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True Leadership

By W. E. READ

ONE of the great needs of God's cause to-day is efficient, God-fearing leaders in all departments of the work. Individuals can always be found who can do the ordinary tasks, and who are excellent, loyal followers in any line of activity. But real leaders, those who can successfully direct others, who can initiate plans, and under God carry them forward to a successful issue, are too few. Let us notice a few of the principles emphasized in the Word of God concerning this question:

1. IT IS GOD'S PLAN THAT THERE BE LEADERS OF HIS PEOPLE.

As one studies the Scriptures and the experience of God's people throughout the ages, one is impressed with the fact that God has always had leaders of His people. We think of Israel's experience in the time of the Judges. From time to time God raised up men, and sometimes women, with a mighty passion in their hearts and who, under God, led His people to do exploits. We find also in the instruction given by the Lord to Moses that He mentions "when the officers have made an end of speaking unto the people, that they shall make captains of the armies to lead the people." Deut. 20:9. The marginal rendering of the last clause is "to be at the head of the people." Still later we read of David, how he "consulted with the captains of thousands and hundreds, and with every leader." 1 Chron. 13:1. In the prophecy of Isaiah concerning Jesus we read: "Behold, I have given Him for a witness to the

people, a leader and commander to the people." Consequently, this is God's plan. So much depends upon wise leadership. If the leaders are true and faithful to God, they lead the people of God forward to victory.

2. IT IS GOD'S PLAN THAT HIS PEOPLE RECOGNIZE LEADERSHIP.

The counsel God gives to His people is to honour and to follow faithfully the leaders whom He appoints in His work. We read: "Submit yourselves unto such, and to everyone that helpeth with us, and laboureth." 1 Cor. 16:16.

Again, "Obey them that have the rule over you, and submit yourselves: for they watch for your souls, as they that must give account." Heb. 13:17.

"And we beseech you, brethren, to know them which labour among you, and are over you in the Lord, and admonish you; and to esteem them very highly in love for their work's sake." 1 Thess. 5:12, 13.

While it is in the plan of God that some should be called to leadership, it is also His plan that there should be a distribution of responsibilities in the work of God. It is not His plan that one man shall attempt to do all the work in a Union, in a conference, or in a church. There must be a wise distribution of the various responsibilities. We have this principle emphasized in Jethro's counsel to Moses when he said: "And place

such over them, to be rulers of thousands, and rulers of hundreds, rulers of fifties, and rulers of tens." Exod. 18:21. Such a plan diligently followed will mean advance in every line of Christian activity. This calls for submission one to the other, a recognition of talent in our brethren and a willingness to co-operate and work together in such a way that the blessing of the Lord can rest upon the work and success be assured.

3. IT IS GOD'S PLAN THAT LEADERS LEAD THE WAY.

True leaders lead the people. Like the shepherds of old they go before the flock. They initiate plans and then show the way to carry them into effect. They have faith in the people and recognize that they are capable of doing much more than has yet been accomplished. They will lead on to larger achievements in soul-winning, higher goals in mission offerings, and to more effective results in all plans and activities in the work of God. Leaders of God's appointment never say: "It can't be done." They recognize that they have enlisted in the service of the great God to whom nothing is impossible, with whom there is no crisis, and to whom nothing is too hard. They have unbounded faith in the members of the church, and as they lead, laying hold themselves of the arm of Omnipotence, and showing the way in all lines of sacrifice and missionary endeavour, the blessing of heaven rests upon them and also upon the whole Israel of God.

4. IT IS GOD'S PLAN THAT LEADERS BE MEN OF GOD.

God calls for men of sterling worth to act as leaders of His people. Notice the counsel which came to Moses long, long ago: "Moreover thou shalt provide out of all the people able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness."

Again we read in the book of Acts: "Wherefore, brethren, look ye out among you seven men of honest report, full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom, whom we may appoint over this business."

God is looking for men to-day, men of character, men who will be impartial in their judgment, men who will not be easily swayed, men who will not turn to the right hand or to the left, but will keep their eyes on the great Commander.

The call to-day is for leaders of integrity of character, who stand above the taint of moral wrong, men who know God and the salvation there is in Christ the Lord. The demand is for leaders who believe the Word of God with all their hearts, who are loyal to the faith of Seventh-Day Adventists as revealed in that Word, who believe in the Testimonies of the Spirit of God which have come to this church. In these days of departure from old-time standards, when many are inclined to glory in personal independence, speaking slightly of authority and government, there are needed in the church of God, as in the affairs of state, leaders who are true to the organization, men who recognize, as stated by the Spirit of prophecy, that "God has a church upon the earth, who are His chosen people, who keep His commandments. He is leading, not stray offshoots, not one here and one there, but a people."—*"Testimonies to Ministers," page 61.*

"Leaders are needed who will set an example of uniting heart and soul in plan and method, as well as in faith and doctrine, with their fellow-believers, who will heed the admonition of the Spirit of prophecy in this time of unrest, 'Press together, press together.'"

"As never before in the Second Advent movement, when leaders

are to be chosen for responsible positions, whether in the church, in the local conference, in the Union conference, or in the General Conference, great care should be taken to see that those only are selected who are known to be true to the Gospel message for this day and generation, and true to the organized movement which is carrying that message to the world."—*F.M. Wilcox, in "Review*

and Herald," January 28, 1932.

May God give us just such men. We need them everywhere in our work, in the Division, in the Unions, in the conferences, and in our churches as church elders, as deacons, and as officers of the various departments. May the Lord help us to meet His mind and to be men who have "understanding of the times, to know what Israel ought to do." 1 Chron. 12:32.

The Central Kenya Mission

BY W. W. ARMSTRONG

THOSE who have followed the reports sent in from this field will know of the difficulties and obstacles that have been put in our way in getting a start. For over two years we have had to contend with opposition from many sources, making it very difficult to do much progressive work, especially as we have had no permission to build any kind of school or church building. In consequence, all our meetings and services have been carried on under trees in the open. I am writing of our work away from the main station. We purchased sixteen acres of land on the edge of the native reserve for this, but it is not possible to purchase land in the reserve.

After considerable urging, not only by ourselves, but also by some other societies, the Government agreed for missions to build prayer houses without permission from them, provided the right owner of the land agreed. These buildings were not to be used for public worship, but for prayer and private reading only. This seemed to give us a start at least. Later this privilege was withdrawn, owing to opposition from some sources. In consequence, I made an appeal to a high authority and took the opportunity of placing the whole history of our work in these parts before him, also the nature and extent of our world-wide work. The result of this visit has completely changed the aspect of things here. This official not only made it possible for us to build prayer houses, but he made a personal visit to the native council and local Government

authorities, recommending that our society be given opportunity to work among the natives in Ukamba.

Then I was invited by the District Commissioner to make a safari (journey) with him to two places where we had already begun work. Here we met the chief and about 800 elders. Upon this officer putting my request to the people that we be given permission to build two schools and churches in that area, every hand went up in favour. Confirmation of this action is now awaited from the native council, but there is little doubt but what the necessary permission will be given.

The next problem is one that never leaves us. It is the problem of getting trained men and money to do the work. The door has been opened wide and promises of financial help have been made by the Government if they see that our work is good and solid. At the moment I have next to nothing to tackle this great country of many peoples, and rolling miles of almost virgin territory. We have urged for the doors to be opened. We have prayed in faith, and the answer has come because of our continual seeking. Now we can go in and possess the land. We plead that we shall not be found guilty before the Lord of closing the door He has opened; we plead that we shall not have it laid to our charge that we allowed this moment of opportunity to fall through our hands to the ground and be lost. The God of heaven, the Govern-

ment, and the thousands of these people we have come to save, now watch us to see what kind of help we can bring. Much depends upon the consecration and perseverance of our own selves in this land, but without special help from the treasury our hands are very much

tied. As this call comes to the brethren at home, may they find a ready response from our faithful members in all the churches, so that we fail not God in this invitation to "go in and possess the land."

Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

The Coast Mission

BY W. C. S. RAITT

AFTER two years of sowing on what appeared to be very stony ground, we are happy to report that this third year has brought real progress and that there are many signs of an abundant harvest in the very near future. God's saving grace is being manifested and souls are being won for His kingdom among many different tribes here at the coast.

We started the year with four small Sabbath-schools, but now we have eight, at distances of from five to sixty miles from the mission, half of these schools being cared for by lay members or followers. Our Sabbath-school membership, which was fifty-four in January, has been trebled already, and we are confident that it will not fall far short of the 200 mark by the end of the year.

During the year ten members have been received into the church, nine by baptism and one by vote. We thank God for these and are happy in the knowledge that a larger number will soon be ready for baptism. The membership in the baptismal classes has more than doubled during these first nine months and there are a number more candidates awaiting acceptance.

We have calls for six day-schools but have only two teachers—both local boys. We hope to start one or two more local boys as pupil teachers and are relying on our old-established fields up country to supply one or two advanced teachers to enable us to do stronger school work. In order to carry on this educational work we will need a much larger budget for African wages.

As it is impossible for us to do

advanced school work at present in our out-schools, we are endeavouring to run a sector school on the mission. This has to be a boarding-school, as the students come long distances. We hope to take in a larger number of boys next year, but for this we need much more accommodation. On a plot of about an acre of ground adjoining the mission site is a large brick building with iron roof and cement floors. It is thirty-two feet by 110 feet and consists of three large rooms. This property is very suitable for our purpose

and could be obtained freehold for about £200. We are hoping that means will be forthcoming for this purpose.

There are about 800 Europeans in Mombasa, besides many Indians, Arabs, natives, etc. It has been our privilege to present the Message to some of these during the year. They have responded very well, as we have called upon them in the interests of the Harvest Ingathering Campaign. At the time of writing we have nearly reached our goal of twenty-five pounds.

We are sorry to have to leave this new and growing work in order to take our furlough, especially since the prejudice which existed during the first two years has been somewhat broken down, and chiefs and sub-rulers are inviting us into their areas and are offering to help us to get established. However, we invite all who may read this brief report to rejoice with us and praise God that His church has been established in another section of the East African Union Mission territory.

Educational Work in East Africa

BY S. W. BEARDSALL

AT our Kamagambo Training School the principle underlying all work is one of a religious education which will fit Africans to take their place in any phase of life, without being at any disadvantage; some will be teachers, some evangelists, some industrial workers, but all, we hope, will be good Christians, capable of giving a reason for their faith, and at the same time good dependable citizens and tribesmen.

At present we are endeavouring to break a vicious circle; our great lack, both at the training school, and also in the sector schools which feed the training school, is one of good native teachers. Thus we are not yet getting the best material into our school to work upon, neither have we yet sufficient teaching staff at this centre to mould what material we do get into good qualified sector school teachers, who will be able to go out and provide us with more and bet-

ter material. Also at the present time we are having to send our boys, after they have got so far as we can carry them with our present staff, to outside advanced schools connected either with the Government or other Missions. We would consider this a dangerous policy in Europe, and it is just as dangerous a policy if not more so with our African boys. We have, however, no alternative at present, but are working continuously toward the goal of being able to carry our own boys in our own school, so far as it is necessary for them, in order to be recognized as qualified teachers. This will be a slow and gradual process, depending on our being able to build up a stronger and more numerous African staff here at Kamagambo. Once we have got a strong head, the rest of the body, comprising the sector schools and village schools, will all function healthily, and a stream of strong, capable, and faithful work-

ers will be issuing forth into the churches and schools, where they are so badly needed.

This year we have a good healthy student body of one hundred boys classed from Standard IV to Standard VI. We are putting twenty boys into the Government Primary School examination in November, and it will be the successful ones among these that we are so desirous of retaining and putting through our own Teachers' Course. Also we are desirous of giving them more industrial training, in addition to what they are already getting. We hope next year to give them instruction in brickmaking and building, in advanced agriculture, poultry-keeping, and cattle husbandry. All this, of course, depends on our being able to keep them at Kamagambo for a longer period than at present.

This year has seen the opening of the new Luo Girls' School, with funds provided by the Government. We are building this ourselves, making and burning our own bricks. Until this new compound is ready we are having to house our twenty girls in temporary quarters which are not very satisfactory, being a little too near the Boys' School. When the new buildings are ready we hope to be able to accommodate fifty girls. It is hoped that the best of these will be able to pass through some part at least of the training school, together with the boys, it being considered that there are many advantages as well as dangers in co-education for the Africans. In addition to such instruction, all are given good practical training in such specific subjects as are most suitable for African girls who are to be African wives and mothers. The making of simple clothing, housewifery, agriculture, and other similar subjects are to be found in the curriculum, all of them being taught in as practical a way as possible, for the African girl generally has not yet come to the place where she shines in theoretical subjects.

We are hoping that before long we shall be able to secure from some benign source the wherewithal to help us build some respectable buildings in connection

with our training school. Our present classrooms are mere adjuncts to our church building, and do not merit much praise from school inspectors, who visit us from time to time. Our boys are housed in mud and wattle buildings, which are now, after a long life, threatening to collapse over their inmates. Moreover, the good, permanent compound we are building for the Girls' School is likely to be a source of envy between the two sexes, and in Africa the male must always be supreme. We are thus hoping that something will happen shortly to prevent such a catastrophe as the transference of sex supremacy might incur!

In the present world the condition and success of our work depend on our schools and the youth being trained therein. Educated men, whether European or African,

will only be met and won on their own plane generally; and not until we have religiously educated workers capable of meeting them at no disadvantage can we hope for many of them to be impressed by the truth of our message. A system of education that trains a man to use his God-given abilities, to distinguish between right and wrong, good and evil, to answer a question when asked, to use his hands in a practical and efficient way, to present an argument in an impressive way, so as to convince others, is a system which will be recognized by all men as worthy of great respect. Moreover it is only such a system that can give us the kind of worker we need at the present time. Such is the goal we, at Kamagambo, are aiming at, and hope to arrive at, with God's help. *Kamagambo Training School.*

Our Work in the British Union

BY H. W. LOWE

FIFTY-NINE years ago there was not a single Adventist in Great Britain. In May, 1878, the first Adventist worker landed at Southampton. He commenced distributing literature on the ships in dock, and this went all over the world. This man, William Ings, was shortly joined by two other workers, headquarters were established in Grimsby, and God's people in Britain began to be gathered into an organized body.

These early pioneers had a slow work before them, but they were of stiff fibre. They laid solid foundations, on which succeeding generations have built an enduring structure to God's glory.

There has never been much difficulty of access to people, except in the remoter mountain sections of Scotland and Wales. Packed into an area of little more than 100,000 square miles are about 50,000,000 people. The average density per square mile would be about five hundred.

Running through our whole population there is, in common with other northern nations, a conservatism which takes the form of an aversion to anything savour-

ing of novelty in religious and political ideas. Easy communications made Britain a favourite ground for Mormon missionaries to explore in the early days of their disfavour. Other sects, with novel, and sometimes sensational, methods also came from America, and created an unfavourable and unfortunate atmosphere for the Advent message. But it has grown, and to-day we have about 5,600 members, worshipping in eighty-one churches and forty-three companies. There are 155 Sabbath-schools with a membership of 5,555.

Our force of workers in the field numbers about ninety-two, and it has varied little or nothing for several years.

There are certain somewhat sharply defined features peculiar to the geographical sections of this Union. Commencing with Ireland, we find more religious emotion and prejudice than in any other island we know. Its northern counties, with a population of 1,300,000, are predominantly Protestant, though Catholics, coming in largely from the South, are rapidly approaching the Protestant population in num-

bers. Here blood runs hot, and there is much bigotry and, at times, open conflict. In the South, or Irish Free State, with a population of 3,000,000, the country is almost wholly Roman Catholic. Economic conditions here are in many ways deplorable. We have less than 200 Adventists in the whole of Ireland, and five workers. Yet God has His gems in the Emerald Isle, and we must find them, ere the kingdom comes.

In Scotland there is a population of 5,000,000, sparsely scattered in the north, denser in the southern manufacturing areas. Ingrained in the representative Scot is a rigid adherence to at least the basic Covenanter doctrines, and he moves but slowly. Scotland has but 300 members. We should have at least 1,500 of these sturdy, reliable people supporting and propagating this blessed message.

The North England Conference has a large manufacturing population, like Wales, and both fields have been somewhat severely hit by prolonged economic depression. Offsetting this is the fact that in both areas people are more readily approachable than in any other sections of the Union. North England has some 1,700 members in a population of nineteen millions, and Wales 500 in a population of less than 3,000,000.

South England is our largest conference, with about 2,800 members, in a population of nearly eighteen millions. The South is less industrialized than elsewhere, and is otherwise naturally fitted for non-manufacturing pursuits. Most of our institutions are in this territory, as is also the Division headquarters.

Established in 1889, our publishing house has been a distinct asset to the cause. For years it has been well organized and its publications, technically and otherwise, are a credit and a blessing to us. Its profits are not large at the moment, but they have always assisted the cause of evangelism when required. Some sixty-three literature workers are engaged in disseminating the products of our press.

Likewise our Granose Health Food Factory, though meeting keenest outside competition, has greatly assisted the work of

spreading this truth. Its products are excellent, and its personnel unusually loyal.

Our health institution, The Stanboroughs, operating since 1912, has faced more difficulties than perhaps any other institution, but its need is evident, and we believe its usefulness should be greatly increased in days to come.

Situated about centrally on the map of England is our educational institution, Newbold Missionary College. Its enrolment is around 140, some thirty of these students coming from outside our Union. A splendid spirit pervades the school, and increasingly good work is being done. Some students are housed, through inadequate accommodation, in undesirable and improvised outhouses. We have a scheme in hand for the erection of new dormitory, library, and laboratory facilities. Calls keep coming for workers for distant lands, and we should be able to answer them, though often we cannot. We need to raise both the standard of education and the number of graduates.

Something under 200 persons find employment in our Union institutions.

One of our great needs is the establishment of private clinics and treatment-rooms in all parts of the country. There are about six at present, but we should have fifty or more.

There is no greater need than an enormously enlarged evangelism in this field. There are perhaps thirty evangelists engaged in public efforts. There are 1,250 sizable towns, where public efforts could be held at once, with hundreds more below a 5,000 population.

In one city, London, we can find within a radius of twenty miles some 10,000,000 people. Perhaps ninety-eight per cent of them would not know what the Advent message is. There are just two evangelistic campaigns in progress in London at this moment. Yet the Spirit of prophecy long since indicated that there should be one hundred workers in London where then there was one.

Our people are loyally wedded to the Advent message, and courageously labour for the finishing of Christ's work on earth. Our prayers are for power from beyond earth to impress hearts and to save souls.

The South England Conference

BY R. S. JOYCE

THIS report will bring to your notice the southern counties of England, extending from the Severn on the west coast to the Wash on the east coast. In the very heart of this territory lies London, with its ten million population, and Watford, where our three institutions are situated. Institutions are a blessing to the cause, for not only do they add prestige to our work, but they assist financially, give employment to members, gifts to evangelism, and use the talents of their staffs for the promoting of every phase of endeavour in our church programmes.

But to most of our readers in this great Division, London and Watford are all that are known of the territory of this conference. It is the privilege of the evangelists

to "put places on the map," and with this as a goal, our evangelists have entered new towns this year, where each man hopes, with the blessing that only God can give, to raise a church as a constant memorial to this truth. As you pray for this field, look at Ipswich, Swindon, Poole, Eastbourne, Margate, Torquay, Bodmin, and Cheltenham, and pray for the workers in these towns, where we have no churches. There are other evangelists re-working towns, and this is no easy task. They also need our prayers.

In London we have only two evangelists. Try to imagine the poverty of funds that this signifies. Here a law has been passed, allowing cinemas to be opened in almost every district on Sunday. This makes for great difficulty in

bers. Here blood runs hot, and there is much bigotry and, at times, open conflict. In the South, or Irish Free State, with a population of 3,000,000, the country is almost wholly Roman Catholic. Economic conditions here are in many ways deplorable. We have less than 200 Adventists in the whole of Ireland, and five workers. Yet God has His gems in the Emerald Isle, and we must find them, ere the kingdom comes.

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for the Quarter Ended December 31, 1936

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
2,343.75	321.05	.....	4.32	.....	.....	3,178.25	0.04	122.8	30.17	1,280.42	5,746.16
24,005.77	3,020.29	6.94	165.82	147.11	24.60	33,748.59	0.47	85.4	272.70	4,938.82	29,104.46
6,619.98	2,257.10	231.32	44.09	14.16	116.03	12,318.99	0.19	79.3	1,264.59	1,917.43	14,032.83
1,021.96	325.84	.....	.28	17.25	1.22	1,973.22	0.04	80.7	73.80	57.06	1,470.58
10,100.29	4,832.17	.....	77.11	104.39	2.76	20,051.75	0.22	79.9	913.76	2,364.50	18,909.87
44,091.75	10,736.45	238.26	291.62	282.91	144.61	71,277.80	0.21	88.0	2,615.12	10,558.23	69,263.88
116.13	1,336.98	.....	33.44	.....	0.26	2,168.65	0.04	215.9	.....	.....	179.95
47.08	.....	.....	5.07	.....	.....	259.84	0.02	38.1	.....	.....	492.03
10.43	7.18	.....	220.43	.....	20.66	721.17	0.03	89.7	.....	.....	1,161.09
.....	.....	.....	2.32	.....	22.10	98.06	0.03	43.5	.....	.....	58.02
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.83	22.26	0.12	46.5	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
173.64	1,344.16	.....	261.46	.....	47.85	3,267.98	0.03	118.5	.....	.....	1,891.09
44,265.39	12,090.61	238.26	553.01	282.91	192.46	74,545.78	0.17	89.0	2,615.12	10,558.23	71,154.97

Irish and Welsh Missions. This has materially reduced our experienced help.

Halls are expensive, and the price of advertising makes efforts costly. Our churches are not rich, and, consequently, can give little financial aid to a campaign, or raise much money among themselves for church buildings. We do not have a doctor or dentist in all our membership. Not having our own places of worship, and often having to change our location, leads to an unsettled condition, which is not conducive to maintaining our membership. The church at our conference headquarters meets in a hired hall that is very noisy on the Sabbath. Some meeting-places are up two or three steep flights of stairs, which make it difficult for elderly people.

On a recent visit to one such church, we found the following notice at the top of the stairs: "Satan trembles when he sees the weakest saint climb stairs like these."

The conference contains large industrial areas, which have been hard hit by the depression and are known as "depressed areas." You do not have to be in these districts long before you know why they are thus named. In some churches not one brother has employment.

Of our churches and companies, the largest has a membership of about one hundred. Small and scattered membership increases the

difficulty of shepherding the flock, and increases apostasies.

We have a loyal membership, and their spirit of service and giving, considering the circumstances in which they are placed, is very encouraging. For example, in the recent Harvest Ingathering Campaign, in about nine weeks they raised over forty shillings per member. The total sum amounted to £3,705. 1s. 1d., which was over £300 above the goal. It is surprising the large amount of this sum which has been gathered in pennies.

The tithe for the past year is just over £8,000, which is a considerable gain. The increase, we are sorry to say, is due to special tithe rather than to a general increase.

We are pleased to report a good increase in nearly all offerings. The Sabbath-school shows a gain of over seventy pounds.

We have a good force of colporteurs in the field, with able leadership. During 1936 a total of £8,372 worth of literature was sold in this conference. This is also a gain over the previous year.

We do not have the figures for our membership as yet, but we are anticipating a gain, as we had good prospects at the close of the third quarter.

We are of good courage in the Lord. There is a spirit of confidence throughout the field. The task is overwhelming, but we have

our eyes on the promises of God. We know that He will never leave us, nor forsake us. We have a faithful, loyal membership, and we look to the greatness of our God; not at the cut in our budgets. With our five loaves and two fishes, we will, by the grace of God, go forward to feed the multitude.

British Union Colporteurs' Conference—

December 28, 1936 to January 5, 1937

BY G. D. KING

A GATHERING of colporteurs is usually a feast of fellowship and reminiscence, and the meeting recently held at Stanborough Park was no exception to this rule. In many respects it was a remarkable gathering. The attendance was the largest secured in recent years, particularly was this so in respect of recruits, a group of fifteen being present. The total attendance was about sixty.

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There was a spirit of courage and conquest manifest throughout the whole eight days of the gathering. While emphasis was placed on the spiritual aspect of our colporteur ministry, the more practical features of this important work were not forgotten.

Practical instruction was admirably blended with the spiritual exhortation. In addition to visits of workers from our own Union, and two local conference presidents, we were favoured in having Elders W. G. Turner and W. E. Read with us for part of the time. The ministerial help received from these and the local brethren was much appreciated.

The colporteurs in the British Union were particularly happy to make the acquaintance of Brother L. A. Vixie, whose practical, yet spiritual talks on Gospel Salesmanship were so beneficial. A high standard was ever kept before us, and this higher conception of our colporteur ministry led to definite progressive plans, which should be reflected in tangible results during 1937.

There was a ready co-operation in the "Follow-up" plan presented at the gathering. Each month our colporteurs will report the names of interested prospects, who will be followed up with correspondence, further literature, and visitation. The Home Missionary Department is working with us whole-heartedly as we seek to reap the fruits from sowing "beside all waters." Last year, at least twenty-one souls accepted the message through the efforts of our colporteur-evangelists in Great Britain. We believe that 1937 will see a larger number won to the message. Our colporteurs are pioneers of the message, and we should see more fruit from their labours.

The promotion of the "Gospel Salesmanship Course" offered by the Home Study Institute, received a hearty response, inasmuch as forty-four were enrolled for the course. If our colporteur force is to reach the high standard outlined by the Spirit of prophecy, there must undoubtedly be greater attention given to training and selection of workers for this important branch of soul-winning

service. It was in response to this appeal for a higher standard that our colporteurs in Great Britain enrolled for this correspondence course. It is a beginning in seeking to meet God's ideals in service for Him.

The spirit of courage and confidence that was so manifestly present with us gives us faith to believe that 1937 will prove to be a year of blessing and progress for the literature ministry in the British Union.

Next Issue

We regret that owing to pressure of space it has been impossible to include in this issue reports of progress in the Welsh, Scottish, and Irish Missions by Pastors S. G. Hyde, L. Murdoch, and E. E. Craven respectively, and an article on West Kenya Mission by F. H. Thomas. We hope to include these in the April issue of the SURVEY.

Ed.

MY COVENANT WITH GOD



Having accepted Christ as my personal Saviour from sin, I gladly consecrate myself and all that I have to the work of bringing the blessings of salvation to others. I acknowledge God as the owner of all things, and that it is a Christian duty and privilege to render to Him the tenth of my income; that "it is required in stewards, that a man be found faithful;" therefore,

I do hereby solemnly covenant with God that I will render to Him an honest tithe, paying it to the church treasurer, and that I will do my part as God shall prosper me in making liberal offerings for the support of our world-wide mission work.



Name.....

Date.....193...

Church.....

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THE NEW TITHE COVENANT CARD

An action adopted at the Skodsborg Council deals with the question of a Tithe Covenant Card. The idea is that this be used on the occasion of a special Tithe Sabbath, and that our believers be encouraged to sign this Pledge of Faithfulness to the Lord in the matter of tithe paying. It is a personal matter. The cards are not collected, but they remain the property of the individual who signs. A suggestion might be made that it be kept in the Bible and used as a bookmark.



GOD'S COVENANT WITH ME

"Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in Mine house, and **prove Me now** herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it. And

I WILL REBUKE THE DEVOURER

for your sakes, and he shall not destroy the fruits of your ground; neither shall your vine cast her fruit before the time in the field, saith the Lord of hosts."

Malachi 3:10, 11.

"In all thy ways acknowledge Him, and He shall direct thy paths." Prov. 3:6.