



Vol. 6. No. 12

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Calendar Reform

The Present Situation

It has been generally believed for some time that the question of calendar reform would come before the League of Nations again in 1935. Certainly the protagonists of the movement have been giving publicity to this suggestion during recent months. On Mr. Cotsworth's Pamphlet RO, in big type, I read:

"The League of Nations Conference in 1935 will decide which of these two methods [twelve- or thirteen-month] it will recommend all nations to adopt."

With this in mind it seemed to me that it was high time definite information was obtained concerning the plans of the calendar reformers. Accordingly I wrote to Dr. Haas, the Director of the Communications and Transit Section of the League of Nations, asking him whether the subject of calendar reform was included in the agenda for the 1935 meeting. He replied on August 1st, as follows:

"I am not aware that any country has the intention to request the inclusion of this question in the agenda of the Fifth General Conference on Communications and Transit."

So far, so good. Evidently the nations are too occupied with other urgent problems to give calendar reform very much attention at the moment.

However, there was still the pos-

sibility that the supporters of calendar reform might succeed in urging one or more of the nations at the last minute, so to speak, to request that the matter be discussed at the League of Nations Conference next year. So in order to become quite clear on this point, I decided to visit Mr. Cotsworth himself, and also the British representative of the World Calendar Association.

By A. S. MAXWELL

I found Mr. Cotsworth in his office on the fifth floor of No. 1 Regent Street, London. He received me somewhat coldly at first—telling me bluntly that it was absolutely useless for Seventh-Day Adventists to continue their opposition, as they had already lost the battle; but he gradually became more friendly and gave me an insight into the work which he has been carrying on in the interests of calendar reform of recent years. Undoubtedly he has accumulated a vast store of facts on the subject, and his little office is a miniature museum of calendar relics gathered from all parts of the world.

I asked Mr. Cotsworth whether he was planning to press for calendar reform to be discussed at Geneva in 1935, and he replied that there was no hope of the subject

coming before the League next year. In fact, he said, he did not now wish that it should do so. The time was not ripe; Europe was too distraught.

However, he said, calendar reform would certainly come before the League the following year, 1936, and there could be no doubt whatever that it would then be approved. I could rest assured, he emphasized, that the new calendar—the thirteen-month brand, of course—would surely come into operation on the 1st January, 1939.

Leaving Mr. Cotsworth, I went to 38 Parliament Street, which is the London home of the World Calendar Association. In England it goes by the name of the Rational Calendar Association.

Mr. Stelling, the secretary, received me very cordially. I had not seen him since the great "Battle of the Calendars" at Geneva in 1931, and it was pleasant to renew our acquaintance.

I found Mr. Stelling was as definite as Mr. Cotsworth that there was no prospect of the calendar reform question coming before the League of Nations in 1935. He agreed that the time was not ripe for a matter of such magnitude to be discussed. There were too many other problems of major importance engrossing the attention of the nations.

I gathered from Mr. Stelling also that his society is no longer

setting its hopes for success on any vote of the League of Nations. This body, in Mr. Stelling's opinion, is in too precarious a position itself and wields too little international authority to accomplish so revolutionary a change in the life of mankind as a new calendar would necessitate.

Naturally, this change of attitude interested me very much indeed. Had the World Calendar Association then lost hope in achieving ultimate success I wondered?

Mr. Stelling soon reassured me on this point. He was never more hopeful of success than now.

For a moment I was intrigued, uncertain what he had in mind, and whither the World Calendar Association was looking for help. Then Mr. Stelling told me.

"What the League of Nations may not be able to do," he said, "a spiritual power may easily accomplish."

"You mean the Roman Church?" I inquired.

"Exactly," he said. "Our present calendar was made by a Pope and the most natural man to alter it would be another Pope. Just as we speak to-day of the Gregorian Calendar we may speak to-morrow of a Pius Calendar."

"I see," I replied. "And do you think there is any possibility of such a development taking place?"

"I do," he said. "There is every reason to believe that the Vatican is studying the matter. Probably it has had a committee of experts dealing with it for some time. When they have reached their decision it will only be a matter of waiting for some propitious moment for a pronouncement to be made."

Mr. Stelling was quite sure, of course, that the Vatican would approve the twelve-month calendar. He was equally certain that it would have nothing whatever to do with Mr. Cotsworth's thirteen-month plan.

As to when the Vatican would declare its hand, he had, of course, no knowledge. "The Vatican is long on time," he said. "It lays its plans generations ahead. With its outlook it can afford to wait until the world is ready and success is assured."

It was his opinion, however, that there were conditions in Europe favouring an early decision, and among these he mentioned the rapprochement which is said to be taking place behind the scenes between the Eastern and Western churches, brought about to a large degree by developments in Russia and the financial destitution which has befallen large sections of the Eastern church. Mr. Stelling felt that the new calendar might well be an effective bridge between the two great churches.

I came away from Mr. Stelling's office feeling that, while he might not be correct in every detail, at least he was not far from the truth, and that he had made a

fairly accurate forecast as to the future developments of the calendar reform issue.

One thing at least is clear from these interviews and correspondence, and that is that there will be no discussion on calendar reform at Geneva in 1935. I am inclined to think, personally, that it will not be brought there again even in 1936, but it is perhaps too early to make any safe forecast on this point.

But whether or not it comes before the League of Nations then, or at any later date, in all probability the only effective move in the matter will come not from Geneva, nor London, nor Washington, but from the calendar-makers at Rome.

Annual Camp Meetings in Kenya

BY W. T. BARTLET

THE three annual camp meetings in South Kavirondo are over. They are held in September, as the most convenient month. At Kanyadoto we counted 1,200 on the Sabbath and 124 were baptized. At Kisii the attendance went up to 2,700 and 130 were baptized. At Gendia there were 2,000 and 206 were baptized.

In all three camps the Christians bring food enough to last for the four days of the gathering, and build for themselves temporary grass houses. Preaching is done from a raised platform, covered with grass and mats. Prayer meetings in groups of ten begin at 7 a.m. From 8 to 10 a.m. there is opportunity for breakfast. At 10 a.m. the meetings begin and last with but little intermission to 5 p.m. or later. Then the evening meal is prepared, and the day closes with worship in the huts.

Meetings vary considerably. There is Bible study morning and afternoon, which seems to be much appreciated. Selected choirs sing at most meetings. In a graphic way the people are enabled to visualize what their missionary gifts have accomplished in regions beyond. At Kanyadoto there was rejoicing over fifty converts from

the Utendi country, who sang in their own dialect and played their local instruments. At Gendia representatives from the distant fields pleaded dramatically for teachers. All were willing that an increased percentage of the offering should go to these mission fields.

A feature of special interest was the reports of souls won by the Missionary Volunteers. The respective gains were: Kanyadoto, 202; Kisii, 600; Gendia, 430. These have now entered the preliminary classes in Bible instruction, with a view to baptism finally. Demonstrations were given of the methods employed. These consisted largely of singing and village preaching, but the demonstration that most impressed the people was the one showing native "social welfare work." A small grass hut was seen, with the door shut, and inside was concealed a widow with her baby. Presently a band of volunteers came by to visit and help the lonely, desolate widow. They brought her outside and talked to her about God and His love; some went off for food supplies; one washed the baby, who protested loudly; another washed its dirty garment; and, of course,

when they resumed their march, singing as they journeyed, the widow and her baby went with them. The church that is leading out in this ministry to widows and orphans reported over 100 gains.

Brother Maxwell understands the natives and knows how to make reports and instruction intensely interesting to them. Both the Luo missions were without superintendents, which was their loss but my gain, since it procured me an invitation to revisit my old field. The Lord blessed greatly in the camps.

Famine and locusts have brought great difficulties to the work in most districts, but the discipline develops character, and when the working force is restored, there should be by God's blessing a strong work accomplished. The fields are committed to a pro-

gramme of full self-support, which involves faithful burden-bearing.

At Gendia there was a strong representation from our Boys' School at Kamagambo. These made a good showing, and there were many applications for admission to the school. Brother Warland was unable to be present at all the meetings on account of his wife's illness. All the European workers in the fields took some part in the camps. One valuable feature was the group meetings, at which the men, the women, the young men, and the girls received separate instruction on the subject of family life and moral purity.

Rain fell heavily at times but never interfered with the work. Personally, I greatly enjoyed the meetings. My health is good, and seems to be improving.

Among the Gallas

BY C. JENSEN

THE geographical position of this comparatively little known tribe is western and southern Ethiopia. Their territory stretches roughly from the British Somaliland on the east to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan on the west and from Kenya on the south to the Blue Nile on the north. True, other tribes have come in and settled among them but the bulk of the population in this vast stretch of territory is Galla, and with the exception of dialectical differences speak the same language. Of all the tribes inhabiting Ethiopia, the Gallas are the most numerous and are counted by millions. The Highland Gallas, for whom we are working here in western Ethiopia, are very progressive and industrious. They earn their livelihood by farming and cattle-raising. Whilst a good share of them have embraced the Coptic religion a large percentage are pagan and these present a great and needy mission field in which very little work has been done.

Until some forty years ago, when the Gallas were conquered by the Amharas, the country was devastated by internal trouble and civil

warfare. During the reigns of the present and previous rulers, however, the country has improved immensely. To these two chiefs must be given the credit for opening the country to missionary activities. Our work for the Gallas dates back to 1922, when a station was built in a place some fifty miles to the west of Addis Abeba. About four years later work was begun in the more western province of Wollega and another station was built in the Chercher province in the East. This last station, however, due to shortage of men and funds, is now manned by native workers.

During the early days of our work here in Ethiopia, one theme of prayer which was always heard in our weekly prayer meeting was that God would intervene and open the country to the third angel's message. Never have we seen a more direct answer to prayer. The country is not only open to our message now, but requests for teachers and medical men are coming in to every station in the field.

A few months ago a prominent sub-chief from a neighbouring pro-

vince came to our dispensary for treatment. He was one of that old type of men who are none too favourably disposed toward foreign influence. He submitted to our treatment, however, and stayed with us for about three weeks. During this time we treated him successfully for his ailment. One day before leaving us he came to me and said, "I have never been a friend of foreigners and until now we have not permitted any to settle in our country; however I feel differently toward you and your mission and wish you could start a place similar to this in our country." I told him that I should like to come and visit his people, but as I was alone it would be impossible for me to leave the work of the station and dispensary until our nurse had arrived. I had forgotten all about the old chief and my promise to him. Although living three days' journey from here, the news of the arrival of our new nurse, Miss Lind, must have reached him, for last week I received a letter from him in which he asked me when I was coming.

Some days ago while I was preaching in a near-by village the chief got up and said, "This is the first time I have heard the Gospel preached in my own language. Let us ask this man to come and preach to us another day." Just the other day a man in whose house I have sometimes held meetings with the villagers came and gave me ten shillings, saying that he had been impressed with the needs of the mission and would like to help with a small offering. Although the man is interested in the truth, he does not belong to us. Moreover, he is not a man who has any income except what he derives from his little farm. I know these ten shillings must represent his savings for several months.

Our station here at Gimbi, built in 1932, is located in the centre of the populous province of Wollega, but besides this province the Wollega mission field comprises still larger provinces to the west and south in which the third angel's message has no representatives. As calls come in for help from such distant fields we workers naturally wonder when we shall

(Continued on page 6.)

It is with diffidence that I accede to the request to write on the above and to confine my remarks in the small compass of about 1,500 words. Therefore whatever I write must be terse and to the point. All I can do is to place facts before the reader who will be left to choose his course of action. Each one must *will* to follow a certain course, keeping "service for others" as his or her objective. To live for oneself is to be guided by impulse and not will. This short discussion on "How to keep well in East Africa" is to help one to determine his course of living in these parts.

First of all I will say that no missionary or missionary appointee should be a hypochondriac, one who has a morbid interest in or over-anxiety about his own health or about that of those near and dear to him. No crank or faddist should enter the missionary ranks. I think, for example, of those that go in terror of their lives because of the "cruel sun," or won't take quinine because the quinine is a poison to the tissues. Those, in other words, who make health a disease. Don't forget that cranks often contribute an element of comedy to our sometimes dull lives.

BEFORE ARRIVAL IN THE MISSION FIELD

Every appointee should be instructed, either in class or by reading, in the conditions, health-wise, etc., that exist in his future field of labour. He should have an intelligent idea about things so that he will know how to adapt himself to new and often uncomfortable conditions. He should realize that the very great proportion of diseases and death in the tropics is due to bad sanitation and not to climatic influences. Women should be accustomed to regulating their household duties so that they will be performed with the least worry and lost energy. Men, in the same way, should bring method and smooth routine into their daily work. Health so much depends on one's tranquillity of spirit, and the retention of the stability of one's nervous system, in a country where daily and constant contact with the African tends to try one's patience sometimes to breaking point.

Of course every appointee will

have been given the Jennerian vaccination and also that for the typhoid group of diseases. He will know that most of the diseases out here in East Africa affect the intestinal tract, the blood, and the nervous system. He will therefore be prepared to adopt preventive measures the day he sets foot in the country.

AFTER ARRIVING IN EAST AFRICA

1. *The Sun.* Many fallacies are believed about the rays of the sun. Its rays may be divided into:

(a) Actinic or chemical rays (wave length in Angstrom units 2,000 to 4,000).

(b) Heat rays (wave length in Angstrom units 7,000 to 8,000).

The penetration power of the different rays is of extreme importance. The actinic rays (ultra-violet and visible violet) reach as far as the germinative layer of the epidermis. A piece of tissue paper or piece of very thin skin from the spina bifida of an infant is able to cut out the actinic rays of the sun or of the tungsten arc.

The effects of the actinic rays on the whole are good. The effects of excessive exposure or exposure over too large an area may be mentioned first.

(a) Burns and blisters, going on to suppuration.

(b) Conjunctivitis. Protect with Crooks glasses B.

(c) Headache from overstimulation of retina (use Crooks glasses B).

(d) Excessive exposure of large portion of the body may cause sleeplessness and lassitude and possibly "grave psychic reactions" in neurotic subjects.

(e) Nausea and even duodenal ulcer due to absorption of toxins from extensive areas burned by the sun. The tannic acid treatment prevents these.

These beneficial effects far out-

How To Keep

BY G. A. S. I.

weigh the deleterious effects.

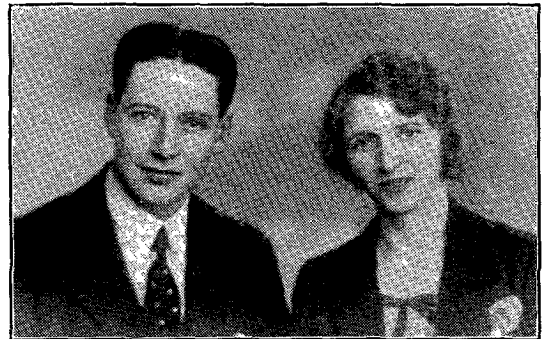
(a) The wonderfully good effects of *regulated* light baths. Many children in Kenya are wasted and anæmic subjects who, if seen in London, would be ordered "artificial light baths" immediately. These sort of children should be exposed to the sun far more, but not in the heat of the day, i.e., between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. The cholesterol of the tissues is activated and the vitamins produced. The calcium and phosphorus contents of the blood are also increased, with, for example, good effects on rickets.

(b) They cure lupus vulgaris and greatly benefit the other forms of surgical tuberculosis (joints and skin).

(c) They increase the normal bactericidal action of the blood.

The Heat Rays. These, on the other hand, do the mischief. As soon as the temperature of the atmosphere is at or above that of the skin thirty-five fluid ounces of sweat must be evaporated from the skin per hour. This sweating regulates the temperature of the body. A person can remain fifteen

New Recruits for



Pastor and Mrs. M. Murdoch, appointees for East Africa.



Nurse connecti

n East Africa
 , B.S., LOND.

minutes in an oven 240 to 260 deg. Fahr. (where beef-steaks are being cooked) and still remain normal temperature because of the mechanism of sweating. Longer exposure would cause failure of the sweating mechanism with fatal results. Many of the untoward effects attributed to the sun are due to the too rapid loss of water from the system. These could be avoided if the individual were in a position to drink enough. Salt ($\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ oz.) is also lost under conditions of profuse sweating.

The danger of hyperthermia depends upon a combination of high atmospheric temperature with a high degree of humidity. The influence of movement of air is of great importance in cooling the body by increased evaporation.

Now what do we learn from all this?

(a) Work should be avoided in tropical heat during the middle of the day. This time should be devoted to some occupation indoors, e.g., study, books, etc.

(b) The clothing suitable for the tropics is indicated. Sir C. J. Martin, F.R.S. says: "The obstacle to

work in hot climates is, for the European, as much a social as a physiological one. It is clothing. The white man distressfully labours in a hyperthermic condition, straining his heart to work a refrigerating plant which he has rendered inefficient because his sense of dignity forbids him to expose his skin."

Rules in selecting suitable clothing:

- (a) Must have reflective power (white or light colour).
- (b) Have little absorptive power.
- (c) Allow little penetration of sun's heat rays.
- (d) Permit good ventilation.

Clothes should not permit sweating in a resting subject even when the temperature is 80 deg. Fahr.

Clothes for a man. Loose shirt wide open at the neck, short, wide sleeves, and wide "shorts." Slits under the arms would increase the ventilation. Material to be like khaki or Aertex. On safaris that are long one may wear the shirt outside the trousers or shorts.

Clothes for women. The modern costume of women meets most of the desiderata.

2. *Headgear.* One should protect the head, neck, and back with a well-ventilated cork helmet of a light colour, and also a spine-pad. Not because of the actinic rays but because of the heat rays.

3. *Housing.* One should choose a site for a house on an elevated breezy spot, some distance from swampy ground and from native villages. The house should have a double roof and the rooms should be long and narrow rather than too wide. The former are more easily ventilated. Where the walls are thin have everything open. In

houses that have thick walls and large rooms, great coolness is obtained by shutting up a room from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. The Arabs do this.

4. *Food.* N i t r o -

genous food produces calories as well as carbohydrate food. A heavy meat meal, however, lessens efficiency and increases the dangers of a hot climate. If the conditions of the environment impede the loss of heat, or if work is so great that the body is in danger of over-heating, carbohydrates are a better source of energy than proteins.

Fresh, nutritious, and appetizing food is essential for one's good health and maintenance of resistance against disease, e.g., malaria.

Every mission station should possess sufficient fruit trees and the missionary in charge should endeavour to do his best to produce fresh fruit on his station.

5. *Rest.* A newcomer to the tropics does not feel the heat to be excessive. He is full of energy for work. He should remember the motto, "Moderation in all things," which is the motto for a tropical life. If he disregards this motto, toward the end of his tour he will find that his energy has outrun his common sense.

The women folk especially should invariably, during the hot time of the day, take time for regular rest on the back. Those who have had the common sense to carry this out have expressed their profound endorsement of its value.

6. *Sleep.* It is essential that proper sleep be obtained at night. To this end it is wise to invest in a comfortably sprung bed and mattress, e.g., Staples or Vi-sprung. On these one gets the relaxation of muscles that is so conducive to sleep. Don't go to bed with a loaded stomach. Cultivate regular habits and hours in going to bed. Protect the body during sleep. During the early hours of the morning the temperature drops and the winds spring up. It is then that one can easily become chilled. This is applicable specially to children.

TROPICAL DISEASES

1. *Malaria.* All have heard of malaria and its victims. Most newcomers arrive with some idea of the precautions that are usually adopted for its prevention. Many of us, however, lose our fear of malaria and become careless and thoughtless in carrying out the recognized precautions.

the Mission Field



Brother and Sister H. Hansen, who recently left for Ethiopia.



m, who is medical ia.

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							14									
Baltic Union	1	114	...	...	...	5,258	59	54	141	5,562	3,832	\$ 8,808.20	0.13	1,793.99	.....
British "	2	76	101	18	15	5,086	101	73	145	5,186	4,103	\$ 30,724.20	0.47	5,628.78	.....
E.Nordic "	3	94	223	45	20	4,637	69	89	168	4,017	3,139	\$ 11,764.80	0.20	2,774.27	.....
Polish "	4	148	79	39	6	3,105	54	34	154	3,417	2,389	\$ 3,304.00	0.08	876.08	.....
W.Nordic "	5	129	87	17	25	6,491	53	69	172	5,654	4,202	\$ 21,723.20	0.26	4,646.49	9.41	
Union Tls. 3rd Qtr. 1934	561	531	135	77	314	24,577	350	319	780	23,836	17,665	\$ 76,324.40	0.24	15,719.61	9.41	
E. Afr'n Union Miss.	6	32	19	117	4	-187	3,200	25	...	144	7,500	8,286	\$ 803.60	0.02	609.83
Ethiopian	7	7	12	...	...	327	15	...	12	370	378	\$ 564.70	0.14	163.61	.....
Gold Coast "	8	6	1	30	7	556	3	...	41	2,071	1,389	\$ 379.90	0.05	160.06	.....
Nigerian "	9	4	30	1	2	31	1,389	16	...	91	6,794	5,974	\$ 584.60	0.03	266.92
Sierra Leone "	10	6	47	47	485	6	...	23	1,090	989	\$ 296.10	0.05	100.35
Upper Nile "	11	3	5	3	134	4	...	17	302	231	\$ 123.00	0.07	59.28
French Equ'a. Misn.	12	6	2	...	1	19	33	\$ 61.90	0.79	18.87
Mis's Tls. 2nd Qtr 1934	58	114	151	13	128	6,097	71	...	329	18,146	17,280	\$ 2,813.80	0.03	1,378.92	.....
Grand Tls. 3rd Qtr. 1934	619	645	287	90	186	30,674	421	319	1,109	41,982	34,945	\$ 79,138.20	0.20	17,098.53	9.41	

Precautions. Personal measures.

(a) *Mosquito boots.* Black kid or brown sheep-skin. Reaching to the knees for men and to well above the knees for women.

(b) *Mosquito net.* This should be let down and tucked under the mattress before sunset. The lower part of the nets should be made of calico (double layer), so as to protect from mosquito bites. This precaution applies especially to children's mosquito nets.

(c) Rub on exposed parts of the body some mosquito repellent, e.g., oil of lavender.

(d) When children take their last meal keep their lower limbs wrapped up

Precautions about compound.

(a) Build house away from native huts. Native children are the reservoir of malaria.

(b) Protect house with mosquito gauze.

(c) Prevent mosquitoes breeding about the house and compound. Do not have cans lying around, broken bottles, stumps of paw-paw trees, etc.

(d) Keep bush away from the house.

2. *Enteric group of diseases.* Boil all water for drinking and keep water jar covered from dust and flies. If a filter is used for filtering drinking water scrub and boil the candles at least weekly.

Scald all milk (restore vitamins in diet with fruit, etc.) Scald tomatoes and wash other fruit in

permanganate water. Soak salads in permanganate water and only use salads from reliable sources.

Prevent flies from breeding by:

(a) Burning kitchen refuse daily or spread it over the ground to the depth of 1 in. to 1½ in. When dry burn.

Prevent flies from fouling food.

3. *Hygiene of compound.* Besides keeping it free from weeds, brush, and hiding places for rats it is essential to have an efficient latrine (deep pit or Elsan closet).

CHILDREN IN MISSION FIELDS

This is a huge problem and depends so much on the district where the children are. In Kenya one can get the hot and steamy coast, up to 1,500 feet; the dry and semi-arid middle zone 1,500 to 4,000 feet; and the highlands, over 4,000 feet. Fortunate are the children whose lot is cast in this latter zone.

Children's diet should be liberal and should consist of an abundance of milk, fruit, vegetables, and eggs. Potatoes are very valuable. Whole wheat as bread or Granose, Force, etc., are much preferable to oatmeal porridge. Sugar, in the form of honey and barley sugar, is most useful and necessary. Calcium added to the diet is necessary in some districts. Bemax is always useful in adding the natural vitamin B to diets of both young and old. It promotes good health to all and is to be recommended.

THE PERSONAL EQUATION

It is a fact that an individual, interested in his work, who has a will to work even amid hardships and disappointments, and is content in body, soul, and spirit, enjoys better health and forms a smaller proportion of missionaries returned to the homeland than those who do not get adjusted to new conditions in the mission field. These individuals seem to fit in and adjust themselves to new and trying conditions easily. They keep ever before them their objective, "Service for others."



Among the Gallas

(Continued from page 3.)

be able to answer them and send to these benighted multitudes the glad tidings of salvation. From a human point of view the accomplishment of this immense task may look impossible. God, however, is not dependent upon human skill and devices alone. Trusting in Him to accomplish that which for us is impossible, we do not permit difficulties and obstacles to discourage us. We look forward to the day when God shall gather in His kingdom a flock of faithful ones, some of whom we trust will have been gathered out from among the Gallas.



"THERE'S life alone in duty done; and rest alone in striving."

for Quarter Ended September 30, 1934

Harvest Ingathering	Annual Offering	Miscellaneous Offerings	Week of Sacrifice	Young People's Offerings	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	
5,187.25	0.14	.....	1,171.05	.....	28.69	8,181.12	0.12	92.9	140.57	930.51	4,952.81	1
24,347.34	.....	18.35	2,566.36	139.68	50.16	32,750.67	0.50	106.6	.....	4,368.98	21,146.34	2
12,639.77	.....	18.73	36.91	.....	122.34	15,592.02	0.27	132.5	570.48	945.52	14,611.16	3
1,774.45	1.25	2.02	93.81	30.12	764.67	3,542.40	0.09	107.2	15.20	121.98	853.52	4
11,696.29	.....	.....	222.59	23.60	400.70	16,999.08	0.20	78.3	217.07	1,907.84	22,967.77	5
55,645.10	1.39	39.10	4,090.72	193.40	1,366.56	77,065.29	0.24	101.0	943.32	8,294.83	64,531.60	.....
60.04	.....	.....	483.90	.....	18.91	1,172.68	0.03	145.9	.....	.....	85.35	6
.....	.....	4.14	.....	.....	28.71	196.46	0.05	34.8	.....	.....	.....	7
6.72	.....	.....	144.27	.....	2.23	313.28	0.04	82.5	.....	.....	151.82	8
4.00	4.48	.....	.....	.....	69.56	344.96	0.02	59.0	.....	.....	483.15	9
85.71	.....	.....	115.16	.....	.....	301.22	0.05	101.7	.....	.....	.....	10
203.14	.....	.....	71.33	.....	0.18	333.93	0.19	271.5	.....	.....	84.50	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.00	25.87	0.33	41.8	.....	.....	.....	12
359.61	4.48	4.14	814.65	.....	126.59	2,688.40	0.03	95.5	.....	.....	804.82	.....
55,004.71	5.97	43.24	4,905.33	193.40	1,493.15	73,753.63	0.20	100.8	943.32	8,294.83	65,336.42	.....

On the Gold Coast

BY J. CLIFFORD

THE Gold Coast Mission includes the territories of the English colony of the Gold Coast, the French colonies of Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Togoland, and Upper Volta; but at present active work is carried on in the Gold Coast only.

Taking a general survey of this part of the field we find that the message has now gained a foothold in four language areas: the Fanti, Nzima, Ashanti, and Brong.

The truth we love first entered the country of the Nzima people in the south-west corner of the Colony in 1910, and since that time the church at Kikam, with a few isolated members, have done their best to keep the light shining. Early this year they carried the message to an adjacent town of the Ashanti tribe and six accepted the truth. We hope that these new converts may prove to be the nucleus of our first church among this people.

Our work among the Fantis is the oldest we have in West Africa. Often it has seemed to make but little progress, but we are now cheered to see evidences of new life in this region. There is a spirit of inquiry among the people such as has not been seen before. Our laymembers are stirred to preach the Word and souls are be-

ing converted. It was from Apam in this district that in 1893 the Macedonian call was first sent from West Africa, but when the message was brought to them the people made little response. Now the indifference has gone, and chiefs and people are waiting to hear us. On our last visit our lone African evangelist took us in one day to six towns where the people were interested, and there were others which time would not permit us to reach. At one town, Dukwa, we called unexpectedly, and found the chief and his elders in council. Upon our being introduced, the chief said, "My elders have come here to-day that we may consider the meaning of the hard times through which the world is passing, and now you have called, it may be that you have a message that will explain these things; if you have we shall be glad to hear it." We need more workers of experience in this part to reap the waiting harvest.

The Brong tribe was entered four years ago by a young man trained in one of our day-schools. There are now more than sixty converts among these people as the result of his work, although that part is a veritable stronghold of heathenism.

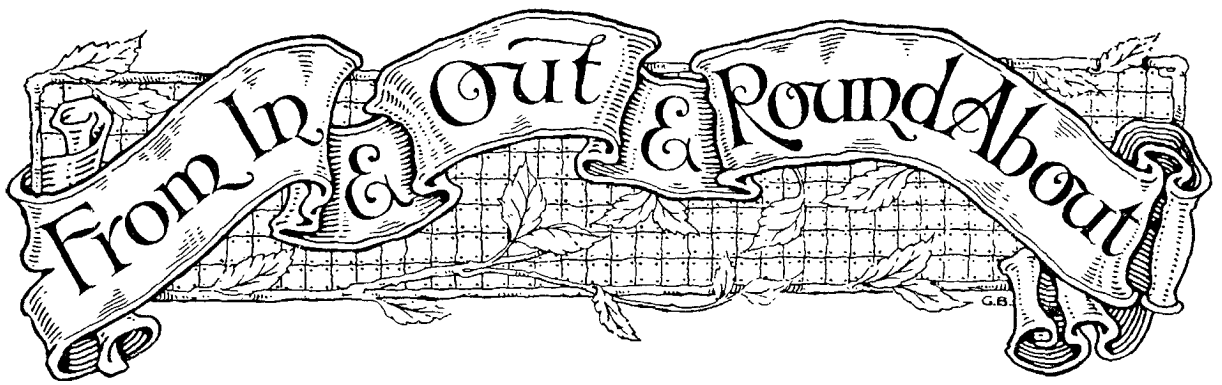
Of the 1,840 Sabbath-school

members in this field over 1,600 are found in Ashanti, where all the European and most of the African workers have been located since 1914. It is encouraging to find strong churches or companies in many of the Ashanti towns, and we believe that had the same efforts been expended in other portions of the field, similar results would be seen. The south-east portion of the Gold Coast is our thickly populated area, containing nearly half the population of the Colony, but apart from passing visits, nothing has been done to give the message there. We are glad that plans are on foot to take up evangelistic work in that part. As soon as the means can be provided we plan to establish our proposed Bible Training School there, so that a strong work may be built up in that important field.

The large cities are waiting for the message. Especially is this true of the capital city, Accra, where a chief has promised to give us land for a church if we will only start work. An evangelist of experience is greatly needed to work this place and to help train some of our African workers in successful methods of city work. Many calls also come to us for a doctor; the people appreciate our principles of medical work.

Financially the believers here are endeavouring to share with our home churches the burden of giving the message to this field.

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THE Winter Council of the Northern European Division convenes in Posen, Poland, December 12th to 18th, a report of which we hope to publish in a later issue of the SURVEY.

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PASTOR TOPPENBERG informs us that the Upper Nile Union Mission has now a cable and telegraph address. This is: Advent, Kampala.

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SPECIMENS of the firstfruits from the modest printing plant now installed in Liberia have been received at the head-quarters office. Tracts, pamphlets, and leaflets, etc., are therefore now being published in the Bassa as well as the English language in that field. Thus a new language is added to those in which we are now working in our great Northern European Division territory.

* * *

MISS M. WHARRIE, secretary-treasurer of the Nigerian Union Mission, gives an encouraging report concerning the activities of the young people at the school in Ibadan. She writes:

"The young people here at the school are going out every other Sabbath, preaching in the villages around. One band reports having preached three times one Sabbath on the subject of creation. They visited four villages and were received at three of them and were asked by these three to come again. We are hoping that this organized attack by the young people will result in the message being heard by the outlying districts."

Further cheering news is that forty-five new converts were recently baptized in the Elele District where Brother A. C. Vine is labouring.

WE are glad to introduce to the SURVEY family more of our foreign mission recruits, photographs of which appear elsewhere in this issue.

Brother H. Hansen, formerly principal of our Norwegian School, and now appointed to take charge of our training school in Addis Abeba, Ethiopia, together with his wife, left for their new field of labour in the late summer.

Nurse M. Halvorsen, of the Skodsborg Sanitarium, responded to a call for service in Ethiopia, where she will connect with our medical missionary work there.

Pastor M. and Mrs. Murdoch have laid down their work in Wales, where Pastor Murdoch laboured successfully as an evangelist, to enter mission service in East Africa.

Let us remember these missionaries as they leave the homeland and turn their faces toward an unknown land, upholding their hands in prayer.

* * *

It is with grief in our hearts that we have to announce the sudden death of Pastor Guy Dail, who passed away in Berlin, Germany, on Monday, November 12th. Brother Dail has laboured in various parts of Europe for a large number of years, and has been connected with the Central European Division since 1928. Our hearts go out in deep sympathy for Sister Dail who is left to mourn, along with her two sons, both of whom are in California.

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Though the depression is acute, the records show that in 1933 a total of £764 was raised in tithes and offerings and other receipts

from African sources toward the £934 required to support the African teachers and evangelists.

We are interested in the progress of the literature work. Nearly £150 worth of English literature was sold in the field last year. Now the first small book is being printed in the Twi language for sale among the Ashanti and some of the coast peoples. We hope that this will give a great impetus to our literature work and so prepare the way for the evangelists.

But these items only cover a small portion of the large field allotted to this Union Mission. The northern territories of the Gold Coast, and the large French colonies on each side of us, are as yet untouched. Two or three of our members go over to the Ivory Coast for business and let their light shine, but there are difficulties in the way of their doing aggressive work, though the language in some cases is common to the natives of both fields. We hope and pray that some good French workers may give themselves to lead out in these large French colonies.

The field is great. We pray for more workers. Especially are well-trained African evangelists, teachers, and colporteurs required to give the message to their own people. Our most pressing need is a Bible Training School to train such men. We ask your help and your prayers for the progress of the work in this field.

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