet decided advance in scholastic standing, equipment, and financial strength of Newbold Missionary College, advancing the institution from its present status to a full senior college. Our other schools should endeavour to become feeders of the college.

There is another question awaiting our study: How can we help all of our schools to gain strength financially? May I be permitted to say here, the greatest help that this Council can bring to our schools' work at this juncture in our history is to devise successful ways and means to give them, not necessarily a larger income, but to help them obtain far greater results with the available income. All non-essentials must be weeded out, cumbersome machinery discarded, and first things made first. Our schools must be *educational institutions*, not side-issues of some other predominating objective.

I have refrained from going into detail in reporting for the various schools, because each one will render a report. The Lord has truly blessed the educational work in this Division. Our schools have been able to maintain their work from the standpoint of finances.

(Continued on page 8.)



The Advent Mission Seminary, Riga.

Newbold Missionary College, Rugby, England

BY W. G. C. MURDOCH, PRINCIPAL

THE last quadrennial period of the College has been a very eventful one. During this time great progress has been made and a solid foundation laid upon which we hope to erect a strong superstructure. The first two years of the period the College was under the able leadership of Professor Lynn Wood, and it would be impossible to speak too highly of the good work which he did.

Perhaps the most encouraging feature of the four-year period is the strong spiritual work that has been done in the school, and after all, this is the most important. The weeks of prayer have been especially gratifying. For the past two years, Pastor R. A. Anderson from London has conducted these weeks of consecration, and the Lord came divinely near. Practically all of the young people consecrated themselves to His service. The spring week of prayer last year will linger long in our memory. On the Sabbath, the last day, eighty students denied themselves their morning meal in order to attend a prayer meeting which was called at that time.

During the past four years, thirty students have been baptized. These have been instructed by our Bible teacher, Pastor Keough, and some of them were young people from non-Adventist homes.

The students have taken a great interest in all the activities of the church. Especially was their zeal shown in the Harvest Ingathering Campaign. In 1928 our total was £147, in 1929 it was £165, in 1930 £246, and in 1931 it was £304, making a total for the four-year period of £862. Last year, a group of fourteen young people went down to London and brought back £100 with them. One of the teachers collected £40 and this same teacher has made a good start this year and has collected to date the sum of £33.

Another very encouraging feature of the College is the evangelistic efforts that are being held in the vicinity. At first we had great difficulty in obtaining halls, but

last year we were able to run four efforts. In some of the villages, the attendance numbered 120.

The number of graduates during the past four years is thirty. Of these, thirteen have entered the ministry, one is now in the mission field, four are teaching, six have entered the Bible work, and two are taking a medical course.

The increased enrolment also marks progress. In 1928 the enrolment was 93, in 1929 it was also 93, in 1930 it was 115, and in 1931 it was 146.

During the past four years there has been an income amounting to £39,000 apart from the appropriations received from the British Union, which were a further £7,600. During the same period the College has provided student labour to the amount of £8,638.

During the past year we have started various industries, and while these are yet small, we have made a beginning. Our farm of 300 acres is now well stocked. We have a carpentry department, an engineering department, a market garden, a boot-repairing department, and a school laundry, well equipped, all of which will furnish considerable labour for students.

We have also what is known as a Colporteurs' Band. Each Sunday a party of from thirty to forty travel by motor coach or by our own vehicle, to places within the territory allotted. During the past four years they sold literature to the amount of £3,096. 4s. 2d. Seventy went out into the field at the end of this school year, for their summer's work, and have already made good progress. One young man earned his scholarship

College

Read at the Education

in London in eight weeks. Another young man sold £30 worth of literature for three consecutive weeks, making a total of £90 for the three weeks.

It has also been gratifying to know that we have had many young people come from other countries. They have come from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, Finland, India, Japan, Mauritius, and Estonia. This past year we sent nine of them in for an examination in English for foreigners, given by the National Union of Teachers in London. Eight of them passed, three of them receiving a mark of distinction.

It is our plan to make Newbold a senior college, and we are looking forward to the time when young people will come from other countries to complete their education here in England. We think that England, a country of light and of learning, ought to have a senior college second to none in the denomination.



The Danish Mission School

H. M. JOHNSON, PRINCIPAL

THE Danish Mission School is situated on a farm composed of about eighty acres of land, on the north shore of a beautiful bay, on the east coast of the peninsula,



A panoramic view

Reports

Concil held at Newbold

Jutland. It stands three kilometres from the city of Vejle, which has a population of 30,000 inhabitants. In its new location, the school has functioned for two years, with an attendance of sixty and seventy students respectively. About one-third of the student body is composed of girls, and two-thirds are boys. Twelve of our students were baptized last year.

The school plant consists of one main building, containing the girls' dormitory, class rooms, culinary department, offices, one men's dormitory, and also a large hydrotherapy department. Three modern teacher's homes are provided, a large shop building, and three greenhouses. The farm buildings are composed of three old thatched-roof buildings and a new horse barn. A large meadow has been drained and thorough tillage and fertilization of the soil has been entered upon. Five hundred fruit trees have been planted and a large market gardening project has been begun, and the prospects are most encouraging. During the past twelve months the garden has yielded a gross income of 5,000 kroner. Our total indebtedness is 15,000 kroner.

A four-year course of study is offered corresponding to high school education. It is desired to

add at least one more year with special emphasis on pastoral training, language, music, and commercial subjects. Forty students have entered the colporteur work and twenty-seven young people are working for the institution during the summer vacation. A summer pension is being developed which will give the institution an income during the summer months. Last summer we had twenty-eight paying guests giving an income of 2,600 Kroner.

An extensive road building programme has been carried on. This should be brought to completion next year.

The faculty consists of the principal, the Bible and history teacher, the mathematics and science teacher, the language teachers, a student church-school teacher, and a student school nurse. In addition to these are employed a matron, a cook, a farm manager, and a gardener. Splendid co-operation has been enjoyed and the student body takes a live interest in the denomination's campaigns such as the Harvest Ingathering, Big Week, Week of Sacrifice, etc. Many evidences seem to prove that the Lord's special blessings are resting upon the institution as a whole.

◆ ◆ ◆ Finnish Training School

BY A. RINTALA, PRINCIPAL

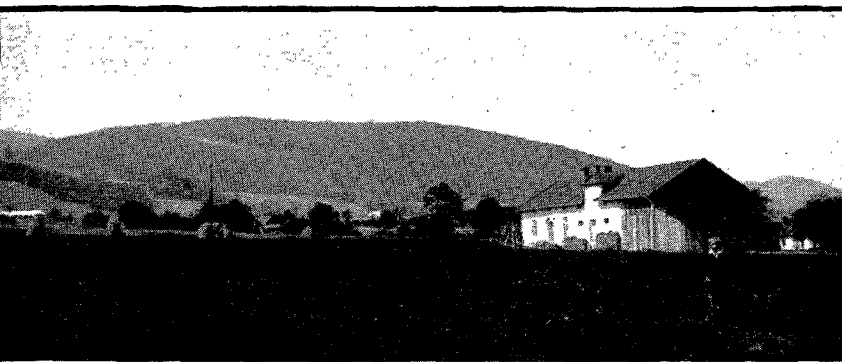
OUR school work in Finland began in the year 1917, about the same time that the country received its independence from Russia. Before that time we had to be content with a small Finnish department in the Swedish school.

For two years—1929 and 1930—our school was closed, but it opened again last year with a class of fifteen students.

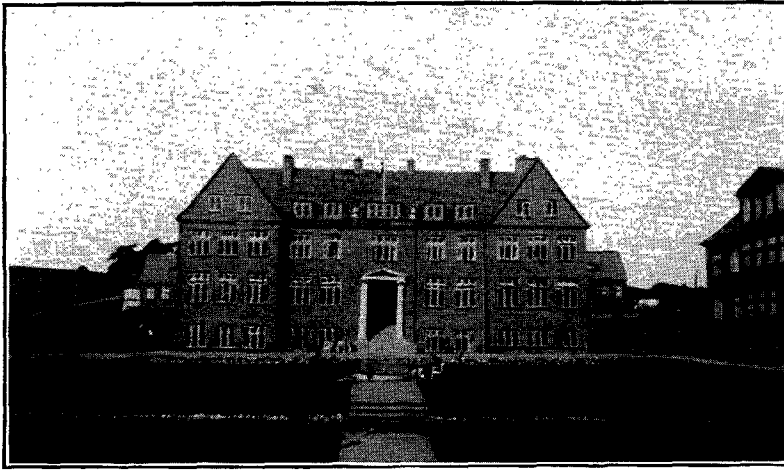
The school work in Finland has faced many difficulties. For ten years our work was conducted in a little cottage. Last year it was conducted at our head-quarters in Helsingfors, where we were very cramped for room. For years we have been searching for a property where we could conduct a school, but it has been almost as hard for us to find a place as it has been for our neighbours in Sweden, for we want to have good buildings, with beautiful surroundings, and last but not least, at a very cheap price. It is very hard to find such property. However, just before I left Finland, we got into what seemed to be greater difficulty. We have found *two beautiful* places, and are at a loss to know which of the two we ought to choose. We need counsel on this matter. I hope that we shall be able to start our school work in our own school property this autumn. Our Finnish people have made great sacrifices and prayed much for the school.

During the first few years, we were privileged to have as our principal a professor from the state university in Helsingfors. He was also president of the conference for three years. I am glad to be able to state that we have a young graduate from the university who will connect with the school at its opening this year.

We have had as many as thirty-five pupils enrolled in our school in Finland. Our school is perhaps the smallest in the Division. Our country is comparatively small, but there is good to be found in small things. The institution has been a great blessing to our work in Finland. Many of our workers have been trained there. God has richly blessed our work, and my great desire is that God will bless this branch of our work in the future. I earnestly pray for the guidance of God, that all our plans and work may be done according to His own divine will. I want to express my joy and happiness at the sympathy our foreign brethren have shown in our school work in Finland as well as in the work in general.



Finland Training School.



The Danish Mission School.

Onsrud Misjonsskole, Norway

BY H. HANSON

OUR school work in Norway dates back to the year 1921. Prior to that time, Norway had a mission school in union with Denmark, and also at one time with Denmark and Sweden, but it was evident that satisfactory work could not be done and the best interests in school work could not be attained by having a school in a different country. Consequently, plans were laid in 1921 to start a school in Norway, and it was decided to begin that very autumn. Inasmuch as the conference had no school property, a place was rented for the first year.

After looking over a large number of places, it was at last decided to buy a piece of land about thirty-five miles north-east of Oslo, on which stood a very inviting, and solidly constructed brick building. During the summer of 1922, this building was prepared for school work. A central heating plant was installed, and the third floor, which was a loft, was finished off and furnished, thus giving us sixteen living rooms. Other changes were made and the school started in October of that year. The soil on the farm consists largely of heavy clay loam, and is more suitable for corn and hay crops than for the raising of vegetables. The land is rather hilly, and is divided by a small river. The farm is difficult to work, but Norway is a mountainous country, and the people are used to hills and

mountains. We believe there are better farms in Norway, and buildings could be erected that would satisfy the needs of a school better than our buildings do. However, what we have can be used, and we will continue to use it until the moving fever that has performed wonders in so many other places, also attacks us, driving us out to seek for better things.

I will give a summary of the work we are doing here under two heads: the industrial, and the instructional work. First let us look at the industrial work done. We have a farm with about 100 acres of land under cultivation. We have a dairy herd that is now very well established. We have twenty-five milch cows and about ten younger animals. Our main source of income here lies in the sale of milk. Our dairy sales amount to about 12,000 kroner per year. Some years ago we sold corn for a few thousand annually, but for the past few years the prices have been so low that it has been more practical to use the corn for fodder. We have also a very good poultry farm, with 450 hens. During the past three or four years we have had a stock of 300 hens and have sold produce to the amount of approximately 3,000 kroner annually. We raise our own chicks. Our poultry farm is the best paying industry that we have ever had. In spite of the very low prices, we made a net gain last year of about 1,400 kroner.

We do some gardening, but the nature of the soil is such as to make earning at a profit difficult. The woods produce about twenty-

five per cent of our fuel. The addition which is being made to the hen house this summer, is almost entirely from materials cut from our woods, with our own labour, sawed on our own saw, and put up by our own men. Some of the woodland is good for pasture, while some is swampy and will not produce much of anything. Five horses are kept for the farm work.

Then as to the instructional work. Our building provides room for fifty students, and is nearly filled every year, the attendance varying from forty to fifty. This year, with an attendance of forty-six, our building was well filled. We ought to have a dormitory so that the young men and the young women would not both have to live in the same building.

We now have a four-year course of study. The first three years approximately cover the ground that the state schools demand for their "middelskole eksamen." Some of the students have taken these examinations successfully. This year, for instance, five of our students have passed the state examination. We have not stressed this point at all, but it seems to come quite natural to have the course of study so that the students, if they are wide awake, can successfully take these examinations.

During the years 1925 to 1932—a period of eight years, sixty-five students have been baptized, making an average of eight per year. A goodly number have been out in the canvassing work—almost half the student body. Last year, we had ten full scholarships, and this year we hope to reach that number, if not more. We are really surprised that so much can be done in this work in such hard times. We have a number of very young people out in the canvassing work this summer, and the results they are attaining are beyond my weak expectations. We can only say that the blessings of God flow out over those who consecrate themselves to His work.

We have tried to do our humble part during the Harvest Ingathering Campaign, in the limited, scattered districts we have at our disposition. In 1926, we solicited a little less than 1,000 kroner; in 1929 a little less than 1,500 kroner. In 1930 we reached 1,570 kroner,

and in 1931, 2,150 kroner. We hope and pray that God will bless this part of His work in 1932, and it is our determination to do our best.

Financially we have our struggles. Our school is not one of the fortunate ones that has no debt to struggle with. Our debt has been decreasing slowly year by year, we are glad to say, but even to-day it is about 46,000 kroner. We have our great needs, too. Our library needs to be supplemented and brought up to date, and we expect to get something done along this line this year. Our laboratory is not adequate to our present needs, but we have something, for which we are thankful, and we can do some experimental work in science.



The Polish Training School

BY WILLIAM LAY, PRINCIPAL

OUR school is situated at the foot of a beautiful mountain range, in the south-western part of Poland. Its main purpose is to train young men and women to bring the last Gospel message to the thirty-one millions of people in a land which is predominately Catholic in its social, political, and religious thought.

We as a school have a constant fight against the spying priests and their henchmen, and against the heavy burdens which the state places upon us in the form of income and sales taxes. But all these difficulties do not discourage us. We aim at accomplishing our small part in God's great plan to warn the world in this generation.

Thirty-five students have entered the organized work since the school started six years ago. The enrolment has increased from year to year until last year we were filled almost to capacity. Last year we built a new kitchen and dining room. This was all done with student labour, even to the setting up of the kitchen stove. We also constructed two twenty-window hot beds. This addition permits us to raise all our vegetables for the kitchen and many more for sale.

The farm has not been a very good paying project, but it furn-

ishes work for the students most of the year. The six dairy cows supply sufficient milk for the school. The woodwork department does not do any commercial work, but it does all that is needed for the institution, such as the making of cabinets, chairs, desks, and repair work.

Our course of study covers the one suggested by the Division, and includes studies in the Polish, German, English, and Russian languages.

In conclusion, I might add that in the past two years, not one person has left the school without having fully given his life to the Master. Truly the Lord has blessed us in our work in this hard field, but we need your prayers in these times of stress and strain, that we may continue to do our work and see yet greater results, even to a great reformation and seeking after God.



The Advent Missionary Seminary, Riga, Latvia

BY R. KIPUR

THE Advent Missionary Seminary at Riga serves three countries: Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania, with a combined population of six million inhabitants.

The Advent message has taken strong root in the Baltic States. The church membership there now stands at 5,000. Latvia has made the greatest progress. Riga alone, a city with a population of about 350,000, has over 1,000 Adventist members. There is religious liberty in Latvia, even to the extent of granting our young men exemption from military drill on the Sabbath.

Every liberty is given also to the preaching of the Advent message.

Our training school near the city of Riga, is recognized by the Government as a certain type of industrial institution. It has received this classification because of the scientific and industrial subjects which are taught.

It is said that our schools are the backbone of our work. This testimony can also be given regarding our training school in the Baltic States. Our "Seminary" was founded in the year 1923 and has developed rapidly right from the beginning. It is situated on a large estate, and there are sufficient buildings in which to house the school and to operate a number of industries in connection with the institution.

The success that has attended the Riga school is indicated by the following facts and figures:

1. Three hundred and twenty-nine students have attended the school since 1923; 210 having come from Latvia, 105 from Estonia, and 14 from Lithuania.

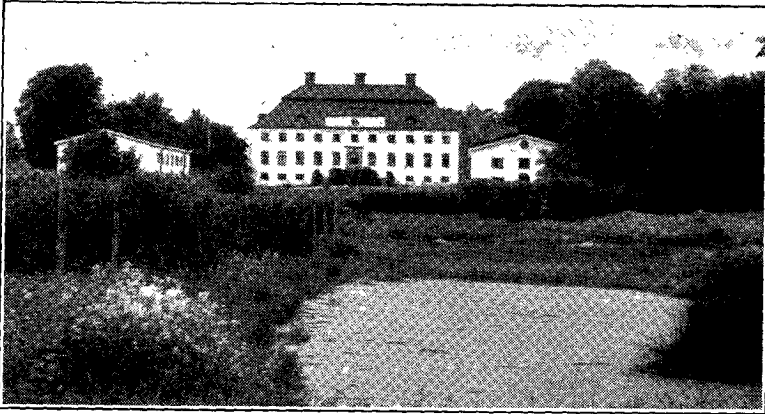
2. Ninety-one students have graduated since the school has operated. Of this number, 23 have entered our work as evangelists, 10 as departmental workers, 13 as office helpers, 33 as colporteurs, and 3 have gone to foreign fields.

3. During the past four years, the students have sold literature to the value of Lats. 59,118.90. They (including all the graduates) have brought 546 souls into the truth.

We are proud of our school. The Lord is greatly blessing the work of Christian education in the Baltic Union.



The Norwegian Mission School.



The Swedish Mission School.

Nyhyttans Missionsskola, Sweden

BY E. R. COLSON

THE Nyhyttan Mission School was established in 1898. Its name was soon changed to Nyhyttan Industrial School, as its object was not so much to give a missionary, but a practical training. It did not, however, continue long as such, but went back to its original plan—that of a training centre for evangelical workers. As was the case in nearly all of our European schools, the students were mature, and came for the express purpose of going out as Bible-workers and ministers. In 1906, after the school had been closed a year because of too few students, it became a Union training centre for the three Scandinavian countries, but continued only a few years as such. A Finnish department was connected with the school from 1914-17. During this time, a three-year course was given, covering six months of each year. In 1921 a fourth year was added, and the school year was lengthened to eight months. In 1929 a fifth year was added. The first four years correspond to the high school course in America and as a whole to what is given in the state schools in Sweden. Our aim has been to give the equivalent to the state schools, with special emphasis on History, English, and Bible.

We are helped very much financially by the summer pension. This gives work to ten or twelve students each year and brings in a gain of from five to eight thousand kroner each summer. We accept students who are fourteen years old and over, converted or other-

wise. Some years, about thirty-three per cent of our students are unconverted at the beginning of the year. On an average, about ten students are baptized each year.

We have had great drawbacks and hardships to contend with at our old school in Nyhyttan. The connection with the outside world was very poor, it taking a whole day to get to the school from Stockholm, although one could do it in four or five hours by motor-car. We have had students living in seven different buildings, the boys and girls living in the same building, and at times on the same floor. Another drawback was the lay of the land, which slopes to the east and north, and its location up in the colder part of Sweden made it nearly impossible to raise early vegetables, which are most necessary for summer guests. These are some of the reasons why the Board decided to move the school, and we plan on being ready to move into Ekebyholm by the middle of September. The new place has many advantages. It lies near Stockholm—about one and a half hours' ride on the train or bus, has large buildings, and over 300 acres of good tillable soil, besides 1,500 acres of timber.

We have published a school paper during the past few years. It is not an ordinary school paper, but rather a young people's paper. Students, teachers, and others write articles for this paper, which is especially adapted not only to young people of our own faith, but to young people in general. We do not have a large young people's constituency in Sweden, and over half of the readers of this paper do not belong to our denomination.

Our Harvest Ingathering Campaigns have always been a success, at least financially. We generally wait until the second week in October, when all our students have arrived, to begin these campaigns. We start early on Sunday morning and continue for four days, staying out in the field all the time. We use bicycles, trains, buses, automobiles, and other vehicles too numerous to mention. We have to tour the country and visit every house within forty to fifty miles from the school. It is easier every year to get money. Last year we feared the financial depression would hurt us but instead, it seemed to help. During the past four years the students and teachers have gathered about 20,000 kroner, or over 5,000 dollars. We used the same method in the Big Week last spring, and nearly doubled our previous year's goal, getting about 800 kroner net gain this year.



Educational Council

(Continued from page 3.)

For some the struggle has been great, and far from ended. On the whole, we have every reason to expect continued progress. We hope that one of the chief benefits from this Council will be the financial strengthening of all our schools. To this task we must address ourselves, with all candour and much faith in Divine leadership. Our educational work must remain strong if progress is to be retained in the Advent movement. The burden of giving the Advent youth in this field a Christian education and training rests upon us. May we sense that solemn responsibility, seek God most earnestly for counsel and guidance, and find the right solutions for all our problems and receive Divine power for accomplishing this supreme task.

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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