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May, 1935

## Good the Worst Enemy of Best

BY L. H. CHRISTIAN

THIS well-known saying teaches us to-day a timely and important lesson. It points out what, just now, may be our most deadly spiritual peril. The idea is that when a man feels fairly prosperous he often is in great danger of becoming self-satisfied instead of seeking for still larger success. This very complacent feeling that things are good hinder him in planning for something better.

This principle is indeed vital in our religious experience. There are perhaps few things that weaken us more spiritually than a cosy sense of carnal contentment. We know we have the truth, we rejoice in the progress of the message, and so we settle down and take things a bit easy. In our spiritual struggles we give up too soon. We are willing to live on a lower plane when God calls us to higher ground. Every one of us, and above all in these critical, unusual times, needs to be stirred anew to seek God for greater blessings.

This principle, too, is very important in our conference and mission work. When we look back over the past we cannot but say that God has done great things for us in this Division. The work has advanced in every line. For this we should be grateful. Yet how much more might we not have accomplished, how different might not things be in every conference, in every institution, and in every church, had we sought God more earnestly and refused to feel satisfied with small results.

But we are thinking of this proverb especially with reference to our annual conferences. These meetings come during May and June. We print in this issue the list of these gatherings. Please look this list through, cut it out, and pin it over your desk. Pray daily that God may in great power visit these "Holy Conventions."

Last year we had excellent meetings. Usually our people said, "We have never attended such good meetings before." God did bless, but He has far larger gifts in store for us in 1935. And we need a new infilling of power. The progress of our mission cause, the spiritual growth of our workers, the welfare of the work in every way depends much on the annual conferences.

We think it is a great pity and loss that these conferences are not better attended. While the attendance last year was good, yet in every field, as we know for a fact, there were from 100 to over 1,000 members who did not come to the meetings. The number of young people present was far below what it should have been. We know that it is not possible for all our members to come, but we believe that twice as many Adventists during 1935 could attend the meetings as a year ago. If they tried, and if we planned with them and encouraged them, they would come. But not only should the attendance

be larger, we should have a deeper spirituality in our meetings, better Bible studies, and more inspiring mission talks. We expect too few people from the churches and we accept too small blessings from God. This year we should look for a real spiritual feast, a great pentecostal outpouring of the Holy Spirit.

The success of a conference session also depends on good planning by the conference president and his committee. In this respect we have felt serious lapses in some conferences the past two years. A well-thought-out daily programme, not too crowded, should be planned in good time before the meetings open. The success of the meetings, however, depends yet more upon the spiritual experience and the earnest work of the conference labourers. The president alone, and the visiting brethren alone, cannot bring all of God's blessing to the meetings. Every Bible-worker, every preacher, the teachers from our schools, and other church leaders should take earnest part in our meetings. The most important phase of any Conference is the personal work done between the public meetings. We request our conference presidents and other leaders this year to plan for much personal work. Our brethren and sisters need help and encouragement. Instruction should be given in small private interviews. Let us definitely pray and plan for the best annual conferences as God measures the best.

## The Advent Movement in Sweden and Finland

BY G. A. LINDSAY

THE Advent movement is making steady progress in Sweden and Finland, the territory constituting the East Nordic Union. The church membership has been more than doubled in the past twelve years, or since the end of 1922, so that at the close of 1934 it stood at 4,600.

While we are by no means satisfied with past achievement, our goal being much higher, we feel greatly encouraged at the annual reports of both conferences and institutions in our field. They convince us that God has had His hand on the work and blessed our feeble efforts.

Naturally, our chief object and interest is to evangelize. Notwithstanding the much reduced income to the conferences during the past two years, due to the economic crisis that has swept through the world, we have not allowed our work of evangelism to suffer unduly, though it has been necessary to effect a saving on other activities. Nevertheless we have had to be very careful and guard our finances very closely, making sure that money invested was in efforts that would yield the best harvest.

During 1934 we baptized 469 souls, which figure was a little below that of the previous year. This was due to the fact that most of our evangelists were then in new fields, whereas in the year 1934, with but few exceptions, all were working a second or third year in the same place, thus establishing more firmly in the truth those who had been brought in during previous years.

This winter twenty-eight workers are leading out in public evangelism. Some of these evangelists are running two or even three efforts, which means that they are holding four to six public meetings each week. Among these evangelists are numbered the four conference presidents, who, along with their administrative responsibilities, are each running a strong city effort. Only ten of the evangelists

are assisted by Bible-workers.

We greatly regret that we are so limited in both means and workers at such a time as this when the fields are white unto harvest. Everywhere here in these northern countries we find an unusual interest in the things of God; people are earnestly searching after truth and indeed hungering for the Word of God.

I will relate just one experience here.

Recently, in company with Brother A. Blomberg, departmental secretary of the Finnish Conference, it was my privilege to visit our believers in a little town in Eastern Finland not far from the Russian border. As some of the young people and members of the church lived in the country some distance away, it had been arranged to hold a week-night meeting in one of their homes. About a hundred people attended that meeting and after I had spoken for about an hour and a quarter, Brother Blomberg interpreting into Finnish, we were about to close the meeting when someone in the room called out, "We want to hear a sermon from the interpreter, too"—with the result that another service lasting forty-five minutes followed.

At the close of the meeting our friends, whose guests we were, announced that we would conduct a short service the following morning at 9 o'clock and invited all who could to attend. To our surprise a large number came, and in order to avoid too much interpreting we arranged that Brother Blomberg should speak at this hour. When he had finished his address and the closing hymn had been sung, the people sat down again and said, "We want the other man to preach, too." So again another meeting followed.

The Advent movement has brought about real strong revivals in several places in Finland. It is very remarkable that in two places where the Pentecostals, concerned

about their decreasing numbers were praying for a revival, the Adventists came along and caused a real awakening in spiritual things, as the result of which, by the grace of God, we expect a good harvest of souls this spring.

Comparing the tithes and offerings of the past year with those of 1933, there is also reason for encouragement. We find a gain of about Kr.5,000 in each of these two items. While we realize that this is not a large amount, yet it is at least in the right direction. The gain in mission offerings was chiefly attained through the Harvest Ingathering Campaign.

Our two missionary training schools, Ekebyholm and Toivonlinna, had a total enrolment of 115. The latter school had an enrolment of forty-nine, the largest in the history of our educational work in Finland. This school opened two years ago with an enrolment of thirty-three, and prior to that, when our school work was carried on with very meagre facilities at Javastehus, the enrolment was never more than twenty to twenty-five.

The Harvest Ingathering Campaign has always been a great event with the Swedish School, and last year's campaign exceeded all others. Ten per cent of the goal of the two local conferences in Sweden was acquired by that institution.

In 1933 the colporteur work suffered considerably, but we are glad to report that the results for 1934 are cheering indeed. Early in the spring we published a new subscription book in both the Swedish and Finnish languages. This book, *Sowing and Reaping, or, A World in Expectancy*, by L. H. Christian, has met with good success. In Sweden our colporteurs disposed of 8,000 copies in five months, and at the end of eight months the first edition of 11,000 was practically exhausted, making it necessary to print a further edition of the same number. The same is true in Finland.

Adventist literature has been faithfully scattered abroad in the territory of the East Nordic Union. A few months ago, one of the daily papers in Stockholm made investigation in 160 towns

and villages with a view to finding out the class of literature people read most. It was discovered that religious literature held second place, while classical literature came first. The investigator concluded his report with the following noteworthy remarks:

"It is surprising how much Adventist literature we find in the homes of the people in every part of the country. It is very evident that those believers are very

energetic in circulating their literature, and this is chiefly done through the colporteur."

Our great desire is that the means employed for scattering the truth for this time may be abundantly blessed in these northern lands, that many souls may yet be won to Christ and prepared for His everlasting kingdom so nigh at hand. We invite the SURVEY family to unite with us in prayer that this may be so.

## *The North England Conference*

BY O. M. DORLAND

As one travels through the territory of this conference, with its teeming population of 18,000,000 souls, it is overwhelming to think of the task of warning this great mass of humanity located in the large industrial centres of northern England. Our entire force, including office workers, numbers twenty-eight. Our membership of 1,700 is scattered in fifty-four churches and companies. As we look at our facilities and the greatness of the task before us, we feel like saying with the disciples when they saw the five loaves and two small fishes at the feeding of the five thousand, "What are these among so many?" Yet we are not discouraged, for we are invited to look to the power of God. He has promised that "He will finish the work, and cut it short in righteousness: because a short work will the Lord make upon the earth."

We have had many things to encourage us during 1934, and there has been a manifest working of the Spirit of God in a number of our churches. We are indeed thankful for the spirit of confidence and the victories gained. Mountains and hills have been made low. Crooked places have been made straight, and rough places smooth. We do thank the Lord for these decided victories in the life of our churches and people.

One hundred and sixteen were baptized and received into the church by vote during the year. With increased facilities we are hoping that 1935 will show a much larger increase in the number of souls won to the Lord. A number

of evangelistic campaigns have been launched in many of our larger cities. One worker reports eight hundred present at his first meeting. This is in a city with a population of over 800,000.

## *Newbold College*

BY W. G. MURDOCH

THE success or failure of a school is not judged by the number of students enrolled, nor by the prosperity attending its industries, but by the spirit which is found among the teachers and students. This year at Newbold a splendid spirit has pervaded the entire school. The students have shown a marked advance in every way as they have come under the influence of this home of learning.

The enrolment has been much larger than was anticipated and not only have the dormitories been filled to capacity, but several of the young men have had to be accommodated in one of the cottages near to the main building.

The two special Weeks of Prayer will be long remembered by all who were privileged to attend. The Lord gave to us the spirit of supplication, and many were the requests for special prayer that we presented to Him. We have had prayer bands meet each Wednesday at the time of the chapel hour and at our Friday evening testimony meetings many have testified to the blessings that have been received from communion with God in these quiet hours.

The British people are conservative and much must be expended on advertising in order to get an audience. Good halls too, when available, are expensive. In some of these cities it is impossible to obtain a good hall, and as cinemas are open Sundays as well as during the week, these also are not available.

We have been greatly encouraged by the labours of our colporteurs. The gain in big book sales as well as in smaller literature has so increased that we were able to show well over £1,000 gain for the year, £600 of this being due to the large subscription books.

We face the future with courage and trust that as a result of the faithful labours of our workers and members we shall see greater increases in the future than in the past.

During the Harvest Ingathering Campaign we collected over £3 per capita. Several of the students received large sums as they solicited from door to door. Last Sunday we had our Big Week campaign and were successful in selling over £60 worth of literature.

Our industries have been making good progress. The farm has had the best year in its history and about fifteen young men have received part-time employment in this department, while ten others have worked in the garden. Our infant industry is the leathercraft, and while this is its first year, yet ten young people have been assisted through school by the work which it has afforded. We have had little difficulty in selling the product of this department, which speaks well for the efficiency of the young people. One large London firm gave a one-hundred-pound order for our leather bags and this has been satisfactorily filled. Several other firms have given repeat orders and we believe that there is hope of employing a larger number of our young people at this work next year.

Another outstanding feature of this school year has been the large number of students who have come from the other countries in the Division, and we have been surprised at the rapid progress they have made in obtaining a knowledge of the English tongue. What an asset it is to our workers to be able to read the vast amount of denominational literature that is published in this language!

Already many inquiries are coming in from other lands from young people desiring to attend our summer session. School will open on May 22nd and will continue until July 30th. During these weeks

instruction will be given in the English language and literature, and we are hoping that a large number of our young people in this Division will plan to attend this special course.

In a few weeks from now our school will be closing. We have a large graduating class of consecrated young men and women who have been trained to take this message to those who know it not. There are also about forty of our students who will enter the colporteur work this summer, and we pray that the Lord will grant them success as they go out with our truth-filled literature.

## The School in Ekebyholm

BY G. E. NORD

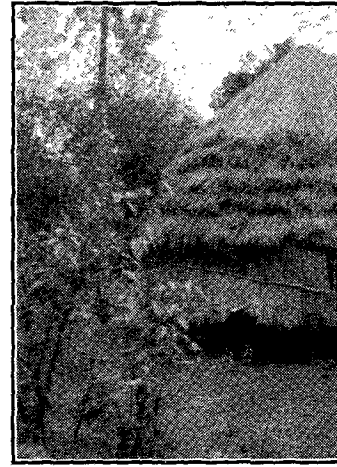
DURING the school year 1933-34 we began with fifty students but soon had sixty-two. Of these sixty-two last year fifty-one went out into the colporteur work or were employed in our health institution during the summer. Eleven of the students each earned a scholarship, or most of it. Six of the students worked enough at the school to pay for their expenses, and fifteen a large share of their expenses. The school paid out last year Kr.14,000 to the students for work. We began two small industries—one a leather factory and the other a tailor shop. In these, seven young people worked and paid their way through school.

We are now in the midst of another very good year for the school. Our enrolment is a little larger than a year ago, and there is an excellent spirit among the students. The Week of Prayer brought us a very great blessing. Our students last autumn took part in the Harvest Ingathering with much joy and courage, as well as in other mission and welfare endeavours. The Harvest Ingathering for the school brought in Kr.5,000 or \$1,200. When we moved the school to Ekebyholm two years ago, we organized a church with twenty-nine members. During 1934 the membership increased to fifty-two. Since the organization of this church it has

paid in tithe and offerings to the conference Kr.28,000. Since the Week of Prayer we have had special Bible studies each week for the few students who have not yet been baptized. We have every reason to be grateful to God for this good school year. The educational work as well as the health work here at Ekebyholm is prospering, and the work is going forward nicely. We are doing our very best to get our debts paid and in this, too, we are of good courage. The farm is a great help to us, and our herd of cattle, which includes sixty milch cows, is a real income.

It has been a great loss to the school that we have had to release Brother Colson for work in the Division. His labours as teacher and his practical grip of the work were most valuable. While we feel this loss keenly we are happy to bid Brother Engström welcome as he takes at least a good share of the work carried by Brother Colson. Brother Linde, who has been attending the University in Upsala, is also coming in as one of our teachers this next year.

We are grateful to God for His guidance and help. We also wish to express our appreciation to all our fellow-believers and especially to the school board for their kind, practical interest in the work of the school.



G. Oigo, our native evangelist, lack of other accommodation

## Developments

BY W.

IN Central Kenya there are two large tribes, the Wakikuyu and the Wakamba. Last year a property was bought on the edge of the Wakikuyu Reserve and already a good beginning has been made along evangelical, medical, and educational lines.

This year we have pushed out farther into the Kikuyu country and already there has been a good response. We are especially pleased with the start we have been able to make among the Wakamba, about eighty miles from our headquarters. A few months ago we sent an African evangelist out to this large country. He was of a tribe different from the Wakamba, and for several days was taken to be a Government agent sent secretly to spy out the land and find out what was going on in the native villages. At some places he was received, while at other places he was given neither food nor shelter. Subsequently I visited this country and saw the places where the evangelist slept. Once it was on the roadside, another time in a filthy chicken house, while at other times he slept in the natives' grain baskets. Some of these were no more than four feet in diameter. Many times he slept without food in his stomach.

Readers will see that pioneering is hard and tough work for the

## Toivonlinna Mission School

BY ARNE RINTALA



in basket in which he slept for  
mining work in Central Kenya.

### Central Kenya

FRONG

African evangelist. It means days of lonely toil, his family being left by themselves, miles away, for a month or more at a time. He cannot build, for until the confidence of the natives has been won (and this is very slow) they will not allow one square foot of land to pass into the hands of a native of another tribe, even as a temporary measure. He must endure hardship and privation for several months at least.

On my last visit I had the privilege of gathering with a small crowd of influential Wakamba, and it was evident that the evangelist had won his way into the hearts of a number of Wakamba. They are anxious for him to remain with them and I left them agreeing to consider a place where he could build his house and commence work. They took me to the top of a high hill, where I saw miles and miles of wonderful country, yet, I was told, hardly a soul in that vast region had heard the name of Jesus. I had a vision of something more than land before me; I saw many Wakamba converted to Christ. As I thought of the consecrated life and enthusiastic character of our evangelist there, I felt this would be possible. Through the blessing of God we hope for a good harvest from his work among this tribe.

THE present school year has been one of special blessing. The Lord has been present in our school and the work has gone forward from day to day in a very encouraging manner. Our school year lasts seven months, beginning October 1st and ending April 30th. In the past we have had only a three-years' course, but now we have arranged for a four-year curriculum. It is a joy to state that even though it is the first year for the four-years' course, this class has twenty students. At the beginning of the year we had an enrolment of forty-eight. Because of illness some left, but forty-six are staying clear through the year. Thirty of these are churchmembers, and the other sixteen we hope will soon be baptized.

It is encouraging to notice the class of students as to education which come to our school. Eighteen of them have come from some advanced schools in Finland, and one of them has the students' examination, which is the complete entrance examination for the University. The number of students that come to us from the advanced schools in Finland has increased from year to year.

The spiritual experience of our students through the year thus far has been very cheering. We have been able to carry on our work without any disciplinary difficulties, and both the spiritual and practical results of the school work have made us very happy. We rejoice in the prayer life experienced by the school family. The daily religious service and other prayer meetings are greatly prized by all the students. They have come to think of prayer as an important part of education. The young people's meetings, both senior and junior, have been helpful and we have also carried on a series of lectures for those not of our faith. Some of these meetings in the neighbourhood have been conducted by the students, and the practice that has thus come to them has not been in vain. It is a joy for the teachers to see how well

the students do in these meetings.

Our school is not only a haven of peace, but often a real spiritual battle ground. One instance will make plain what I mean. Some time ago I talked with a rather lively young man. I encouraged him to do better. In reply he said, "I would like to make that change, but I find I have no power in myself." Hitherto he had shown no religious interest whatever. But the spirit of prayer in the school had influenced him. I asked him then, "Do you not pray when you are alone"? With tears in his eyes the young man told me that he had recently felt much impressed to seek God earnestly for grace to become thoroughly converted. I, too, felt greatly encouraged as I saw the victory that came into this young man's life. Our schools mean much to this Advent cause.

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EVERY week we receive from Brother A. Warren, manager of The Stanborough Press, one of the most practical, cheering literature letters we ever read. In one of his recent letters he writes:

"If you had come into the packing room at the Press a few weeks ago you would have been greatly impressed with the big piles of *Present Truth* and tracts for the 1935 campaign.

"That huge pile of the *Present Truth* Christian Home Number—forty-five thousand copies—a ton and a half of paper—has now all disappeared. And with it have gone almost three hundred thousand tracts—probably the largest number ever sent out from the Press in one month."

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THE *South American Bulletin* reports that Brother M. Guadjin has come to Central Argentine to do evangelistic work among the German people of Entre Rios. He arrived with his family early last December and at once became actively engaged.

## The Ethiopian Girls' School

BY MAE MATTHEWS

DURING the year 1934 the enrolment in our boarding school was a little less than the previous year, but as our budget was less we could not care for more than twenty girls. The total enrolment was twenty-six with an average for the year of 18.5 and an average attendance of 17.85. The school year included 252 days with 175 teaching days.

Four thalers a month was the tuition charged and we collected 499.25 thalers for the year. We had four girls who did not pay, three of whom are orphans and have no source of support. The fourth is now taking nurses' training at the hospital, and she will pay her school debt this year.

The personnel of the school is quite varied as to ability, size, and social status. We had this past year daughters of two *djasmuches* (leading chiefs), two daughters of *fitarries*, a niece of the director of finance, as well as some from quite poor homes. All, however, eat the same food, are required to do the same kind of work, and receive the same kind of treatment in general. This is hard at first for the girls who have never done any work and who have always had servants to wait upon them, but

they learn in a short time to look after themselves.

Three native teachers were employed, and in connection with the boarding school was conducted a day school, the enrolment of which was thirty-six, with an attendance of twenty-three. The day-school pupils are very irregular in attendance and one feels that but little is accomplished with them. Grading and classifying pupils is quite difficult, for many of them are well started in some subjects while in others they know nothing, so in each class we have two or three groups.

During the year the girls made sweaters for themselves and for sale. From the sale of yarn and sweaters, we realized a gain of 100 thalers.

In checking the reports for the three years 1932-34, I find that sixty different girls have been enrolled in the boarding school, eight of whom are now nurses, one is a teacher here in the girls' school, sixteen are married, eleven are still in school, eighteen are at home, six are in other schools, and one is dead. Past experiences show us that if we are to hope for workers from our girls' school, we must get girls from our own churchmembers to train.

## A Visit to the Empress

BY MRS. G. C. BERGMAN

"WHILE you were at church, a telephone message came from the Palace for you, mistress," said Heka, the boy who was on duty at the hospital.

"A message for me? What did it say?"

"It said that someone was invited to the Palace next Tuesday."

"Someone? Who? What time? Where?" No matter how much we questioned the boy we learned nothing further, and it took several days of running to get track of the message again. Finally we learned what it was. "All of the ladies of both compounds, school and hospital, were asked to visit the Em-

press at the Little Palace at four p.m., Tuesday." We were very happy about it as such invitations are not frequent.

While the Sorensons were on their vacation at a small hotel near Addis Abeba, the Imperial family arrived. They spent a day at the hotel and asked Sorensons to dine with them in their private dining-room. We were all thrilled about it. The Empress also asked Mrs. Sorenson to call on her when she returned to Addis. So a couple of weeks ago she was invited to the Palace. There Her Majesty expressed a desire to see our hospital and visit us.

The appointed day found the whole hospital corps lined up to welcome Her Imperial Majesty. The doctors escorted her through the various buildings and she took a keen interest in everything. She spoke kindly to each patient and wished them "*Egziabeher yemaru*" (may God be merciful to you). One thing that specially attracted her was the equipment in the nurses' training-room. The doctors gave her a lecture on anatomy, making use of the manikin with removable parts, and also the charts. After that, refreshments were served at the house and a short programme given.

Now the message had come that we were to return the call—all six of us. We were all excited and happy, for who does not enjoy a visit to the Palace?

It was an excited group of women who gathered together to discuss a few questions very near to a woman's heart. The group included Mrs. Sorenson, Mrs. Ruth Nicola, Miss Esther Bergman, Miss Mae Matthews, who is in charge of the Girls' School, Miss Rasmine Hofstad from Norway, and myself. We were a happy group in anticipation of a good time.

The days slipped by and finally it was Tuesday afternoon. We all got into one car with our interpreter and soon found ourselves sitting in the lobby of the Palace with a whole half hour to wait. This was the Little Palace where several tame half-grown lions are kept in cages. Sometimes the cages are opened and the lions allowed to run loose. We all felt quite relieved when we learned that the cages were securely locked.

What a half hour in the waiting-room! I am sure none of us will ever forget it! We were all supposed to sit quietly and think of what we should say, for it is very difficult to carry on a conversation through an interpreter with a queen who sits high upon her throne. As I said, we were supposed to sit quietly and think, but that is far from what we did! Such wild suggestions as came from that dignified group. Suggestion after suggestion was cast aside. It seemed impossible to find something to say to Her Majesty.

# The Nandi

BY S. G. MAXWELL

One member of our party said that this experience gave her the same feeling as she had before a final examination! That was as far as we got when the door opened and we were ushered in to see Her Majesty. She sat on a throne at the far end of a long room. Three gilded chairs were below her on either side. We marched up single file, each one shook hands and bowed to her. Then we sat down facing each other. The fourteen-year-old Princess Sahai was also present, sitting down near us.

Greetings were exchanged and then there was a moment of awful silence. After a minute or two I told her about my recent trek to Gimbie in the western part of Abyssinia. Then Miss Bergman told her of our trip from America and of the fire that we had on board our ship in the Indian Ocean. Miss Matthews told her about her school. Mrs. Sorenson spent most of her time talking to the Princess, who we afterwards learned speaks beautiful English.

A door at the side of the room then opened and two big tables were carried in just loaded with refreshments. A little table was placed in front of each one of us. Our knives, forks, and spoons were of gold. Lovely refreshments were passed around and the service was exquisite.

As soon as we had had refreshments we asked Her Majesty for permission to leave. It was granted. We shook hands again in parting and backed out of the long room to the outside world again. We all decided that we had had a very pleasant time—one that would never be forgotten.

DR. BERGMAN writes: "During the past year we have enjoyed the patronage of many high- and middle-class Ethiopians, probably the greater percentage coming from the middle class. Several rulers and officials have had members of their families treated in our hospital. One young man, a relative of the Emperor, was operated upon, and during the operation both the Emperor and the Crown Prince were present. On several occasions the Emperor has visited us and expressed his appreciation of our work."

THE Nandi plateau is one of the most beautiful and fertile districts in East Africa. We do not know just when the present inhabitants settled there, but the early caravans of the eighties going through to Uganda lost many of their numbers to this warlike tribe. Somewhat later the Nandi found the telegraph wire on the newly-constructed Uganda railway very useful as ornaments for the female section of their community, and Government had to demarcate their tribal boundary at some distance from this source of temptation.

Formerly the Nandi roamed the country raiding weaker tribes and acquiring cattle and women. Agriculture is slowly becoming more popular but cattle lifting from European farms is still a form of life difficult to resist.

The tribe is probably twenty years behind some of the more progressive tribes in Kenya. Missions as yet cannot point to any outstanding success among them. Evangelistic work is not easy as the people live scattered over the country, there being no towns or villages.

The deity, identified with the sun, is called Asis. Prayers are offered to him on special occa-

sions, as, for instance, when a newly-built hut is dedicated. Spitting is a sign of blessing among the Nilotic peoples, hence the Nandi often spit toward the sun.

The spirits of the dead are believed to be in the under world. Earthquakes are caused by the departed moving about too noisily down below. Hornets' nests on the ground and steam jets are their peep-holes and white ants are said to issue from their cooking pots. Snakes are often considered to be the spirits of the departed and are seldom killed, especially if they enter a house, when milk is given them. Corpses are exposed so that they may be eaten by hyenas.

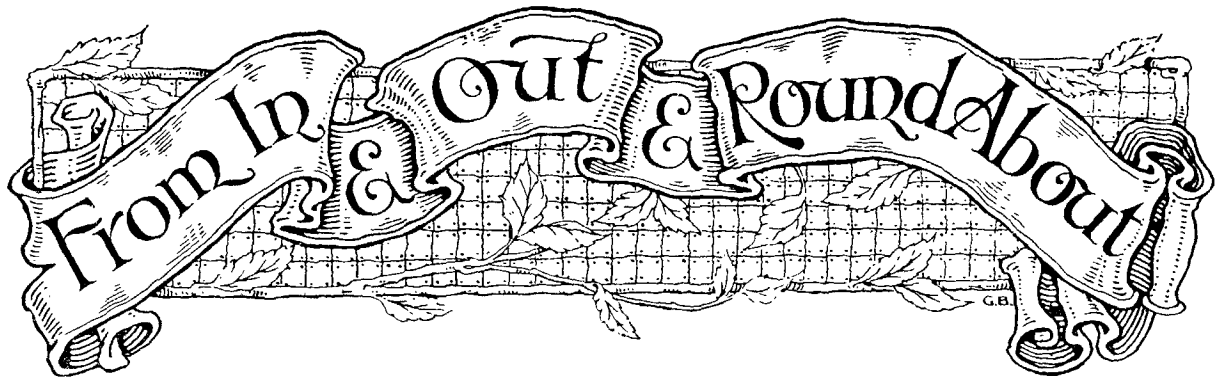
But the grace of God works among these people and we rejoice to see some seeking after higher things. Our native evangelist, Ezekiel Kimenja, is building up a Sabbath-school where some fifty attend regularly. As hardly any can read, the initial work is through the picture rolls. The eagerness displayed at seeing a new roll shows how much they are appreciated.

One of the newly-baptized members has entered the colporteur work and we are looking to another to become a teacher. The Nandi  
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## Report of Church Schools for the Year 1934

PLACE	No. Teachers	Enrollment	Building	Estimated Value of Equipment	Expense of Annual Maintenance
<b>British Union</b>					
Plymouth, North Road	2	43	.....	\$ 243.50	\$ 1,538.40
Stanboro' Park, Watford, Herts.	3	60	.....	730.50	2,069.75
Walthamstow, Grove Road	2	37	.....	487 00	1,882.75
<b>East Nordic Union</b>					
Stockholm, Tunnelgaten 25, Sweden	4	20	.....	396.30	1,456.16
<b>West Nordic Union</b>					
Aarhus, Nr. Alle 30, Denmark	2	24	.....	268.82	1,055.11
Esbjerg, Finlandsgade 28, Denmark	1	6	.....	134.41	435.48
Frederikshavn, Ahrenfeldtsgd. 3, Denmark	1	15	.....	161.29	510.75
Jerslev J., Friskolen, Denmark	1	9	.....	53.76	311.83
København, Suomisvej 5, Denmark	2	34	.....	134.41	920.31
Nårum, "Concordiavej," Denmark	2	25	.....	268.82	1,464.91
Oslo, Kingosgt 1, Norway	2	34	.....	.....	1,706.35
Vejlefjord, Højskole, Denmark	2	17	.....	268.82	268.82
Westmann Islands, Iceland	2	70	666.67	.....	666.67
<b>Totals 1934</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>\$ 666.67</b>	<b>3,147.63</b>	<b>14,007.29</b>
" 1933	25	380	\$ 888.88	3,431.61	13,509.25
" 1932	25	394	\$ 1,400.00	2,405.17	12,914.25
" 1931	26	443	\$ 1,400.00	2,900.84	14,896.90





OUR hearts have been saddened by the news of the death of one of the strong leaders of our world-wide work, Elder A. G. Daniells, which occurred at Glendale, California, March 22nd. For twenty-one years Elder Daniells served as president of the General Conference, during which time many of our believers became personally acquainted with him, learned to esteem him highly, and regard him as a real Prince in Israel. We feel that we are expressing the mind, not only of the SURVEY family, but of our whole constituency in Northern Europe, when we say how deeply we regret the great loss the cause of God has thus sustained, and extend to those who are left to mourn our sincerest sympathy.

WRITING of the Harvest In-gathering in Great Britain, Pastor F. W. Goodall passes on the following interesting items, showing how the great victory of 1934 was made possible:

"One member travelled by cycle, bus, and on foot, over 500 miles, bringing in £36. Her total for fifteen years is £560. Many did exceptionally well. One youth of fifteen collected £25; a boy of eight, over £6; a Bible-worker collected over £100; another £60; another young Missionary Volunteer collected over £100.

"It is estimated that our members made some 5,000,000 calls and received approximately 1,000,000 gifts."

\* \* \*

WE were happy to welcome back to our midst Pastor W. T. Bartlett, who returned April 9th from an extended tour to his former field of labour, East Africa. We believe his visit, his goodly counsel and help have been greatly

appreciated by the brethren in the East African Union, and that his presence and influence among the natives have been a source of real uplift, inspiration, and blessing.

\* \* \*

Two new books have recently come from The Stanborough Press. The larger, *Our Wonderful Bible*, is by Pastor A. S. Maxwell, and the smaller, *Toward the Dawn*

of *Better Times*, is written by Pastor H. W. Lowe as an addition to the shilling book series.

*Our Wonderful Bible* is something of a departure from our orthodox style of publication. It carries a profusion of choice masterpiece illustrations which can hardly be repeated in any future book. The simple grandeur of the Bible story, of God's wonderful love, of our wonderful Saviour, of wonderful salvation, etc., should make an immediate appeal to multitudes of souls who, everywhere, are perishing for lack of the knowledge and the comfort which come alone from God's gracious Word.

*Better Times* also carries an original touch, in that the author uses the background of his experience as the shifting scenery for the development of his theme. It is direct and insistent in its appeal for a relinquishment of the careful, ambitious, fretful spirit of this materialistic age, and a confident reposal of faith in God, who is, by grace, through trust and obedience, now preparing better men for better times in a better world.

### Annual Conferences 1935

#### British Union

- North Ireland ..... May 10th-12th (Belfast)
- Wales ..... " 16th-19th (Cardiff)
- South England ..... " 23rd-26th (London)
- Scotland ..... May 31st-June 2nd
- North England ..... June 6th-10th (Nottingham)

#### Baltic Union

- Lithuanian Mis'n May 30th-June 2nd (Schaulen)
- Estonian Conference June 6th-10th (Tallinn)
- Courland Conference .. 13th-16th (Liepaja)
- Livonia Conference .. 20th-24th (Riga)

#### East Nordic Union

- Swedish Conf. May 28th-June 2nd (Helsingfors, Finland)
- Finnish Conf. .... June 4th-9th (Obo, Finland)
- North Swedish Conf. .. 11th-16th (Stockholm)
- South Swedish Conf. .. 19th-24th (Gothenburg)

#### Polish Union

- East Polish Conf. ... May 23rd-26th
- North " " May 30th-June 2nd
- Silesian Conf., inclusive of Union Y.P. Congress June 6th-11th
- South Polish Conf. ... " 13th-16th
- West " " " 20th-23rd

#### West Nordic Union

- West Danish Conf. ... June 4th-9th (Aarhus)
- East Danish Conf. ... " 11th-16th (Copenhagen)
- South Norway Conf. .. 19th-23rd (Oslo)
- North Norway Conf. .. 25th-30th (Tromsø)

### The Nandi

(Continued from page 7.)

are too suspicious of the neighbouring tribes to welcome a teacher from among them, so we must work patiently to obtain workers from the Nandi themselves. Your prayers will greatly assist the progress of the Gospel among this backward people.

### The Advent Survey

Organ of  
The Northern European Division of the  
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