



Vol. 5. No. 11.

November, 1933

## Measuring Our Resources in Africa

BY L. H. CHRISTIAN

THE General Conference has assigned nearly 70,000,000 in Africa to the care of the Northern European Division. We regard this as a sacred trust committed unto us by the Lord. More than two-thirds of these people are heathen; of the remaining third, about 4,000,000 in Ethiopia are professing Christians, and the rest Moslem. It is a mighty task that confronts us. To do the work we in the homelands must sacrifice to the utmost both men and money. However, there are great helping forces in Africa itself, and these must be utilized to the very best advantage. It is well to stop and take notice of these resources.

1. The first, if not the greatest asset in our African work is the European missionaries themselves. We have fifty-three faithful workers in West Africa, Uganda, the East African Union, and Ethiopia. Most of them have spent several years in Africa, and with very few exceptions they have learned one or more African languages. They are a group of earnest, God-fearing men and women. We must give them strong support and encourage every one to make Africa his life call. Once a missionary always a missionary is a good rule.

2. The African workers are another, and perhaps even larger spiritual asset. While the European missionaries have begun the task, and while they perhaps for all time must direct and inspire in the mission cause, yet the large work for

Africa must be done by Africans themselves. This truth cannot be too often repeated and emphasized. It must influence and shape our whole plan of procedure in the African missions. We have to-day thirteen ordained African ministers. We have over 430 evangelists and teachers. We have a few who have begun as office helpers, and still more who are learning to be helpers in some dispensary. The time will come when much of the details of each office, and a very large share of our medical work, should be done by Africans. In Ethiopia we have agreed with the government to establish a nurses' training school, and a beginning has already been made. For the hospital in Addis Abeba we are very fortunate in having secured Sister Esther Bergman, who has had years of successful experience in nurses' training schools in our home sanitariums.

3. The third, and, we think, the largest resource in our African work is the African Christians. In the homeland, the members in the churches who support the cause, win souls, and pray for the cause, perform a larger task even than the workers. This is also true in Africa. We have now almost 20,000 Sabbath-keepers in our African missions. Of these about 7,000 are already baptized, and over 3,000 are in the baptismal classes. The influence of all these African Christians is a mighty

force in favour of the Gospel. Their home life, their better and more neatly kept huts, their cattle, and their fields, and, above all, their personal lives all testify to the value of the Gospel. It must be our constant effort greatly to increase the number of our African Christians. Every soul baptized should be taught to become a missionary. No one in Africa can witness so successfully for the Lord Jesus as the Africans themselves.

4. But all our resources in Africa are not personal and spiritual. We have material capital and income of no small value. In nearly every field now, all our chapels and African mission homes and schools are built by the Africans, and with African money. While these are simple structures, they serve their purpose very well. The African Christians, the Sabbath-school scholars, and the other students are all being taught to pay tithe, to bring their offerings, and to help with tuition, though it may not be large. In the beginning the Africans did not understand this. They were prone to believe that the missionaries, coming from wealthy Europe, and being so much better dressed and housed than they, had an abundance of money. But this has changed. They have come to realize that they, too, share largely in the responsibility for the evangelization of Africa.

Some of our missionaries have had real courage and love, with an almost divine tact and persistence,

in presenting this to the Africans. Others have been fearful, and because of their fear have failed. But, to-day, all our workers have set to themselves the goal that the African work in Africa is, in the course of time, to become self-supporting. In the South-west Kenya Mission, Brother Bull and his committee, including some of the most experienced African workers, have definitely planned to make the African work self-supporting within the next three years. In 1932 it was forty-nine per cent self-supporting; in 1933 it is to be increased to seventy per cent; in 1934 to ninety per cent, and by 1935 they hope to make the work carried on by the Africans themselves entirely self-supporting. In Nigeria, in Uganda, Ethiopia, and, in fact, in every mission, they are working towards a similar goal. When Paul responded to the call; "Come over into Macedonia, and help us," he and his workers at first used funds gathered in the churches already established. But it was not long until the church in Philippi—the first church organized in Europe—began to support Paul and his fellow-workers not only while they laboured in Philippi, but they sent on money to Thessalonica and other places where Paul laboured. We talked with our brethren about this in every mission station last winter, and we were greatly cheered, not only by the stand taken by our European workers, but by the response which we had from the Africans. During one of the meetings, an African brother got up and said: "When Jesus was here, He

watched those who gave money into the temple treasury. The wealthy gave much; they are the Europeans. The poor widow gave only two mites; she represents the Africans. But Jesus said: 'She gave more than they all.'"

There are yet other material resources in Europe that should be mentioned. The government has helped us with grants for educational and medical work in many places. This is very greatly appreciated, because the grants are given without in any way hindering us in our Gospel work. We must make our work worthy of larger grants. Large sums of money, too, have been given, especially in Ethiopia, for our medical work. The Emperor has been most generous. Ras Jimmeru, Ras Kassa, and other Rases have also helped in a large-hearted manner. The funds thus given are a sacred trust, which we must administer to the upbuilding of real substantial medical work. We believe that, in course of time, other resources in Africa will be discovered. It is possible that factories or farms, or other self-supporting enterprises may be undertaken, which will not only help the African Christians, but strengthen the cause of missions. Still, while there are resources in Africa that may be utilized, and while we must do our best to increase them, the great burden for these missions remains with our brethren at home. The progress of the work in Africa for years to come will, after all, be measured by the sacrifice and liberality of our churches and conferences in the homeland.

among the Kavirondo or Luo people. This field is now known as South-west Kenya. A. F. Bull is in charge and is leading the African churches towards self-support. Two mission stations care for 2,700 members. These members largely finance eighty schools where over 5,000 gather each Sabbath for instruction in the Word of God. The immediate object of this field is the million Luo people living around the Kavirondo Gulf of Lake Victoria. But they have already sent two experienced evangelists to start up the work in Central Kenya.

The work among the Kisii people now forms the base for the South Kenya field. This energetic tribe has the task of carrying the message of love to their old enemies the Masai and the Lumbwa. Already two of their workers are in the latter tribe and two others are in training as dispensers to learn how to win their way into the warlike Masai by ministering to their physical needs. G. A. Lewis looks after both the field, with its 600 members, and the local station. These Christians will probably be seventy per cent self-supporting this year. Whereas there are thirty paid school teachers, the Sabbath-schools number fifty-three and have over 2,500 regular attendants. The healthy growth of their Sabbath-schools is the result of lay members raising new interests and so starting religious centres in many different parts.

The new fields in the Union comprise the North-west, Central, and Coast Missions. The work in the North-west is chiefly among the Nandi people where a promising start has been made. The Union superintendent looks after the interests which are widely scattered.

Central Kenya has two of the largest tribes in the colony, the Kikuyu and the Kamba. These have been entered this year by W. W. Armstrong locating among them. A providential opening has enabled us to secure a useful property in a very favourable location just outside the capital.

We hope to enter the Coast field shortly by placing a worker at Mombasa. This place is the gateway to Kenya and the starting-

## *The East African Union*

BY S. G. MAXWELL

In asking several of our workers to send in articles to the SURVEY it may be well to supply a short co-ordinating report. Readers are familiar in part with the general changes which have taken place in East Africa this year. Instead of one large Union there are now three smaller ones. When we say small in the dimensions of

Africa it means anything around 500,000 square miles.

The result of the division of the old Union has meant expansion for the work in Kenya. To reorganize, six of our workers had to change round. But change is mostly beneficial and in our case is working out well for advancement.

Our oldest work in Kenya is

point for all coast work. This field is a difficult one, impregnated with Mohammedanism. When the work is established on the coast a third of the Trans-African Mission chain from the eastern side will be completed. Only the centre gap will remain to connect along the equator the work in East and West Africa.

We were fortunate in the division of the field to have the hospital and the largest training school in our territory. Dr. G. A. S. Madgwick continues to head the hospital, assisted by two faithful nurses from the Skodsborg Sanitarium. The hospital is establishing several out-dispensaries which are self-supporting by having the Africans pay something for the medicines they receive. Men and women from three different tribes are in training for dispensary work under the doctor. The hospital is well equipped, the latest addition being a maternity ward for African women. This meets a long-felt need. For five shillings or one dollar the African mother can bring her offspring into the world under medical care and cleanliness. The leper camp continues to flourish and several have been returned home without any outward trace of the loathsome disease.

The Training School, under the supervision of E. R. Warland, continues to grow. The Kisij and Luo girls' schools were recently combined at Kamagambo. Though the two entirely different languages present some difficulty in dealing with the girls yet this will be overcome in time. A boys' school for those over standard three has been started so as to care for the growing number of children of Christian parents. These boys and girls will become our future workers in Africa. In the meantime continued attention is given to improving our present force of evangelists and teachers in order to care for the ever-increasing church membership.

We are fortunate in having a printing press also. This served the old Union and is still available for all of East Africa. R. Carey, the manager, is kept very busy turning out books for the colporteurs, text-books for the schools, and Bible lessons for the churches.

Other societies are glad if we can help them out occasionally and recently the British and Foreign Bible Society requested us to print the book of Genesis in Luo for them. The field end of the Press is cared for by A. W. Allen, who leads the African colporteurs and canvasses himself the European population. The Africans are pioneering the way with shilling books which they sell in the Swahili and Luo languages. They have disposed of over 1,000 books for

the first half of this year and prospects are good for these pioneers of the message.

In spite of the depression our work is pressing on. Five new tribes come in contact with the message this year. What seemed impossible in the prosperous times of a few years ago is now being accomplished with smaller means and a depleted budget. We thank God for His leading hand and by faith move forward to the open doors before us.

## *The South-West Kenya Mission*

BY A. F. BULL

THE financial troubles which came upon the world in the wake of the world war have brought distress and perplexity in varying degrees upon every form of human activity. Nothing seems to have escaped the fog of depression which has enveloped the nations. Widespread fear and mutual distrust frustrate all attempts at international agreements until the bravest and best of earth's statesmen are beginning to lose hope.

It would be most remarkable if this movement to which we have devoted our lives had passed unscathed through the fires of earth's tribulations. The smell of fire is upon our garments. The accuser of the brethren has been permitted to touch our material resources. One "cut" after another has been administered, each one stinging more than the last. The faith and patience of the saints are being tested to the limit.

What should be our attitude to this situation? Does not a wise man seek to relate himself to changing circumstances and strive to turn barriers into bridges?

Courage, brethren! The troubles we face are by no means an unmitigated curse. Are they not forcing us into less expensive but more efficient methods of labour? Are they not teaching us to encourage the flock to experiment more daringly with the divine dictum that "it is more blessed to give than to receive"? Speaking from the viewpoint of the mission field we feel that much good will come to us out of what the world calls

a "crisis." In all forms of philanthropic work there is a danger of pauperizing the recipient. This is especially true when one is dealing with degraded races whose dictum seems to be that it is very much more blessed to get than to give.

The present financial stringency had led us here in East Africa to set before our African constituency the goal of complete self-support for native evangelistic and school work by the commencement of 1935. More than this, we are asking them to put aside a certain percentage of their income in each church for extension work. This percentage is small for the present but the plan is to increase it as the liberality of the members increases and as they learn new ways and means of raising funds. We found that in 1932 our Luo native work was about forty per cent self-supporting, so in 1933 we started out with the goal of sixty per cent self-support and one per cent contribution to extension work. Next year the goal is eighty per cent self-support and a larger percentage to extension work. In 1935 we expect to receive no appropriation for native work from the Union mission but to be able by that time to carry our burdens besides doing vigorous extension work.

The plan is proving a great blessing to the churches, rousing them to a sense of responsibility more than any other plan we have seen tried so far. Each church has its own income and expense account which must be kept balanced.

Lazy churches lose schools and workers; energetic ones are expanding. They must no longer look to the mission to supply all their deficiencies. They are now grown up, we tell them, and must no longer hang round the maternal skirts like helpless children. They are old enough now to erect their own churches, evangelists' houses, schools, and teachers' houses. They are responding well. Offerings in one mission doubled during the first three months after the introduction of the scheme. We must, of course, keep feeding the sheep well, otherwise they may get tired of being clipped, but the experience is good for them and will make them stronger Christians.

Wrapped up in this plan is the large question of native control of the church. If we gradually intro-

duce the African leaders to new responsibilities as the plan develops, all the time retaining their confidence so that they will acknowledge us as their true guides and friends and believe that we are truly anxious for their fullest development, we may avoid the estrangement and even open rupture to which undue racial repression has led in some places.

The present hour is fraught with unimagined possibilities for the people of God. We are, let us remember, a *movement*. While other things stand still, industries, banks, conferences, committees, and the like, we *move*. Let us all join hands and hearts and move forward with this mighty, irresistible movement as it smiles and tramples on every foe and batters down every barrier.

country and his work was so appreciated that lorry drivers would always give him a free ride.

Not being able to get land for a school he developed an interest on the farm of Brother David Sparrow near Eldoret. There a Sab-bath-school of twenty-five Nandi believers has been raised up. A chief in the reserve has now given permission for some of the believers to build a village in his section. Ezekiel looks forward to many interested ones taking their stand now he can actually live among them.

One believer, who has had some experience in dispensary work, we have sent to our hospital for training so that he may return qualified to open a dispensary among the Nandi people.

Another society has closed down two mission stations among the Nandi as results were nil, but we thank God for the open door He has given us. This opening will lead us to reach the Kakamega and Maragoli tribes related to the Nandi.

To the north of the European areas are many other tribes with whom we are not yet in touch. Practically no mission work is being done among these people. The Suk and Turkana are wandering tribes who traverse large areas of the plains of the northern frontier in search of grazing land for their cattle. Others, like the Elgeyo and Baringo, are scattered in reserves. They are all untouched by the Gospel and will need educating as well as evangelizing. Pray that we may find workers to go in among them.

## The North-West Kenya Mission

BY S. G. MAXWELL

THIS mission takes in the Great Rift Valley and the high plateau land on the west to the Uganda border and stretches to Abyssinia on the north. The head-quarters are in Nakuru as the Union superintendent must look after this work for the present. The work is dual. A large European community scatters itself on farms covering a wide area. Many native tribes live in reserves in different parts.

There are ten European church-members living near Eldoret who form a rather scattered company. This area is composed of British and Dutch settlers. We hope it will soon be possible to obtain a self-supporting bi-lingual colporteur to develop the interests.

In the Nakuru area there are also many European farmers. On account of being in the tropics, the distance between these farms makes it quite a financial problem to reach this scattered community. Brother Allen, our field missionary secretary, has already sold many copies of *This Mighty Hour* and we look forward to further interests developing.

Among the natives, the Nandi are the most accessible tribe. They live between Eldoret and Kisumu. Their area was originally much

larger but on account of an uprising, which caused a punitive expedition to be sent, their land was much reduced. They are a brave people and their young men will fight a lion single-handed, armed only with a spear and shield.

Some Swahili books, scattered by a Luo colporteur, fell into the hands of Ezekiel Kimenja, an evangelist of the — Mission. He accepted the Sabbath and was cast out by his church, enduring much persecution. After studying further at our Gendia Mission he went back to his people. He travelled continuously through the

## The Coast Mission

BY S. G. MAXWELL

THROUGH the changes in our work in East Africa, Italian Somaliland is now included in the territory of this union. It formerly belonged to the Ethiopian Union, but it comes to us without workers or members. In other words it is virgin territory.

The Coast Mission, as its name implies, takes in a large section of the East African seaboard. It stretches from Zanzibar Island and the adjoining mainland at the

Tanganyika border to Cape Guardafui.

Over one and a quarter million people live in this large area, but in many parts the population is so scattered as to be almost impossible of access. Wandering bands of untamed Somali inhabit the hinterland of Italian Somaliland. It is rumoured that even in British territory there is a section where no Government official has yet dared collect taxes.

Around Mombasa the country is more settled. Portuguese and Arab civilization was felt by the sixteenth century. Arabs have in many cases intermingled with the local tribes, so in parts there is quite a mixed population. Europeans are few except in Mombasa, but Arabs, Indians, Somalies, and natives are largely found.

Mohammedanism is the prevailing religion. This at once places the Coast Mission in another category than the inland fields. Different methods will have to be employed. Results will not come so easily. The field is yet unentered by any permanent worker, although canvassers have sold a special Mohammedan book in large quantities on the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba.

Plans have been made for Brother and Sister W. C. S. Raitt to open up work in this territory. They have been having a few months' furlough in England, but are planning to leave for their new field on November 18th.

We ask you to pray for the extension of the message in this long-neglected field.

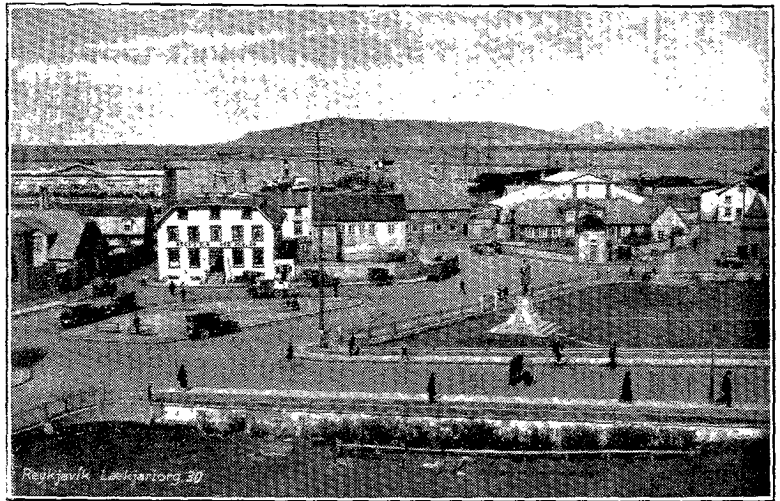


### Co-operating with Heaven

"HUMAN agencies are the hands of heavenly instrumentalities; for heavenly angels employ human hands in practical ministry. Human agencies as hand-helpers are to work out the knowledge and use the facilities of heavenly beings. By uniting with these powers that are omnipotent, we are benefited by their higher education and experience. Thus as we become partakers of the divine nature, and separate selfishness from our lives, special talents for helping one another are granted us. This is heaven's way of administering saving power."



PRAYER is the strategical point which Satan watches. If he can succeed in causing us to neglect prayer, he has won; for where communion between God and His people is broken, the true source of life and power is cut off.—*Andrew Murray.*



Reykjavik, Iceland.

## Visiting Our Brethren in Iceland

BY W. T. BARTLETT

So many people had shaken their heads gravely when they heard I was going to Iceland at the end of September, and spoken of raging seas and terrific weather, that I thought I was in for an adventure. After a very ordinary voyage I arrived at Reykjavik, where I found—in the centre at least—a modern city, also a room with every modern comfort. The weather was very ordinary, with plenty of sunshine. To-day I am returning, under a sunny sky, over a barely rippling sea.

Our people in the Iceland Conference are sturdy and loyal. The goal set for them in the Ingathering Campaign is a tremendous task, but since it is set, they accept it, and realize it. They visit every house within reach, and then many of them go off for a fortnight's hard tramping in distant parts to make up what is lacking. They find their own food while away, but sometimes get help for the fare. Transport is costly in Iceland. When Brother Olsen came home from the North the other day by motor-bus a distance of 375 miles, the fare was forty shillings, the journey took two full days, one night had to be spent at an inn, three bridges were broken and the bus had to go through the rivers, and occasionally the passengers had to lift the bus out of a hole.

When a house of worship is needed, the president, once a builder, draws the plans and puts up the building. He can always reckon on the free labour of the converts. The membership of 350 possesses five church buildings. The church in Reykjavik has outgrown one home, and now has a substantial and commodious place of worship, with room for the conference offices, printing works, and a good set of treatment rooms, with sleeping quarters.

Brother O. J. Olsen has laboured for twenty-two years in the conference. He is physically equal to the demands of such a field, and although the Icelandic tongue is hard to master he has accomplished this feat, and can draw an audience wherever he goes. He has shared the arduous experiences of the people through twenty-two winters, and the fishermen know him from the closest contact. They think there is nobody like "Olsen," and they groaned inwardly when they learned that the West Nordic Union was calling him to connect with the school at Onsrud. But if duty was calling him, they bowed to the decision, and with sad hearts they let him go. So the Conference began under a cloud, but when, late on the final Sabbath of the Conference, the level rays of the setting sun lit up the baptismal scene in the chapel, it was a sym-

## 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
<b>N. E. Division</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baltic Union	1	103	333	28	22	281	5,103	52	124	5,275	3,895	6,479.00	0.10	1,414.41	.....
British	2	71	94	88	22	-24	4,852	96	139	4,937	3,955	24,793.10	0.39	4,699.96	.....
E. Nordic	3	88	150	24	6	113	4,072	68	74	3,347	2,569	8,296.90	0.16	2,121.52	.....
Polish	4	149	140	81	5	54	3,452	58	47	3,809	2,975	2,457.40	0.05	780.25	.....
W. Nordic	5	125	211	19	21	205	6,169	59	63	5,350	4,097	16,528.20	0.21	4,211.51	8.83
<b>Union Tls. 2nd Qtr. 1933</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>23,648</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>22,718</b>	<b>17,491</b>	<b>\$ 58,554.60</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>13,227.65</b>	<b>8.83</b>
E. Afr'n Union Miss.	6	30	...	...	...	-21	3,442	16	132	5,847	5,807	760.20	0.01	446.34	.....
Ethiopian	7	7	25	...	...	25	289	10	14	426	422	309.70	0.09	89.40	.....
Gold Coast	8	5	1	...	...	1	531	3	32	1,529	1,234	427.90	0.06	135.06	.....
Nigerian	9	4	...	...	...	...	1,047	11	77	4,741	4,312	185.90	0.01	109.29	.....
Sierra Leone	10	4	...	...	...	15	431	8	23	991	706	328.20	0.06	119.23	.....
Upper Nile	11	2	...	1	...	-1	109	3	13	214	170	*	.....	.....	
French Equa. Misn.	12	...	2	...	...	4	6	2	1	66	66	53.50	2.13	49.19	.....
<b>Missions Tls. 1st Qtr. 1933</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>5,855</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>13,814</b>	<b>12,717</b>	<b>\$ 2,067.40</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>948.51</b>	<b>.....</b>
<b>Grand Tls. 2nd Qtr. 1933</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>29,503</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>36,532</b>	<b>30,208</b>	<b>\$ 60,622.00</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>14,176.16</b>	<b>8.83</b>

\*No Report

bol of the smile of God that rested upon a willing leader and a consecrated people.

It was a good Conference, the best that some could remember, they said. The days were filled, but the people seemed always ready for more. Even the children leaned their faces on their hands, and bent forward with solemn eyes listening intently to the spoken word.

Brother Olaf Frenning was appointed vice-president, as it was thought good for various reasons that Brother Olsen should still be definitely associated with the conference. Brother Frenning has laboured for three years in Iceland. He finds the language hard to master, but he is making good progress, and has won the hearts of all by his earnest work and his brotherly spirit of helpfulness. He was ordained at the Conference. Plans were laid for extending evangelistic activity, and for bringing the laymen into fuller service. They will surely respond to whatever they are asked to do. The sisters in Reykjavik are carrying on relief work upon an unusually large scale.

On the return journey we were able to conduct an early morning meeting on Westmann Island. Here we have a church of seventy, comprising several leading people in the community. The church building is already inadequate when the full membership with the

seventy children and young people are crowded into it. There is also a church school which leads on the island in point of efficiency. Al-

### The Larger Prayer

*At first I prayed for light:  
Could I but see the way,  
How gladly, swiftly, would I walk  
To everlasting day!*

*And next I prayed for strength,  
That I might tread the road  
With firm, unfal'ring feet, and win  
The heaven's serene abode.*

*And then I asked for faith:  
Could I but trust my God,  
I'd live enfolded in His peace,  
Though foes were all abroad.*

*But now I pray for love,  
Deep love to God and man;  
A living love that will not fail,  
However dark His plan.*

*And light and strength and faith  
Are opening everywhere!  
God waited patiently until  
I prayed the larger prayer.  
—Mrs. E. D. Cheney.*

though fees have to be paid, and the state school is free, we turned away thirty applicants this year. We also have a set of treatment rooms vigorously carried on by Sister Henrickson, once a missionary in Sierra Leone. One of the members is a poor woman, depend-

ing for her living on what she earns during the fishing season. Yet this woman, by her self-denial, has put hundreds of pounds into the church school—which receives no aid from the conference—and into sending students to our training schools.

The Farøes are two days' steaming from Reykjavik, and there we have about thirty members. The men are nearly all fishers, and when they are away for several months in each year, it is by no means a simple task to fish for them. Our worker in that group has interested a number of men, about twenty. When asked how he expected to get them to take their stand he told us that the only way was the plan he was following—viz. to arrange that they all go together on the next fishing voyage for three or four months, he going with them, so that he could take advantage of every opportunity to give them Bible studies. In this way he hoped to get more than half of them to take a definite stand. Three or four months in the North Atlantic with a fishing fleet is not calculated to appeal to anyone with a love of comfort and personal ease, but it seems to be the only method by which the Farøe islanders can be won.

The visit to the North was made in company with Brother E. Bjaances, with whom it is a pleasure indeed to associate in service.

for the Quarter Ended June 30, 1933

Harvest Ingathering	Annual Offering	Miscellaneous and Young People's Offerings	Week of Sacrifice	Big Week	Total Offerings	Total Offerings per capita	Percentage of Offerings to Tithe	Total Contributions for Home Missionary Work	Total Contributions for Local Church Work	Colporteur Sales
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
2.85	.....	8.11	3.48	1,088.85	2,517.71	0.04	38.8	44.11	1,396.76	2,811.87
622.17	.....	499.55	151.37	1,656.68	7,629.73	0.12	30.7	13.45	4,009.21	25,703.53
56.14	8.30	85.37	112.22	852.84	3,236.39	0.06	39.0	767.32	847.62	7,793.05
9.40	.....	14.84	68.64	243.29	1,116.42	0.02	45.4	46.54	71.64	1,662.03
356.61	19.80	133.43	2,416.49	1,724.10	8,870.77	0.11	53.6	134.51	1,458.92	21,388.75
1,047.18	28.10	741.30	2,752.20	5,565.76	23,371.02	0.07	39.9	1,006.13	7,784.15	59,359.23
14.72	47.30	.....	11.00	54.52	573.88	0.01	75.4	.....	.....	357.69
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89.40	0.02	28.8	.....	.....	126.03
38.06	44.00	.....	.....	29.22	246.34	0.03	57.5	.....	.....	465.02
8.91	9.53	.....	152.35	14.85	294.93	0.02	158.6	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119.23	0.02	36.6	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49.19	1.89	88.6	.....	.....	116.40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
61.69	100.83	.....	163.35	98.59	1,372.97	0.02	66.4	.....	.....	1,065.14
1,108.87	128.93	741.30	2,915.55	5,634.35	24,743.99	0.06	40.8	1,003.13	7,784.15	60,424.37

## Workers' Meetings in the Baltic Union

BY J. J. STRAHLE

### ESTONIA

THE first meeting was held in Tallinn, the capital of Estonia. It was a pleasure to meet Brother Ney, the president of this conference, and his fellow-workers. Pastor Rudy, the president of the Union, and the writer carried the burden of the meeting. Much time was taken for the discussion of their many problems. At the close of the meeting the brethren testified saying that they had received more help than they had anticipated and were ready to go back to their fields to accomplish far more than they had ever done in the past. We believe that the Lord will richly bless our brethren as they go forth to attempt great things for Him.

### LATVIA

We spent a very profitable week with our workers at Suschenhof, near Riga, Latvia. The workers in attendance came from two conferences, namely Courland and Livonia. The meeting was held in the training school of the Baltic Union. It was a real inspiration to meet with this company of workers and believers. Pastor Rudy, the president of the Union, and the two conference presidents, Brethren Eglit and Linde, and the writer led out in these meetings.

Studies were given which were very applicable for our time, and were greatly appreciated by the workers. To me it seemed that this workers' meeting was very well timed, for at the close all were going back to their fields to begin the Harvest Ingathering Campaign. They are determined to do their utmost in raising funds to help carry on the work in mission fields. Time was spent in giving instruc-

tion on how to approach the people, and how to overcome objections. The workers also took a deep interest in the publishing work, and plans were laid to carry on a strong recruiting campaign during this autumn and winter. Strong evangelistic efforts are to be held throughout the Union this autumn and winter. The brethren are expecting to make this coming year the best one they have ever experienced in soul-winning work. I was greatly encouraged with what I saw and heard in the Baltic Union, and I believe that God will use our brethren to do a great work for Him.

## Colporteur Institutes in Poland

BY J. J. STRAHLE

Two very profitable institutes were held in Poland during the early part of August. The first meeting was held in Lodz where field missionary secretaries and colporteurs came together from the West and North Conferences and also some colporteurs from the western part of the Southern Conference. It was a pleasure to meet with the church at Lodz, for the members seemed to appreciate very much our having come to hold the meeting in their place. Two members of the church joined the colporteur force. The colporteurs in Poland are confronted with many difficulties. Some are arrested and

others imprisoned for the truth's sake. At the close of the meeting they expressed their gratitude for the help they had received. They went forth fired with new enthusiasm and equipped with better  
(Continued on page 8.)

**The Advent Survey**

Organ of  
The Northern European Division of the  
General Conference of S. D. A.  
Editor: Ella M. Eastcott

Published monthly on the 25th day of  
the month. Price 2/6 per annum.  
Subscriptions to be sent to the Division  
Office, 41 Hazel Gardens, Edg-  
ware, Middlesex, England.



# From In & Out & Round About

WHILE this issue is on the press Brother and Sister Palm, graduate nurses from Stockholm, Sweden, are on their way to Abyssinia. They will locate at Debre Tabor.

\* \* \*

IN response to our request several articles have reached us from the East African Union. We wish we could have put these all in one issue in order to have given you a complete picture of the Union since its reorganization. The remaining copy will go into the December number, so will you add a mental "to be continued" and look forward to some more good news next month.

◆ ◆ ◆

## A Talk and an Act

THE following is taken from a letter written by the superintendent of the Nigerian Union Mission:

"We have had good meetings here. A splendid spirit has been shown by some of the leaders who have attended regularly. There has been no excitement but rather a quiet thoughtful attitude has been manifested as I have spoken each day on what a Christian should be. My wife had a very good meeting with the women yesterday. Forty of our older women were present and seemed to enjoy it very much indeed. It was their first 'Women's Meeting,' and now we plan to have such a gathering once a quarter and perhaps more frequently later on when the motor road is right through to the village.

"We had an interesting time this afternoon in a small meeting when I was discussing the tithing

question and the support of the work, etc. One brother, a son of the chief, and part-time colporteur, had taken me to his small farm and shown me how he had set aside a tenth part of it for the Lord. There is very little money available at this time of the year for buying books, so three months ago he started his little vegetable farm and already he has had 6/6 tithe from the section set apart as the Lord's. I requested him to come to the front and then asked how many of the other leaders of the church were willing to take their stand with this brother and pay a faithful tithe, marking their farms in the same way in the presence of the African worker and a church elder. Fourteen rose and took their places beside Johnson and then we knelt together and several asked the Lord to help them and keep them faithful in this matter. This is a great encouragement to us."

◆ ◆ ◆

## Colporteur Institutes in Poland

(Continued from page 7.)

methods to proclaim the Gospel through the printed page.

The second institute was held in Pozarki, East Poland. In this section are large Russian settlements. The Lord has richly blessed our

workers in this district and to-day we have a very large constituency. This field offers us a great opportunity for winning souls to Christ. One thing that has stirred up an interest on the part of many is the literature that has been circulated. A very happy group of colporteurs had come together from the East Polish Conference and the eastern part of the South Conference. They were longing for help spiritually and also for methods that would help them to overcome many of the difficulties with which they were confronted. After a course of study the colporteurs were refreshed and strengthened and anxious to go to their fields of labour. Word has just been received from the East Polish Conference stating that the literature sales have already increased fifty per cent. We had been together ten days which gave us an opportunity of giving the colporteurs a thorough training. These times demand that we give our colporteurs special instruction enabling them to succeed in spite of the many difficulties with which they are faced, and one of the best ways to do this is to keep them together for a long enough period so that we can give them just the training that is needed. It was a pleasure to be associated in labour with Brother Babienco, the president of the Union, the presidents of the local conferences, Brother Schäfer, the Union field missionary secretary, and the local field missionary secretaries. Our workers in Poland are doing their utmost to proclaim the Gospel in that very needy field. Many people are being won to the cause of God through the efforts of our faithful workers.



Brother and Sister Erik Palm who are on their way to Abyssinia.