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Evangelism in Our Homes and Churches

By C. V. Anderson

ELDER C. H. WATSON, speaking to Missionary Volunteer leaders of North America on October 29, 1934, quoted Sister White's words to the General Conference in session:

"We want our children to believe the truth. We want them to be blessed of God. We want them to act a part in well organized plans for helping other youth, . . . honouring God in any branch of the work where they are qualified to labour."—*General Conference Bulletin*, Vol. 5, No. 2, page 24, January 29 and 30, 1893.

"The four things mentioned in the foregoing statement," said Brother Watson, "constitute the four salient objectives at which we should aim in work for our young people. First, that they shall believe the truth. Second, that they shall have the blessing of God in their lives. Third, that they shall act an organized part in helping others, especially other youth. Fourth, that they shall be properly trained for such service as shall honour God.

"Within the ranks of our children and youth there is a large and promising field for evangelism. I cannot but believe that this field can be made much more fruitful than it has yet been.

"Somehow, in our planning, it must be borne in upon us that our unconverted young people bear no fruit within the church, find no way to enter heaven, and often exert an influence that is a stone of stumbling to others. The time

has arrived for a more direct burden of responsibility for these unconverted ones to rest upon the heart of the church. Instead of their remaining at the door of the church as stones of stumbling to the feet of others, shall they not now be brought within its sacred precincts, there to become pillars of support in the temple of God, and to go no more out?"

We are spending thousands on public evangelism, and that is right. We are bending every energy to increase our mission funds that the heathen may be converted, and schools may be established for the education and salvation of youth abroad. All this is good, and cannot be neglected.

It would be a tragedy to save thousands in heathen lands and yet let thousands of our own sons and daughters be lost. The children and youth of our Seventh-Day Adventist homes present a mighty challenge to preachers, teachers, and church elders. We are years behind the times in providing for the winning and holding of our youth. Some conference leaders say there are so few young people in the churches and yet the very incomplete statistics at hand reveal an astoundingly large number. Let me give you some figures and, as you study them, surely you will realize that evangelism meets its first and greatest challenge within our own ranks. The first column gives the number of young people in each Union between the ages of six and twenty-five. The second

column the number baptized, the third the number of juniors (those under fourteen years of age). The last figures indicate the number of young people from fourteen years of age to twenty-five who are not as yet baptized.

	Total	No. Baptized	Under 14	Over 13 not bap.
W. Nordic Union	2,022	611	792	619
E. Nordic Union	1,606	381	734	491
British	1,261	488	541	232
Polish	1,374	298	750	326
Baltic	1,509	556	721	232

Notice the challenge! Practically 8,000 (and if the truth were known, we might say 12,000 at least) children and youth in our five home Unions. Now notice. Only 2,334 of them are church-members, but nearly the same number, that is 1,910, should be members of the church. The great question is, Why are they not? Here is a chance to increase our membership by practically 2,000, by winning those we most love, but for whom I fear we make the least effort.

Then there are 3,500 juniors growing up in our midst. As a Division, we are doing very little for them. Our problem is to keep the seniors, and to win the juniors. Somehow our evangelists must assist the Missionary Volunteer societies to organize for evangelism. Start a Youth for Youth movement, and find the absent young people. Youth can do it sometimes where the preacher and the parent fail.

Juniors are looking to the day when they become seniors. They

may be led anywhere by the hero of their choosing. That hero may be you.

Preachers, Bible-workers, teachers, senior young people, are asked to qualify as junior leaders by taking the Junior Progressive Course of study. They in turn can interest the juniors when they themselves are all enthused. We aim to interest them physically, socially, intellectually, and spiritually. Often, however, they must be interested physically before they can be led spiritually. Are you interested enough to get in touch with your Missionary Volunteer leader and ask his guidance? He

will put you to work at once if you will volunteer.

Think of it! No less than 1,910 young people that can be won this winter, and 3,500 children can be led aright, that when the proper time arrives they may decide for God and the Advent message.

Hold the senior Missionary Volunteer by interesting him in working for his fellow-seniors, and in leading the juniors into progressive work for God. Stretch out in public evangelism and to heathen lands afar, but neglect no longer the field among our own children at our very doors.

dents, to thirty-eight members, and had cut down expenses accordingly. Their wood-working department is gaining ground, but they need to put more capital into their industries. The faculty seemed second to none in earnestness and competency. They had been compelled to part with Brother Adam, their old music-teacher, but the choruses still went in fine style.

The Polish school has risen from sleep like a giant refreshed. Its twenty-one students are of an unusually mature type. The principal, Brother Schwital, is enjoying the hearty co-operation of his teachers, and I do not think the school is likely to be closed again for want of earnestness on the part of the faculty or support from the Union leaders. Everything is being managed with close economy. Poland is a poor country, and the students are even poorer than usual.

I have been happy in finding good translators everywhere, and the students seem to appreciate keenly the Bible lessons given. We have schools that deserve our strongest support. If liberality is anywhere in place, it is in our dealing with our training schools.

A Visit to the Schools

BY W. T. BARTLETT

DURING October and November I have visited the schools in England, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, and Poland. It has been a cheering round.

Newbold was still grappling with problems, but with a united, consecrated faculty and a full enrolment of sturdy-looking students, it should make good headway this year. I think the membership in the British Union can feel contented over their school. It is calling, school-fashion, for better facilities, but it deserves all it is asking for and will, I hope, get all.

Toivonlinna with forty-seven students is doing well. It faced many problems when it started, but seems to be solving them. It is beautifully situated on the shore of a fiord and gets as many as eighty guests at a time during the summer season.

Estonia has just acquired a school. It had a language department at Suschenhof, but this was proving an impossible arrangement. So the new school is functioning at Tallinn, at present accommodated in the rooms of the local church. It began with eighteen students. Brother Winglas is principal and he has two assistants, with a third to be found. There are numerous difficulties, but, with the hearty backing of the conference president and his committee, these will be overcome. The opening ceremony was held in the

church building and there was a good attendance. Brethren Rudy and Ney told the members plainly the character of their new responsibilities, but this seemed to heighten the enthusiasm. It was a very enjoyable occasion. Let us all pray for the Estonian school.

Suschenhof had shrunk, by the separation of the Estonian stu-

Ekebyholm Mission School

BY G. E. NORD

DURING the past school year we had an enrolment of seventy, with a number of young men working on the place to earn a scholarship for the following year. Of these students, all except eleven were members of the church. At the close of the school year all except two of these were baptized. Nineteen young people finished the course—thirteen the regular course and six the special Bible course. Most of these graduates entered either the canvassing work, health work, or other conference employment. Of the twenty-two students that went out from the school to canvass, all except two earned a scholarship. About forty young people were engaged during the summer vacation in work either at the summer sanitarium, the farm, or the garden. During the three months of the past summer about

160 patients came here for medical attention. During the high season every available room was occupied, even to the office rooms and all spare rooms in the teachers' cottages. We were thus able once again to take in quite a large sum of money from our summer health work to help meet the obligations and running expenses of the school.

The present school year began on September 12th, with fifty-eight students in attendance on the opening day. The number has since increased to seventy. With the Harvest Ingathering and other plans for organizing the work of the year finished, the work of the school is now well on the way. The students took part in the Harvest Ingathering Campaign with more than usual enthusiasm and interest. All of the students worked from

one to five days either directly in soliciting or in staying on the place to help gather the harvest of grain, potatoes, garden stuff, and farm produce, giving from one to five days of free labour to be valued at a certain rate and turned over on the Harvest Ingathering goal.

When we met to set the goal there was quite a discussion because of our limited territory near the school, poor conveyances to outlying territory, the large number of young and inexperienced students, and the rainy weather. But by enthusiastic leadership, and the relating of interesting experiences, courage was worked up to suggest a goal of 3,500 kroner. There were not a few who were sceptical of this large sum; so when we gathered in the chapel on Saturday night to add up the results, there was great excitement. I have never seen the school family show such interest as was shown upon this occasion. The first to report were the six who had gone the farthest to solicit. They had travelled by auto over a thousand kilometres, and reported 1,354 kroner. Another auto went in another direction about the same distance, and reported 1,038 kroner. Those who visited the country and villages round about the school, and those who stayed at home working and donating their earnings, raised about 1,700 kroner, making a total of 4,090 Swedish kroner, which was considerably above the goal. More has come in since. It was a cause for great rejoicing and thanksgiving. The following evening was spent in a pleasant social event with an abundance of refreshments, music, and experiences told. A large table was decorated with an abundance of the produce from the place in the form of fruits, vegetables, grains, etc. This was sold and the money turned in on the goal.

A fifth class has been added this year with twelve members, from which it is hoped that a number of staunch workers will be developed. Three public efforts are planned, and in connection with the regular school work the students from this class will aid teachers in a course of lectures. This will give opportunity for them to take part in giving the lectures as well

as in conducting the meetings, having charge of the singing, advertisement, distribution of literature, and other features in connection with the meetings. One of these efforts, under the leadership of one of the teachers, is being held in the nearest town. Another effort will be conducted in the chapel at the school for those who live in and about the place. The third effort will be conducted about twenty kilometres from the school in a country district. These efforts will continue throughout the school year, and thus the students will be given opportunity to develop their ability in holding meetings, preaching, giving Bible readings, singing and praying, and taking part in general in the meetings. Besides

these, the students have a meeting of their own once a week on Saturday nights, where opportunity is given to speak and put their talents and gifts to exercise in different ways. Twice a month Friday evening is turned over to the young people for their Missionary Volunteer meeting, of which the students take full charge.

The school family is divided into twelve prayer bands, and these meet twice a week, on one mid-week evening, and on Friday night after sunset worship. This gives all an opportunity to take part in prayer.

We are looking forward to a good school year and wish to be remembered in the prayers of every SURVEY reader.

The Polish School Reopens

BY H. W. LOWE

THERE is rejoicing in Poland, and throughout the Division, that God has directed to the reopening of the Polish educational institution. Some two years ago, for various reasons, the institution was closed indefinitely.

Just outside the city of Bielsko, in south-west Poland, we have a small estate with farm, dormitory, and administration building. The surroundings are delightful, and though somewhat away from the geographical centre of Poland, should make a good school location.

On October 16th we attended the opening exercises. Brother Schwital, an experienced German worker from Czechoslovakia, is the principal. T. T. Babienco, the Union president, together with W. Czembor and J. Gomola of the West Polish and Silesian Conferences respectively, were present. Twenty-one students were enrolled and they appear to be an earnest body of young people.

Poland is in great need of more workers. Despite great difficulties, larger results would soon accrue in Poland if only we had more men and women of consecrated energy. There should be fifty students at least in the Polish School, and within two years we should have twenty or more new and devoted men and women proclaiming this

message among the thirty-three millions in Poland. Nurses, Bible-workers, and evangelists are sorely needed, especially in East, North, and South Poland. These fields are as backward, as needy, and as promising as anything in our missions territory. A great searching after truth and God fills the hearts of the millions of Ukrainians and Russians in the East, and a Pentecost awaits the reaping if it is not too long delayed.



LIBERIA is the most isolated and difficult of our mission fields. We have two mission stations, Palmberg, and our Liiwa Station, six days' walk into the hinterland from Monrovia.

It was agreed at our last Winter Council that we should transfer the head-quarters at Liiwa to a new station to be built which would be more accessible from Monrovia. Plans were made to begin work on the new site. While Brother Noltze was building and Sister Noltze was on the sea returning to her homeland, he learned by runner that their home at Liiwa with all its contents was destroyed by fire. No further details are yet known. We know our circle of readers will greatly sympathize with Brother and Sister Noltze in this loss.

E.D.D.

It was planned that I should visit our missions in East Africa during the past winter, but circumstances arose which made it seem best to postpone this until the autumn of this year, when I might be present and join in helping with the annual camp meetings. It was arranged therefore that I should leave sufficiently early to enable me to visit our work in Uganda before the camp meetings in Kenya, and after a visit in the field following these meetings, return to Ethiopia. Inasmuch as this was the only section of our Division field which I had not visited, it was with unusual expectancy that I prepared for the trip.

Arriving in Genoa from which port I took passage, I met Dr. and Mrs. Beckner under appointment by the Southern African Division to service in Ruanda, and Miss Carentze Olsen, returning from furlough to her work at our Kendu Hospital in Kenya. Our trip out was of particular interest because of the variety of experiences which awaited us. We had a most pleasant passage through the Mediterranean and an equally unpleasant passage through the Red Sea because of the heat. All awaited with eagerness the passage from the gulf of Aden to the Indian Ocean, when it was hoped that the journey would be more pleasant. True, it was cooler and thus more pleasant for some, but we had no sooner rounded Cape Guardafui when we encountered a very heavy monsoon storm which lasted for four days, and but few enjoyed that part of the journey. As we proceeded southward the storm gradually abated, and most of the passengers were able to be on deck when we entered the quiet waters of the harbour of Kilindini, the port of Kenya.

Nothing gives greater pleasure in docking at a far-away foreign port than to be met by a friend or fellow-believer. Here we were made happy by meeting Brother and Sister S. G. Maxwell who, with their children, were spending a few days' much-needed relaxation at the coast as a change from the high altitude and dry climate of Nakuru.

Brother W. C. S. Raitt, who is

in charge of our Coast Mission located only a few miles from the harbour, arrived the next morning to bid us welcome, and render us very practical assistance in clearing our baggage through the customs and taking it to the railway station from which we departed up country the same afternoon. With these details promptly cared for, Brother Raitt drove me to his mission where I spent a few very enjoyable hours before the departure of the train.

The home of Brother and Sister Raitt, our only property in this section of the field, is located six miles from the railway station of Mombasa. Mombasa itself is located on an island. The mission station is located on a good elevation on the mainland overlooking the harbour and is only a short distance off the hard-surfaced road which leads from Mombasa up country. The property consists of five acres of land which, when purchased, was heavily overgrown with bush and tall grass. It now presents an altogether different appearance. The brushwood has been cleared, the grass cut, and the wide variety of trees consisting of palms, cashew, avocado pears, and many other kinds, make the place a most pleasant retreat.

The house, while not conforming to any accepted architectural design, is quite well built and well suited to the hot climate of the coast. While Brother and Sister Raitt experienced some embarrassment shortly after returning to the field through being ejected from a more beautiful property because of some anti-mission prejudice, it would seem to me that the place which we have now secured is admirably situated for our present needs, and that we should consider the experience referred to above as a blessing inasmuch as it has brought us to this better location.

The work on the coast has had a very encouraging beginning. Upon their return to the field at the beginning of 1933, Brother and Sister Raitt started our first work in this area and already they have baptized their first converts. Two schools have been established, and calls are coming in for others as our work is becoming well and

With Our Missions

By

favourably known far into the native reservation which the mission adjoins. An African Mission has been established in the native area of the Mombasa township and though no definite results have been seen from its activities, it is to be expected that results will be more slow in this place owing to the environment and type of the people found in the township.

A night's ride by train from Mombasa brought me to Nairobi, where I was met by Brother W. Armstrong. Here, too, it would seem that our brethren have been very fortunate in securing a good mission property. It is located immediately joining two large native reserves. Since it is the policy of the country not to alienate any land in native reserves for European settlement, we believe that we have been guided in securing this place. A good house with well-laid-out lawns and a nice plantation of trees was on the place when purchased. Already the work has enjoyed a good beginning. A school building of pole and mud has been erected on the mission compound, as well as houses for teachers and workers. The evangelists at work in the district are stirring up a growing interest and the prospects for good results are favourable. My visit at this time was of necessity very brief, as I caught the same train a few stations beyond Nairobi. Even this flying visit through the European coffee plantations and the thickly populated native reserves, and a short visit to an advanced native training college, gave me a good cross sectional view of the problems of this part of the field. Many mission societies have been at work in this area for years and have built up a substantial work, but it is encouraging to know that in this type of field we often secure our earliest and most substantial growth. It is believed from the

s in East Africa

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work already begun that an early harvest for the third angel's message will be seen here.

Joining the train again we rolled on hour after hour through the highlands of Kenya, arriving near sundown at Nakuru, where are located our head-quarters offices of the East African Union. Continuing on during the night we climbed to the summit of the railway at an altitude of 9,000 feet, crossed the equator three times and descended the western slopes to Eldoret, where there is an enterprising European settlement. Here are located a number of our believers. Contemplating a later visit I passed on, and at daybreak awakened to find myself in the peaceful, progressive, and fertile land of Uganda.

At Tororo, near the eastern boundary, I was met by Brother F. Muderspach, who is acting as superintendent of the field since Brother V. E. Toppenberg's withdrawal, and Hiss Hange the treasurer. From here we travelled by car to our Kakoro Mission Station located on the plains thirteen miles north-west of Mbale.

To the east of the mission, some fifty miles away yet prominently in view, Mount Elgon lifts her majestic head to an altitude of 14,140 feet above sea-level. The summit, often covered with snow after a storm—as it was on one evening of my visit at this station—makes a rather tantalizing view as one swelters in the heat of the plains below.

Commendable indeed is the progress of the work of the Kakoro station since its beginning at its present site. For years Brother and Sister Rye Andersen, who are in charge of the work here, lived in rented quarters in the village of Mbale. In June of 1934 they secured permission from the government for the present mission site and began the work of clearing

and building at once. At the time of my visit, scarcely sixteen months later, I found a very good permanent dwelling completed and also a good permanent dispensary. Besides these are a temporary church, garage, guest house, and teachers' and evangelists' houses. The mission compound is nicely laid out with roads; lawns have been started and a wide variety of trees and shrubs have been planted. One might think from the progress made on the station that they had been located there for years. If it be not misunderstood and thought by some that Brother and Sister Andersen are living in luxury, I would say that Brother Andersen has an ingenious contrivance which provides electric light for the house and adjacent buildings and charges his wireless batteries. While there we listened-in to the news of Europe with particular enjoyment.

But they are not living in luxury—far from it. These plains during the long dry season verily tremble with heat. Diseases are most prevalent. While I was there seven cases of death by bubonic plague were reported only a few miles' distance from the mission home. A later visit to the local medical office revealed that scores of natives had recently died in the immediate area of the mission in the few weeks previous. Precautionary measures were being taken by Brother Andersen by clearing the mission thoroughly, and burning all grass and brush which might harbour rats, the carrying agents of the disease.

While the building operations of the mission have gone forward rather rapidly, the spiritual interests have also been fostered. As the result of the work done in the villages, it is expected that some seventeen will be baptized before the end of this year. There has been a very substantial increase in the baptismal class members, and a yet larger increase is anticipated in years to come. Just previous to my visit Brother Andersen, assisted part time by Brethren Muderspach and Lind, had concluded a four weeks' effort at the village of Iganga about forty-five miles from the mission, with the result that

forty-five people joined the baptismal class at the close of the effort. These people are intelligent literate people. They have been members of other churches previously, can read their Bibles, but eagerly accept the truths of the third angel's message. A native evangelist was left to care for the interest, and at the time of my visit the baptismal class members had increased to sixty-nine. I was glad to be able to visit this place and hold a service. Ninety-seven Bible-reading adults were in attendance and expressed great appreciation for their new found truth.

While the native population of the plains is not particularly heavy, the great valleys at the foot of Mount Elgon a few miles away are literally teeming with people for whom but very little has been done. We hope to hear of a large work in this direction as the result of native evangelists who have already been sent into these mountain strongholds.

From Kakoro we drove by car to our Kireka Mission, near Kampala, stopping en route for lunch at Ripon Falls near Jinga, where the quiet waters of Lake Victoria take their first plunge on their long, long journey to the mouth of the Nile. We stopped at Kireka only for the night and drove the next day to our Nchwanga Mission in western Uganda, where Brother and Sister Lind, who have only recently come to the field, are located. They are nicely settled and are very happy in their new work. The news of the arrival of a nurse at the mission has already travelled far, and a number of patients are to be found waiting at the back door of the mission home each morning for the kind of help which Sister Lind can give them. She was then treating a native suffering from a badly neglected hand, who had walked twenty miles to secure relief.

Until last year a training school was operated at Nchwanga, but due to change of workers the course is discontinued at present. One of the great needs of the field is a good training school where future workers for the field can be trained as teachers and evangelists. A boarding school of elemen-

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	Memberships	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	116	56	40	21	-22	5,443	59	61	145	5,590	3,864	\$	5,945.50	0.08	1,100.88
British	2	82	134	35	31	69	5,323	102	71	148	5,403	4,006	\$	31,004.10	0.45	6,372.46
E. Nordic	3	96	253	21	22	208	4,877	60	90	175	4,269	3,391	\$	12,720.40	0.21	3,289.81
Polish	4	146	151	45	10	95	3,259	60	42	157	3,614	2,300	\$	2,269.00	0.06	610.83
W. Nordic	5	132	135	37	17	72	6,702	45	84	179	5,852	4,542	\$	23,043.20	0.27	5,090.51
Union Tls. 3rd q. 1935	572	723	178	101	422	25,604	340	318	804	24,728	18,103	\$	74,982.20	0.23	16,464.49	12.76
E. Afr'n Union Miss.	6	32	10	80	7	-69	3,367	17	...	157	10,320	8,643	\$	446.20	0.01	702.66
Ethiopian	7	7	...	...	...	...	321	23	...	9	418	358	\$	631.30	0.15	201.48
Gold Coast	8	7	60	10	8	42	643	2	...	43	2,733	1,983	\$	532.30	0.07	179.18
Nigerian	9	4	46	...	1	45	1,499	16	...	107	8,334	7,139	\$	752.00	0.04	326.86
Sierra Leone	10	4	...	...	...	...	485	6	...	22	1,055	746	\$	457.80	0.07	141.94
Upper Nile	11	3	3	...	...	3	146	7	...	20	452	389	\$	210.40	0.11	55.39
French Equatorial Miss.	12	...	...	...	...	...	14	3	...	1	52	72	\$	45.20	0.25	21.78
Missions 2d qtr. 1935	57	119	90	16	21	6,475	74	...	359	23,334	19,330	\$	3,075.20	0.04	1,629.24	...
Grand Tls. 3rd qtr. 1935	629	848	268	117	443	32,079	414	348	1,163	48,092	37,433	\$	78,057.40	0.19	18,093.73	12.76

tary rank is operated on the mission, but much remains to be done to strengthen this and other schools which I visited in the field. While in the Nchwanga area we drove some distance away to hold a service in one of the churches of the district. Evidence of the possibilities of a large work in the field were seen in what is taking place at this church. Its twenty members have caught a vision of their responsibility of carrying the truth to others, and largely through the activities of the young people have been going out to the neighbouring villages to tell them of the truth. The result is that fifteen are in the second year baptismal class and fifty-two are enrolled in the first year class. Surely God is working on the hearts of these people when results of this kind are seen from the efforts of such apparently feeble instruments. On going to and from Nchwanga, meetings were held with the churches en route, and it was encouraging to see the interest and zeal shown at these gatherings.

Returning to Kireka the workers had gathered for committee and workers' meetings. Kireka Mission, located some six miles east of Kampala, serves as the headquarters of the Union. Brother and Sister F. Muderspach and Miss Esther Hange live here. The mission site is on a good elevation overlooking to the east an arm of Lake Victoria and an adjoining valley. It would appear to be one

of the most healthy spots in that area. The mission head-quarters being on a high elevation, somewhat withdrawn from the main population of the district, is not readily accessible to passers-by, but its influence is being felt afar. At both Sabbath meetings during my stay at the mission, prominent members of another leading mission society were in attendance and expressed deep interest in the truth.

The prospects for a large growth of our work in the very near future are indeed bright. True, our workers are few and should be greatly increased. Their hands should be strengthened with increased facilities, but even with the few now in the field a good work has been begun which augurs well for a large work.

On the Sabbath afternoon of my visit at Kireka, we drove some twenty miles to a new church recently raised up by one of our native evangelists. In the audience, composed chiefly of adults, were a number of outstanding characters. This evangelist had come close to the people and as a result four evangelists and three teachers of another society had accepted the truth and were rejoicing in their new experience.

I was greatly encouraged by my visit with the workers on their stations and by our association in the committee meetings. I found them deeply interested in a larger evangelistic programme. As the

result of the efforts recently conducted they were encouraged to believe that God has a large work for them to accomplish through this means. I was glad to see that each European worker had been equipped with a personal tent in which to live while staying in the villages conducting evangelistic efforts, and strengthening the churches through personal contacts. At the meetings plans were laid for each to engage in another effort before the close of the year, and for a large number to be conducted during the next year. I feel sure that the work will be greatly strengthened if these plans can be carried out.

Already the work has been making steady progress and there is much for which to be grateful, as will be seen in the following summary of their work. Our first efforts in the field in 1927 were crowned with a baptism of eight in 1928. Now our numbers stand as follows:

Baptized Members	139
Members in Baptismal Classes	220
Members in Sabbath-school	483
Average Attendance at Sabbath-school	419

While it has been my privilege to travel quite extensively in Africa, I can say without hesitancy that Uganda impresses me as being the best section which I have ever visited. The soil is generally fertile and the rainfall seems liberal, sure, and well distributed throughout the year. The climate is gener-

for the Quarter Ended September 30, 1935

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 Contributions for Home Missionary Work	Total Contributions for Local Church Work	Colporteur Sales	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
2,964.66			1,041.26		21.78	5,128.58	0.07	86.3	181.93	1,318.24	5,487.53	1
27,750.90	1.83	0.12	2,797.08	154.10	212.58	37,289.07	0.55	120.3	321.54	3,562.67	21,095.83	2
12,482.92	4.06	61.97	158.07	0.51	68.70	16,070.52	0.26	126.3	479.19	751.47	15,695.80	3
1,219.39			3.44	8.02	1.55	1,843.23	0.04	81.2	69.99	88.36	1,354.87	4
13,206.60	76.29		212.43	52.11	32.98	18,679.20	0.22	81.1	622.19	1,066.54	25,461.48	5
57,624.47	82.18	62.09	4,212.23	214.74	337.59	79,010.60	0.21	105.4	1,674.84	6,787.28	69,095.51	
24.35			236.56		66.62	1,030.19	0.02	230.9			50.16	6
31.23			189.95		45.25	246.73	0.06	39.1				7
47.14	7.69		30.56			400.36	0.05	75.2				8
88.31	25.67		48.52		69.17	481.42	0.03	64.0				9
94.38			0.53			304.44	0.05	66.5				10
			19.01		7.31	158.11	0.09	75.1			20.70	11
					4.95	45.69	0.25	101.1				12
285.91	33.36		525.13		193.30	2,666.94	0.03	86.7			70.86	
57,910.38	115.54	62.09	4,737.41	214.74	530.89	81,677.54	0.20	104.6	1,674.84	6,787.28	69,166.37	

ally free from the extremes found in some places. Food seems to be plentiful though naturally it is not obtained without effort. The people are intelligent and industrious. Mission enterprise has been carried on for a very long time until there is perhaps no other place in Africa so generally well served with schools as Uganda. Bush schools of one society or another are everywhere. Central schools are well distributed through the country, while toward the commercial capital of Kampala a mission or training school is to be seen mounted on every prominent hill, of which there are many. These influences have no doubt prepared the way for the spread of the truths of this message, and from the encouraging results obtained through recent efforts, it would seem that a large and very substantial constituency can be gained in the very near future.

As stated above, my plans were to attend the camp meetings in Kenya next and visit the work there, but these were abruptly changed by instructions received from the General Conference asking that I proceed to Ethiopia for counsel at the earliest possible date. Finding that the first boat out allowed me sufficient time to make a hurried visit to the stations in Kavirondo country, I travelled by car to Gendia and was there met by Brother Maxwell who took me to all the stations except Kanyadoto. This would have been

reached but heavy rains made it inadvisable to attempt this trip on account of uncertain roads.

It was a very keen disappointment that I have not been able to come in close contact with this our largest work in our mission fields and to join the brethren in their round of annual camp meetings, but this emergency call made it seem best for me to leave the field without visiting it as I had so much hoped.

The very short visit has been of some help in getting acquainted with the workers, with the general location of the stations, and in get-

ting a slight understanding of the conditions and problems which they are facing.

As I write this I am aboard the s.s. "Chantilly" which is pushing its way through the restless sea near Cape Guardafui. My mind goes back to the places so recently visited with a prayer that God will greatly prosper His work in those needy fields, and that a large harvest of souls may be garnered into His soon-coming kingdom as the result of the labours of our faithful band of missionaries and African workers. May God richly bless them one and all.

Kamagambo Boys' School

BY C. J. SCHUIL

THE Boys' School is now in its third year and, although many things are far from what we would wish, there is much to encourage.

The enrolment, which in the first year was sixteen, is now seventy-eight. These include boys from the Luo and Kisii tribes, among which our work has been carried on for several years. The boys are able to reach standard three in the Sector Schools so that in the Boys' School we begin with standard four. This year we have standards four, five, and six, there being ten in the latter class who hope to take the Government Primary School Examination for standard six in November. All instruction is in

Kiswahili, the lingua franca of East Africa.

This year we had a record number of applications for entrance into the school. Although we accepted over forty new boys, we turned many away, some because they had not attained a sufficiently satisfactory standard of education for them to enter standard four; some because they were too old, and a few because they were too young. These young ones we hope to be able to accept next year. The large number of entries this year was especially encouraging in view of the fact that the Government has opened a new boys' school at Kisii, the local Government head-

quarters, only fifteen miles from Kamagambo. In the new school no money has been spared, so that all buildings, equipment, etc., are of the best. The boys are provided with many things which we cannot give.

We expected that those of our well-grounded Christians who had boys of the age we want would realize the necessity of the Christian training and supervision which is provided in a mission school, but not in a Government institution, and so would send their boys to us; but we were surprised when the Kisii chief, who is in charge of that part of Kisii where the Government school is situated, brought his boy of about eleven years, asking Mr. Warland to accept him, as he wanted the boy to attend the mission school. If asked to send his boy to the Government school, as would doubtless be expected of a chief, he wanted to be able to say that his boy was already at Kamagambo. We also have the sons of two influential Luo chiefs.

The general keenness to be accepted was shown in a very practical way. The fees are payable in advance, but there have always been a few who have, in true African fashion, avoided paying the full amount as long as possible. This year, however, all fees were paid in full either before the commencement of school, or within a few weeks of that time.

Each year all the pupils of the school have attended one of the three native camps, which correspond to the local conference sessions at home. This has proved to be a good advertisement for the school, and many names of prospective applicants have been handed to us then. In a recent testimony meeting one boy, who is new this year, told how he was present at one of the camp meetings, which the boys attended last year, but that he did not hear any of the sermon, because he was praying so hard that the Lord would open up the way for him to come to Kamagambo. He was afraid that his father, who is not a Christian, would not agree to his coming. He continued to pray till he saw an opportunity to speak to his father, and was overjoyed to find his father willing. He defin-

itely attributed this to prayer.

We feel that God is blessing His work here, but we need your prayers, first and foremost that, as a staff, we may be used as instruments to lead each one of the boys to give himself definitely and unreservedly to the Lord; for this is naturally our first aim. We are glad for those who show evidences in their lives of the power of God, but we want to see the others experience the same blessing. Will you not pray with us and for us to this end? Then we shall know that as the boys leave the school they will be a power for good in every place to which they go.

God and His Ingatherers

BY H. W. LOWE

THIS has been a great Ingathering year. From all quarters of the Division come strangely stirring accounts of the way our people have battled bravely on with their joyful Ingathering service. In one country they are forbidden to solicit donations, so they labour manfully on with the sale of the magazines. In another land they can neither sell nor solicit, so, with divine direction, they find other methods to get their Ingathering objective. In a third, they are often arrested, kept a night in prison, and severely admonished before being liberated, but they go on undaunted with their mission.

Not one obstacle has held up the Ingathering programme this year. Unsettled political conditions, financial chaos, persecution, inclement weather, sickness—all have been overcome by the Lord's faithful army of Ingatherers.

The countries where some thought we should have almost insuperable difficulties are giving us some of the most glowing reports.

We have not hitherto reported so large an amount (\$105,000) in so short a time.

At the moment of going to press, our report is thus for the ninth week:

Polish Union	111%
British Union	104%
West Nordic Union	102%
East Nordic Union	100%
Baltic Union	98%
African Missions	98%

Each Union is continuing to

work on to a higher goal than that accepted by the Division. The Polish and Baltic Unions have encountered some new conditions that have meant much labour and prayer. It looks as though Britain is after a record. In no country has it been easy.

The great lesson of the campaign is that when we seek God with all our hearts and with all our plans, success is certain. Praise God for this great victory.

Newbold Missionary College

BY W. G. MURDOCH

IN these days of stress and difficulty it is a great blessing to our young people to find refuge in our educational institutions. We are glad to report a splendid beginning to our new school year at Newbold. The school is filled to overflowing, and we have a good spirit among the students and faculty.

Our Harvest Ingathering this year has exceeded all our expectations, and the school has obtained about £3 per capita. Our students are gaining more and more favour with the people as they go from door to door. Some of them have real ability in approaching the better classes and receiving large donations.

Our literature work during the summer was very encouraging. Fifteen young people received scholarship grants and thousands of books were distributed in the homes of the people.

We are glad this year to welcome so many from other countries. We have young people from Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, France, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, Yugoslavia, and Hungary. The Lord is greatly blessing our work and we see a remarkable improvement in the young people who are under our care.

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