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Facing the New Year

By W. E. READ

How rapidly the weeks and months pass by! Ere long we shall bid good-bye to 1936, and be ushered into a new year of wonderful possibilities and blessings.

At such a time we naturally think of the past, and wonder also what coming days have in store for us. While, during the year that is fast fleeting by, there have been disappointments and perhaps seasons of discouragement, yet there have also been many rich blessings. There have also been many remarkable answers to prayer which the Lord, in His mercy, has given to us. For all the good things which come from the hand of our heavenly Father, we tender to Him our heartfelt gratitude and praise.

It is a common thing at the close of the year to make new resolves as to what we will do and be during the New Year. Really, it is easy to make such resolutions, but how difficult to keep them! However, as workers in the cause of God, facing the year 1937, we should look forward to larger achievements in every phase of our God-given task. We must move ever onward; higher goals must be set, and we must pray, expect, and work for larger things in the work of God.

The following are some matters that we should keep before us as definite objectives during the New Year:

A LARGER EVANGELISTIC PROGRAMME

The greatest task that has been committed to the Advent people is to carry the Gospel message to all the world. The winning of souls

to Christ is to be the great objective of all our missionary activity. There is a danger of measuring our expectations of the future by what has been achieved in the past. While we should never despise the day of small things, yet as we face the future, we must remember that in the last days God will do mighty things. As we enter by faith into His plan with consecrated hearts, we shall be enabled to do exploits, and shall see larger numbers of souls won to Christ.

Is it not time that, as workers, we pleaded more earnestly with God for a repetition of what happened on the day of Pentecost? Then three thousand souls were won to Christ in one day! In every Union, in every conference, in every mission field, whether at home or overseas, this question of a more widespread and effective evangelism must be the cry of the hour.

A STRONGER EDUCATIONAL WORK

If we are to have a ministry better prepared for the needs of this time, if in our mission fields we are to have workers measuring up to the present situation, our educational work must be strengthened considerably. We need more and better schools in Africa. We need men with better qualifications to lead out in our educational work. Our schools at home need strengthening, both in

equipment and in personnel. Careful, prayerful study needs to be given to this question without delay.

STRENGTHENING OUR AFRICAN MISSION PROGRAMME

Our African missions constitute a mighty challenge to the Advent believers in the Northern European Division. To us has been committed a larger portion of Africa than has been given to any other Division of our world work. The same is true with reference to the population. There are many more people in the territory of our Division in Africa than in that of any other Division operating in the continent.

While we are grateful for what has been accomplished, and we honour the faithful men and women who have laboured so many years for the uplift of the native peoples, yet we feel that the time has come when a larger work must be done. We need more missionaries; we need a larger force of African workers. We need to develop more fully other branches of our missionary work. In West Africa we have no medical centres, and yet, think of the millions upon millions of people in that area of the great continent! Large areas of our territory, both east and west, are as yet unentered, and unless our African mission programme is considerably strengthened, we shall fail in our sacred trust.

LARGER INCREASE IN OUR RESOURCES

We appreciate very much indeed

the noble sacrifices made by our churchmembers in every field. We think of their loyalty to God in tithes and offerings. We think of their diligent, faithful efforts in the Ingathering work, which have resulted in a steady flow of mission funds to the regions beyond. But the call of the hour is for greater sacrifices, for larger mission gifts, if the work at home, and particularly overseas, is to be carried forward in harmony with God's plan at this time. As we near the end, the calls to give to the work of God will increase.

"Let not our churchmembers complain because they are so often called upon to give. What is it that makes the frequent calls a necessity? Is it not the rapid increase of missionary enterprises? Shall we, by refusing to give, retard the growth of these enterprises? Shall we forget that we are labourers together with God? From every church, prayers should ascend to God for an increase of devotion and liberality. My brethren and sisters, do not plead for retrenchment in evangelical work. So long as there are souls to save, our interest in the work of soul-saving is to know no abating. The church cannot abridge her task without denying her Master. Not all can go as missionaries to foreign lands, but all can give of their means for the carrying forward of missions."—*Testimonies.* Vol. 9, pages 55, 56.

Shall we not resolve that during the New Year we will give more for the building up of God's work? Shall we not, as workers, resolve to increase our Sabbath-school offerings, and then lead our believers to do likewise? Shall we not also lay definite plans so that when other special appeals come, we will bring larger gifts to God?

MORE RECRUITS TO THE COLPORTEUR MINISTRY

We need more and more men and women to give themselves to our literature ministry. This is one of God's means of bringing the solemn message of mercy to thousands who will never have the opportunity, maybe, to hear a living preacher. We believe that, to a large degree, through our publishing work will come the

loud cry of the third angel's message. Why not determine to hasten the time the loud cry will be heard? Shall we not set larger goals in the sale of literature? Shall we not determine as workers that we will encourage more men and women to enlist in this branch of soul-saving ministry?

ENCOURAGING OUR CHURCHMEMBERS TO READ THE "TESTIMONIES"

Valuable counsel is given to the children of God in the writings of the Spirit of prophecy, and it is well that we, as workers, read carefully the instruction God has given in those volumes concerning our own work. We need to study them diligently and to encourage our believers to read them also. Plans should be laid so that some portion of the *Testimonies*, however small, should be available in most of the languages in which we work. Let us encourage our people to study these writings.

Notes from the Winter Council

IN reporting at the Winter Council for the publishing work Brother L. A. Vixie told us that we have a total of 329 colporteur-evangelists, of whom many had been able to report souls won by their labours. Forty students had earned full scholarships and twenty-five half scholarships. The sales in Nigeria went up in 1936 from £391 to £588.

THE Missionary Volunteer report shows a gain of 40 new societies, the number being now 425, with a total membership of 8,563, or 877 more than were reported at the Winter Council in 1935. There is another gain of 28 more young people baptized. At the end of the first three-quarters of 1936 nearly three-quarters of the Missionary Volunteer goal had come in.

In the British Union 20 projectors are in use, and a library of 40 films has been formed.

FROM the Educational report we take the following information concerning the Cosmopolitan De-

LARGER RESULTS IN THE WORK OF OUR CHURCHMEMBERS

Can we not make the year 1937, in a special way, a "layman's year"? Can we not plan to labour more earnestly in connection with church boards, young people's societies, and other groups, with a view to strengthening all lines of home missionary activity? We need to build up the welfare work, strengthen the medical missionary work, encourage the faithful visiting of our own churchmembers, foster the careful distribution of our literature, as well as develop more strongly the question of Bible readings and cottage meetings.

May God bless us all in a special way during the days that are before us! May we recognize that even though problems and perplexities confront us, the great God of Israel is at our side! Let us give ourselves wholly and unreservedly to Him, and to His service, that He may use us in His work!

partment at Newbold College.

During the present school year 9 students have come from various Dominions and Colonies of the Empire, and 32 from countries outside the Empire, a total of 41 overseas students. Eight came from Switzerland, of whom only one was an Adventist.

WE would like to give Pastor W. McClements's report in full but some of it has appeared in the SURVEY in reports from Nigeria. During the past six years they have organized one Sabbath-school per month on the average. More could have been started if there had been workers to care for them.

Brother McClements said: "The press has shown itself ready to give us good publicity. While Harvest Ingathering last year in Lagos the chairman of the leading Nigerian daily gave me a guinea as a donation, and invited me to write an article on our work for their large coloured Christmas annual. The result was that we had a full page, featuring our world-wide work, and giving de-

tails of our progress in Nigeria. I understand that the London agent of the paper has written to the organizing secretary of the World-Wide Advent Missions, asking for another article this year, and inquiring concerning our plans for advance work in Nigeria. We can have all the publicity we desire, but we must have the backing of a good medical and educational work."

PASTOR S. G. MAXWELL reported from Kenya Colony a net gain for the year of 621 souls. The membership is now 4,500. There are 192 Sabbath-schools with a membership of 13,600 and an average attendance of 13,100. The quarterly issue of Sabbath-school lesson pamphlets is 2,600, and 1,050 Africans gained the silk bookmark during 1936. Thirty-four African churches attained to full self-support this year, which means that 150 African evangelists and teachers are cared for entirely by their own people, while five per cent of their income goes to start new work in unentered sections.

Each year a month's evangelistic campaign is conducted with all churches and workers taking part. Brother Lewis of Kisii reports that over 10,000 heathen listened to the Gospel during the July campaign and 25 new Christian villages were started. In West Kenya ten new Sabbath-schools were raised up around one station as a result.

"Our Skodsborg nurses at Gendia Hospital have fostered a growing women's work. Women now meet regularly each week in every Christian village to study programmes on home betterment, child welfare, and general hygiene. The sisters have taken turns in living out in the villages for many weeks at a time in order to reach the African mothers more effectively. Their work will never be forgotten."

THE West Nordic Union reports a net gain of 189, making a total of 6866. New difficulties present themselves. The Danish government prohibits the sale of papers from house to house, also the soliciting of money for missions. Some members have been fined,

and the Board of the publishing house has received a strong rebuke. Tithe has gone up Kr.1,300 and mission offerings Kr.11,433, including special gifts to Ethiopia of about Kr.8,400. The literature sales show an increase of nearly Kr. 47,000. The health institutions also have prospered.

THE British Union report showed a net gain of 222, and a total membership of 5,580. Both tithes and offerings showed an increase.

PASTOR CZEMBOR, president of the Polish Union, reports an average of 260 souls added during the past 15 years, and 277 for the first ten months of 1936. Poland has now 146 churches with 3,259 members. Lay-evangelists are meeting with success. Priests stir up persecution, colporteurs go to prison, windows of all the members' houses in one place are broken, a worker narrowly escapes with his life, but all things seem to work together for the deepening of the interest, and souls are won.

Poland more than reached its goal in the Big Week, and has 17 per cent over its Ingathering goal. So far 56 towns have been entered, but 580 are untouched. For a population of 34 millions they have only 36 workers, many young and inexperienced. Ninety-four of our churches are in the country. Out of the 146 churches, 110 have no meeting place at all, except in the homes of members. Beds must be carried out to make room for the meeting. Perhaps fifty people crowd into a small room, and the air becomes so bad that the paraffin lamp goes out. Sometimes the government prohibits these meetings. One great need in Poland is money to furnish church buildings.

Brother Czembor says, "We make a groschen go a very long way in Poland. In one conference nearly every worker and the president himself has a humble flat consisting of one room and a kitchen. . . . Travelling allowance for those with missionary credentials is something less than Zloty10 per month. Our workers walk for more than fifty kilometres to help those who are longing for the truth. Twice as many could be

won if we had the necessary means for such journeys."

W. T. BARTLETT.



BROTHER ARTHUR C. VINE, of Nigeria, in a recent letter, mentions that only a few years ago we had eight little companies in the Elele district. Now we have thirty-one churches and companies. New groups are continually being added to the list. They spring up here and there, and the people declare themselves to be Adventists as soon as they have built a church, or house of worship, and started a Sabbath-school.

So the work grows! Let us remember these new interests in our prayers, and keep them in mind Sabbath by Sabbath, as we make our offerings to the Lord.

W.E.R.



BROTHER MUDERSPACH, in Uganda, writes: "It was an encouragement to visit several of our centres where our churchmembers have raised up new companies of believers." "Recently Brother Andersen and I held an evangelistic effort at Kanuli, and you will be glad to know that sixty people in that place have accepted the truth and enrolled in the baptismal class. We are greatly encouraged by this, and we hope that these individuals will grow into strong churchmembers."

W.T.B.

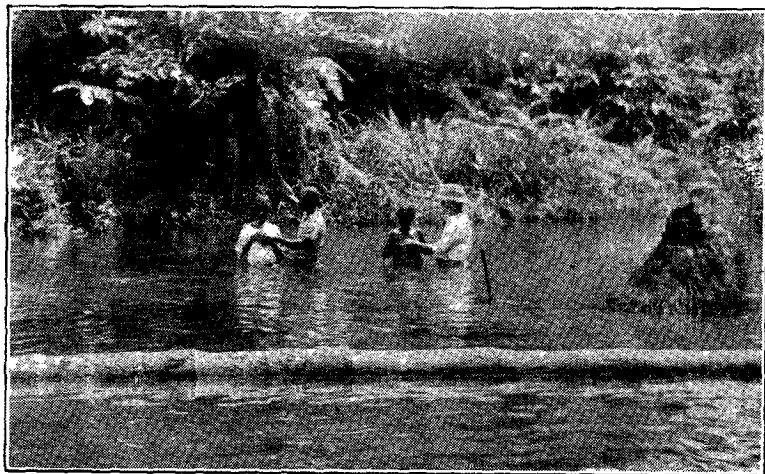


"Bible Stories for the Cradle Roll" Book V

BOOK V is the final number in the series of *Bible Stories for the Cradle Roll*. It is written by Miss Rosamond D. Ginther of the Sabbath-School Department. This book covers the work of the early apostles, completing the thrilling experiences as recorded in the Book of Acts. Following this is a series of topical lessons on doctrines.

Five of the beautiful illustrations are full-page and in colour. A photograph of the author is the frontispiece. Choice poems and helpful finger-plays are interspersed with the lessons.

Price, \$1.25. Order through your local publishing house.



Pastor L. Edmonds and Pastor Tikili baptizing in the Ibo country.

The Rising Tide in South-East Nigeria

BY L. EDMONDS

THE South-east Nigerian Mission comprises one of the most densely-populated areas of this country, and is one of the most fruitful harvest fields. The knowledge of the truth is spreading like a fire across the country. One may use the word literally, for the burning of idols and fetiches has followed the wake of the Gospel, and calls for help are reaching us continually.

There has been no little surprise on the part of the other mission societies working in the same territory over the growth of our work, and rightly so when one reflects upon the meagre force of our European and African workers as compared with their own numbers and training institutions.

During the past year the spirit and power of evangelism so gripped the hearts of our workers and lay members that in almost every church and company a weekly increase in converts was reported. Preaching and singing bands carry a knowledge of the truth into towns and villages near and far. Their zeal is not daunted by persecutions. Some have been in prison and many flogged for the sake of their faith. Even children have been locked up in rooms for days, and beaten time and again

to force them to relinquish their faith. Over 2,000 souls were added to our Sabbath-schools last year, and the latest figures reveal that the membership has now passed 8,500.

Brother and Sister Vine are labouring zealously to strengthen our work in the Elele district. We were glad to welcome Brother and Sister Bartlett who came to us this year from the Yoruba field. They are located at Onitsha, a large town situated on the banks of the Niger about 100 miles from our local headquarters at Aba. We anticipate its becoming a strong centre for our work. At Onitsha the Roman Catholic Mission dedicated recently one of its finest cathedrals. I am told that there were over ninety European priests present.

We are glad to report that notwithstanding the power of the Catholic Church, with all its resources of men and means, our own work continues to make progress in what she considers to be her territory.

Another feature of progress has been the opening of our Girls' School at Aba. Much success has attended the beginning of this important work, and we have been greatly encouraged by the general

interest shown for many miles around.

Hundreds of our publications are finding their way into the principal towns in our field, and workers in the employ of other denominations testify to the helpfulness of such writings. We thank God for the fruit of this ministry and for the great prospects it holds out for the future of our work in the South-east Mission. One of the exceptional advantages we have in our field is the extensive use of English.

For long we prayed that the doors might be opened for our message to enter into new tribes. To-day our prayers are answered, and from some of the largest tribes we are receiving messages to come and help them. In the

Our Schools

OUR educational work in Nigeria is growing rapidly. A few years ago we had only two church schools to provide candidates to be trained in the two station schools, and very few teachers with which to open new ones. Now we have twelve church schools which can supply a steady stream of pupils for our central schools. This year, most of the seventeen Adventist boys in the Lower Middle Two (Eighth) Grade have had all their education in our own schools. From these will be chosen the next training class.

All of the eight boys of our first training class proper are doing excellent service in schools and churches. This result has made us still more anxious to give every worker the privilege of definite training for the tasks that await him. As the trained teachers help to build up the church schools we shall have more and better students to enter our central and training schools, and so the leaven will work until its effects are felt in every department of the work.

Miss Raitt made a good start with the girls' school at Aba but has, unfortunately, been compelled to return to England by reason of illness.

great Munchi tribe over 200 miles north of Aba we have experienced wonderful conversions to this message, and already an interest has been awakened among the chiefs who are pleading that we come and establish our work among their people. In the Efic and Ibibio tribes to the east and in Opobo and along the creeks there are scattered communities of Sabbath-keepers who pray for teachers.

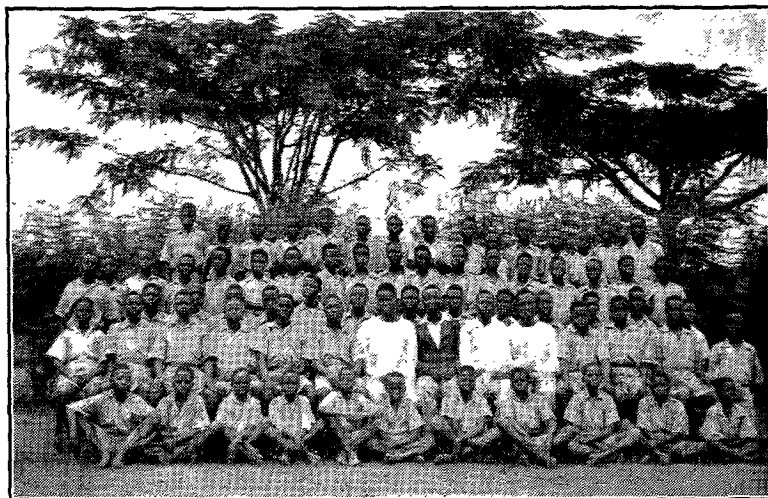
We have reached a crisis in the cause of the Adventist Missionary programme in Southern Nigeria. While the task seems to be a mighty one when measured in the strength of our human resources, we cannot but feel that it has been laid upon us in the providence of God and that in some way unknown to us at present He will lead us through.

n Nigeria

It is always necessary to exercise great care in choosing the first pupils for such a school, but there are now fourteen girls, shielded from the world, learning lessons that will fit them to exert a strong influence for good upon their less fortunate sisters.

We felt that the Ibo country had first claim to a girls' school, because their custom ordains that girls should marry while still very young, and only a boarding school could enable the girls to develop physically and spiritually into true helps for their husbands; yet well-trained girls are equally needed in Yoruba country. While so few of our good workers have wives who wield a positive influence for good, and others are actually handicapped by their partners, we can do little of the work that should be done for the girls and women in their own villages. It is very necessary that we take some of the girls from the evil examples that surround them in their compounds, and train them to be fellow-workers with their husbands.

The number of young women whose home training has been good is very limited, and some of our young men are looking in vain for suitable wives. For them to



Students in the Ibadan Training School.

marry girls who have grown up to accept the ideas and traditions of the women around them is to condemn themselves to a long conflict with the world and the old, bad ways, not only in their work outside but in their own homes. And that is hard. We are beginning a Yoruba Girls' School this year in a very small way, but we hope that it will grow until the results of the voluntary work of those it has trained will be apparent in every church and company.

Among the untouched pagans

around the Jengre station our educational work had to begin at the very bottom with a group very mixed as to age, but already some of the older ones are giving promise of soon becoming useful workers among their own people.

Most of our thirty-seven school teachers are also carrying the burden of church responsibilities, and all of them strive to keep before their pupils our true aim—a complete preparation for service here and a place in the higher school when the work on earth is done.

Pagans as Bible Students

J. J. HYDE

LET me tell you about one of our boys called Number. He is an Amoy pagan living in northern Nigeria. It is just a year since he first attended a meeting and began learning to read and write. He has made rapid progress.

Hearing of his interest in Christianity, another missionary, a printer, called Number to his office, thirty-five miles away, for a chat.

Among other things he was asked why he kept Saturday as the Sabbath. Number said he did so because God's commandment required it. The printer reached down a new Hausa Bible and asked Number to produce his proof. This he readily did, and the missionary retired from the

contest. For that I honour him.

But others took up the discussion, and with expressions of sorrow for his sad condition, and warm offers to him to come and be taught the truth, they led up to the final statement that if he persisted in keeping the commandment that God gave, Number would not rise when Jesus came.

All this naturally mystified Number. These people had left their homes far away and come to his country to proclaim the message of God as contained in the Bible. At much pains they had translated the message into African languages, and yet, when he has read and understood and changed his ways by conforming to the requirements of that Book, he is

told by the producers of that Book that because he follows its laws he will not be accepted when Jesus comes!

For you see, the Hausa Bible

that he had bought at the bookshop of these very missionaries makes the fourth commandment read—and rightly—"Remember Saturday, to keep it holy."

they wanted a teacher! On reaching the place we found the whole village aroused. The people were eager to know more of the things of God and also for a teacher to come and instruct them further in the message that the books contained. At this particular place there are no other mission societies working, so the prospects are bright for starting a strong work there. They need a school, too, so that the many children can be gathered in to be trained to read and write. At the moment they are still waiting for the teacher to come!

A clerk in one of the stores ordered a copy of *This Mighty Hour*, but when the book was delivered he said he could not take it, as arranged. After conversation with him he confessed he was praying to evil spirits. He longed for deliverance. He was spending all his money on sacrifices and idolatrous worship. He was in constant fear and asked if we would have prayer with him? He is typical of thousands who are held in the chains of darkness and demon worship and who long for freedom.



1936 Missionary Sailings

January.—A. W. Cook, England to Nigeria (returning).

February.—W. T. B. Hyde and wife, England to Nigeria (returning).

March.—J. Clifford and wife, England to Gold Coast (returning).

April.—Miss Mae Matthews to Ethiopia (returning); Miss Lisa Johanson, Sweden to Ethiopia; Miss M. Morgan, England to Kenya.

August.—W. G. Till, England to Nigeria (returning).

September.—R. A. Carey, wife, and family, England to East Africa (returning).

December.—K. Noltze, wife, and child, to Liberia (returning); T. Ketola, wife, and family, Finland to Liberia; L. Edmonds, wife, and family, England to Nigeria (returning); T. H. Fielding and wife, England to Gold Coast (returning); S. G. Maxwell, wife, and family, England to East Africa (returning); Miss M. Lewis, England to Kenya.

Telling the Story

BY A. W. COOK

THROUGHOUT the West Coast of Africa men are being trained to do the work of the colporteur-evangelist. Especially is this so in the populous Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria. Here are found some twenty to thirty men who are scattering the printed page far and near. These men are to be found in all the large towns and centres of commerce. In addition to the English literature circulated, four books are being sold in the vernaculars. Although the language barriers are many, we are constantly adding papers, Sabbath-school quarterlies, tracts, and pamphlets.

During the past forty years tremendous changes have taken place. Colleges and other centres of learning are being founded. Railways stretch from the coast to the far interiors, reaching sometimes a distance of over 700 miles. Roads link up the chief cities and towns making a highway for commerce and trade.

These realities signal us to advance with our message. For centuries the land has been chained in darkness and superstition. The awakening among the races has come! Now the curtain is being lifted and the highway is prepared. Those who have been trained and who have responded to the call are being mightily used by God. Once held in the thralldom of sin themselves they are now telling the story in its power. They are blazing the trail with our books, papers, and tracts. Idols, ju-jus, sacred shrines, groves, and temples are being torn down and burnt, for their power is broken! Oft-times it means hardship and temporary loss to tell the story.

God's hand, however, is over His workers. Two of our colporteurs had just left a town for the next village when a terrific thunderstorm broke over them. A

fierce tornado began to rage. They were almost blinded by the torrential rain. Suddenly a huge cotton tree was torn up and came crashing toward them. In a moment they were knocked down by its far-reaching branches, but God saved their lives. They were badly shaken and suffered from shock, but otherwise none the worse. When telling the story they said the verses found in Psalm 91:10, 11 came to their minds. "There shall no evil befall thee. . . . For He shall give His angels charge over thee."

One of our colporteurs, visiting a certain town with our books, found a prophet preaching there. The prophet began to tell the people not to buy the books or follow the white man's religion. This immediately caused confusion. All that night the prophet was trying to prove how erroneous the teachings were in the books of the colporteur. The news of the confusion reached the king. He commanded the colporteur to be arrested and put in jail.

On reaching the prison our colporteur was very carefully examined as to his religion and to his authority to sell controversial books! He thereupon produced his licence or permit (issued by the Mission). After looking at the licence the chief officer said, "This man cannot be locked up." He then ordered that a place should be prepared where the colporteur could stay. Our colporteur sold many books after this and to-day we have a newly-formed Sabbath-school in that place. The king has also approved of giving land whereon to build a church.

Calls had been coming in to the Mission for a teacher from another quarter. Our colporteurs had visited the place some time before with our literature and now

Tenth Anniversary Celebrations at Hultafors Sanitarium, Sweden

BY G. E. NORD

THIS sanitarium is beautifully situated in Southern Sweden. It stands on a magnificent mountain-range, surrounded by lofty pines and spruce, with a most charming view over a nearby lake dotted with little islands. The property consisted of a large building, originally put up for a rest home and tourist resort, a small farm, and about forty acres of the surrounding forest, lake, and mountains, and was purchased by our people in April, 1926. After much-needed repairs, the sanitarium began to take in patients, and it was not long before it was filled to capacity. The purchase price was S.Kr.200,000. During the ten years S.Kr.186,700 has been paid out for new and added inventory. New buildings, remodelling, and improving the old buildings have cost S.Kr.288,000. Almost all that remains of the old buildings is the foundation, walls, and roof. A new entrance, elevator, dining-room and parlours, meeting place, ladies' and gentlemen's treatment rooms, sun parlours, an annexe for the patients, laundry, garage, living quarters, kitchen and dining-room for the workers, workshops, water and heating plant, greenhouse, etc., have either been built or thoroughly remodelled. Other repairs to the amount of S.Kr.97,000 have been made, totalling in all S.Kr.600,000, or about £30,000, thus increasing the buildings from three at the beginning to ten at the present time.

The sanitarium now has a capacity of ninety-eight patients in the winter and about one hundred and twenty in summer. The yearly average number of patients for the ten years has been 966, averaging sixty per day, while the past four years have averaged 1,066 per year and sixty-six per day, and the past ten months about eighty per day. The working staff, which numbered forty the first year, has increased to eighty. During this time the total income has been S.Kr.2,714,500 an increase from

S.Kr.114,400 the first year to S.Kr.318,500 in 1935, an average of S.Kr.271,450 per year. For the ten-year period S.Kr.1,041,600 in cash and otherwise has been paid out in wages to the workers of the institution. An average of 36,700 treatments have been given per year, and an average of over 9,000 free treatments, representing nearly sixty thousand kroners' worth of charity work. Last year the free treatments amounted to more than thirteen thousand.

In order to secure the needed helpers the sanitarium was forced in 1929 to start a small nurses' training school, the first class starting with six and increasing with one each succeeding year until there are now ten in this year's class. Thirty thus far have graduated from this school.

The church, composed entirely of the sanitarium workers, has, together with the institution, given to the support of the work at home and abroad in tithes and offerings over S.Kr.175,000. To make the institution known throughout the country S.Kr.105,000 has been spent in advertisements.

November 20 to 22, 1936, was a very happy event for the sanitarium and all who had gathered for the occasion. On Friday evening, after a musical service in the patients' parlour, Brother Lundström gave an inspiring talk to the sanitarium family and visiting friends in the little chapel, filled to over-flowing. On Sabbath the writer spoke of the beginning and growth of our work and the development of our health and medical work, especially in Sweden, consisting of a summer sanitarium started in connection with the old mission school at Nvhyttan about thirty years ago, the clinic or treatment rooms in Stockholm that also celebrated its twentieth anniversary this year, and particularly the work of the Hultafors Sanitarium. In the evening Pastor Gidlund, who during the past four years has been

the president of the South Swedish Conference, gave an earnest talk.

Sunday brought the festivities to their close. A fine lunch was served at one o'clock, followed by a spirited talk on "true service" to a large, appreciative audience by Pastor Lindsay, the Union president. Then the visitors and friends were shown through the buildings and various departments of the institution. They assembled in the parlour at 3 p.m. when the head physician, Dr. Garby, extended a hearty welcome to all assembled and gave a short review of the work and progress of the institution. Many other illuminating speeches followed, interspersed with singing, music, and recitations. The sanitarium physician, Dr. Unhäll, made a graphic presentation of the beginning and development of the Hultafors Sanitarium.

At 6.30 p.m. about 150 guests were ushered to the beautifully-decorated dining-room and sat down to a very delicious and daintily-served dinner, after which further speeches were made and many congratulatory telegrams from far and near were read.

An Endowment Fund was created for more extensive charity work to which the conference associations subscribed S.Kr.10,000, and others added substantial gifts. One friend of the sanitarium subscribed S.Kr.1,000 toward the improvements of the paths through the woods and the surroundings.

A neat, beautifully-illustrated booklet, edited by Dr. Unhäll, the sanitarium doctor and editor of the Swedish health journal, was given out to all present, setting forth the history and work of the institution. We believe that this institution will do a yet larger work and bespeak for it God's richest blessing in its onward progress.

The Advent Survey

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The 1936 baptism at Omoku.

The South-East Nigerian Mission

BY A. C. VINE

FIRST, let me say that the work is growing rapidly in some ways. Every worker's monthly report shows an increase in the number of Sabbath-school members. So long as trade conditions remain good, tithes and offerings may be expected to keep a good level; though not anything like what they should be. Every one of our young, inexperienced, untrained evangelists has charge of at least two companies—in some instances as many as four. Each company expects to have weekly hearers', probationers', vernacular, and lay-workers' training classes—that is, four separate classes besides the Sabbath services. The evangelists cannot do justice to this task of training Seventh-Day Adventists.

We find many who will go all the way with Jesus; as witness Oduome whose picture is shown on this page. See his face lined with the marks of old sins and wicked practices—a former ju-ju priest he was, of high standing among those of his own cult. Now he is a humble seeker after salvation, in his first-year baptismal class, having burned his ju-jus and evil medicines. Instead of eying us askance and surlily avoiding us as he used to do, now he is most respectful, friendly, and teachable, as one who has the makings of a good Christian in him.

Then look at the other picture,

taken from the middle of a river. There you see a crowd of interested sympathizers who have come to the water to witness the baptism of sixty-one souls with whom we are glad to share Christian fellowship. Yes, God is mighty in the midst of us and will help us solve our problems, we are confident.



Oduome, a converted Abuan ju-ju priest.

From the Secretary's Report at the Winter Council

1. THE gain in membership during 1935 was 4.6 per cent higher than during the previous five years.

2. For the home fields the gain was only surpassed once before since the organization of the Division, viz., in 1932.

3. For the mission fields the gain was the largest since 1932, although it was not so large as during the years 1929 to 1932, when we had excellent gains in the mission fields.

4. One-third of our gains for 1935 was in the mission fields while two-thirds were in the home lands.

5. The number lost by apostasy was the lowest since 1932 and we trust this figure will be further reduced during 1936.

6. While the number of baptisms during 1935 showed a marked increase, the number of apostasies showed a marked decrease. This trend is in the right direction and we hope it will continue.

Closely related to our growth in membership is the status of our working force in comparison with previous years. We are glad to note that during 1935 there was a net gain of sixteen in the working force in the home Unions. We note, however, that in the East Nordic Union, where their working force was reduced by 11, the number of baptisms was the highest of any Union in the home fields.

The Northern European Division faces a colossal missionary problem. As we look at the map of Africa and study its area and population, we find that this Division has forty per cent of Africa's territory under its supervision, with forty-six per cent of her population. In comparison with other Divisions labouring in Africa we have by far the largest responsibility in the dark continent. Over 70,000,000 souls in our mission fields are waiting for this message while the Southern African Division has but 42,000,000 in its territory.