

Union Conference Record

"Be strong all ye people, saith the Lord, and work: for I am with you."

Vol. 12. Nos. 36, 37.

SYDNEY, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1908.

Registered at the General Post Office, Sydney, for transmission by Post as a Newspaper.

The Australasian Union Conference.

In the good providence of God we are again permitted to meet in a Union Conference. We are much gratified to see this large attendance and general representation from the different parts of our field. We extend to all a most cordial welcome, and wish you the fullest enjoyment and blessing during our stay together. There is no reason why this should not be a time of great refreshing from the presence of the Lord.

The two years that have elapsed since our last conference have rapidly passed into eternity. Still, they have been years full of momentous events. The message with which we are connected has made wonderful strides. Many new fields have been entered, and in others the message has made rapid progress. The providence of God has opened the way for it in all parts of the world to a marvellous extent. All this shows that the time has come when the whole earth is to be lighted with the glory of the Lord.

Recent statistics sent out by the General Conference make mention of twenty-eight new fields entered by mission workers since the beginning of 1906; and other openings are filled as rapidly as workers can be found to send out. All this is truly encouraging.

In the Australasian Union Conference the blessing of the Lord has been over the work in every department. All the conference reports will show encouraging advancement in the various lines of work. The good hand of our God has also been seen in the blessings experienced in our institutions; and in our mission field the work has made very encouraging advancement.

We have reason to be very grateful for the blessing of health enjoyed by the labourers at home and also in the mission field. Some of these have been in very trying places, and have suffered from fever, especially the workers in Java.

Brother and Sister Teasdale had a very serious time, and with them we mourn the death of little Lawrence, who was stricken with the fever. The parents and relatives have our sincere sympathy. The outbreak of fever so affected Sister Teasdale that it was thought best for her to return to America for a time for rest and recuperation. At present all our labourers are in usual health and of good courage.

REVIEW OF THE FIELD.

As there will be full reports from the different conferences and mission fields, this review will not enter into details, but rather deal with some general statements and summaries.

The growth in membership has not been all that we could have desired, nor has it been as large in proportion as the growth of the tithe and missionary offerings. All of our

conferences have been working short-handed. The immediate cause of this is that so many of the labourers have been called from the home field to fill urgent calls from our mission territory. This is by no means a discouraging feature.

The camp-meetings and missionary conventions have been well attended, and they have been seasons of real refreshing. We feel encouraged by seeing evidences of an awakening among our people, both old and young. The time has certainly come when there should be a decided forward movement all along the line. We long to see a spirit of whole-souled consecration, a revival of the first love, and a return to the simplicity and faith—a coming out from the world with all its fashions and vain show—that characterized this people and this work in the early experience of the message. Then there would be much greater power and efficiency in both ministers and people. That this transformation may be completely effected, is our prayer.

THE ISLAND FIELD.

The island mission field comprises by far the larger part of the population of our Union Conference. Since our last general gathering some decided advance moves have been made. The work in the islands already entered has made good growth, especially in Fiji. We have also been able to add considerable new territory. Two years ago the report showed that we were working among a population of 8,338,846. At the present time we are operating among 48,823,091, an increase of 40,484,245.

The new territory annexed is Java, with a population of 32,000,000, where we now have three sisters working; the Philippines, with 8,000,000 inhabitants and two workers; and British New Guinea, with 350,000 souls and three workers. This last field has just been entered. And work has been taken up anew in Sumatra and Samoa.

We are glad to record this advancement, but it must be very evident to you all that we cannot feel satisfied to have but three sisters working in Java with its thirty-two million souls. More workers must be sent at the earliest date possible. The same must also be said of the Philippines, Sumatra, Singapore, and New Guinea. Still we have made a beginning, and for this we are thankful. Now we must strengthen this force as rapidly as possible. I am sure you will all be made glad by the reports that will be presented from these fields during this conference.

I cannot forbear in this connection to call attention to the great territory among the islands which still lies entirely untouched. There is Borneo and the Celebes, with hundreds of smaller islands, where nothing has been done. The very silence of these is in itself a most touching appeal. Truly we need to pray and labour for more consecrated workers.

OUR INSTITUTIONS.

Of our institutional work the publishing and printing is the oldest. The Signs Publishing Association is now fully established in its country position at Warburton, Victoria. All connected with it are well pleased with the change from the city, and the last two years have been very busy ones. Our publications, large and small, are a power for good, and the near future must witness a decided advance in the circulation of our literature.

The Avondale School Press, a department of the Avondale School, has been provided with better quarters, and has almost doubled the amount of its work during the last two years. Our printing-office in Fiji has been equipped with a new and larger press, and is now prepared to do more and better work. Also in Singapore we have a small plant, where some literature is being printed.

OUR EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Our educational work is making steady advancement. The report from the Avondale School will be both interesting and encouraging, the present year being the best in its history from every point of view. The New Zealand school-enterprise which was in prospect at the time of our last conference, has now become a reality. A farm of 170 acres has been purchased near Cambridge in the Waikato district, and a substantial building has been erected. The school opened on February 4 of the present year. The enrolment is now more than fifty. The prospects of the school are very encouraging.

Another conference school which has made a good beginning has been opened in the Darling Range in West Australia. We are glad to see these increased facilities, opening the way for more of our young people to receive a training and preparation for some place in the work.

The report from the Malay Mission district will tell of the training school at Singapore, and the good work already accomplished. At the late general meeting in the Eastern Polynesian District, plans were laid to open at once a training school at the mission station on Raiatea.

The school in Fiji is prosperous, and a maturer class of students is attending. Already a number of native workers who have gone forth from this training school are doing good work in the field. In the Tongan group a school has also been started on the Island of Haapia, while at Nukualofa the work is promising. These island schools, training native workers for the field, are a very encouraging feature of our work.

HEALTH WORK.

This is another branch of our work of which much might be said, but we leave this for the medical secretary to present more fully. During this biennial period some changes have taken place. The Drs. Kress were called to Washington, District of Columbia, United States, and the Drs. Richards from England filled the vacancy at the Wairoonga Sanitarium. Later, Brother and Sister Semmens were called from their work in Adelaide to connect with the work at Wairoonga, and Brother Baron from New Zealand to take up the work in the Hydropathic Institute. All these changes, taking place in a short period of time, were not conducive to the best interests of the work.

Still, notwithstanding all this, the work is onward and the outlook encouraging; and very favourable reports come, not only from Wairoonga, but also from the institutions in Adelaide, and the sanitarium at Christchurch, New Zealand.

The cafe and health food work is also growing, and this, too, will be more fully dealt with in other reports.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

The Religious Liberty Department has been full of work, and the report of the secretary will be an interesting one. Many things have happened in this line since our last conference to give importance to the time in which we live and to emphasize the nearness of the end. The clamour for religious legislation—the enactment of arbitrary laws which would restrict liberty of conscience—has been urged with a vigour and persistency before unknown in this country. All this is a sure indication that the final issue is right upon us, and should have the effect to arouse our people to the utmost diligence and earnestness in giving this last warning, and preparing for the great consummation.

THE MISSIONARY CAMPAIGN.

During the biennial period the Missionary Campaign has received considerable attention. Conventions have been held with good results in New South Wales, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Victoria, and some instruction was also given in connection with the camp-meeting in Queensland. This is a work that must receive more attention. The circulation of our literature is of the greatest importance, and the development of the Missionary Campaign will not only increase the output of literature, but will also be a mighty agency in the development of workers for both the home and the more distant fields, and in bringing into our churches that vitalizing experience that is so much needed.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

The work among our young people has also taken on more defined features and greater permanency. This move is closely connected with the Missionary Campaign, and will not only be a real source of strength in the advancing work of the message, but also a great factor in the salvation of our young people. The good results already seen give much encouragement for the future.

Our young people are an important asset in this closing work, and once this force is fully consecrated, and harnessed into service, it will prove a mighty power in the final issue.

In the Sabbath-school Department we see encouraging growth. During the last two years the Sabbath-schools have contributed £2,508 17s. to missions. We note this as an evidence of the interest shown by this department in our missionary work.

MEMBERSHIP.

Our present number of churches is given as 115, an increase of 9; and the present church membership 3,656, an increase of 373 during the two years. The total number of believers, including unorganized companies and isolated Sabbath-keepers, stands at 4,404, an increase of 405 over the former report. The Sabbath-school Department shows an increase of 37 in schools and 864 in membership. In the Young People's Department 67 societies report a membership of 1,478.

LABOURERS.

In the list of labourers we have 29 ordained ministers, the same as at last conference; 15 licensed ministers, an increase of 2; and 64 Bible-workers, or licensed missionaries, an increase of 15 over the former report. Seventy-four book and periodical canvassers are reported, and here we must record a loss of 26 as compared with the previous report. Thus at present we have a force of 182 field labourers, 9 less than two years ago, when we had 191. Besides these we have the office workers, editors, secretaries, treasurers, etc., to the number of 50, making the complete number who are devoting their entire time to the work, 232.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

It will be of interest for you all to study the financial and statistical reports of the Union Conference, and from these learn something of the standing of the different departments and institutions in the bounds of our union. We are very desirous that all of our brethren shall be fully conversant with the standing of every department and branch of the work. The better you understand them all, the greater will be your interest. We see much to encourage us in these reports, as well as much to admonish us to care and faithful diligence.

The tithe reported for the two years is £24,291 9s. 8d., an increase of £4,467 16s. 6d. over the former report.

The Sabbath-school offerings, £3,002 15s., as compared with the last report, £2,351 11s. 2d., show a gain of £651 3s. 10d., and to missions £2,508 17s., an increase of £700 8s. 6d. over the former report. During the biennial period £3,033 15s. 6d. has come in as offerings to foreign missions, which shows an increase of £581 2s. 4d.; for home mission work £1,249 18s.; and for local church work £1,630 15s. 6d. These last figures were not reported at the last conference.

In the Young People's Department £662 15s. 9d. has been raised in contributions to foreign missions, and £138 11s. 9. for home work. Neither were these reported at our last conference. This makes a total amount of money contributed for home and foreign work during the two years of £33,515 7s. 8d.; that is, this much has been reported. I am sure that considerably more than this has been raised, but has not been included in the reports. I feel very grateful to God for these blessings, for all comes from God, and of His own have we given Him.

Our book sales for two years stand at £33,719 13s. 1d. as compared with £29,685 7s. 11d. for the former period, showing a gain of £4,034 5s. 2d. This, too, is encouraging, considering the smallness of the number working and other circumstances.

Thus we are able through the mercy of God to report an increase in all the different departments of the work, except one. This is encouraging, and had we all been as faithful as the importance of our time demands, the increase would have been much greater.

The exception is a significant one. The only place in the work showing a decrease is in the number of canvassers. This time we can report only 74 as compared with 100 two years ago. Of all the departments, this one ought to have shown the largest increase. This matter should be taken to heart by all our conference officers. The circulation of our literature must receive more attention and greater encouragement. The canvassing force must be greatly increased.

ADVANCE MOVES.

During the biennial period the Union Conference has acquired on Norfolk Island a fine mission property, consisting of a six-roomed house and twenty-six acres of land in a favourable location, for £250, which was regarded as a very special bargain. This places the Norfolk Mission in a much better condition than heretofore.

There is also a prospect of securing a permanent mission station at Padang, Sumatra. In Java we have acquired a very comfortable home in the mountain region, and in a very favourable locality, to which our workers can resort during the most trying season of the year. We have been greatly favoured in this matter, securing very good buildings with three acres of good land for 2,000 guilders (£166). This station will be a great boon to our workers in Java, and a saving of much suffering, yea, and also of life.

Advance moves have also been made in Singapore. Convenient property has been leased, a training school has been opened and a small printing plant put in operation; and just recently the government has made us an offer of a site for a church in the city of Singapore on reasonable terms. The situation and the needs of the work in this important centre call for most careful consideration from this body.

In the Eastern Polynesian District they have recently opened a training school for workers at the mission station on Raiatea. We trust this move will help to prepare more labourers for that district. The working force there has been greatly reduced by several of the workers having to leave because of failing health. This has now been partly remedied by the coming of Brother and Sister Sterling, teachers and mission workers from the United States.

Brother Cady, with the counsel of the Union Conference Committee, has purchased a twenty-five-ton schooner for use among the islands. They feel that this will supply a long-felt need, especially in the matter of more regular communication with the island of Pitcairn and other isolated parts. The price of the schooner was \$1,600 (£328 10s. 9d.).

THE WORK FOR THIS CONFERENCE.

This conference will have important questions with which to deal. The marvellous openings of Providence and the rapid advance of the work, bring many important problems to the front, that must receive the most careful consideration.

Some proper arrangement by which the Union Conference can receive and hold the mission property, must receive prompt attention. The committee appointed at our last conference will be prepared with a report on this matter.

The unique position of Singapore as an important centre and base of operation, calls for special consideration. The school, the printing plant, and the church problem, all demand careful study and wise planning.

The Union Conference territory is vast in its area and possesses many peculiarities. The great variety of people, of every degree of civilization, presents a difficult problem with which to deal, but it must be taken in hand with energy and untiring perseverance.

The power of the press and the efficiency of literature has been demonstrated. Two years ago we were in doubt as to what extent we could sell publications among the semi-civilized and semi-Christian people of these islands, but this has now been demonstrated to our satisfaction, and the way now seems open to circulate almost any quantity of literature that can be produced in the languages of the people. This development is of the greatest consequence, and brings to the front the importance of producing and circulating the literature containing the message to the fullest extent possible.

The fact that our literature containing the message is so readily bought and read by the natives of the islands and other nationalities within our borders, is of the greatest interest, as it opens the way for a large work to be done that would otherwise be beyond our reach. Now it is for this conference to lay far-reaching plans for the production of this literature, and to make arrangements for its circulation. This is a work of first importance.

The classes of labourers in greatest demand at present are evangelistic canvassers and Christian teachers, men and women with the proper preparation and experience.

As to the matter of needy fields where help should be supplied, I would hardly know where to begin nor where to end, so I will not begin to specify, only mentioning the

Philippines. If it be at all possible, efficient help should be sent to the Philippines at once.

Among the islands we have many calls for schools. Christian teachers are therefore wanted, and I must say from the little observation I have made, that I believe this is a line of work which is worthy of more attention than it has received. Time and space will not permit me to enlarge upon it here. When the question comes before the conference, I shall be glad to present it more fully.

But the greatest of all our needs is the power of the Holy Spirit. I long to see the awakening for which the Spirit of God calls, a reconversion in the fullest meaning of the term. I think I voice the sentiment of the entire Union Conference when I say that this conference must not content itself in dealing with mere business and legislative matters, even though they pertain to the work of the message; but we must make this a time of spiritual revival—we must go from this place with an advanced experience in the power and grace of God. It must become to us a Jerusalem where we will be filled with power from on high. To my mind this is the most important feature of this occasion. If this is gained, the conference will be a success in every way.

We have entered perilous times. The lines are already being drawn, and soon there will be but two definite classes in the world. May the people of God be thoroughly aroused to the importance of this time.

We all greatly appreciate the consideration of the General Conference in sending us for this meeting such efficient help as Pastors Porter and Loughborough. I think their coming is very opportune. In behalf of the conference I extend to them and Sister Porter a hearty welcome. We hope they will enjoy the fullest freedom in all our councils and deliberations, and with us share in the blessings the Lord has for us.

In closing I wish to express my appreciation of the kind cordiality and hearty co-operation that I have met from all the members of our Union Conference Committee. And now that we turn over our responsibility to the assembled conference, it is with the earnest prayer that the Lord Himself will preside over our deliberations and direct all our plans that every action may bear the divine credentials. Thus only can the work be what God has designed it should be, and for this we shall pray and labour.

O. A. OLSEN.

Report of the Mission Secretary.

THE two years which have intervened between this and the last blessed Union Conference at this place, have passed before we hardly knew they were more than begun. With sincere thanksgiving to Him who has preserved so many of us alive during this biennial period, we come together once more to renew our consecration to our Maker, Redeemer, and Guide, to take a view of the great field of conflict, and to formulate plans for the extension of the gospel of the kingdom among the peoples and tribes who yet sit in the region and shadow of death.

While we are keenly conscious of our many failures to make known the love of the Man of Calvary to the many nationalities that are yet in heathen and Mohammedan darkness, we are glad that the Lord has been compassionate toward us, and has not removed us from His work, even though our slothfulness and lack of earnest application might have justly provoked His displeasure.

We are glad that in all parts of our large island mission field are tokens of advancement, and that some who about two years ago were without a knowledge of the special truths for

this day, are now walking with us in the "commandments of God, and the faith of Jesus." Than the privilege of welcoming to our communion those who were once children of wrath, I know of no higher, holier joy.

As far as I am familiar with the history of the third angel's message in the Pacific islands, the first rays of light to shine in Polynesia reached Pitcairn Island in 1876, when Pastors James White and J. N. Loughborough sent literature on present truth to that island. About 1885 the California Conference sent a minister and a tent to the Hawaiian Islands, and this resulted in raising up a small company of believers in Honolulu. In 1886 Brother J. I. Tay of San Francisco, California, reached Pitcairn Island on a British man-of-war. A stay of five weeks resulted in at least the nominal acceptance of the truth by the majority of the people of that little island.

In 1890 the missionary ship *Pitcairn* was built, and October 20 of that year she began her first voyage to the islands of the South Seas. The work done on the first trip was largely literature circulation, books to the value of about £600 having been sold. In 1893 a company of missionaries was sent to Polynesia to establish permanent missions in some of the island groups of the Pacific.

Since that time the message has moved steadily forward till with the exception of the small islands in the division of the Pacific called Micronesia, it can be said in truth that it now occupies strategic points in most of the island groups and grand divisions of Oceania.

At this Union Conference, delegates from these different missions will present the needs and interests of their respective fields, and so I shall confine myself largely to the general features of the work in the islands.

At the time of the last Union Conference it was voted that the groups of islands known as the East Indies should be organized into a mission, to be known as the Malaysia Mission, and also that Fiji, Samoa, and Tonga be organized into the Central Polynesian Mission. In March, 1907, the first-named mission was organized with a superintendent and efficient mission committee. A tract society was also organized, and is doing excellent work. At the time of the council in Fiji in June last, the Central Polynesian Mission was organized. This mission field is composed of the Fijian, Samoan, and Tongan groups. We are certain that this union will result in the greater efficiency of all connected with these missions.

It was also recommended at the last conference that a small press be provided for Singapore, on which tracts and leaflets should be printed, as well as a local paper. This recommendation has been carried out; and in addition to the one small press there are now two presses in the Singapore office, one a job press sent from Australia, the other purchased by the committee in Singapore at a cost of forty pounds. The work done on these presses will be reported by the delegate from Singapore.

The work already done by our canvassers in East India demonstrates the wisdom of the recommendation passed at the last Union Conference, "That a special effort be inaugurated and maintained for circulating our literature in the Malay Archipelago, in the English, Dutch, and Malay languages." The success already attained by the few canvassers in that field warrants us in believing that there is no better canvassing territory within the limits of the Australasian Union Conference.

In Singapore and the Malay Peninsula hundreds of copies of "Daniel and the Revelation" have been sold to Chinese and Eurasians as well as to English people; and to pagans, Catholics, and Mohammedans as well as to professed Protestants. The book "Christ Our Saviour" in Malay is meeting with

a ready sale wherever it has been shown, and that principally among heathen as well as to some Mohammedans. The field for this book is almost unlimited. Not only are there hundreds of thousands in the large islands as well as in the Malay Peninsula who can read the Malay, and who will undoubtedly buy it, but in Northern Celebes are 200,000 native Christians who read Malay, and in the Molucca group also are many thousands of Christian believers who should have the opportunity to hear the message through the medium of our books.

In Sourabaya, Java, I held Bible-studies with an intelligent and well-educated Amboynese family, the father of which was deacon of a large Dutch Church. From them I learned that in Amboyna there are 30,000 people, and that most of them are Christians. In Banda, in the same group, are many more native Christians as well as some Dutch; while in scores of other islands, large and small, there are multitudes of judgment-bound creatures who are in darkness concerning the great events of the immediate future.

I visited some of the Molucca Islands in 1902, and was struck with the apparent intelligence of many of the Christians there. Just north of Java is the small island of Madura, which I visited in June last. This island contains about 2,000,000 inhabitants, the majority of whom are Mohammedans; but literature must be prepared for these darkened minds in the near future. We have good reasons to believe that specially prepared literature will be gladly received by Mohammedans in these numerous islands.

Half a day's journey by steamer to the north of Madura, is another small island visited by us, containing 40,000 people; while to the east and north-east of Java, stretching to New Guinea, and to the north, including Borneo, and reaching almost to the Philippines, are probably hundreds of islands that can be reached with our Malay literature. To the west of Java is the large island of Sumatra, with 3,000,000 inhabitants, many of whom can read our literature.

Java itself with over 30,000,000 inhabitants has, besides thousands of Dutch people, a large population capable of reading our Malay and Chinese literature.

As there are hundreds of thousands of Chinese in the East Indies (possibly a million), many of whom cannot read the Malay, it has been planned by our Malaysia Mission Committee to print Chinese literature for them right in that field. To provide for this the committee asked the Union Conference Committee to furnish another and larger press, a supply of Chinese type, and a stereotyping outfit. The Union Conference Committee replied by sending to the field J. M. Johanson, who has had a long experience in such work, to counsel with the men on the ground.

Much time was spent during his month's stay in Singapore in consultation over this and other important questions, the result of which counsel will appear when the Union Conference shall take action on the recommendations passed at that time.

Our two canvassers, Brethren Parkin and Mobbs, who have been handling "Daniel and the Revelation" in Malaysia, have just finished a canvass of Hong Kong, China, for the same book; and will spend a few months in Shanghai and possibly Siam, and then lay siege to the populous island of Java.

While canvassing in China they are studying Malay with the assistance of a young Malay man who acts as general assistant to them.

Our canvassing work has received an encouraging uplift by the success which has attended the efforts of a young Chinese sister in Singapore. Though she is but nineteen years old, and had never canvassed an hour in her life, she

was able in two or three months' time to take orders for over 400 copies of Malay "Christ Our Saviour" in the very territory that had just been canvassed for the same book. In order that she might not have to contend with the prejudice which would attend an unmarried young Chinese woman who should go out alone, she is accompanied by Sister Parkin, who is improving the time in learning Malay. This young sister is now canvassing Penang, in the Malay Peninsula and after that will go to British North Borneo.

Though very desirous of entering Borneo, we have thus far failed to open up work in that the second largest island in the world. So if the plans do not miscarry, this young, inexperienced Chinese girl will have the honour of being the first representative of the third angel's message in that great island. She will be accompanied by her mother.

The Malay periodical which was planned for by the Malaysian Mission Committee more than a year ago, has for various reasons been delayed in getting started. But with better printing facilities and more help in translating, it is hoped that the publication of this much-needed journal will not be much longer postponed.

But while we are obliged to record a temporary failure here, it is very gratifying to know that Eastern Polynesia has begun the publication of two monthly periodicals within the last two years—one in the Tahitian and one in the Rarotongan language.

These papers are meeting with a warm reception from the natives of these two island groups, and a fair number of yearly subscriptions have been taken.

Since the last Union Conference the following books and tracts have been printed for use in the East Indian Mission field, in addition to such tracts and books as have been printed for the Eastern and Central Polynesian Missions: An edition of 2,000 copies of "Christ Our Saviour" in Baba-Malay; an edition of 5,000 copies of Dutch-Malay "Christ Our Saviour"; 5,000 copies of the "Sabbath of the Lord" in Java-Malay; 2,900 of the same tract in Baba-Malay; 5,000 copies of "Second Advent" in Java-Malay; 5,000 copies each of "Waymarks to the Judgment" in the Baba and the Dutch Malay; 5,000 copies of a tract on "Tobacco" in the Chinese language; 3,000 copies of a tract on "Divine-human Nature of Christ" in English, and several thousand copies of Chinese tracts on "Creation," "Second Advent," "Love of God," etc., printed in China; besides a series of small tracts, Bible-readings, and leaflets in English, printed on the presses at the Singapore Training School.

SCHOOL IN SINGAPORE.

The recommendation passed at the last conference that a school should be established in the country near Singapore, has also been carried into effect. The details concerning this enterprise will be given by others. However, I will say that on my return from Sumatra to Singapore last January I took with me three young natives from the former savage country of Battakland in Northern Sumatra, to be students in our school.

These youth are quite well educated and intelligent, and have proved themselves trustworthy, submissive, and diligent in work. This acquisition to our school is of deep interest to us, as it brings us into contact with a race of people formerly almost wholly unknown to the world. With these youth in the school we hope to provide literature for this people, and later send canvassers to their country. Just before I left Singapore in June, two of these young Battaks were baptized.

Brother Jones has just returned from quite an extensive tour through Battakland for the purpose of studying

the situation in that field, and of securing more Battak students. This will be reported at a convenient opportunity.

When we consider the small number in the home field from which to draw, we are greatly encouraged over the goodly number of recruits that have been sent into the different missions since the last conference.

Including the wives and a few children of the missionaries, and two or three persons who have gone at their own charges, we find that 33 have gone from the home land to one or another of our missions. Of this number 5 went to Fiji, 3 to Sumatra, 7 to Java, 5 to Singapore, 4 to Samoa, 4 to Norfolk Island, 1 to Manila, 3 to Rarotonga, besides 1 canvasser for general work in Malaysia. This number does not include Brother Caldwell, who went to Manila from another part of the Eastern field.

At the time of our last conference we felt that if we could have supplied New Guinea with labourers, the work of the session would have been well rounded out; but this failure was made up at the time of the Adelaide Council one year ago, when it was voted to send Brother and Sister Carr and some native workers of Fiji to open our first mission in Melanesia. On June 5 this couple, with a young Fijian, sailed for the island of New Guinea, where for unknown generations the people have lived in savagery and cannibalism.

This is a dangerous and unhealthful field, and the united prayers of God's people should follow these workers. This native worker from Fiji, though not from the home land, and one young Chinese lady who has gone from Singapore to Java, bring up the number of new workers in the mission fields to 35 since the last conference.

Our work in Java is especially interesting. The first representatives of the present truth there were members of a family that accepted the truth in Singapore. Just after our last Union Conference our first missionaries began work there. One old man, who has since died, with his wife accepted the message.

All our people are familiar with the sickness that broke out in the mission family, costing the life of Brother Teasdale's son, and nearly producing fatal results with the other mission workers, and temporarily separating Brother Teasdale's family from that field.

With the arrival of a medical worker in that field in October last, and the recovery from sickness of the workers, new courage came into the mission. In February last, the two sisters who were left in the city of Sourabaya were reinforced by the arrival of a young Chinese sister from Singapore. Their time has been largely spent in the circulation of literature, the giving of treatments, and Bible-studies. On Sabbath and Sunday they hold services in the mission for the benefit of interested ones.

During the month of May and part of June last, I had the privilege of assisting these workers, and found a real, solid interest among some of the Dutch people as well as among the Chinese.

Literature in the English, Dutch, Malay, and Chinese sells readily. In about a week's time the two sisters sold about one hundred copies of "Ministry of Healing," delivering the majority of them, after which we cabled for two hundred more.

The young Chinese sister, who speaks Chinese, Malay, and English, assists in the house work, sells Malay and Chinese tracts, visits Chinese women, besides acting as interpreter. Some of the Dutch people who are taking Bible-studies, are regular attendants at the Sabbath meetings, and seem on the point of obeying the whole truth.

The work being done is laying a broad foundation for future results. Very little permanent fruit can be expected

till the people have literature in their own language. Long ages of paganism and Mohammedanism have left their impress upon the character of the people, and it becomes necessary to sow the whole land with the "good seed"—the Word of God—in order to dislodge the seeds of error.

As the city in which our mission is located is very unhealthful, and the lives of our workers are placed in jeopardy during a portion of the year, it was voted at the Adelaide Council to secure a home in the mountains near Sourabaya. At the time of my visit to that place in May we found a place about forty miles from the city which seems to have been kept in reserve for us for the last few years. The main building is a solidly built brick house, forty by sixty feet, cemented without, plastered within, and having an iron roof. Behind this are a cook house, store rooms, and servants' rooms. On a little higher level is a bamboo house with four good-sized bedrooms. Besides these there are a fowl house and a large swimming-bath. The house is practically furnished throughout. Connected with it are three and one-half acres of good land, which has on it banana, orange, and kapok trees, besides some pineapples and a few young coconut trees. The lawn is nicely laid out with flowers and many tropical plants. The view seaward is grand, while the landward view reveals great mountain piles covered with trees, which catch the clouds and send down the streams which fertilize the country below.

It is expected that this will become a sanitarium in the near future. Patients will be taken there from the city, especially during the hottest season. The name of the place is "Soember Wekas," a Javanese term meaning "well of blessing." For this desirable place we paid the ridiculously low price of 2,000 guilders (£166). Here we hope that our faithful workers will find new strength and courage for their arduous labours in the hot, unhealthful, and wicked city.

Though great difficulties confront us in our island missions, no one thinks of calling a halt or sounding a retreat; but like Nehemiah and his co-labourers, we say unitedly, "The God of heaven, He will prosper us; therefore we His servants will arise and build."

E. H. GATES.

New South Wales.

IN presenting to you the biennial report of the New South Wales Conference, we can say that we feel deeply grateful to God for the manner in which He has superintended the work in our part of the vineyard. We have noticed many evidences of His divine care and supervision, not only in the manner of helping the labourers personally, but also in the way He has gone before us in the work.

We can say with sincere thanks to God that the third angel's message, comprising the living and present truth for our day and generation, has had an onward tendency; and although the field has many difficulties peculiar to itself, and there is much opposition to meet constantly which might have the effect of retarding the message, we are glad to relate that many obstacles have been overcome, and that the last message of mercy to the people of New South Wales is seeking out the honest in heart, and adding to the number of those who have already responded to the call of God in this state.

During the last two years aggressive work has been continued, and success to a certain extent has attended the efforts put forth. Some of the centres at which we have held public meetings and conducted house-to-house

work, have been: Raymond-Terrace, Morpeth, Arcadia, Chatswood, Guildford, Granville, Galston, and Bullahdelah, while camp-meetings were held at Willoughby and Bondi, each being followed by a tent effort. We are pleased to say that although no place has brought very great results as far as numbers are concerned, yet, totalling up the work for the time covered by this report, some 96 precious souls have taken their stand for the truth. The increase in church membership has been 76, making the total membership of the conference 921; while the total number of Sabbath-keepers in the state is 1,033. No doubt our increase would have been greater if we had had the workers to respond to the several urgent calls which have come to us during the last twelve months.

Truly the harvest is great, but the labourers are few. Brethren, pray for labourers.

TITHE AND FINANCIAL STANDING.

The tithe for two years ending June, 1906, was £3,823 1s. 9d., while the tithe for the time covered by this report amounts to £4,612 4s. 6d., being an increase over the previous two years of £789 2s. 9d. One very encouraging feature of this showing is that a greater percentage of our members than ever before have been faithful in returning to God His own. This, I think, bespeaks a better spiritual condition.

OFFERINGS TO FOREIGN MISSIONS.

For year ending June 30, 1907 ...	£453 15 8
" " " " 1908 ...	£393 3 4
Total for two years ...	<u>£846 19 0</u>

OFFERINGS FOR SPECIAL WORK.

For year ending June 30, 1907 ...	£80 15 7½
" " " " 1908 ...	£311 8 0½
Total for two years ...	<u>£392 3 8</u>

The conference, after writing off several amounts for depreciation and bad debts, has made a net gain of £581, and has property to the value of £660, with a credit balance of £135 with which to commence the year.

We feel very grateful that God has so blessed the conference that in all the financial transactions there has been a healthy and steady increase. Let us not forget to thank God, and continue to pray that He will bless in the distribution of the offerings and earnings, that all may tell for the advancement of His cause.

EDUCATIONAL.

We have three church-schools in our conference, namely, Eugowra, Wahroonga, and Corndale, all of which are having a fair patronage, and the teachers and scholars are receiving the help and blessing of the Master. The Corndale Church-school has just recently been opened. Each of the schools has a building suitable for its requirements.

TRACT AND MISSIONARY WORK.

We cannot tell what has been accomplished by this important branch. The judgment alone will reveal how much has been done in warning and winning souls by the truths of the message, through the faithful endeavours of those who are connected with this part of God's work.

There have been, on an average, thirteen agents in

the field who have devoted their time to the placing of literature in the homes of the masses.

The book sales for the two years ending June 30, 1906, amounted to £6,596 14s., while the two years ending June 30, 1908, total £8,151 1s. 7d. (1906-7, £3,523 10s. 5d.; 1907-8, £4,627 11s. 2d.), being an increase over the previous biennial period of £1,554 7s. 7d.

The net gain of the tract society over working expenses has been £132. The society has a debit balance of £150, but this we hope to see cleared off in the near future.

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL.

We are glad for the work which our schools have accomplished. Truly the Sabbath-school is a very helpful part of our church organization. It is through this sacred channel that many of our dear brethren owe much of their knowledge of the Scriptures. We sincerely wish that we could say that every church member was a regular and faithful attendant of the Sabbath-school. The present membership is 1,230, which shows an increase of 113.

The amount contributed in donations by our Sabbath-schools was £226 1s., 1906-7; and £284 13s. 2d., 1907-8, making a total of £510 14s. 2d., an increase of £160 6s. over the previous report.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK.

We are pleased that we can report good progress in the efforts which are being put forth by our young people to extend the kingdom of grace in the promulgation of the third angel's message. There are in the conference fourteen societies, with a membership of 332. Their contributions to home missions have been £52 3s. 8½d., while £144 14s. 0½d. has been donated to foreign missions. Feeling that it might interest the readers of the RECORD, we here place before them the work of the societies as reported during the last two years:—

Missionary letters written	1,143
Missionary letters received	295
Missionary visits	798
Bible-readings or cottage meetings	292
Subscriptions for periodicals	51
Papers sold	8,042
Papers mailed or given away	26,350
Books sold	174
Books loaned	218
Books given	65
Pages of tracts sold	1,030
Pages of tracts loaned	36,691
Pages of tracts given away	35,286
Hours of Christian help work	770
Persons supplied with food, clothing, etc.	138
Ships visited	64

Further, hospitals have been visited, and hundreds of text cards distributed, with bouquets of flowers.

In closing the report we may say in connection with our Religious Liberty Department that two or three special efforts have been put forth to educate and warn the people. Some hundreds and thousands of letters and pages of literature have been sent to the legislators, to the clergy, to prominent and influential citizens, and the people at large. We have also made a special endeavour to reach the masses with the true principles of temperance as advocated in the message. In one effort alone we sold and distributed gratuitously some 35,000 copies of the special temperance edition of the *Signs* besides corresponding with all the leading temperance workers and clergymen of the state.

In tendering this our report, we can express only our gratitude to God for the many ways in which He has blessed us. The needs of the field, however, are many. The dearth of labourers, especially ordained and experienced ministers, is one of our greatest drawbacks. This has been felt very much. Truly it can be said that "the harvest is great, but the labourers are few." But we are pleased to report that all our present workers, in whatever department they have been employed, have worked harmoniously, and that God has blessed our combined efforts.

J. PALLANT.

The Report of the New Zealand Conference.

FOR the last two years the work in New Zealand has been moving forward but slowly, and we deeply regret our not being able to report more progress. The depletion of our working force to supply the calls from the foreign fields, has hindered us in aggressive work in our home field. We had two tents in the field the first half of this biennial period, but as during the latter portion of this time three more labourers were taken from our field, we could man but one tent. Our efforts in the field work were therefore less than the preceding year. The increase in our numbers for the two years is 84, our present Sabbath-keepers being 679. One church has been organized at Cambridge West, with a membership of 66; and several small companies, which are not yet organized, have been brought into the truth.

The financial condition of our conference is as follows: Increase in tithe over the previous two years, £549 17s. 10d. The labourers' wages and expenses for the two years ending June 30, 1908, are £3,132 8s. 1½d.; the wages and expenses for the two years previous being £2,503 0s. 1½d.; increase £629 8s. One labourer in the island field has, by our conference, been supported during the last year.

THE MAORI WORK.

The work among the Maoris has advanced but slowly, as we labour under great difficulty in not being able to speak that tongue readily. But our labourers for that people are making some progress, and are now labouring to better advantage, having literature in the Maori tongue to use among them; this literature is read eagerly. For the last year we have been publishing monthly a paper in the Maori tongue, and it is filled with the truths of the message. Besides this we have translated several tracts and small books into that tongue, and are enlarging the list as we can.

THE SANITARIUM.

The sanitarium at Christchurch has been running for the last eighteen months without a doctor. Its debt has been reduced £500 by a donation from Brother Trotter, leaving the present debt upon this institution £2,500. The patronage has been very good, and the institution has been able to run free from additional encumbrance and to pay all expenses.

OUR SCHOOL WORK.

During the last two years the New Zealand Conference has purchased a farm of 170 acres at Cambridge West, and erected on this property a school building containing 36 rooms, also a large barn and a five-roomed cottage for teachers' use. The school was opened on February 5, with an enrolment of about 40 students, and the attendance has increased to 60 at the present time. There has also been purchased 36 cows, 26 young cattle, 4 horses, and all

farm implements, with waggons, buggy, harness, and such other things as are needed for the school farm.

The value of the school property is as follows: Purchase price of real estate £2,356; present value £3,196; actual cost of buildings £1,790 8s. 10d.; stock and implements £783 9s. The faculty consists of 6 teachers, besides the matron and the teacher in carpentry, making a total staff of 8. The school has paid expenses from its inception, we are thankful to report. There are now 70 acres of land under the plough, and many marked improvements have been made. About 1 mile of new fence has been put up, and 550 trees of various kinds have been planted for our orchard, and to these others will be added as may be thought best.

CHURCH-SCHOOL WORK.

There are but two church-schools in New Zealand—one at Cambridge in connection with our training school at that place, and one at Napier.

THE HEALTH FOOD WORK.

This phase of the work also has received its share of attention. Three vegetarian cafes have been started in New Zealand in the last two years—one in Wellington, one in Auckland, and one in Christchurch. The cafe in Wellington was started in March, 1907; the one in Auckland in November, 1907; and the one in Christchurch in March, 1908. All these are doing very well, considering they have so recently commenced. For some time our people in New Zealand have been desirous of having a small food factory within their borders, and recently a call was made for funds for this purpose; and we have as a result in cash, and pledges payable next December, £730 8s. 6d. for our food factory. Should such a factory be built, it will be on the school property at Cambridge West, and become a department of the school.

THE CANVASSING WORK.

The canvassing work was not prosperous in New Zealand during the first eighteen months of the biennial term, but for the last six months it has been rising until we now have fifteen agents in the field. During this time our tract society has struggled with some difficulties owing to the depletion in the staff of agents in the field, and the heavy expenses as shown in the yearly balance sheet. The society has sustained a loss of about £330. The old office property has been sold for £2,150, and other premises purchased at Lower Hutt for £1,400. The new property is larger, more desirable, and more saleable, than the old stand; besides, the office is out of the crowded city and where the office labourers can breathe purer air and have more congenial surroundings.

The value of books sold in the last two years is £4,787 0s. 9d. The value sold the two years previous was £5,525 15s. 8d., showing a falling off of sales to the amount of £738 14s. 11d. for the term. But as a whole the conference in its several departments presents an encouraging outlook.

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL WORK.

This department of the work has been prosperous in its efforts to advance the message. The funds furnished by our Sabbath-schools in response to the calls from different sources, amounted for one year ending June 30, 1908, to £231 5s. There is a cash balance in this department amounting to £8 13s. 1d. Our Sabbath-schools are doing much in missionary lines, and the work and the field of opera-

tions for this department are increasing with each successive year.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK.

This work has but recently been organized in New Zealand, but a lively interest has already been created; our young people are awake to the importance of this movement, and are entering heartily into it. A field secretary has been chosen, who will devote her time and attention to this branch of our work, in conjunction with the work of the Sabbath-school.

S. M. COBB.

The Queensland Conference.

It is with feelings of deep gratitude to the Lord that we make this report. During the year we have had some difficulties and perplexities to meet, but the kind hand of God has guided us through them all and given decisive victory. He has been to us greater than our fears. We have not a single complaint to make.

We will first of all speak of Queensland itself. While it is not the largest of the Australian states, it is nevertheless a vast territory, covering not less than 668,497 square miles, while its population numbers only 550,404. This is an increase of 24,038 in two years.

This part of the Commonwealth has been regarded as the Cinderella of the Australian states. The time, however, has come when, as the child of the fable became an object of wonder and admiration when she appeared richly apparelled by the touch of the magic wand, so the eyes of the world are now being turned toward Queensland as its vast resources are being better understood. Nature has been very lavish to Queensland, and the fact is fast becoming recognized. Queensland offers wonderful possibilities to the enterprising man. Tropical fruits grow abundantly here, and its various temperatures make it suitable for the growing of wheat and various cereals. It also produces sugar in great abundance. It is a fine country for the breeding and raising of cattle; and its timbers, such as silky oak, pine, and cedar, are being recognized as a match for any others in the world. Then again, its resources in mineral wealth—gold, silver, copper, iron, and tin—are abundant. The immense resources of this part of the Commonwealth have scarcely been touched with the finger tips, and we verily believe that, if time lasted long enough, Queensland would be counted among the desirable places on the earth.

Its general features are similar to those of all the Australian states, but in Queensland there are to be found many beauty spots, and in North Queensland particularly there are places of such enchanting beauty that, though they may be matched, cannot be beaten. Queensland is an ideal country for the immigrant. The available land is almost limitless, the climate and fertility of the soil is unrivalled, and the advantages offered by the government to those desirous of acquiring land and settling in this state are generous in the extreme. No greater testimonial could be wished than the fact of experienced colonists from other Australian states—New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria, and even New Zealand, dubbed by its proud admirers as "God's own country"—now coming to Queensland, not merely as single spies, but in battalions. Queensland is indeed a lordly heritage which a narrow-minded and selfish section of the inhabitants would fain barricade against their kinsfolk. Truly, it has its drawbacks—drought and floods; but, when men learn how to conserve the abundant rainfall and preserve the prolific products of the "fat" seasons, there will be abundant in the "lean" seasons.

Such then is Queensland as it appears to the writer after two years' experience here; but by many people it has been looked upon as the least promising state of the Australian Commonwealth.

When we were invited to connect with the work here, in view of the many reputed difficulties, real and imaginary, and especially as they related to the giving of the third angel's message, we did not feel elated at the prospect; but, as we have ever been willing to labour wherever it was thought that we could serve the cause to the best advantage, we came to Queensland in the name and strength of Jehovah to do the very best we could with things as we might find them. We spent the first nine months in the Northern Mission field, but, in accordance with the decision of the Union Conference Council held at Adelaide in August last, to reunite the whole of Queensland, we came to Brisbane in September to take charge of the work of this conference. We have therefore been eleven months connected with the Queensland Conference proper. We believe the Lord called us here, and therefore whatever has been accomplished, the praise belongs to Him alone.

This conference is 9 years old, having been organized in 1899 with a membership of 181, representing 4 organized churches, besides 30 scattered Sabbath-keepers, who were not members of any church. According to last year's report, the membership had increased to 237, to which were also added 23 members of 5 companies, and 34 isolated Sabbath-keepers, making a total of 294 Sabbath-keepers in all. Our present standing is as follows: Six organized churches, with a membership of 258. There are also 80 scattered Sabbath-keepers, including 32 members of 7 companies, making a total, in all, of 338 Sabbath-keepers in the state.

The camp-meeting held at Toowoomba in September last, proved a blessing to those of our brethren who were able to attend; but, so far as the public was concerned, there was but little response, and the tent effort which followed was a failure as a public attraction, but to our own people it was a source of strength. Toowoomba is among the first places in Queensland visited with the message, and it is therefore old territory, where the people have practically become hardened to the message.

During the year aggressive work has been carried on at Taringa and South Brisbane, with but little results as regards the public, who seem to regard Adventists with more or less suspicion. The work therefore is somewhat difficult. At the present writing the tent is at Ma Ma Creek, a settlement of farmers some five miles from Gatton, and is in charge of Brother Smart, who reports a good attendance. We trust that the message will reach honest hearts for the heavenly garner.

The Bible in the state schools is a matter now being pressed before the public by the various agencies organized for that purpose, and Parliament has consented that a referendum be taken to satisfy the demands of the various church leaders. We are doing all we can to set right principles before the people, by the distribution of religious liberty literature.

We will now speak about our financial standing. In this respect the Lord has blessed us in a marvellous manner. At the conference held at the Toowoomba Camp-meeting, the treasury was short of something like £116 necessary to pay the labourers' wages and running expenses. Near the close of December we called the labourers together to meet the Executive Committee and counsel together regarding the situation. After prayer and careful deliberation, it was resolved that the field workers go out canvassing for three months. To this all heartily agreed. During that time I

laboured hard, and travelled many hundreds of miles visiting the churches, companies, and individuals, as far as possible, to help them spiritually; and I also set the true situation before all of our members and friends. From the moment we endeavoured to face the situation in real earnestness, the Lord blessed our efforts. We saved over £100 in wages during the three months ending March 31; this, together with about £120 which came in as special tithe from the sale of property by three of the brethren, enabled us to square all the labourers' accounts in full; and, as our dear people have been more faithful in the payment of their tithes, it has placed us where we can face the coming year with renewed courage and confidence in the Lord.

The tithe for the year ending June 30 amounts to £878 3s. 0½d., an increase of £288 9s. 8½d. on the previous year. We have also to thank the Victorian Conference, who, out of the fulness of their hearts, donated £100 to be devoted to the aggressive work in this state. Brethren, we believe that Queensland has turned the corner, and that a brighter and better future will be hers.

This year's week of prayer proved a great blessing to our people. Some, of course, did not avail themselves of its privileges, but all who did, testified of blessings received, and of a clearer insight into the workings of the message. The week-of-prayer offerings this year amounted to £37 10s. 1d.

The young people's work is running nicely, and their Sabbath-afternoon meetings are appreciated by both old and young. The total offerings to foreign missions during the year, including the young people's work but excluding the week-of-prayer offerings, amounted to £95 19s. 8½d.

The tract society work has also come out on the right side of the ledger. The retail value of book and periodical sales for the year amounts to £2,105 2s. 8½d. The gain on this branch of work amounts to £53 9s. 1d.

Our health food sales have also been satisfactory. This year's turnover is the largest since the establishment here of this branch of the work, amounting to £535 3s. 11½d. which gives a clear profit, after paying all working expenses, of £47 19s. 4d.

The Sabbath-school Department also shows a steady advance. Our state Sabbath-school secretary has worked untiringly with a view of raising the standard, and creating a deeper interest in this very important branch of church work. The Lord has blessed her efforts. The present membership is 266, and the total offerings for the year were £76 3s. 10d. The sum of £65 18s. 11d. was devoted to foreign missions. The last quarter the schools gave all to foreign missions, keeping nothing back for local school expenses.

Queensland has fourteen students attending the Avondale School, and has furnished six workers to the Sydney Sanitarium.

We are hoping to send the tent to North Queensland after our conference in October next. All the large towns south of Rockhampton have already been visited with the tent. That which remains to be done is chiefly in the small country towns. In the territory north of Rockhampton there are some large towns still unworked. For this work we need a bright young minister who has a yearning for souls and plenty of courage to hunt for them. Such a one would meet with success even in Queensland. We are also in need of two good, faithful canvassers. Two good men would do well at the present time, not only for themselves, but also for the tract society, and the spread of the message by the printed page.

The following is a comparative statement for the last three years:—

	1906	1907	1908
No. of churches ...	5	5	6
Membership ...	234	237	258
No. of companies ...	4	5	7
Membership ...	29	23	32
Total Sabbath-keepers	291	294	338
Sabbath-schools ...	8	8	9
Membership ...	228	239	266
Tithe receipts... ..	£564 19 8	£589 13 4	£878 3 0½
Offerings to missions	£49 16 10		£95 19 8½
Book sales	£1,734 1 6	£1,404 18 0	£2,105 2 8½
Food sales	£361 1 7	£381 0 0	£535 3 11½

In closing our report, once more we desire to express our sincere gratitude for the goodness of the Lord; for His fostering care over His work and over His workers; and for the willing response that our dear people, as a whole, have made to the various appeals that have been made to them in the name and on behalf of the message: and also to express our due appreciation and thankfulness to the Lord for entrusting us with a part in His glorious work.

THOS. H. CRADDOCK.

The South Australian Conference.

ALMOST as if we had awakened from sleep, we hear the call to prepare a report for another Union Conference. It hardly seems possible that two years have fled. How swiftly we are swept on. We have tried to snatch some of the opportunities that have come to us in passing; and as we look back over the two years, we can praise the Lord for the opportunities He has brought within our reach, because every one embraced has brought a great blessing to our conference.

The Lord has been good to us. We have seen His opening providence in many ways. We have also been assured by the wrath of the dragon, that He has been working; for when the Lord works or is about to work, the dragon's ire is aroused. It has been our blessed privilege to see a measure of progress all along the line.

LINES OF WORK.

The usual lines of work have been carried on with as much energy as we have been able to summon. Two new enterprises have been launched. A cafe has been started, and land purchased and two cottages erected for sanitarium work.

We have given a great deal of time and attention to unifying and strengthening the various departments of conference work, and working for the spiritual elevation of the people. We rejoice in the Lord that the people have generally responded to the efforts put forth, and while we have not seen all that we would like to have seen accomplished, we have been privileged to see quite an awakening, and God's people generally enter into a deeper and richer Christian experience. We feel that the growth of the church in grace is like a garden that must be carefully and continually cultivated, for the enemy is ever on the alert to sow tares.

EVANGELICAL WORK.

Aggressive evangelical work has been carried on in as many places as the time has permitted. Two tents have been in the field continually during the tent season,

and a goodly number of places have been worked. Our congregations have been small, and only a few persons have taken their stand in the various places. Most efforts, however, have resulted in leaving some loyal souls behind to lift up the standard of truth among their neighbours. There has been a steady growth of a substantial character. The people of South Australia are conservative and self-satisfied, and are mad over football, cricket, horse-racing, etc.

We have tried to purge our church rolls of names that should have been dropped long before. This, with an unusual number of deaths, especially of old people, has reduced the membership considerably. On June 30, 1908, the church membership stood at 318, and the total number of Sabbath-keepers at 352.

TRACT SOCIETY.

Our tract society has prospered exceedingly, so that our last report showed a credit balance, for which we praise the Lord. Our canvassers have done faithful work, which has made this possible. We have a good class of canvassers in the field, mostly men of maturity, with Christian and business experience—men who have left their regular calling to take up this work because they recognize it as a missionary work of high order. We have tried to exercise very great care in the selection and the training of our agents, and feel greatly repaid for the good work they have done in distributing the literature, and most of all for the good influence they are leaving behind them. We feel that this is more important than to get an order even; and so have laid special stress upon it. By a little injudiciousness on the part of agents handling our books, great prejudice has often been raised, and great harm done in various fields.

Our society has also done a good work in trade books and tracts and in general missionary lines.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK.

A good work has been done for the young people. We have felt this a very important work, as we must look to them to fill the calls for workers. The only way to save them for the cause of truth and fit them for the kingdom, is to keep them in training and at work. They are doing a good work in loaning and selling literature, in Christian help work, and in other ways.

At the Union Conference two years ago, we hardly knew whether we dare guarantee the support of a missionary for the islands or not, but those in charge of the young people's work urged it, and like Queen Isabella "pledged" their "jewels" of faith and talent; so it was decided to support Pauliasi Bunoa. He has been supported, and a second worker is now being taken on.

A young people's programme was rendered a year ago at our camp, which was so interesting and profitable that the young people's secretary was asked by the Conference Committee to prepare another for the last camp-meeting, which was done. All did their part with credit, and not only were all much entertained and edified, but missionary inspiration and enthusiasm rose high. We have a goodly number of young people whose only ambition is to work for the Lord. We are anxious to see this ambition take possession of all our people, both young and old.

SABBATH-SCHOOL.

This branch of our work has also advanced. Some new schools have been added, and good work has been

done by all the schools. A number are giving all their donations to missions.

A most interesting and profitable Sabbath-school and young people's convention lasting two days, has been held with two of the largest churches.

CHURCH-SCHOOLS.

We have two church-schools in the state, which are doing well, although the attendance is small. One is supported principally by two families, that struggle and sacrifice to raise the necessary funds, but are glad to do so.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

There has been considerable activity in the way of prosecution for Sunday trading. We were not a little surprised to learn of a publican in Mitcham, near Adelaide, being fined for permitting bagatelles to be played on his premises on Good Friday. Of course, the only reason why Sunday trading and bagatelle playing on Good Friday are crimes to be punished, may be found in the religious element which is supposed to be inherent in these days. The publican was also fined for supplying liquor on Good Friday.

There is no state Sunday law in South Australia, but corporations have the power to pass Sunday by-laws under which these prosecutions are carried on. There was some intimation last year that the next Parliament (it is now in session) would take up the matter of passing a Sunday law. We shall watch this with interest. As is doubtless known, when Dr. Wilbur Crafts visited Australia he did not pass Adelaide by. His meetings were very small, and apparently not very enthusiastic. Our tract society supplied our people well with suitable tracts, which were distributed to all as they came out. On being handed a tract Dr. Crafts said, "O you zealous Seventh-day Adventists, I meet you everywhere: I wish our people were half as zealous." Apparently not very much was accomplished by him in Adelaide. There have been some very friendly relations between the Council of Churches and the Mayor of Adelaide. Of course all of these things have their bearing.

HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE.

The Hydropathic Institute has been following the even tenor of its way in doing its usual work. The patronage of this good institution has not been nearly so large as we wish it were. As a result there has been a slight loss in its running expenses; however, we believe this loss to be a good missionary investment. We trust that the influence of the institution, however, will continue to extend until it shall increase its patronage to that extent that there will be a substantial financial gain. It is carrying a very heavy indebtedness which we would like very much to see reduced. The workers connected with it are faithful, and have a good missionary spirit.

CAFE.

A few months ago a cafe was started in the city of Adelaide. It has enjoyed a fair patronage from the beginning, ranging from fifty to eighty meals a day. We consider this to be good for a beginning, but it is not sufficient to meet running expenses. Of course, this is the unfavourable season of the year. We believe that when summer comes the patronage will greatly increase. One encouraging feature is that many of the customers

have been quite regular. The cafe is having a good influence, which we are sure will extend.

Connected with this there have been cooking classes conducted which have been attended by a fair number. Dr. James has conducted health lectures in the dining-room, which have enjoyed a fair attendance. We believe this is an important factor in the third angel's message, and pray God's blessing to continue upon it.

SANITARIUM.

You have heard a great deal about the effort to start a sanitarium in South Australia. Time and again openings have presented themselves which seemed providential, and then have closed up in ways which were entirely beyond our control. The Lord has told us that we should start. Failing in every effort to find suitable buildings, we decided to purchase land and build. Accordingly a block of land suitably located was purchased, a loan negotiated, and two seven-roomed cottages were built. The idea in building cottages is, that should the time come when we must move farther from the city, they will be suitable, and hence saleable, for residences.

There has been considerable delay in the way of getting suitable heating apparatus for water. We believe, however, this difficulty has been overcome now, and the heating arrangement is being installed, so the sanitarium, we believe, will be ready to receive patients in a fortnight, or the first week in August—in fact, we have had one patient already, although we were not prepared for him. But he persisted in coming, and received considerable benefit. Some patients, we understand, are waiting to enter as soon as we are able to receive them. This institution, being built on borrowed capital, has a heavy encumbrance upon it. However, we have tried to walk out in the light as it has come to us, and now we must leave it with the Lord to fill the rooms with patients. Dr. James is connected with the work here in Adelaide, dividing his time between the Hydropathic Institute and the sanitarium.

"CHRIST'S OBJECT LESSONS" AND "MINISTRY OF HEALING" WORK.

Various things have caused delays in finishing the sale of "Christ's Object Lessons." However, at our last camp-meeting all the books in our office were ordered by our brethren, but some of these are still in their hands to be sold. We have likewise been delayed in our "Ministry of Healing" campaign. We are sorry for the delay, but it has seemed absolutely unavoidable. But we have planned to push this matter as soon as possible after the Union Conference.

We have not seen all accomplished that we would like to have seen, and are conscious that some things might have been improved upon. We are glad, however, for the blessing of the Lord which has attended and prospered the work of the conference, and above all for the spiritual advancement which we have seen on the part of our dear people.

EDWIN S. BUTZ.

"THERE is no preservative and antiseptic, nothing that keeps one's heart young like sympathy, like giving one's self with enthusiasm to some worthy thing or cause."

The Tasmanian Conference.

IN giving the report of the Tasmanian Conference for the last two years, I find it difficult to give many of the items of interest of the conference work, as I have been in the state but seven months.

First, I wish to acknowledge the many blessings of our Heavenly Father and the many evidences of His leading hand in this conference since my connection with the work here; and also the kind reception I received from the Tasmanian people, and their hearty co-operation in the efforts to advance the cause of truth in this state.

We are sorry to report the loss of one of our faithful workers in the death of the tract society secretary, Sister Ella Hawkins. Her sudden and unexpected death added much perplexity to the work in the state.

We wish also to acknowledge the assistance rendered us by the Victorian Conference in giving us the help of their tract society secretary, Sister C. M. Rule, for a few weeks.

CONFERENCE WORK.

At the time of the last Union Conference there were 6 churches and 1 company, and the total number of Sabbath-keepers reported was 262. At the close of this biennial period there are 5 churches and 1 company, with a membership of 270. This shows a loss of 1 church, through the members moving away, but a gain of 8 in membership.

The tithe reported at the last Union Conference was £1,526 14s. 10d. The tithe for the last two years was £1,577 14s., thus showing a gain of £50 19s. 2d.

The labourers in the conference two years ago were 1 ordained minister, 1 licensed minister, 2 licensed missionaries, 5 canvassers, and 3 teachers in 3 church-schools. The present working force consists of 1 ordained minister, 1 licensed minister, 4 licensed missionaries, 5 canvassers, and 4 teachers in 3 church-schools.

The annual offerings for the last two years were £59 17s. ½d., a decrease of £3 12s. 2½d. over the preceding period. The fourth-Sabbath donations were £43 7s. 9d., a decrease of £29 1s. 4d. This may partly be accounted for by the call made on the people to raise money to start the cafe.

TRACT AND MISSIONARY WORK.

One general and several local missionary conventions have been held in the interest of this branch of the work. These have aided much to stimulate the desire to spread the truth by the printed page.

Literature to the value of £2,015 13s. 3d. has been circulated in the state during the last two years, showing a decrease of £679 14s. 8d. over that of the previous period.

The tract society suffered a loss of £83 during the year ending June 30, 1907. But we are glad to report that last year we had a gain of £1 19s. 5d. over our expenses.

CHURCH-SCHOOLS.

Conditions are very favourable to the church-school work in Tasmania, as that state does not have free education.

We have 3 very good schools, with 4 earnest, consecrated teachers. They are situated at Hobart, Launceston, and Bishopsbourne. These schools have a combined enrolment of 88.

One very encouraging feature of our school work is, that the larger part of the students are from homes not of our faith. By this means many seeds of truth are carried home by the children. We have made a gain of 26 in our enrolment during the last two years.

SABBATH-SCHOOL WORK.

Two years ago there were 11 schools, with a membership of 244. At present we have 12 schools, with a membership of 271, showing an increase of 1 school and 27 in membership. One Sabbath-school convention has been held at Launceston, and, we hope, will make the schools more efficient in their work.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK.

There is a growing interest in this most important branch of our work. It is very encouraging to see the missionary work that is done by the young people. As the result of their efforts they have had the privilege of seeing several accept the truth for this time. We have 5 societies, with a membership of 126. They are supporting 2 native workers in Fiji.

HEALTH FOOD AND CAFE WORK.

This branch of the work has passed through some trying experiences during the last two years. It was hoped that starting a cafe would help lift this work by educating the people; but the plan was found to be premature and thus heavy losses were entailed.

Two years ago the health food store showed a deficit of £12 1s. 2d. During the last two years the loss has been for the year ending June 30, 1907, £37 3s., and for the year ending June 30, 1908, £104 19s. 1d. But during the latter year we received £66 17s. 1d. in donations, thus leaving a deficit on June 30, 1908, of £87 6s. 2d. We are glad to say that of the £104 lost during the last year, £101 was lost during the first six months of the cafe time, only £3 being the deficit for the second six months. Our faithful manager thus feels assured that this branch will soon be able to meet all its expenses.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY WORK.

Some aggressive work has been done in circulating literature in the state; but from the many agitations for religious legislation in different parts of the state much more must be done along this line.

At Meander our brethren were warned by the police that if they were found working on Sundays they would be prosecuted. After receiving legal advice, I visited the chief-of-police at Deloraine, and had a long talk with him regarding the matter of enforcing religious laws. He received me very kindly, and when I had finished said that he could see that our brethren should have liberty to work on Sundays, providing they did not molest others. He said he would not proceed with the prosecutions, but would refer the matter to the crown solicitor as I had raised some legal objections of decisions held by different judges that the Charles II law does not apply to farmers working on their own land. This was four or five months ago, and I have heard nothing further of the matter.

The police on the West Coast have received instruction there to enforce the Charles II law; while a few days ago the premier announced in Parliament that they were drafting a new Sunday law.

The literal fulfilment of Revelation 13 will soon be

upon us. These things should arouse us to renewed action in giving the warning that is due to the world at this time.

NEEDS OF THE FIELD.

The calls for labourers are constantly increasing. We have many more interests than we can possibly attend to, so we earnestly request another labourer.

One of our church-school teachers has requested that she be relieved of her work; and another is to be transferred to other work, so we need two teachers to fill their places.

May the Lord pour out His Spirit upon us and prepare us for more efficiency in His work.

L. V. FINSTER.

The Victorian Conference.

IN presenting the report of the Victorian Conference for the biennial term ending June 30, 1908, we would first of all acknowledge God's goodness toward us and His fostering care over the work in this conference, and to Him ascribe the glory for all that has been accomplished. We are glad for the degree of unity and good feeling among the workers in the conference, and for their courage in the Lord.

We can give only a brief summary of work done in the various departments, and that we may get all lines before us we present first of all a table of statistical comparisons of the conference, tract society, and Sabbath-school Departments. These figures will give some idea of the work done; yet figures cannot adequately represent to us what has been done, nor can we estimate in pounds, shillings, and pence the value of the souls who have taken hold of the truth during the last two years.

TABLE OF STATISTICAL COMPARISONS.

	1906	1908	Gain
No. of churches	17	17	0
Membership	665	758	93
No. of ministers	3	4	1
Licensed preachers	1	4	3
Bible-workers	8	7	(loss) 1
Canvassers	12	8	(loss) 4
Tithe for two years ending June	£3,934 10 3	£4,628 14 0	£694 3 9
Donations to islands	150 0 0	150 0 0	0
For Queensland	50 0 0	100 0 0	50 0 0
For wages	2,677 8 6	3,547 16 11	870 8 5
Conference capital	535 10 0	569 8 10	33 18 10
Conference cash	889 8 9	929 2 1	39 13 4

TRACT SOCIETY DEPARTMENT.

The accounts of the Victorian Tract Society for the two years ending June 30, 1908, show a gain over all expenses of £111 11s. 4½d. Various items of interest pertaining to the society are shown as follows:—

Pages of tracts distributed	...	72,285
Signs of the Times distributed	...	14,320
Missionary work (wholesale value)	...	£60 1 2
Donations received	...	8 19 0
Received for Java Mission	...	109 1 9
Fourth-Sabbath collections	...	181 16 2
Gain over former two years	...	7 13 2
Annual offerings	...	203 5 10
Gain over former two years	...	63 3 6
Amount to missions (excluding Sab'th-school offerings)	...	492 4 4

The volume of business for the last two years is represented by the following:—

Subscription book sales (retail value)...	...	£4,473	17	4
Trade book sales (retail value) ...	...	647	14	7
Periodical sales ...	...	831	16	2
Total value of sales ...	...	5,953	8	1
Average number of agents...	...	...	...	8
UNION CONFERENCE RECORD list	...	...	...	172
Increase since June 30, 1906	...	...	...	59

SABBATH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

	1906	1908	Gain
No. of Schools ...	26	34	8
Membership ...	779	1,001	222
Donations for two years ending June 30 ...	£421 12 0	£443 18 4	£22 6 4

The increase in the membership and the formation of so many new schools indicate a growth in this department.

The above figures give us some idea of the work and standing of the conference in these three departments, but yet they do not tell all. There are many things which indicate substantial progress. It may be questioned why there is not an increase in churches when there is quite an increase in membership. One reason is that the camp-meetings during the last few years have been in close proximity to already established churches and new members have identified themselves with these, instead of being formed into separate churches.

MISSIONARY CAMPAIGN WORK.

At the recent camp-meeting in Balaclava it was recommended that the Missionary Campaign work be organized in this state. In harmony with this resolution Brother Burgess and Sister Higgins began work about the end of March. Up to the present time four churches have been reorganized for the definite campaign work, three being in the suburbs of Melbourne, and the other in Ballarat. As plans for aggressive work have been presented to them, the majority of our people have responded heartily, and have manifested a determination to step into the rank of workers. Nearly all our church members, both old and young, have started a systematic work with our tracts, and many of their readers have become deeply interested in the truths they have thus had the privilege of studying. Some have since been attending meetings regularly as a result. A number have also been doing regular work with the *Signs*, and though at the beginning several said, "I am sure I can never sell papers," they have learned that the Lord has made it possible for them to succeed, and the joy that they now experience in this work is manifest in their faces as they give their reports from week to week in the missionary meetings.

Missionary correspondence has also received some attention. Three meetings have been devoted to the study of this subject, and at the close of the last one the leader gave a name to each member, suggesting that the letter be written during the week and brought to the next meeting. This was done, and when they were laid upon the table, the workers gathered round to ask God's special blessing on them as they were sent forth. Some have received replies which show that both letters and the papers which accompanied them, have been appreciated.

We have sixteen societies in Victoria, and though only four have been thoroughly reorganized, yet all are doing more or less active service for the Master, and manifest eagerness to be trained for more efficient service.

Thirty of the isolated Sabbath-keepers have written of their desire to join our state missionary society, and these are taking an active part. Some are uniting with the city members in a systematic effort with our tracts and papers,

while others who are not so favourably located are engaging in such lines of work as are suited to their circumstances. One brother, who has been loaning books quite freely, has recently had the privilege of holding a number of Bible-studies with people whose interest has been thoroughly aroused in this way. Another has been holding meetings in several different localities, and has sent literature to nine Methodist preachers, and several school-teachers. An isolated sister has walked miles every fortnight to loan tracts to her two nearest neighbours. The state members express their gratitude that the Missionary Campaign effort has reached them in their country homes, and that they are privileged to have a part in it.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK.

The young people's work in Victoria has been in progress for some time, but since the first of April it has been more fully developed. We now have 9 societies, one of which has been recently organized. Three of them have been reorganized during the last quarter. The membership of these societies is 240. Almost all lines of missionary effort are being carried on by our young people, and the last quarter's report shows a marked increase in the amount done by them.

Two missionary bands form the young people's state missionary society, one being for young people, and the other for children under 14. The full membership is 36. Correspondence is carried on with them, and the eagerness with which they take part in the Bible and mission studies is a source of much encouragement. Through letters from a number of parents we have learned that there has been decided improvement in the lives of some of the young people since joining the state bands. The prompt way in which they send in their letters and reports each month might well be followed by adult members.

THE WORK FOR THE BLIND.

Work has been continued for the blind by Brother A. W. Phillips, our blind brother, who has charge of this work. Some new tracts have been added to the Braille list, and Brother Phillips has spent much time in transcribing "Thoughts on Daniel" into Braille. At our last Victorian camp-meeting some new Sabbath-keepers were present who had accepted the truth as the result of this work. Steps have been taken to obtain a machine for writing the Braille. More than enough money is on hand to buy the machine. So far the work for the blind is practically self-supporting.

J. E. FULTON.

The West Australian Conference.

THE West Australian Conference, the youngest of the Australasian conferences, was organized in March, 1902. In area it is the largest in the Australasian Union, but in population it is the smallest but one. In addition to a white population of 263,846, it has within its borders, at a conservative estimate, 30,000 to 40,000 aborigines, 12,000 only of which are in contact with the whites, the remainder being in their wild state.

RETROSPECTIVE.

Looking back over the two years that have passed since the last Union Conference, we can see many reasons for sincere gratitude to a kind Heavenly Father; and at this Union Conference with its many blessings and privileges, we can raise our Ebenezer, "saying, hitherto hath

The Eastern Polynesian Mission.

THE Eastern Polynesian Mission consists of the Society Islands, with Pitcairn and the Cook group. There are other islands in the district, but they are as yet unentered with the message.

THE SOCIETY ISLANDS.

During the last two years the Society Islands have suffered the loss of some of their workers. Brother and Sister Beckner and Sister Anna Nelson have had to return to the United States on account of failure of health.

Work has been done on the islands of Tahiti, Raiatea, and Huahine. The present membership is 74, which is 13 more than was reported two years ago. There are 4 churches, and 9 Sabbath-schools, with a membership of 121. The tithe for the two years was £135 3s. 8d.; donations to missions £4 7s. 8d.; donations for home mission work £4 9s.; for local church work £93 9s. 8d.; Sabbath-school donations £31 19s. 7d.; making a total of £269 9s. 7d.

Early this year a twenty-five-ton schooner, the *Tiave*, was purchased to run between the islands of the district and particularly to establish more frequent communication with Pitcairn Island. It cost \$1,600 (£328). This ship has made one trip to Pitcairn, bringing delegates to the general meeting held at Raiatea in June, and conveying others from Tahiti to the place of meeting.

A paper, the *Te Maramarama*, was started after the last Union Conference and has been a valuable help to the work. The present subscription list is 400, other copies being distributed free.

The workers in the group are B. J. Cady and wife, H. L. Fowler and wife, Paul J. Deane, and recently arrived from the United States, Brother and Sister Sterling, as teachers.

At the recent general meeting, plans were laid to start a training school for workers at Raiatea. Several who were present expressed their intention of attending, and fitting themselves for an active part in the giving of this warning message. It was decided that Brother Cady should remain and start the school enterprise at once, instead of attending the Union Conference.

The prospects for this portion of the district are encouraging, and we look for good results during the coming year.

COOK ISLANDS.

As yet our labourers in this group have been almost entirely confined to Rarotonga. After the last Union Conference it was necessary for Brother and Sister Piper to return to Australia, on account of the failure of Sister Piper's health. Brother W. H. Pascoe of New Zealand took charge of the work. At that time a school was being conducted by Brother Carey. Sister Lucy Bree, who accompanied her sister, Mrs. Pascoe, rendered valuable assistance to the school. Later, the parents of the students, finding that some expectations they had formed of having their children taught some trades for money-making purposes would not be gratified, removed their children, and this, together with the starting of a new government school, and some other reasons, led to the attendance becoming so small that it was thought best to close the school. Before this was done, Brother Carey had gone to Pitcairn Island to act as teacher there.

After spending some months at Rarotonga Mrs. Pascoe failed in health, and it became necessary for her to return to New Zealand; and as the school was then

closed, Miss Bree accompanied her, leaving Brother Pascoe to carry on the work alone. He has stayed nobly at his post, but the time has come for him to be relieved.

There is 1 church, with a membership of 18; and 3 Sabbath-schools, with a membership of 27. The tithe for the two years was £54 8s.; the donations to missions were £5 6s. 6d.; for home mission work £1 4s. 9d.; local church work £2; and Sabbath-school contributions were £8 8s. 4d.; making a total of £71 7s. 7d. Though the membership has decreased by 2, through removals, there has been an encouraging growth in spirituality.

A paper, the *Tuatua-Mou*, has been started since the last Union Conference, and is being well circulated through the islands. A number of copies of "Thoughts on Daniel" in Rarotongan have been sold, the value of the book sales being £12 10s. 9d. The literature sells readily and is greatly in demand, the chief work now carried forward being the circulation of the books and papers.

A desire has been expressed that the paper should be enlarged, and that the school for the children should be re-established. The work needs to be carried to the other islands of the group.

Arrangements have been made for F. E. Lyndon and wife of New Zealand to relieve Brother Pascoe, and they will sail shortly, so as to arrive before the hot weather sets in.

PITCAIRN ISLAND.

On this island there is 1 church, with a membership of 67. Brother Carey went there in June of 1907, and reorganized the school. He soon had an enrolment of 76, the children ranging in age from 6 to 13 years, but somesoon grew tired of the steady work, and the attendance dropped to 41 in the morning and 7 in the afternoon.

They have both an adult and a young people's missionary society. The tithe paid for the two years was £75 4s. 9d.; donations to missions were £2 1s. 6d.; Sabbath-school offerings £5 1s. 9d.; making a total of £82 8s. It has been very difficult for them to realize their tithe, it being almost all in produce, because of their infrequent communication with the outside world; but the new schooner will put them in a better position in this respect.

Pitcairn is suffering from its isolation, and plans need to be laid to bring the people into a closer connection with others. Several of the young people are planning to attend the training school at Raiatea, and probably others will do so later. E. M. GRAHAM.

Fiji.

Fiji comprises 16 provinces, and there are 121,800 inhabitants, made up as follows: Europeans 3,000; half-castes 1,500; Solomon Islanders 300; coolies 30,000; native Fijians 87,000.

Viti Levu (Great Fiji), which is the largest island of the group, is the most populous, and contains 10 of the 16 provinces. Vanua Levu (Large Land), which is next in size, has 3 provinces, while the remaining 3, Lau (Windward Islands), Lomai Viti (Middle Fiji), and Kadavu are composed of many small islands.

We have entered 8 of these provinces, 4 on Viti Levu, 2 on Vanua Levu, Lau, and Lomai Viti, and have workers in 7 of them.

WORKERS.

We have a staff of 18 labourers, 7 Europeans, including their wives, and 11 natives. Four of these, 2 Europeans, 1

native, and 1 half-caste, have just been appointed to the work. Five of the 18, 3 whites and 2 natives, are connected with the school work, 2 with the mission boat, while the remaining 11 are all engaged in field work.

MEMBERS AND SABBATH-KEEPERS.

June 30, 1906, there were 95 baptized members; on June 30, 1908, there were 166, an increase of 71. Then we had 118 Sabbath-keepers, now there are 294, an increase of 176. We had then 8 church organizations and 2 companies; now there are 11 church organizations and 10 companies, besides believers in several towns. Then our Sabbath-school membership was 129; now it is over 300, an increase of 171. There were 11 Sabbath-schools then; now there are 24, an increase of 13. Our donations then amounted to about £4 a quarter; now they run about £7.

BUILDINGS.

Five church buildings have been erected, of which 2 are European. Six more are now in process of building, and may be finished the present year. There are 2 European and 8 native teachers' houses.

BOATS.

The mission formerly had 3 boats, 1 ten-ton schooner yacht, 1 five-ton cutter, and 1 fourteen-foot pulling boat. The cutter was lost during the hurricane last January.

PUBLISHING WORK.

The present year a European building has been built for our printing work at a cost of £78. We thank our brethren throughout the various Sabbath-schools for their liberal donations for this building. A large double demy cylinder-press, a paper-cutter, and a good supply of new type have been kindly given by our Australasian Union Conference. With this substantial help we will be able to increase greatly the amount and improve the class of work.

With these new facilities we ought to take over the tract and paper work for Tonga and Samoa. This last year we have printed two special numbers of our paper, the *Raranga*, besides our regular monthly issue of 2,000 copies. One edition was 3,000, and the other 10,000.

What we need at this stage of our printing work is a practical printer, and a small $1\frac{1}{2}$ -horsepower engine to run our press.

We are more than ever impressed with the importance of getting our reading matter before the public. At our late council, when the question was put to the forty delegates who were present, as to how many had been led into the truth by our publications; seventeen raised their hands. May God help us to use this agency to its utmost.

BURESALA SCHOOL.

Our Buresala School is in a flourishing condition, and the Lord is beginning to break down the barriers that have hindered those from coming who have desired to attend. The following is a statement by the superintendent, Brother Stewart:—

"In presenting this the third annual report of this school, it is with profound feelings of gratitude to our Heavenly Father for His special care over, and direction in, the work of the school.

"In harmony with the recommendations of the Union Conference for Brother and Sister Carr to go to New Guinea and for us to take their places, we came to Fiji, with a deep sense of our need of the Lord's special blessing in taking up this new and important work. Truly we can say He has not disappointed us, but has helped beyond our expectation.

"The estate, which consists of over 270 acres of well-wooded fertile land, is continually undergoing improvement in the way of cultivating more land, making improvements to roads, building more dwelling-houses, and the planting of shrubs and ornamental trees. We feel like extending a vote of thanks to the brethren throughout the Australasian field for their liberal Sabbath-school offerings for the purchase of this estate, which has been surveyed and is now the property of the denomination.

"The gardens on the estate have produced well during the last year, thus providing sufficient food for the students. Cocoanuts and yams to the value of over thirty pounds have been sold during the last year, and bananas, which are beginning to bear nicely, are likely to become a profitable industry. Bees seem to do well on the place, and we now have nine hives.

"We are pleased to record that the enrolment has increased to 32 although 3 of our number have been appointed to other fields, 1, Pensimani, accompanying Brother Carr to New Guinea to assist in opening the work in that place. We are endeavouring to get an older class of students into our school in order to provide labourers of maturer years quickly for the many calls that are coming in for workers. The students are endeavouring to help themselves as far as possible, in providing themselves with clothes and other necessities for school life. To do this the school tries to provide as much work as possible of such a nature as to bring in quick returns.

"Missionary work has also been carried on during the last year by the students in the surrounding districts, but owing to their all being industrial students, not so much time has been given to that work as we would like to see. However, the missionary spirit is good in the school.

"The spiritual condition of the students has been a source of much joy to us, and, you may be assured, much encouragement. During the week of prayer we had a refreshing season, and the students took hold well. Several have since requested baptism, as they wish to be fully on the Lord's side. Eight have since been baptized.

"Our needs at the present time are, first, a girls' school or a suitable place for our girls and young women; also a capable person to take charge of this department. The school is also in need of some more text books and maps, the text books to be in Fijian upon such subjects as arithmetic, geography, history, etc.

"We also need the earnest prayers of our people throughout the Australasian field that God will continue to bless this place, and that those in charge of this work may have both strength of mind and body to carry on this good work. Let us remember the many islands to the north still unentered by the message for this time."

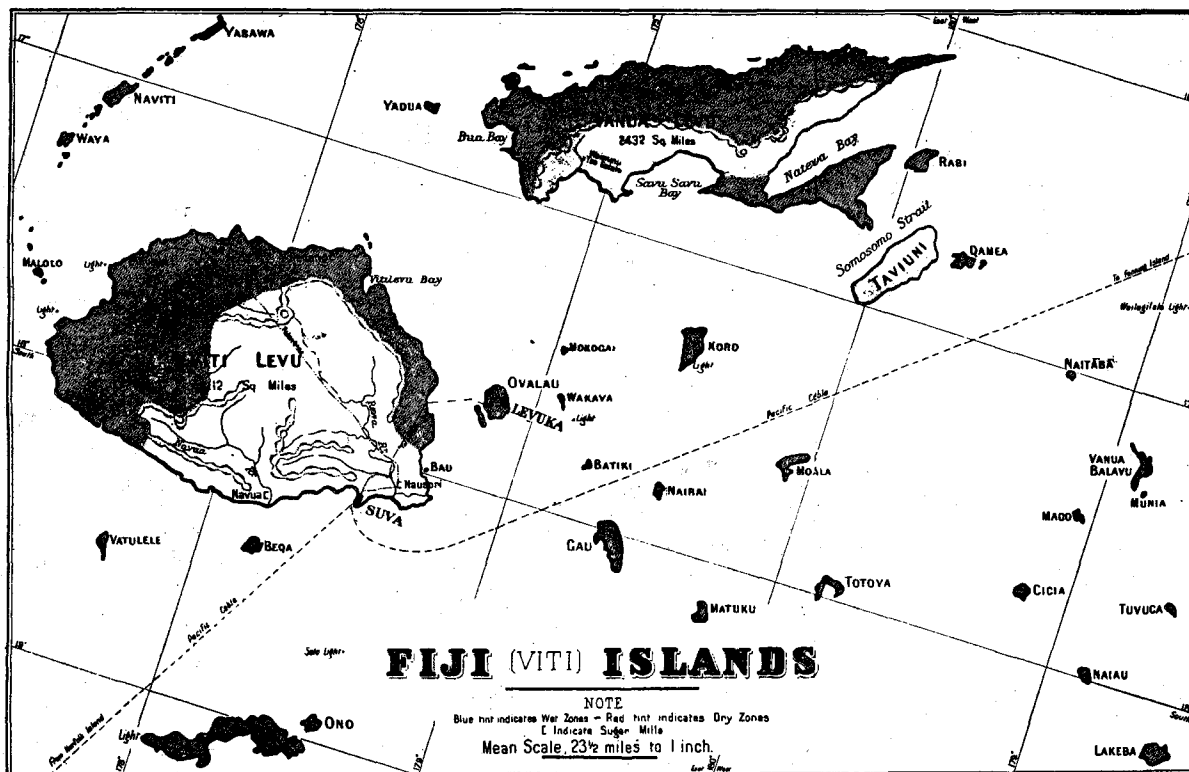
An intermediate school has been started on the Ra Coast of Viti Levu, and has a few boys with which to begin.

God's grace has been very abundant upon the efforts which have been put forth in weakness and inefficiency, and to Him be all the praise for the advancement which has been made. We regret only this, that we have not been more attentive to God's commands and instructions.

CENTRAL POLYNESIAN MISSION.

At our last council the instructions of the Union Conference were carried out in regard to uniting Fiji, Samoa, and Tonga into what is now known as the Central Polynesian Mission. May God cement this union by the bonds of His love, and richly pour out His Spirit upon this united effort to advance His kingdom.

C. H. PARKER.



Tonga.

THE Tongan group consists of 5 divisions. Tongatabu has 4 inhabited islands and has in all 64 towns; Haapai has 13 inhabited islands and 22 towns, and Vavau about the same; Niuatobutabu (or Kepples) has 5 towns; Niuafoou about 8 towns. The inhabitants in all are 22,000. There are 5 denominations in the group: Free Church, Wesleyan, Catholic, Church of England, Mormon, and Seventh-day Adventist.

Our work reached Tonga at the first trip of the *Pitcairn*, when a large number of our books and a quantity of our literature were given away. On the second trip of the *Pitcairn*, Pastor E. H. Hilliard and wife were located at Nukualofa, where a very successful school was started and carried on by Sister Hilliard; this school is still spoken of very highly. Shortly after, they were joined by Brother Butz and wife, also by Dr. M. G. Kellogg and wife. A tent meeting was held for the Europeans, and a small company was raised up. On account of Sister Hilliard's failing health, Brother and Sister Hilliard were compelled to leave. About a year later Dr. Kellogg and wife left the field for the same cause. At the latter part of 1905, Brother and Sister Butz left on account of poor health. In the beginning of the same year Sister Ella Boyd took up the school work which was dropped when Sister Hilliard left. In 1906 Brother and Sister Thorpe were called to the field. After spending two years there they were recalled to the Sydney Sanitarium. Sister Boyd returned home at the latter end of 1906, and Sister Nellie Sisley took her place. About six months later Sister Myra Ford was appointed to assist in the school work, as it demanded more help. In January of this present year, Sister Nellie Sisley left to connect with the school work in New Zealand, and Sister Ella Boyd returned to Tonga and again took charge of

the school. In December, 1907, the writer was asked to connect with the work in Tonga, and fill the place left vacant by Brother Thorpe.

In May a second school was opened in the Haapai division, and Sister Ella Boyd has taken charge till another teacher can be provided for that field. At present the school is carried on in a native house rented for that purpose, but we will have to provide a suitable building for church and school work, while a European dwelling-house will need to be built for the teacher; this will call for an outlay of about £250.

The circumstances which surround our work in Tonga make it difficult for the natives to distinguish between the true and the false, as they all keep the Sabbath as Sunday; but when the day is changed, God's own true Sabbath will shine out in all its purity, and then we shall see all the honest in heart take their stand for the truth.

Brethren, we ask for your earnest prayers for this field, for now is the time for the light and the love of God to be sown in the hearts of the people that they may be able to take their stand when the time shall come.

PLANS FOR A TONGAN PAPER.

As workers in Tonga we would respectfully submit the following for the prayerful consideration of the members of the Union Conference Committee:—

In view of the need of the 22,000 Tongan people and their lack of suitable reading matter, we would recommend the publishing of a monthly paper in the Tongan language. We would suggest that the said paper be printed at our Buresala Training School, Fiji; the proof-reading being done by a Tongan student in the same school.

While considering the matter of editing such a

journal, the thought presented itself to our minds that the Tongan paper be merely a translation of the Fijian paper; but to this plan several grave objections arise: first, the condition of the two fields and the people to be reached are not the same in every particular; secondly, there is, to our knowledge, no person available who could do the needful translating unless all the manuscripts were reproduced in English first and then translated into Tongan. We would suggest that the Tongan paper be made up of material culled from our various periodicals, and from matter especially prepared for it by different workers, particularly those with a thorough understanding of the island work.

We would further give as our motives for recommending the publishing of such a paper—the need of heralding the gospel of Christ's soon coming and all the reform essential in preparing for that great event. And as a help in the latter we feel that there should regularly appear in the paper, thoroughly practical articles on suitable health topics.

We would recommend that a subscription price be charged, making the paper as nearly as possible self-supporting, but that the Union Conference make an appropriation for this purpose, enabling a goodly number of copies to be used monthly in pioneer missionary work throughout the field. That this paper may be the means of causing the printed page of truth to fall upon Tongan soil like the leaves of autumn, is our prayer.

W. W. PALMER.

Samoa.

AS BROTHER STEED is not here to report his field, Samoa, I will give a brief report. Samoa is made up of 14 islands, 3 of which belong to the United States of America, and the remaining 11 to Germany. The population is about 42,000 all told, made up as follows: whites 450; half-castes 200; Chinese 1,100; other islanders 1,000; and the remaining 39,250 are natives. Upolu is the largest island and contains the bulk of the inhabitants, while the other islands are sparsely settled in comparison.

The Samoans are a finely built race of people, but their morals are very low and they have some very vile habits. The present government, and especially its governor, Dr. Solf, is doing all that it can to better this people.

As we all know, our work started there a number of years ago, but our workers left on account of poor health. Through the providential leadings of God the work has again been opened, and Brother J. E. Steed and wife of South Australia have been appointed to take charge. A nice, large, roomy sanitarium was built by Dr. F. E. Braucht while he laboured there, but this has been standing vacant for a long time and is in need of a great deal of repair. We are glad to say that while Pastor Olsen was in the United States he and the doctor had an interview in reference to this institution, and now everything bids fair for it to be placed wholly under the control of our Australasian Union Conference. God grant that this may be fully realized, as the sanitarium, under the direction of a good, God-fearing doctor, one wholly grounded in the Word and the Testimonies, would have a telling influence for the success of the message there. One thing is certain, and that is, that the people of Samoa have confidence in our medical work. May the Lord raise us up a good doctor for Samoa.

A piece of land, about seven miles up the coast from Apia, was procured by Brother Delos Lake, who went from

the United States as a self-supporting missionary some years ago. There was a freehold of about sixty-six acres and a leasehold of thirty-three acres. The leasehold was for twenty years at one dollar (about four shillings) a year. A house was built and work carried on for some time, but Brother Lake contracted elephantiasis and was compelled to leave the field. His house and furnishings were left to the ravages of the white ants, which have made havoc among them. I understand that there were some thirty or forty natives who met with them on the Sabbath. This place is ideal in a way, as it is removed from all European influence and is in the midst of quite a populous district. The land is fertile and has a number of coconut and breadfruit trees, which were bearing really well at the time of my visit. There is a nice piece of land for planting taro, and the land will produce anything that will grow in Samoa. There is, not far from the house, a beautiful, living spring, from which the water could be easily piped. The land ascends from the beach, but there are a number of places that would make good building sites. Some question the site, and say it is unhealthy, as Brother Lake took sick. By the same argument all Samoa is unhealthy, for go where you will you will meet this disease. Out of Apia it is now impossible to buy or lease land from the natives, but this piece might be obtained for a very little, and it would meet all of our demands. Brother and Sister Steed are living for the present in the sanitarium, but are looking for a suitable location to establish the headquarters of the mission.

A small Seventh-day Adventist European church has been organized at Apia, and by reports it is a very wideawake body. The work in this field is in great need of tracts and papers in the native tongue, so that the workers may have something with which to work while they are learning the language. Brother Steed is doing all he can in this line, and has one leaflet on the Sabbath question that is being printed at Buresala. Another is ready, and after approval will also be printed.

Brethren, pray for Samoa, as well as the other great island fields. C. H. PARKER.

Norfolk Island.

IN submitting our report for the two years ending June 30, 1908, we praise God for His care over us and for so much of His blessing to us all in this corner of His great vineyard. We came to this field under the direction of the Union Conference, on December 6, 1906. We found our little band of believers somewhat disorganized owing to the long illness followed by the death of their two leading workers, Brother Alfred Nobbs and Brother Stephen Belden.

We have spent much time in raising the standard and moral tone of our church here. We have had some additions to our ranks. There are quite a number who are kindly disposed to us but who lack faith to step out into an unpopular church. We have much need of patience in labouring for these people, as they are very slow to move.

On October 9, 1907, the conference purchased a nice dwelling of six rooms and conveniences, with twenty-eight acres of land, for a mission property at a moderate cost. This places our work here on a better standing. The land we have secured is very hilly, as is most of the island. This exposes us to strong sea breezes, limiting cultivation to the valleys that are sheltered from the winds. We have planted bananas, oranges, peaches,

loquats, and guavas; and hope to plant more trees in their seasons. We also have some cows and horses which we purchased with the property, so we need quite a large portion of our land for grazing purposes. We all feel that the conference has done nobly in helping along the work in this field. We are sorry that the work cannot so far be made self-supporting. We have tried all we know to help out, but until some trade can be opened up with the outside world, it will be difficult to do this. We are restricted at present by high freights and custom duties.

We have held a very successful Bible-class among our people, taking up studies on various phases of the truth. Those who have followed up the studies have made good progress and are becoming quite clever in memorizing the Scriptures.

Our people in Australia and New Zealand have been very good in supplying *Signs of the Times*, etc., for missionary work; also some clothing, which has been a blessing to many. We also wish to mention the generous gift of Mr. and Mrs. Woods of New South Wales to the work on Norfolk Island of fifty pounds. This gift was made in a most opportune time. We hope that these dear ones may some day see some precious souls in Christ's kingdom as the fruit of their liberality. Brother Fred Cory of Broken Hill wrote that he felt impressed to send along five pounds to help in the work here. Brother Cory has also sent a number of Bibles for our use, for which we are very thankful.

It may be interesting to notice that although the people here have such little means, and some of our best brethren handle but a few shillings in a month, we have raised £24 1s. 2½d. for mission work, and £19 13s. 0½d. in tithes, making the total raised on the island for two years £43 14s. 3d.

BIENNIAL REPORT OF NORFOLK ISLAND MISSION.

Population	...	...	...	700
Churches	...	...	...	1
Membership	...	...	...	24
Total tithe receipts	...	...	£19 4 9	
Church buildings	...	...	...	1
Seating capacity	...	...	...	150
Licensed workers	...	...	...	1
Total labourers	...	...	...	2
Periodicals, books, and Bibles sold	...	...	£5 17 0	
Donations to foreign missions	...	...	£10 10 6	
Sabbath-schools	...	...	...	1
Membership	...	...	...	41
Sabbath-school donations	...	...	£6 17 6	
Young people's societies	...	...	...	1
Membership	...	...	...	20
Total offerings raised on Norfolk Island	...	...	£24 1 2½	

We have much to be thankful for in these things, yet we feel we must do better. Our own people need much help and instruction on the lines of health reform, as this is one of their weak points. Pray for the work here, and we all sincerely trust that in the volume of business to come before the delegates at the forthcoming conference, this lonely little gem of the Pacific Ocean will not be forgotten.

HARRY MITCHELL.

"NOTHING is more needed now than a knowledge of missions. If we *know*, we shall feel and give and pray and go."

THAT land is henceforth my country which most needs the gospel.—*Count Zinzendorf*.

Singapore.

ALL honour and glory are due to our God and to His Son Jesus Christ for the blessings, health, and privileges we have enjoyed since the last session of the Australasian Union Conference. As we look back and are not satisfied with the retrospect, we feel troubled and humbled. We rejoice, however, that the message committed unto us is pressing onward into all places, hastening the coming of the great day of God.

SINGAPORE.

Singapore stands as the leading city of the East, the capital of a thriving and self-supporting British colony. In point of influence and importance, it is to Malaysia what Washington is to the United States of America. It is a home of liberty to all nations, is yearly increasing in population and wealth, and is taken in hand by the government to be made the finest port in the Indies. Three hundred thousand immigrants, equal to the population of the city, arrive from China and India every year, and while some stay, others pass on to the rich lands of Malaysia. The class that comes is thrifty and at first intends to make money and return, but finally settles in the colony. Singapore is therefore a well-chosen place in the East for our work to be properly established and well represented. All phases of the truth must be sounded distinctly from this centre.

We wish to express our gratitude for and appreciation of the help given us from time to time in workers, presses, and means. The workers are all blessed in their labours, and enjoy moderately good health in this humid tropical climate. Sister Lewes has taken up her work with real interest in the missionary as well as the medical line, and has had some interesting experiences with the patients and doctors. Of late a more systematic work is being done by Sister Lewes by canvassing the better class for the *Good Health*, and she has in a very short time taken about 100 yearly orders from some prominent people, one of whom is the colonial secretary, who will secure government land for our church building if we desire. Russian, Japanese, and Chinese consuls are among others who have subscribed, the latter desiring our treatments.

Sister Judge arrived in March, and has taken up house-to-house work. She tells of an interesting experience with a heathen Chinese lady whom she found doubled up with pain from dropsy. In four days this woman was almost well, and now Miss Judge says they have prayer and Bible-studies in this woman's home weekly. We find the medical work to be a blessing to the cause when wedded to the missionary work. Sister Judge and Sister Teck Soon have taken up a systematic work of visiting the Chinese homes and securing orders for *Good Health* where the English is read.

FOOD STORE.

The health food store was removed to a room in the mission on June 12, 1907. Here it is combined with the tract society, and more economically handled.

SCHOOLS.

October 1, 1906, we started a church-school in the mission house with eight pupils, who increased to twenty-eight in June, 1907. After this it was thought best by a committee of workers to find a suitable location in the country where a school could be opened for the training of native labourers. So in August, 1907, Mount Pleasant was rented by us on a lease of two years at seven pounds per month. The idea of having a church-school, which of necessity must be in the city, was given up, we not having a

teacher to continue it on Brother Mills's taking charge at Mount Pleasant. The training school takes in youth and young men of any nationality, who are required to put in six hours' work per day to earn their board, lodging, and tuition. None can pay; and few are accustomed to apply themselves to labour for six hours and the remainder of the day to study. This is trying to the students and also to the teacher. Some students not caring to do so much labour in a climate that is extremely trying, leave, and the problem is yet to be solved what industrial work can be found that will be profitable both to the students and the school. The students are from the Straits Settlements, Sumatra, Battakland, China, and Japan, and each one has a language or dialect of his own. Some have just a smattering of Malay, and some speak it fluently, it being their language, while others are wholly unacquainted with this tongue. A knowledge of the English language being coveted by all in the East, they soon learn it sufficiently to understand, so English comprises one of the studies in the school. Before the teacher can do justice to his work in Malaysia, he must master the languages. Brother and Sister Mills are grasping the situation nicely, and growing with the work in the field. I believe we can fill our school with worthy young men from all over Malaysia just as soon as we have learned the way of providing for them. We hope our future publishing work in Singapore may solve the difficulty of providing work for several students.

PRINTING PRESSES.

The first small hand-press arrived from Samoa in September, 1906. We used it first for printing Sabbath-school lessons in Malay and for doing some work for the Health Food Department. Expecting at that time to start printing a Malay paper, we bought a small cylinder-press for \$350 (£40 16s. 8d.). These presses we have removed to Mount Pleasant. Just before this, Brethren Fletcher and Mills arrived. Both had had an experience in the publishing work, and Brother Mills took charge of the printing, the school, and the mission books. Later we received the new press sent from Australia. These three presses have been all in use at the school by the students in printing booklets and circular letters for the food department, six thousand four-page tracts for free distribution, Family Bible Teacher Leaflets in sets of seven hundred of each number, missionary correspondence letters, and cards, etc. At the beginning of the printing work a resolution was passed by a committee of workers to undertake no commercial work from the outside.

BOOKS AND CANVASSING.

The "Desire of Ages" was canvassed with good results by Brother Caldwell in Singapore, the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, and Bankok. Then Brother Parkin followed with "Daniel and the Revelation," selling 350 copies in Singapore and 1,000 in the Malay States and Settlements. Timothy Tay sold "Christ Our Saviour" to the number of 400 in Singapore and 200 in Penang. Sister Teck Sung assisted by Sister Parkin sold immediately over the same ground in Singapore 400 copies of "Christ Our Saviour." Sister Teck Sung, accompanied by her father and mother, has just sailed for Penang to go over the ground that Timothy has worked with the same book. Thiam Hee, her father, sells Chinese tracts as he had been doing in Singapore since June 17, 1907. Thousands of Chinese tracts of various kinds have been sold in Singapore. The medical missionaries are now canvassing for the *Good Health*, which will be followed by "Ministry of Healing," etc. Sister Parkin is taking up "Ladies' Guide" in Singapore, and Brother Parkin and Brother Mobbs are canvassing in the Chinese cities with "Daniel and the Revelation," and at the same

time learning Malay to enable them to sell Malay books in the Dutch Indies. When we have a staff of workers conversant with the Malay language, we shall consider the publishing of the *Zaman Pnghabisan*, which will be a Malay monthly. Because of this lack the publication of this paper was postponed. Brother Fletcher has been chosen to supervise the literature work, and we are favoured in having such an able and persevering worker. Malaysia needs our books written in its various languages. "Christ Our Saviour" in Chinese is already translated, corrected, and approved by our book committee in China, and is ready for the press. From our experience with the Chinese we feel sure that there is no book better than this to sell to them at present. After reading our Malay copy some Chinese have said, "This is true Christianity." One man we know, had it rebound in the best binding, the edges gilded, and his name inscribed in gilt on the cover. Thousands may be sold, bringing in profit to the school, to the students, and to the cause, as well as being an education to the Chinese and giving an experience to our native workers. In addition to our Malay books in romanized character there should be no delay in publishing our books in Arabic character, especially on the prophecies and health topics. We anticipate a ready sale in this direction. We believe this is the right and quickest way of giving the message to the millions of Malaysia, but for this work we need several canvassers who must learn the different languages with their respective characters.

BATTAK WORK.

We are now confronted with the Battak work, which has forced itself upon us suddenly and which we are obliged to take in hand. The translation of several tracts is already begun for the Battaks, with the training of Battak workers. Had we only one people with only one language to deal with, progress in that one direction would have been ten times farther ahead. We have found that success with native help can only be assured while the latter is combined with that of trained European workers.

CHINESE WORKERS.

Our Chinese workers are Gee Nio, who has lately gone to Java and is helping at Sourabaya; Teck Sung, who has gone to Penang to canvass with her father, Thiam Hee, who sells tracts; Teck Soon, Thiam Hee's eldest daughter, who is living at the mission and visits Chinese homes with Sister Judge; Sieu Eng, formerly a young Presbyterian minister, who has been helping with the printing and also instructing in Chinese; Chong Miow, who is assisting in the tract society office.

BIBLE WORK.

The Bible work has been done mostly by Mrs. Jones; but some has been done by Brother Fletcher, who also has had evening classes with the Chinese. The interest among the Chinese has been good since the time we came to Singapore, but has increased since we moved to the present mission house, which is more accessible to all. The Thiam Hee family, that we took special pains to instruct, has been the soul of the Chinese work. Five members of this family have been baptized. Meeting such a systematic opposition from the other churches has caused a continual conflict over each convert.

BAPTISMS.

But twenty-two have been baptized, although others are keeping the Sabbath. In all there are at present forty-five Sabbath-keepers. Some others have apostatized and some have gone to other places.

MEETINGS.

The Sabbath-afternoon meetings, which we hold in the mission house, have done much in bringing together the interested ones, who are having private studies in their homes also. We feel sure that most of these will some day have faith and courage to obey. There are about thirty of these who regularly attend. Then also there are others having studies who do not attend these meetings, but who are deeply interested—about twenty of them, making in all fifty who are convinced of the truth, and who are decidedly our friends. Our dining-room, which we use for meetings, is well filled each Sabbath. We are prevented from inviting any more to attend, so we are truly in a strait place. We have made efforts to obtain a hall for public meetings, but in vain.

ORGANIZATION

has been postponed until we have a church building. The only site that is suitable and central and moderate in price is the one offered us by the government. There is sufficient land to put up a building with class rooms and vestry, the whole piece of ground being about fifty-eight feet long and forty feet wide, with a little more in length to allow of building a small mission house. This the government has measured off, drafted, and filed for the Seventh-day Adventist Church, awaiting the decision of our Union Conference. To obtain this position and build our church will give character to our cause both in Singapore and the Malay States. At the present time this is our first great need; and when this need is satisfied, then we can freely invite the people of Singapore to hear the message over which there has been so much controversy.

THE CONSECUTIVE QUARTERS FROM JUNE 30, 1906, TO
JUNE 30, 1908.

Sabbath-keepers	Sabbath-schools	Tithes	Sabbath-school Offerings	Value Books
26	54	£38 0 5	£3 1 10	£403 1 8
28	55	19 6 0	4 9 6	32 11 7
33	59	30 12 10	8 12 1	43 3 1
31	52	27 16 9	5 2 4	172. 1 2
34	58	23 8 8	4 4 7	186 8 1
41	61	28 9 7	4 8 2	387 3 2
48	70	24 16 6	5 4 8	57 4 2
44	72	36 2 4	4 18 9	199 15 8

PENANG.

Penang, which next calls our attention, is a place where a good work may be done. "Desire of Ages," "Daniel and the Revelation," the *Good Health*, and "Christ Our Saviour" have already been well received there. These are good pioneer publications, and a foundation is laid for the evangelical work.

BATTAKLAND.

Battakland in North Sumatra is the home of sixty thousand Christians. As I visited these I was better able to understand what might be done to give them the third angel's message. The German missionaries, who have sole charge in religious matters, have secured a law from the Dutch Government to forbid other missionaries entering and working among the Battaks. Seemingly the country is closed to us. All through Battakland I found the people intensely desirous to learn our doctrines. They all knew of Immanuel, Ezekiel, and Gaius having gone to Singapore; and when they had heard that I had come to Battakland, they would crowd into the houses where I stayed for the night or be waiting by the roadside for me as I passed by. They lost no time in asking question after question concern-

ing the Sabbath, immortality, baptism, etc. Invariably they would say, "I want to follow your religion, master." Scores of young men were ready there and then to come to Singapore with me. Church spires and school-houses were everywhere in sight, but these did not satisfy the people. Their Christianity is formal, and the German missionaries exercise authority over them after the manner of the kaiser. Many chiefs of villages asked me to stop and teach them. Under these peculiar circumstances, Battakland demands our immediate consideration, and there are three steps that appeal to us as necessary:—

1. More young men from Battakland should be carefully trained, and got ready for work in their own country.
2. Literature should be prepared and widely circulated in Battakland by these young men, but only under the direction of a European labourer.
3. To begin with, our mission should be located, if possible, on the northern borders of Battakland, where the German missionaries have no authority; and while working among the thousands of heathen tribes there, we would be accessible also to all Battak inquirers and students. Thus Battakland may receive the light of the threefold message.

G F. JONES.

Sumatra.

In this report we desire to set before you some leading features relative to the reopening of the Sumatra Mission.

At the last session of the Union Conference held in September, 1906, it was proposed that with my family I proceed to Sumatra, and reopen the mission work in the town of Padang, previously occupied by Pastor R. W. Munson.

Accordingly we left Australia, boarding the steamer *Guthrie*, November 3, 1906, at Brisbane, where we joined our workers bound for Java and Singapore. After a pleasant passage of one month, we arrived at our destination on December 1, 1906, and were prospered in finding a house in the healthiest locality near the seashore.

In compliance with Dutch law, several permits to remain in the country had to be obtained, the first for a period "not exceeding six months," at the expiration of which a further application had to be made for a "permanent residency." When this latter was granted, then a still further permission had to be secured before any public work could be entered upon. After finding the various keys wherewith to unlock these respective doors which barred our progress, we confronted still another obstruction, that of learning two languages. In this several English-speaking Dutch and Chinese offered us their friendly assistance.

Soon after our arrival in Padang we sought, with the assistance of interpreters, to collect the scattered baptized members, and succeeded in getting eight to attend our regular meetings, yet they failed to see the necessity of closing their shops on the Sabbath. Still we have become convinced that their hearts are toward God, and we feel a tender regard toward them. Two of these members have proved themselves faithful women, and have been a source of encouragement to us in our work, having brought another to the meetings, who expressed her desire to obey the truth. One of the Baba-Chinese, Loekas, died recently at his home.

As it appeared expedient to arrange for separate meetings for the Dutch and Malay-Chinese, the front verandah, fourteen by forty-two feet, has accordingly

been fitted up and furnished to accommodate the Dutch, while one of the largest rooms is being used for the Babas (Malay-Chinese). The most of the "seating" (consisting of forms and folding-chairs) we constructed ourselves out of a special timber grown on Matawai Island and donated by a friend interested in our work.

About six months from the time of our arrival, Pastors E. H. Gates and G. F. Jones paid us a welcome visit, at which time a proposition to primarily work the Dutch community was unanimously approved; as was also a proposition to purchase the site occupied for a mission property, a reasonable price being fixed. The offer was ultimately accepted by the land agent. When I called, however, to pay a deposit, the agent expressed his regret at not being able to proceed in the matter, since a law suit had arisen in Europe pertaining to this property; and so the decision has been postponed from month to month. During Brother Gates's last visit in January we inquired again, but found it still suspended, and there it stands at present.

After learning the Dutch language we worked the whole Dutch community with our tracts and other reading matter, completing the first round to every house within the first quarter of this year. This has since been followed with visits and Bible-readings, and we are at present presenting the Sabbath question particularly. The encouraging interest manifested by many, breathes forth a promise of success.

One trying feature has prevailed among the English-speaking Dutch, in that nineteen of those with whom we spent considerable time from the beginning, have since moved away from Padang; while three others have died. Two of the latter acknowledged the present truth, and expressed their faith by witnessing to it to their families, the result of which, though long deferred, we believe will yet bear fruit, as the outlook in this direction still appears very hopeful.

Quite a number of the European young people are examining, and closely inquiring after the truth, and it is to these that we look, as a source for reinforcements through which the message could readily be carried to the Malay-speaking population.

Despite the constant pressure of heathen darkness, we rejoice because we are enabled to see the hand of the Lord outstretched over us in many ways, by which means our expectations are maintained upon a high plane. This applies to our Battak enterprise, as well as to the securing of this property, and the raising up of faithful souls who shall honour and obey the truth.

We are grateful for the good health we have enjoyed on the whole, and for the good Spirit of the Lord which has come to us at seasonable times, through kind and encouraging letters from our brethren, and in other ways.

With the help of the Holy Spirit we will continue to trust and pray and work till Jesus comes.

G. A. WANTZLICK.

Java Mission.

On November 19, 1906, Brother and Sister Teasdale with their family and the writer landed on the shores of Java, for the purpose of opening a mission whence the message for this generation might be made known to the thirty millions or more people of this island.

From the very first we could see the Lord's guidance in many ways. The day after we landed we found

a dwelling-house, which is often a difficult matter in this place.

As soon as we were settled, we began to study the Malay language, and visited among the people to become acquainted with their habits and customs. We soon learned through a Dutch dominie, Mr. Kijftenbilt, of several Sabbath-keepers in Java. Among these was an old man with his wife who lived near us. This dear old brother came faithfully to our meetings until just before his death in October of the following year. We also heard of Miss Jansz, who has a colony of poor Javanese people up in one of the mountains, of whom twenty-five or thirty are also Sabbath-keepers. She invited us to visit her, which we did at our earliest convenience. As she was in need of help, I remained there four months to assist her, during which time I had the opportunity to place some present truth before her. She was anxious that we should take her work over; so in the latter part of April, Brethren Gates and Jones visited the mission with this object in view. Finding that she was not in harmony with some of our points of doctrine, it was thought best not to take it over. During my absence of five and a half months from Sourabaya, Brother Teasdale spent most of his time in teaching English.

When I came back here in the early part of August, the fever was raging among all classes of people, and after three weeks three of us contracted malaria almost at the same time. This enemy took the lives of poor Lawrence Teasdale, Brother Heyman, and Beryl Fox, and the remainder of us had a narrow escape.

On October 20, Sister Nordstrom joined our mission force. Not long after, Brother and Sister Teasdale found it necessary to leave for America, principally on account of their other boy's health. This left Sister Nordstrom and the writer alone to fight the battle.

The few before whom we had placed the truth the previous year and had hoped would take hold, disappointed us greatly. There was, therefore, nothing encouraging as far as our work was concerned, but that we knew the seed sown would spring up in its own good time. With this precious hope the two of us started out with renewed courage and energy, every day visiting from house to house, with bags full of different kinds of literature, lending, selling, and giving away as we thought it best.

In the early part of February our Chinese sister joined us in this work. As it is rare to see a European woman walking on the streets, we have surely "become a spectacle," and are now known almost all over the city.

This work has been the means of searching out those who are desirous of learning about God and His precious truth; and every week we have had Bible-studies in the homes of a dozen or more families, besides the Sabbath meetings in the mission home, and the Sunday-night meetings.

As the result of these efforts six or seven persons are now walking in all the light they have, and are keeping the Sabbath to the best of their knowledge. From one Dutch family is a mother with her son and daughter. The father is also fully convicted of the truth, and we believe will soon step out. Others are, two Dutch widow sisters, who also seem very earnest and faithful; another old lady, the sister of Brother Heyman; and a young Chinese, who is from a heathen family. This is a very

bright young man, and he is now desirous of going to our school in Singapore, where he may become an efficient worker in this great cause. These all, of course, will need much instruction yet, as so-called Christians here are not far ahead of the heathen, as far as a knowledge of the Bible is concerned.

Many others are deeply interested, and some are attending our meetings, especially a young Chinese widow, who is as nice a woman as we have ever met. She has given up her tea, coffee, tobacco, meat, and some other things, and is trying to live as we do.

Some months ago we received the fifteen copies of "Ministry of Healing," that I ordered before leaving Australia. These we sold quite readily. It was then suggested by some one in Australia that we sell more, toward establishing the publishing work in Java. We then sent for 100 more, and also disposed of them in a short time. When Brother Gates came here nearly two months ago to help us in getting a home in the mountains, he encouraged us to send for 200 additional copies, which we did, and a great number of these also are disposed of. These have all been sold at \$5 (8s. 4d.) each. If our brethren and sisters in Australia could see us, with four or five books in our valises, walking miles in the glare of the tropical sun, dodging in and out of offices of corpulent Dutchmen, searching as eagerly for an English-reading person as the woman of old for the penny (as this is the chief selling point), they would be encouraged in this work in the home fields, where almost all are English-speaking people.

A piece of land was promised us to build a house on in the mountains; but the Lord gave us something much better—a house already furnished, with land and fruit trees, at a much lower price than any at which we could build. This is to be the Java sanitarium, which we hope will furnish not only a place of refuge for our workers, but in time become a place where many weary souls, burdened with sin and disease, may find relief and learn the principles of the third angel's message. What we need now is a good man who can undertake the management and assist in nursing the gentlemen patients; and we certainly will need a doctor. So we ask you to pray with us that God will prepare such a one, as we fear it will be difficult for any of our English doctors to register here.

Brethren and sisters, let us pray more earnestly than we have ever done before, that the Lord of the harvest will send forth labourers into His harvest.

STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE JAVA MISSION, FROM
NOVEMBER 19, 1906, TO JUNE 30, 1908.

Total Sabbath-keepers.....	12
Members of Sabbath-school	16
Total tithe receipts	£31 19 11
Total Sabbath-school offerings	£10 12 4
Value of Dutch books sold.....	£ 3 9 0
Value of tracts and periodicals sold, and subs. taken	£12 1 10
"Ministry of Healing" sold	180
Tracts loaned.....	1,366

P. TUNHEIM.

The Philippine Islands.

This is the first full biennial report of this new and difficult field, as on the occasion of the last Union Conference the work had just started. No churches organized and no companies raised up can be reported. It has been a time of seed-sowing, more so than in any of our other missions, where Protestantism is no new thing.

The work of the missionary societies has been of some effect in that it has at least won a number of people from Rome. Not always is it because they realize their need of a Saviour, that they become nominally Christians. Ofttimes it is to them an opportunity to rail against the friars, and to be freed from their control. An unnecessarily bitter feeling is aroused in this way by supposedly zealous Christians. Many who possess a Bible and have read its contents, suppose that they are well informed in the Christian faith, though it has been told them that it requires constant study for one's lifetime. That they are apt to grow weary in well doing in this respect, has been the statement of a native preacher.

Our experience has been principally with those conversant with Spanish. Any one familiar with the Spanish class of literature will realize with what sordid minds one meets. It is heinous even to see the "scum of Europe" that is for sale at the Spanish book stores. While we were visiting from house to house, many inquiries were made for novels. It is next to impossible to effect a sale with the Spanish. *No necesitar* is the usual response of their poor cramped minds.

As in the days of old "the common people heard Him gladly," so it is now. Still at times purchasers have been found in *medicos, abogados, presidentes, and gobernadores*. But the majority are from the clerical class drawing usually a limited salary. On the whole, good deliveries have been made. Thus far 200 books have been delivered and paid for. This is large in comparison with the English few score.

The work with the periodicals has been with the distant multitude, so we cannot testify to their reception. This faithful work has been continued from almost the opening of the mission. Through the liberality of some of our friends in the United States 500 copies of the *American Signs of the Times* have been posted weekly. Just think of the wide field this represents. Towns and islands inaccessible as yet to our direct influence can know that a message which is strictly Biblical has visited them in their extremity. We dare not say it is in vain. Several letters of appreciation have been received. We regret to say that during the last few weeks the supply has not reached us. We have had no intimation that the papers are to be discontinued and are hoping to receive them again. A small supply of Spanish papers has reached us regularly. We wish it were greater. In circulating this literature we have an opportunity of reaching those who do not understand English. We long for literature in the native tongues.

R. A. CALDWELL.

New Guinea.

REFERENCE has been made to the recent opening of the New Guinea Mission in other reports, and the magnitude and importance of this field set before us. As our workers Brother and Sister Carr and Bennie Tavodi arrived in the field only in June last and but a few days before the close of this biennial period, it was too early for them to make a report of the work done. But it seems appropriate that this field should be represented among our other island missions.

In the last mail Brother Carr writes:—

"We trust that New Guinea's great needs will be well considered at the Union Conference. This is an immense place and on account of the languages is like many separate countries or mission fields."

The last mail also brought the following report from Brother and Sister Carr which although not written for the special RECORD contains data and information that will be of interest in the consideration of this field:—

Since landing five weeks ago we have been busy getting settled, visiting among the villages, and studying the language spoken in this district. Port Moresby is situated in the centre of a sixty-mile dry belt of the coast and, outside of the rainy season, December to March, very little rain falls. Much of the land is hilly and stony and covered with short gums and coarse grass quite unlike most of New Guinea, which has abundant rainfall and excellent soil. The capital consists of about 20 private houses, together with the government buildings, 2 stores, and 1 hotel, with a white population of about 60, 10 of whom are women.

Hanuabada, the nearest native village to Port Moresby, is situated about two miles across the bay, and has a population of 1,500. The houses are built on piles from eight to twelve feet high out of the water and for the most part are small, consisting of but one room, with a platform at the front. Hanuabada, which means large town, was the first village in this district to be settled by missionaries (in 1874), and we were surprised to find on a recent Sunday visit, that there was an attendance of only seventy at the church service, while many of the women were working as on any other day, making pots, etc.

We were informed by the white missionary who lives near by, that a large number of the natives in a certain portion of the village have not accepted Christianity, but are still steeped in superstition. It was here that Ruatoka, the London Missionary Society's first Rarotongan teacher in these parts, was taken to the centre of the town to be speared; the spear, however, fell from the helpless hand of the one who had to perform the horrible task, and the others seeing this, decided that Ruatoka should live. He lived to see the results of his many years of patient labour for this people, and his son, who is employed in the post office at Port Moresby, is an interested reader of the *Tuatua-Mou*, our Rarotongan paper. We were pleased to meet among others the first convert to Christianity in New Guinea and his wife. This man, Maulu, assisted Dr. Lawes in the translation of the New Testament into Motu, the language spoken in this district.

Everywhere we go the cry is for *kuku* (tobacco), which every one uses—men, women, and children. With it friends are made, vegetables and goods are bought, and wages wholly or in part paid, this more especially some distance from Port Moresby, in which place money is now more generally used. Most of the white missionaries and all, I believe, of the native and South Sea teachers use it personally and commercially. Among the whites as a whole the use of tobacco is well nigh general, and we know that our abstinence will be the means of much comment and will at times put us in awkward positions in our relations with the natives; on the other hand it will, we believe, open up honest inquiry in the hearts of many.

In the interior tobacco is not used to any great extent as a means of trade, as the natives can grow their own, but salt largely takes its place. Concerning this, James Chalmers, the veteran New Guinea missionary, says: "How they relish salt! Grains are picked up, and friends are supplied with a few grains from what they have got for taro. Never have I seen salt-eating like this; only children eating sugar correspond to it."

We have met two of the London Missionary Society's Rarotongan teachers, and they were pleased to receive copies of the *Tuatua-Mou*. One of them also purchased a copy of "Daniel" in Rarotongan. We have been able also to place two copies of the Samoan "Christ Our Saviour" with two other teachers here, who were surprised and glad to receive them.

Through the courtesy of the commissioner for lands I was able to take a thirty-mile trip to the westward in the government ketch and get an idea of the coast. Within a few miles of Port Moresby the reef ends, and from there round the Gulf of Papua it is all open sea. At Kanosia I was able to see the largest plantation in New Guinea, consisting of 500 acres, all planted or about to be planted in Para rubber. The young trees in the nursery, numbering several thousand, looked very well indeed. There are about 400 natives from all parts on this plantation, working for £6 per year and their board. Malaria is quite common as mosquitoes abound, much of the sur-

rounding country being swampy. The soil is excellent and all tropical fruits grow well.

The natives west of Kanosia speak a language different from that spoken by the Motu tribe, in fact, this is the land of languages and dialects. Along 400 miles of the coast there are seven distinct languages and many more dialects. This will necessarily make slow work of the message.

We are studying daily the Motu language and find Dr. Lawes's dictionary and grammar a great help. Part of the language is Polynesian but the grammar is distinctly Papuan, so that in that respect our knowledge of Fijian is not of much help. Bennie is taking well to his work and also with the natives.

We are thankful to our Heavenly Father for directing that we should come this time of the year when the weather is not too oppressive. Our health is good and our courage better, and we have been brought to realize as never before that the message marks us as a distinct people, and that our tastes in food, dress, and manner of life are very different from the people of the world.

The third angel's message is dear to our hearts, and we rejoice to see how the world is being quickly warned. There is much yet to be done, but He will cut His work short in righteousness. "Yet a little while, and He that shall come will come, and will not tarry."

The "Good Health."

THE *Good Health*, which is the regular health and temperance monthly journal of Seventh-day Adventists for Australasia, is now in its eleventh year. It has stood for the principles of right living and helped many to plant their feet on higher ground. At first it was printed in Melbourne, then in Sydney, while for the last eight and a half years it has been printed by the Avondale School Press. For four and a half years the journal has been both printed and managed by the Avondale School Press. On November 30, 1903, just previous to the transfer of the headquarters of the journal to Avondale, a balance sheet was drawn up which showed the journal to be insolvent to the amount of £79 10s. 2d.

As is shown by the balance sheet for June 30, 1908, the financial conditions have greatly changed for the better in the four and a half years that have passed. A small though steady gain has brought the journal from a condition of insolvency to have a credit balance of £91 9s. 9d. This is really a gain for the four and a half years of £170 19s. 11d. The gain for the last year was £37 9s. 7½d.

The *Good Health* is still paying interest on £100 which is used as a working capital. If the tract societies would all work on the cash basis, this amount might soon be paid off. More has been spent on illustrating and improving the journal during the last year than ever before. The efforts in these lines have been appreciated, as is shown by many words of commendation. The effort to improve the journal has not had the desired effect of increasing the circulation. More renewals come to us from the field than ever before; but in some portions of the territory where we once did a large business, now little is done. Victoria and New South Wales are the states which are doing the most for the journal at present. The circulation stands at 6,250. Of the special Smokers' Number of November over 20,000 were printed.

The united co-operation of all our people is needed to place the journal in the position which it should occupy. This is clearly shown by the following from the pen of Sister White:—

These grand truths must be given to the world. We must reach the people where they are, and by example and precept lead them to see the beauties of the better way. The world is in sad need of instruction along these lines. The time has come when each soul must be staunch and true to every ray of light God has given, and begin in earnest to give this gospel of health to the people. We shall have strength and power to do this if we practise these truths in our own lives. If we all followed the light we have received, the blessing of God would rest on us, and we should be anxious to place these truths before those who know them not.

Those who are enjoying the precious blessings which come to them through obeying this message of mercy, will do all in their power that others may share the same blessings. But we may rest assured that Satan will do all in his power to prevent anything like a message of reform from being given to the world at this time. Shall God's people be found on the enemy's side, either by failing to heed it themselves, or by neglecting to give it to others? "He that is not with Me is against Me; and he that gathereth not with Me scattereth abroad." If we would be safe, we must not fail to know on whose side we stand.

The people are in sad need of the light shining from the pages of our health and temperance journals. God desires to use these journals as mediums through which flashes of light shall arrest the attention of the people, and cause them to heed the warning of the message of the third angel. Our health journals are instrumentalities in the field to do a special work in disseminating the light which the inhabitants of the world must have in this day of God's preparation.

E. C. CHAPMAN.

Circulation of the Union Conference Record.

AT the beginning of this biennial term the RECORD was changed from a fortnightly to a weekly paper and the subscription price raised from 2s. 6d. to 4s. a year. Notwithstanding the increase in price, it is of interest to know that the circulation has increased 167 copies, and that, although the church membership has considerably increased, the average number of members per paper is better than it was two years ago. If we reckon 3 members to a family, we can see that it will require but little more effort on the part of our conferences to get the RECORD into every Seventh-day Adventist home. Can we not do this before another Union Conference?

Conference	1906	1908	Increase	Church Membership	Mems. to each Paper
New South Wales	192	228	36	921	4
New Zealand	113	118	5	447	3½
Queensland	46	69	23	258	3½
South Australia	52	89	37	318	3½
Tasmania	45	40	..	206	5
Victoria	136	183	47	758	4
West Australia	77	95	18	374	4
Total	661	822	161	3282	4
Mission field and foreign	25	31	6		
Total paid subscriptions	686	853	167		
Exchanges and free copies	56	73	17		
Total Circulation	742	926	184		

As but few of the members in our mission field can read the RECORD, its circulation in this territory is limited largely to our missionaries. Hence we do not take the membership or the circulation of the paper in the mission field into account in ascertaining the number of members per copy of the paper taken.

The Religious Liberty Department.

SINCE our last conference the religious liberty kaleidoscope has been constantly presenting new pictures from almost every part of the world. A few of these views have revealed the skill of some master workers, but the vast proportion of them have been danger signals of dark and cruel days to come. The saddest feature of this whole history is the fact that every religious law which has been placed upon the statute books, has been placed there by the influence of men and women who professed to love and serve the One who said, "If any man hear My words and believe not, I judge him not." One writer has said that all evils of church and state union have been, and still are, "children of the household of faith."

There is no doubt that many of the earnest advocates of religious legislation have acted in all good conscience toward God and man. Others who have known the evils to both the church and the state from the civil enforcement of religious dogmas, have not manifested the zeal for which their knowledge and the times called so loudly and earnestly.

True, something has been done to enlighten the people on this great question. Earnest voices from various lands have been heard urging the people to look to God direct for religious reforms, instead of calling upon His civil minister, whose duty lies in the administration of justice between man and man, irrespective of the religious or non-religious convictions of any class or individual.

As a denomination, we have taken a foremost place in this good work. The General Conference has, through its Religious Liberty Department, sent out a very large amount of literature, and improved many opportunities of presenting the basic principles from the desk.

All of the union and many of the state conferences have men who devote all or a large portion of their time to the religious liberty work, which, in fact, is the focal point of the third angel's message. In our own Union and state conferences a good deal of work in this line has been done since the last meeting of the Union Conference. A series of studies that were called for at that time have appeared in the UNION CONFERENCE RECORD. Tracts and leaflets have been provided which supply our needs for the present. Of these publications many thousands have been circulated. In our work of correspondence we have sent out 58,000 pages. We have written many letters to editors, ministers, members of parliaments, judges, school-teachers, and other public men who mould the public mind to a greater or less degree. Quite encouraging replies both in number and matter have been received from all classes.

Many articles have appeared in the press that have been written by our people or copied from the tracts sent. A few of the editors have inserted whole leaflets. Some said they did not care to publish anything on the subject.

A study of the statutory records of the world for the last two years reveals the fact that sixteen countries have enacted Sunday laws or slightly modified the ones that have come down from the Dark Ages. In single cities more than three thousand arrests have been made for Sunday work or innocent games. A city which a leading International Reformer announces as having come down from God out of heaven, has the strictest Sunday law that has been enacted since men were burned at the stake for their religious convictions. The lands in which liberty has been sung, preached, and practised, are becoming the places of oppression.

The English-speaking people are the leaders in religious reforms by acts of parliaments and decisions of judges, while Germany, France, Spain, and Russia are breaking some of

the shackles that have been forged and fastened by "church hammers on state anvils." But no sooner had Japan and some of the lesser island people begun, through the influence of the gospel, to rise into the clear sky above their heathen darkness and superstition, than the International Reform (?) Bureau sent men to beguile them into another kind of state religion. In our own Union Conference, branches of this bureau have been organized in Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane. Connected with these branches are many men who doubtless fear God and love their fellow-men. The bureau announces reform on four lines; namely, intemperance, impurity, Sabbath (Sunday) breaking, and gambling. The superintendent has often announced that Sunday reform lies at the base of all other reforms. Large sums of money are called for with which to send reading matter to all leading men in this country. Much of this work has already been done.

It has been decided by the Queensland Parliament to take a referendum on the subject of Bible reading in the state schools.

In New Zealand the ministers have succeeded in getting time set apart for the teaching of religion in some of the districts. The law of New Zealand forbids the teaching of religion in the schools, but some of the clergymen said they would not regard the law.

In Tasmania some of the miners have been warned that they would be arrested if they persisted in working on Sunday. The law of Charles II still maintains. Some of our brethren on farms have been threatened with arrest if they worked on Sunday, but it is understood by some barristers that the law of Charles II does not apply to farmers and fruit-growers.

Victoria has passed through a good many experiences in reference to Sunday observance and Scripture teaching in the state schools. One of the last cases before the courts was a source of perplexity to the advocates of Sunday observance. Two men were summoned for working on Sunday. They said they would not pay a fine, but would take the penalty allowed by their choice—that of sitting in the public stocks. The case was dismissed with a warning.

In New South Wales the Sunday question has been before the public almost constantly for the last eighteen months. A good many people have been fined for working, others for selling, and others for playing on Sunday. The matter was finally brought to a crisis by the meeting called by the Evangelical Council. At this meeting some strong statements were made, such as: "First of all the Sunday is a social question and will have more to do with the development of this country than any other question. I take it that to every good citizen of Australia the preservation of the Sabbath of rest for its right purpose is the most important." "I think that we can make an appeal to the working classes, and whether they believe in it or not it has been preserved to us through all the ages by religion; and that, seeing the enormous benefit of one day in seven for rest, whether they are religious or not they ought to repair the religious sanctity of this great day of rest. I believe they could be approached along that line. That was done in Melbourne. There we saw what could be done when the working classes got to see aright." "We have been in a furnace on our secular Sunday, and we are asking to be delivered from it."

After a good deal of discussion, it was decided to approach the Trades Hall on the matter of Sunday observance. From all that was said and determined upon, I feel sure that the leaders in religious affairs have never before departed so far, in this country, from the real source of help in Christianizing men.

This opportunity was improved by writing letters and sending literature to all the ministers in the metropolitan district of Sydney. Reading matter was also taken or sent to other classes, and some of the members of the city council were visited. We feel sure that some of these men now have a better understanding of the real issue than they formerly had.

Church federation has been developing in this as in most other countries. Some of the churches do not seem inclined to unite, while others have done much in the way of clearing away the obstacles to a kind of unity. Some of the churches have actually gone so far as to unite all their interests and even set aside their distinctive doctrines, or at least make them no longer a test of fellowship.

It appears to me that the manifest duty of this people at this time is to devote more means and attention to the dissemination of literature and letters, and to personal and public work, with the view of warning the people of dangers that are becoming more apparent every year. All the people have the right to know what position to take when called upon to decide whether their influence shall be for or against the truth. Every kindred, tongue, and nation must hear the message of liberty, for all will be called upon to decide between bondage and liberty—between the worship of the beast and his image, and the worship of God.

It is also necessary that we as a people should so live that we shall enjoy all the soul liberty that the truth has brought to us; that we should know more of God and His will concerning us individually; and that we should depend upon Him more and more for individual direction, counsel, and keeping from every species of bondage.

W. A. HENNIG.

The Educational Department.

WE are privileged to report that the educational work, under the blessing of the Lord, has prospered during the two years intervening since our last report. It has been found necessary during this time to enlarge our educational facilities greatly in order to provide opportunities for the larger number of young people who are seeking entrance into our schools that they may obtain a fitness to carry the message. To meet this demand, several intermediate or training schools have been inaugurated. We may mention that the Pukekura School of New Zealand, the Darling Range School in West Australia, and the Eastern Training School in Singapore, have been established. Additional church-schools have been started in West Australia, South Australia, and Tasmania, and a few mission schools have been opened in the islands.

The opening of the above-mentioned schools has not affected the attendance at the Avondale School, which fact demonstrates that we had not begun to enlarge our educational borders prematurely.

In harmony with a resolution passed at our last Union Conference, the assistant educational secretary, Brother Hoopes, has visited West Australia, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, and New South Wales to conduct short institutes with our teachers, or to render such other assistance as the conditions in the various states might require.

On the whole, a good work has been accomplished during the biennial period, but much remains to be done in the way of establishing mission schools for the natives

in the various islands, and of increasing the number of church-schools in our home conferences.

THE AVONDALE SCHOOL AND ITS DEPARTMENTS.

The biennial period just closing has been a prosperous time for the Avondale School. In the year 1907 the enrolment was 216 including the Preparatory Department. This is the largest enrolment in the history of the school. The attendance in 1908 has fallen a little below last year, but the decrease has been noted in the number of day students, whereas there has been a larger number of boarding students than ever.

Since our last report, 13 have completed the Teachers' Course, 8 the Business Course, 5 the Missionary Course, and 1 the Biblical-Academic Course. With possibly one exception, all of these graduates are engaged in the work or seeking further preparation.

Twenty-four former Avondale students are now working in our mission fields. Eighteen of this number have entered this work since our last Union Conference.

In order to pursue a sound business policy and to insure proper supervision, the school is divided into 22 departments. Each department is in charge of a teacher or an experienced student. Each departmental superintendent is made responsible for the success, financial and otherwise, of his department. Three departments, namely, the Health Food Factory, the Avondale School Press, and the Health Retreat, keep a separate set of books. A definite policy has not yet been formulated for the management and use of the Avondale Health Retreat. The departmental reports of the Health Food Factory and the Avondale School Press are given below.

The total amount received from "Christ's Object Lessons" during the two years is £500 11s. 4d. A grand total of £3,919 18s. has been received from this source since the enterprise began.

During the year 1907 the students earned on account the sum of £2,938 18s. 1d. We estimate that the students will earn nearly £4,000 during 1908. Reckoning a student's expenses at £50 per calendar year, it will be seen that these departments are able to maintain 80 boarding students.

In the Treasury Department an average of £800 is received and disbursed each month. Whenever the receipts are in excess of the running expenses, the surplus is used in reducing indebtedness, or in furnishing necessary facilities. During the biennial period about £2,000 has been expended on improvements. A few of the larger items may be enumerated as follows: A factory for our printing department, an electric light plant, further work towards the completion of the girls' new hall, a reflecting telescope, painting and decorating of principal buildings, new power cutter, engines and various mills for the food work, stereotyping outfit, and considerable addition to equipment for printing, etc. The present worth of the school and its departments has increased £3,522 11s. during the two years. From this amount must be subtracted the depreciation on the Health Retreat, which has not yet been computed.

HEALTH FOOD FACTORY.

C. V. Bell, who is in charge of the Health Food Factory, submits the following report of this department:—

"In placing before our readers the report of a branch of the work which has been called the 'right arm of the third angel's message,' we first desire to offer

thanks to the Giver of all good gifts for His mercies and blessing which have frequently been manifested just at the time of our greatest necessity.

"We shall give several items of interest which will not only furnish a correct idea of this branch of the work, but will also show how the health food work has advanced during the biennial period and especially during the last six months.

"It may be well first to give attention briefly to the balance sheet for the year ending June 30, 1908. This shows a net gain of nearly £180. This is not a large gain for twelve months, but when the following items are considered, the work as a whole gives evidence of advancement.

"During the last twelve months the interest-bearing indebtedness of the factory has been reduced by £800.

"Since January 1, 1908, many alterations have been made in the position of machinery, and the following machines have been added to the working plant at an outlay of not less than £160: 1 Hodgkinson Mixer, 2 horizontal and 3 roller mills, 1 disintegrator, 1 flour mill, 1 blancher, 1 nut mill, 1 nut picker, as well as some 45 feet of shafting, with blocks, pulleys, etc.

"The working staff of the factory averages 24 hands, all of whom are with the exception of 4, entered as students on the roll book. The wages earned by the workers in the factory for the year ending June 30, 1907, amounted to £849 6s. 1d.; while for the twelve months ending June 30, 1908, the pay roll has increased to £1,307 11s. 2d., being an increase of slightly over £450.

"But this item alone does not show the place held by the Food Factory in connection with the Avondale School. On looking over the work done for the factory by the other departments of the school, we see that the students at work in these departments have benefited by the business done by the factory. The work done by the Avondale Press for the factory along the line of advertising and printing cartons, wrappers, and labels, totalled up to the amount of over £450 for the year ending June 30, 1908.

"The amount paid to the blacksmith's shop for labour only, not counting material supplied and cost of material, was over £50 for the same period of time.

"The carpenter's and plumber's shops received for labour only, approximately £16 and £20 respectively.

"The Avondale launch has carried foods week by week to Dora Creek Station for distribution to the agencies, and has brought back raw material for manufacture. The amount earned by the launch from the factory alone is £65.

"The work done by the farm for the factory has earned for that department the sum of £61, which does not include the item of wood cutting and carting in the wood cut for fuel for the engine and ovens, this work alone representing fully an additional sum of £80 for the farm.

"The sewing-room also receives its share of work from the factory, making bags for granola, coffee, etc., and the indebtedness of the factory to this department amounts to £45 for the last year.

"This shows clearly that the students in the factory are not the only ones who are materially assisted by the health food work in obtaining an education for the Lord's work.

"As to the work of the factory itself in the manufacture of foods, we are glad to be able to speak of new foods developed. A thorough knowledge of the combin-

ing of elements in proper proportions and manufacturing these elements into health foods, has enabled Brother and Sister Hennig to bring every food up to a higher standard of purity and healthfulness.

"At the commencement of the year the bread-baking, which had been carried on at the Boarding Department, was removed to the factory. That this is a work in itself is shown by the number of loaves of bread which have gone out from the factory, the number reaching the figure of 8,132 for the six months, January 1 to June 30, 1908.

"A large dam has just been completed at a short distance from the factory. The copious rains with which we were blessed a few weeks past, filled this dam to overflowing, and we now have a good supply of water for the boiler.

"That the health food work holds an important position in regard to the third angel's message, and also in connection with the Lord's school, is easily seen.

"As the one chosen to undertake the superintendency of this branch of the Lord's work, I desire to express my appreciation of the willing manner in which all who are working in the factory have co-operated to carry forward the work. I must also return thanks to our Heavenly Father for His guidance and the frequent manifestations of His constant watchcare over this branch of His great work."

AVONDALE SCHOOL PRESS.

The following report of the Avondale School Press by E. C. Chapman will show the standing of this institution:—

"Again in the providence of God we are privileged to submit a report of progress for the Avondale School Press. The biennial period since our last Union Conference has been a season of advancement such as the institution has never before experienced. The book work, the periodical work, and the paper-box business have all shown encouraging results.

"The following comparison between conditions for the fiscal year just closed and that of which we rendered a report at our last Union Conference, will reveal some interesting facts. In several respects our work has about doubled in this biennial period.

PARTICULARS	YEAR ENDING JUNE 30	
	1906	1908
Total business transacted	£924	£1,702
Credit gained by students for work	£366	£ 758
Number of students employed	16	30

"A comparison made between this year and that of four years ago, would show a greater contrast in the item of students' labour, as then but £100 was placed to the credit of students in the press. Since the press has become in every respect a department of the school, the volume of business has more than doubled, and every employee of the institution excepting the one in charge is taking lessons in the school.

"The net gain, £73 15s. 7d., as shown on our balance sheet, is certainly not large, considering the amount of work done. The present worth of the business is now £1,221 3s. 10d.

"The institution is now fairly well equipped for doing the various lines of work assigned it. The Lord has raised up faithful individuals to bear burdens and is giving them apt-

ness in this work, so that every feature of it is enabled to move forward harmoniously.

"The periodicals we have issued regularly during the last year are the *Good Health*, the UNION CONFERENCE RECORD, the Tahitian paper called *Te Maramarama*, and the Rarotongan paper called *Tuatua-Mou*. As to the strong influence for good which these papers are exercising, others will be able to report. The periodical work has certainly a very important place in the work in our mission fields. The papers never complain of the bad climate, nor become disheartened, but give the light to all classes of people.

"In severing my connection with this work I wish to express my appreciation of the honour bestowed upon me in having a part in the Lord's work at this important time. My faith in the ultimate triumph of the work has been greatly strengthened by beholding what the Lord has wrought. I shall ever regard the days spent at Avondale as a blessed season, in which the Lord came near in the planting of a vine to grow to the honour of our Redeemer's name."

In closing this report, the writer is sensible of the fact that the real signs of success are to be sought outside of the statistics given above. We have been told that, "The success of the school depends upon the consecration and sanctification of the students, upon the holy influence they feel under God bound to exert."

We are pleased to state that we believe that the missionary spirit is growing among the students, and that they are becoming more and more loyal to every principle of the third angel's message. This is the object for which their teachers work and pray daily.

The success which has attended the work in the institution has been due, under God's blessing, to painstaking effort and hard work on the part of all the teachers and departmental superintendents and to the faithfulness manifested by the rank and file of the employees and students.

We wish to thank our conference officers and people throughout the field who have done so much for the school in the "Christ's Object Lessons" enterprise, and whose sympathy, prayers, and counsel have so frequently been a source of blessing to the Avondale School.

C. W. IRWIN.

Field Missionary Secretary's Report.

ONE specially encouraging feature in our work has been the hearty manner in which conference presidents and our brethren in the ministry have entered into the work in our Missionary Campaign conventions. This with the earnestness and close application to the business in hand manifested by all present, gives promise of the speedy attainment of the end in view, that of enlisting "the co-operation of every man, woman, and child in the denomination in a steady and progressive missionary campaign until this movement shall have accomplished its ultimate object in the closing of the work of the third angel's message."

Since the preceding session of the Union Conference five conventions have been held—in Stanmore and Ashfield, New South Wales; Hobart, Tasmania; Palmerston North, New Zealand; and in Melbourne. In all these meetings we have adhered to the original plan and programme for a ten days' convention. The first hour each day has been set apart to devotional exercises, and we have experienced the presence and power of the Holy

Spirit in a marked manner: deep and lasting impressions concerning the urgency of the work and our personal responsibility in our relation to the message, were made; and precious experiences in the grace and power of God to save to the uttermost have been gained in these morning hours.

One hour each daily has been devoted to the study of church officers' duties, organization, circulation of literature, business principles, missionary correspondence, and general instruction. This has meant seven hours' solid work daily during each convention; nevertheless, wherever held, these meetings have been marked by good attendance, interest, and freedom, which are a source of much encouragement. That these meetings were timely, and appreciated by workers and church members, was made very evident by the many questions asked on the subject of church officers' duties and the principles of organization.

We are, however, thoroughly convinced that what we have thus far seen of success in the Missionary Campaign work is but a small beginning of a mighty movement which will encircle the earth; and that there is absolutely no other work undertaken by us as a people in which there is so great possibilities for a powerful and far-reaching influence as in this effort to perfect our church organization and bring about that co-operation between workers and people which will result in the church moving forward in its spiritual warfare like a well-disciplined army, each knowing his place and work, and faithfully doing his part in co-operating with Christ for the salvation of souls.

We also fully recognize that, "while we make greater efforts to increase our usefulness, we must make corresponding efforts to obtain wisdom from God to carry on all the branches of the work after His own order." It has therefore been a source of special encouragement to note as we have studied the counsel of God, that He has given us a complete plan as regards the organization of the campaign, the methods for, and the carrying forward of, aggressive work. The response from our people everywhere is an evidence that even here the Spirit of the living God has gone before us. Our churches are willing enough to work, but the great need of the hour is leaders.

Instruction in detail must be given in every line of work. This, however, can be done effectually only by the thorough organization of the work and the division of responsibility. The one and only business of the church in this world is to use every facility the Lord has provided for the giving of the message of truth, that souls may be saved. Therefore, when officers are set apart to further the work of the church, it is that they may become leaders, in the best and truest sense of the word, in an aggressive warfare against the powers of darkness.

To facilitate the campaign work the membership in each church can be divided into mission bands, each with a church officer as leader. Such bands should not consist of more than five or six members; in large churches it would therefore be advisable to select persons who have given decided evidence of practical interest in mission work, to act with the church officers as leaders of mission bands.

These church officers and leaders must be instructors, and their first duty, therefore, is to become well informed by study and practice in the various lines of work that should be carried forward. The leader should plan work and territory for each member in his band. He

should be prepared to do personal work with these members, and should plan as far as possible to meet weekly with his mission band, to counsel and pray together concerning their work. He should also collect regularly every week from each member a written report of work done. The church missionary secretary should keep in close touch with the leaders, and thus be conversant with the progress of the work. With the help of this general knowledge he can deal more intelligently with such items pertaining to the missionary enterprises of the church, which should receive special consideration by the church officers. This will also prove a valuable aid in planning for the weekly missionary meeting so that it will be turned to good account in giving practical instruction concerning various lines of work.

But the church officers and leaders will need instruction in the details of work. They will need some personal help from time to time in actual house-to-house work, and this places the responsibility for the success of the campaign directly upon the conference committee and officers. What this actually means is strikingly illustrated in "Gospel Workers," pages 283 and 284, which shows that nothing but the practical doing of the work in which we desire our people to engage, and a patient teaching and drilling in right methods for reaching men's hearts with the message of truth, will meet the requirements of the hour.

In view of this, it is therefore very necessary that each conference should plan definitely to set apart the best man in the conference employ who has shown ability as a leader and organizer in church work, to devote himself to the interests of the campaign.

The circulation of literature is of necessity one of the most important features in our church missionary work. It is in God's plan that the printed page has become the channel through which the healing streams of His grace and power will reach many hearts. And the conference field missionary secretary who by personal house-to-house work can help the leaders in church mission work to gain that experience which will enable them to encourage and help others, will therefore do more than any other worker has opportunity for doing, to strengthen and build up every department of the conference work.

Such work will be a very material help to the tract society department by increasing the output of literature. It will develop men and women to take their places in conference work or in the mission field, and it will assuredly result in a harvest of souls for the kingdom. The Spirit of God is in this movement; it is the outworking of God's own plan, and as it spreads and grows we feel assured that it will have the co-operation and support of all who love the message.

J. M. JOHANSON.

EVERY step in the progress of missions is directly traceable to prayer. It has been the preparation for every triumph and the secret of all success.—*Arthur T. Pearson.*

INFORMATION is the true foundation of missionary interest. Special appeals will arouse enthusiasm for a time, but it will not last.—*C. C. Hall.*

The Medical Work.

THERE is not a great deal to report in this department as regards anything new in the way of enterprises.

The Wabroonga Sanitarium will be fully presented in the report devoted to it.

The sanitarium at Christchurch, New Zealand, has been having a fair patronage, under the management of Brother Brandstater. It has made a slight profit during the year, with a promise of doing better in the year to come.

The Hydropathic Institute, Adelaide, South Australia, reports a deficit of about £2 in meeting its running expenses. The changes that had to take place in the work there during the year may probably have something to do with the patronage; and since the cafe opened, the health food business is practically transferred to the cafe, so that this also would materially affect the sales at the institute. However, we are pleased to note the institute has practically held its own during the year. It has also made a heavy depreciation this year, which makes the showing look worse, and practically leaves it without capital.

The new sanitarium in Adelaide is almost ready to receive patients—in fact, it has already had a few; but not being ready it has been rather a problem to know what to do with them. We trust the blessing of God will rest upon this new branch of the work, and that Dr. James and his workers will be a blessing to South Australia by holding up the light of health reform, and that many suffering ones will be helped in body and soul as the result of work done by the institution.

The cafe work has been making some progress. The Sydney Cafe has kept up a good patronage and is able to report a fair profit; and also is creating a deep interest in food reform. The Melbourne Cafe is on the up-grade; it reports a substantial gain, also a deep interest in health matters. A new cafe was opened in Hobart, Tasmania, at the latter end of 1907, but has since closed down, as the patronage was not sufficient to warrant it being carried on. In March, 1908, a cafe was opened in Adelaide in a fairly central position; the patronage has been good from its inception, until the cold weather set in; since then the business has dropped off somewhat, but it should have a fairly prosperous time during the summer months, Adelaide being the home of a large number of food reformers. Dr. James has given some very interesting health lectures, which have created an interest in diet reform.

Brother Fisher paid a visit to the West recently, with the view of opening a cafe in Perth in the near future. For this line of work, as well as for other lines, we lack efficient help; and just as fast as cooks and managers can be developed the cafe work will be commenced in other cities. The Spirit of the Lord has presented to us for years that the health work is the preparatory work, or the "entering wedge," of the third angel's message. "God's blessing will rest upon every effort made to awaken an interest in health reform; for it is needed everywhere. There must be a revival in regard to this matter; for God purposes to accomplish much through this agency. Present temperance with all its advantages in reference to health; it will educate the people in regard to the laws of life, so that they may know how to preserve health. The efforts put forth at the present time are not meeting the mind of God. It will require earnest, patient, protracted effort to establish the work, and to carry it forward upon hygienic principles. But let fervent prayer, and faith be combined with your efforts, and you will succeed."

—*Special Testimonies*, page 40.

The cafe work is one of the agencies through which God has designed to bring the light to the people.

There is a cafe in Wellington, New Zealand, but not having received any report directly from the work there, I can speak only in a general way. So far as I have been able to learn they are getting along fairly well, but are not in the most suitable location for that class of work. There is a cafe also in Auckland and one in Christchurch.

We look forward to the Union Conference to give a new impetus to our medical work in all its various branches. The time has come when the work should go with greater power, and precious souls be rescued from the slavery of appetite and passion, preparatory to having an abundant entrance into the kingdom of Christ.

The "Ministry of Healing" has been going somewhat slowly, but we hope this meeting will bring new life into the work of selling this book for the relief of our medical institutions. The Lord has said that this is the work that should be pushed.

We are thankful for the blessing of God that has watched over the many health enterprises amidst the perplexities which surround them. A kind Father knows, and He will give the victory to His work.

A. W. SEMMENS, *Medical Secretary*.

Health Food and Cafe Department.

THE last two years have been prosperous and full of interest in the Health Food and Cafe Department. Two years ago there was one cafe in the Australasian Union Conference; now there are six.

The Sydney Cafe balance sheet shows a net profit of £312 15s. 6d. for the two years, and in the same period of time they have reduced their indebtedness by £290, besides donating the sum of £78 11s. 3d. to the work in other places, and paying tithe to the amount of £34 15s. 6d. to the Union Conference.

The number of people served with meals alone amounts to 99,695, or 24,195 more than the previous two years.

The amount of wages paid is £1,623 5s., or £450 3s. 3d. above the two years previous.

The number of workers now engaged is 20.

Many of the old patrons are still in attendance, and we have also formed the acquaintance of hundreds of others.

In December, 1906, workers were dispatched from Sydney to open a branch in Melbourne, and from its inception it proved a success; the numbers have steadily increased until at the present time they are serving about 800 people per week; the total number to June 30, 1908, a period of eighteen months, amounts to 53,816. The balance sheet shows a net gain of £122 12s. 1½d.; and the assets now exceed the liabilities by £46 2s. 6½d. The Melbourne institution has also made donations to the Adelaide work to the amount of £15 19s. 8d., and paid £17 8s. in tithes.

In February, 1908, three workers were sent from Sydney to open a cafe in Adelaide; fairly central premises were found, and turned into a very picturesque room. The work opened up well, but it being rather late in the season, the cold wet weather set in and put the work back somewhat; but the coming summer should see the cafe very busy; the outlook is encouraging. A very refined class of people attend, including the crown solicitor, government analyst, and other prominent public men.

During the time this cafe has been opened, 6,858 meals have been served. The debit balance includes all the opening expenses, which were high on account of many changes having to be made through our not being able to obtain suitable premises.

The average number of hours worked each week is forty-nine for each worker. We also have three other cafes operating in New Zealand—one each in Auckland, Wellington, and Christchurch.

Cooking classes and health lectures have been given and greatly appreciated. Our health food stores in Hobart, Perth, and Brisbane have also increased their business considerably, and the factory has been running at its highest capacity all the time.

The health food work has materially increased in all these institutions. Observation and experience have taught us that the proper way to place foods before the public is through the cafes and food depots. In this way an educational work can be done that will prove effective and lasting. The future of this work depends upon the relationship it maintains with the message. If the arm gets too big for the body, it becomes awkward and unmanageable; on the other hand it must not become dwarfed. Our trade mark, both inside and outside of each packet, must be the third angel's message; the food the Lord has given us is the manna for to-day, and while man may try to imitate, none can steal our God-given rights.

The three following important points should always be kept in mind:—

1. These agencies are instrumental in keeping before the public the Sabbath of the Lord.
2. They are educational factors for our young people.
3. Every packet of foods sold provides employment for our students while they are receiving instruction in the school.

We humbly thank God for what He has accomplished for us, and trust that by His grace we shall yet be able to extend the work farther, and accomplish the part of the great plan of salvation that has been entrusted to us; but to do this we need more consecrated workers—those who are willing to sacrifice and learn, who will say, "Here am I."

GEORGE S. FISHER.

Wahroonga Sanitarium.

ANOTHER two years have passed; another conference is now in session. Since we last met in like capacity many unexpected events have taken place. At our last session I did not have the remotest idea that it would fall to my lot to present the report of the Sydney Sanitarium at the next session. In the providence of God this has come about.

Our immediate connection with the sanitarium has been only for a limited time, hence we cannot present as full a report as others could do.

CHANGES.

The year 1907 was one into which entered many irregularities. The Drs. Kress and family left to connect with the sanitarium at Washington, United States. The Drs. Richards arrived from England to fill the vacancies made by the Drs. Kress. A sudden change in an institution does not at first have the most beneficial effect. It takes time for new workers, who are wholly unacquainted with the situation, to get hold of the work in its various lines. However, the

Drs. Richards nobly took up the work laid down by their predecessors.

I am sure we can all appreciate the faithful labours of the Drs. Kress while connected with the sanitarium, not only in their immediate connection with the sanitarium, but also through their public lectures and the medium of the various lines of health literature which they were instrumental in getting before the people. The impression made by these health pamphlets will not fade from the minds of those who read them, but will have a lasting effect upon the lives of many. We trust that the blessing of God will rest upon these faithful workers and upon the work to which God has seen fit to call them.

The Union Conference thought it best to connect Brother Fisher with the sanitarium as business manager, until such time as other arrangements could be made. This in addition to the responsibility of all the cafe work was a tax on Brother Fisher, but it seemed the best that could be done under the circumstances then existing, and by this means the work was held together.

FINANCES.

Financially, the institution has not done so well as in previous years. Two things which made the loss appear heavy were, first, a small patronage; second, the large depreciation of nearly £600. However, the institution has lived through it all, and God has blessed the work in many ways.

NEW MANAGEMENT.

At the Union Conference Council held in Adelaide in August, 1907, it was decided that the writer and wife connect with the management of the sanitarium. With many misgivings as to the advisability of such a step, we consented to leave Adelaide. In January, 1908, we entered our new sphere of labour, trusting that God would give grace and wisdom in this sacred responsibility.

We wish to express our gratitude to the whole of the sanitarium family—physicians, nurses, and workers—for their hearty co-operation with us in the management of the sanitarium. This work requires at times self-denial and sacrifice, and when each worker feels his or her responsibility in doing all that can be done to make the work a blessing and success, God will honour the work and workers. We are deeply grateful to our kind Heavenly Father for His tender watchcare over us.

PATRONAGE.

During the latter part of the year 1907 the patronage was somewhat low, and this combined with many other perplexities connected with the changes in the sanitarium, made the situation quite serious for a time.

But the patronage has been somewhat better during the last six or seven months, during which time we have managed to pay our way, with a small margin of profit. As will be seen by the balance sheet on June 30, 1907, there was a credit of £718 10s. 11½d. The running expenses of the sanitarium have been met and a profit of £50 7s. 4d. is shown. We wrote off for depreciation £856 5s. 10d., which, of course, wipes out the credit of last year and leaves us with a net loss of £87 7s. 7d. to be carried to the Capital Account.

In one way the heavy depreciation on the furnishing and buildings makes the loss appear heavy, yet in another way it gives the institution a better standing. We are sorry that the business done has not been sufficient to cover the depreciation and also to show a profit. The running expenses of such an

institution are necessarily very heavy, and in order to meet these expenses we must have a steady patronage.

The carrying of so large a number of nurses and workers entails a large expense, and it is often a problem to know how to make ends meet, especially in the winter months. But our trust has been in the Lord, and He has never forsaken us in the hour of need.

ORCHARD AND FARM.

During the last few months we have endeavoured to comply with the light God has given in regard to the orchard: "Be sure that the orchard has some means expended on it. It will respond to treatment. Give it the care that will enable it to do its best. I look upon that orchard as of great value to the institution." "Do all that you possibly can to perfect the institution inside and out." This, as far as possible, we have striven to do, but much more needs to be done, and we must wait the providence of God. Spasmodic efforts on the orchard will never amount to much; so we have striven the last few months to keep men constantly at work upon it, and we hope that before a great while some returns will be made. We have cleared out all the old apple and quince trees, grubbed and cleared about 2 acres of new land, in which have been planted about 150 or 160 fruit trees, and trenched another piece, in which to plant 160 grape vines; and another plot is now ready for a vegetable garden. This should help us out materially in the vegetable line.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND STEAM.

We had hoped ere this to have had the electric light in working order, but our engine and dynamo has only just arrived. It will be about two months before we get this into operation. The steam boiler has been going for a few months and has been a valuable acquisition in heating our water.

EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING CLASS.

The educational work in the medical missionary training class has been receiving more attention, and is now making good progress. We regret that more are not in training; for in this branch of the work the Lord says, "There ought to be one hundred where there is one."

Those now in training have on many occasions stated their determination to dedicate themselves to the work of God. Five have gone to the island fields—Brother and Sister Marriott to Fiji; Sisters Lewes and Nordstrom to Singapore; Sister Judge to Java; and we are glad to know that God's blessing has been with these medical missionaries. They have had some precious experiences in their work.

"MINISTRY OF HEALING."

The "Ministry of Healing" campaign has gone somewhat slowly, though some good work has been done. Some of the nurses from the sanitarium have been out with Brother Starr; over 100 books were sold in about ten days. Those who engaged in this work received a rich and blessed experience. Our people have not yet awakened to the sense of their responsibility in the placing of this book in the homes of the people.

THE SPIRITUAL INTERESTS.

There has been a deep spirit of inquiry on the part of patients, and Sister Starr has held studies with many of them. Three have embraced the truth during the last three months. Sister White's writings are much appreciated, especially "Ministry of Healing," and many after having chapters read, are anxious to secure a copy.

The sanitarium is to be a soul and body saver; yet while its great purpose is to that end, the Lord says: "Our peculiar faith should not be discussed with the patients. Their minds should not be unnecessarily excited upon subjects wherein we differ, *unless they themselves desire it*; and then great caution should be observed not to agitate the mind by urging upon them our peculiar faith. The Health Institute is not the place to be forward to enter into discussion upon points of our faith wherein we differ from the religious world generally."—*Testimonies, Vol. III, page 167.*

GENERAL WORK.

Much of our time has been spent, not only in the management of the institution, but also in the instruction of the nurses, which makes the work somewhat heavy, but God has been good in keeping us in health. Dr. Franklin Richards has visited one camp-meeting in Victoria, and given lectures at Windsor. Dr. Eulalia Richards has been giving lectures at the cafe in Sydney, and the people seem to appreciate the instruction given. She has also given two lectures at Windsor, which have aroused considerable interest. We wish much more of this direct work for the people could be done. It would enhance the patronage of the sanitarium very materially.

THE "GOOD HEALTH."

The *Good Health* is read with interest by our patients, and also by those who can get hold of it outside. A much greater impetus should be given to the journal; a paltry circulation of 6,000 among a population of 5,000,000 seems absurd. If the journal were pushed as it ought to be, it would be a powerful advertising medium for the sanitarium. It is the patronage we need to keep the institution going.

The *Good Health* contains invaluable matter for the thousands who are going to untimely graves for the lack of knowledge which this journal could give them.

In conclusion we desire to express our gratitude to God for the success He has given in the medical work. He has protected us from disasters of every kind, especially during some critical operations which have been performed, and from many dangers seen and unseen.

We also desire to thank our people everywhere for the kindly interest and support afforded the institution during the last two years. We ask you to remember in your prayers the institution in its mission, under God, of saving men and women, soul and body; and in the training of workers to go out as missionaries, to bring precious souls into the saving knowledge of the message. It takes much prayer and thought to know how to deal with all the different minds; but God's grace is sufficient. In Him we trust and confide. We are of good courage in the Lord, and realize that we are engaged in a work that will not fail, but that will triumph gloriously.

A. W. SEMMENS.

Young People's Work.

DURING the two years since the last Union Conference the young people's work has been more fully organized and considerable development has taken place, as will be seen by a comparison of the amount of work done for the two years ending June 30, 1908, with that done for the two years which ended June 30, 1906. The increase in the volume of work is very gratifying, and shows that a large number of people must have received a knowledge of the last warning message through the labours of our young people,

Statistical Report of the Australasian Union

CHURCH AND CONFERENCE WORK

Name of Conference or Mission	Organized	Population	No. of Churches	Membership	No. of Companies	Membership	No. of Isolated Sabbath-Keepers	Total Sabbath-Keepers	Total Tithe Receipts	No. of Church Buildings	Ordained Ministers	Licensed Ministers	Licensed Missionaries	Book & Periodical Canvassers	Office Workers, Etc.	Retail Value of Book & Periodical Sales
Australasian Union.....	1894		1	4				4	£1202 7 0		5	2			7	£792 3 5
New South Wales.....	1895	1,526,697	22	921	7	77	35	1033	4612 4 6	13	5	1	11	15	8	7987 9 9
New Zealand.....	1889	857,539	16	447	12	88	144	679	4003 2 6	12	3		5	15	6	4787 0 8
North Queensland.....	1904								164 18 0							695 15 4
Queensland.....	1899	550,404	6	258	7	32	48	338	1467 16 6	4	1	1	5	11	3	3510 0 9
South Australia.....	1899	381,148	10	318	6	23	11	352	2516 5 0	4	2	2	5	9	3	3988 0 2
Tasmania.....	1901	177,213	5	206	1	6	58	270	1577 14 0	5	1	1	4	5	1	2015 13 3
Victoria.....	1888	1,210,304	17	758	3	62	36	856	4628 14 0	5	4	4	7	8	5	5953 8 1
West Australia.....	1902	263,864	16	374	2	15	25	414	3110 16 0	5	2	2	8	5	2	2406 7 2
Cook Islands.....	1894	12,500	1	18				18	54 8 0	1	1					12 10 9
Fiji.....	1899	125,000	13	170	4	18	7	195	165 12 6	5	2		5		8	43 3 11
Friendly Islands.....	1895	18,000	1	12				12	131 3 6	1		1			2	9 13 6
Java.....	1906	32,000,000			1	4	2	6	32 5 0				2		1	70 0 2
New Guinea.....	1908	350,000					3	3	1 1 0				1		1	
Norfolk Island.....	1893	700	1	24				24	19 4 9	1			1		1	1 0 0
Philippine Islands.....	1906	8,000,000			1	3	1	4	76 5 1				1	1		118 19 2
Pitcairn Island.....	1890	167	1	67				67	75 4 9	1			1			
Samoa.....	1895	36,755	1	5			2	7	67 15 10			1				5 5 9
Singapore.....	1904	300,000			1	44		44	225 18 9		1		6	5		1298 11 3
Society Islands.....	1902	12,800	4	74				74	135 3 8	3	1		2		2	24 10 0
Sumatra.....	1899	3,000,000			1	4		4	23 9 4		1					
Totals		48 823.091	115	3656	46	376	372	4404	£24291 9 8	60	29	15	64	74	50	£33719 13 1

Supplement to Special Record No. 1, Sept. 7, 1908.

erence for the Year ending June 30, 1907

SABBATH-SCHOOL DEPT.										EDUCATIONAL DEPT.					MISSIONARY VOLUNTEER DEPT.				
Missions (except S.S. & Y.P.S. Offerings)	Total Contributions for Home Mission Work	Total Contributions for Local Church Work	No. of Sabbath-Schools	Membership	Total Sabbath-School Contributions	Total S.S. Offerings to Foreign Missions	No. of Church Schools	No. of Teachers	Total Enrolment	No. of Colleges, Academies and Intermediate Schools	Number of Teachers	Total Enrolment	No. Y. People's Societies	Membership	Contributions for Foreign Work	Contributions for Home Mission Work	Total Contributions		
9 12 3	£	£																	
3 15 9	80 15 7	111 9 11	38 1157	28 579	£274 13 4	£226 1 0	4	4 61	1 10 213				9 309	£103 14 10	£14 18 0	£118 12 10			
7 14 6	39 13 5		28 579	304 17 4	247 3 8	46 6 9	2	2 28					9 179	9 1 6	22 5 9	31 7 3			
8 9 7	2 6 9	7 19 0	6 199	53 2 9	23 0 3	19 16 4							4 155	13 0 0	4 19 0	17 19 0			
6 1 3	13 11 3	6 17 6	2 40	124 4 11	99 1 5	63 0 11	2	2 19					13 280	25 0 0		25 0 0			
7 1 0	105 16 6	47 19 3	14 358	70 18 4	205 4 3	1 1 16	3	4 85					4 127	25 9 3	4 3	25 13 6			
0 15 3	35 3 9	44 18 10	10 259	274 19 8	176 17 3	2 2 34	1	2 12					7 256	57 10 2	16 0	58 6 2			
1 12 7		367 16 2	25 810	209 13 1	4 3 0	1 1 20							6 18	101 5 10		101 5 10			
7 6 8	15 7 9		28 507	19 18 10	17 14 10	5 15 7	1	1 4											
3 3 3	10 10	2 0 0	3 44	17 14 10	5 15 7	2 17 6	1	2 59					1 8	4 0 0		4 0 0			
7 16 0	9 12 10	17 6 1	18 265	5 15 7	2 17 6	1 14 8													
	10 16 6	2 0 0	1 11	4 1 10	9 12 11	17 15 8	1	2 28					1 13	1 9 5	1 0	1 10 5			
		1 14 6	1 40	4 1 10	9 12 11	18 8 3	1	1 10					1 7		6 6	6 6			
			1 2	4 1 10	9 12 11	3 6 9													
			1 136	9 12 11	17 15 8	3 6 9													
			1 4	9 12 11	17 15 8	3 6 9													
			1 52	9 12 11	17 15 8	3 6 9													
			9 147	18 3 3	18 8 3	3 6 9													
			1 12	3 6 9	3 6 9	3 6 9													
8 4 0	£329 3 8	£655 0 0	189 4647	£1440 19 6	£1189 1 5	20 23 440	3 14 248	55 1352	£340 11 0	£43 10 6	£384 1 6								

erence for the Year ending June 30, 1908

SABBATH-SCHOOL DEPT.						EDUCATIONAL DEPT.						MISSIONARY VOLUNTEER DEPT.												
Y.P.S. Offerings)	Total Contributions for Home Mission Work		Total Contributions for Local Church Work		No. of Sabbath-Schools	Membership	Total Sabbath-School Contributions		Total S. S. Offerings to Foreign Missions		No. of Church Schools	No. of Teachers	Total Enrolment	No. of Colleges, Academies and Intermediate Schools	Number of Teachers	Total Enrolment	No. Y. People's Societies	Membership	Contributions for Foreign Work		Contributions for Home Mission Work		Total Contributions	
6 3 3	£		£																£		£		£	
3 4 4	311 8 0		206 14 11	38 1230			£330 9 3	£284 13 2			3	3 37	1 13 190					14 332	82 15 10	37 5 9	120 1 7			
6 6 6	18 2 10			28 808			280 0 3	231 5 0			2	2 25	1 8 60				10 190	11 17 5	13 0 10	24 18 3				
							4 15 3	4 15 3																
11 3 3	23 2 0		33 17 3	9 266			76 3 10	65 18 11									4 89	67 4 9	6 2 7	73 7 4				
1 9 9	252 0 10		85 19 0	19 381			148 1 3	130 1 7			2	2 18					10 281	25 10 5		25 10 5				
5 10 9	82 0 1		66 13 6	12 271			67 11 6	52 2 6			3	4 88					5 126	22 9 1		22 9 1				
11 9 9			331 13 8	34 1001			308 18 6	238 14 1			1	1 15					10 278	48 6 11	34 6 0	82 12 11				
17 8 2	202 1 0		134 13 5	28 545			229 8 4	195 17 9			4	4 52	1 3 22				8 98	63 5 10	3 13 7	66 19 5				
3 2 2	13 11			3 27			4 5 4	4 5 4																
4 11 1	19 0 3		4 7 0	24 318			30 2 7	30 2 7			3	3 16	1 2 25				1 30							
11 0 0	1 1 0		2 7 7	1 22			16 11 8	16 11 8			1	2 62					1 8							
18 4 4	6 8 2			1 15			11 9 5	11 9 5																
				1 3			4 5 4	4 5 4																
10 0 0	3 0		1 10 0	1 41			4 0 0	4 0 0									1 20							
17 0 0				1 3			1 18 5	1 18 5																
1 7 7				1 128			19 11 1	19 11 1			1	1 48												
				1 12			12 2 6	12 2 6																
9 0 0	2 13 0		13 6 0	1 72			17 8 6	17 8 6									1 13							
4 8 8	2 0 3		93 9 8	9 121			13 11 4	13 11 4			1	1 4					2 13	14 6	12 6	1 7 0				
7 6 6				1 5			3 13 3	3 13 3																
11 6 6	£920 14 4		£975 15 6	213 5269			£1561 15 6	£1319 15 7			21 23 365	5 28 315	67 1478	£322 4 9	£95 1 3	£417 6 0								

Statistical Report of the Australasian Union Conference

CHURCH AND CONFERENCE WORK

Name of Conference or Mission	Organized	Population	No. of Churches	Membership	No. of Companies	Membership	No. of Isolated Sabbath-Keepers	Total Sabbath-Keepers	Total Tithe Receipts	No. of Church Buildings	Ordained Ministers	Licensed Ministers	Licensed Missionaries	Book & Periodical Canvassers	Office Workers, Etc.	Retail Value of Book & Periodical Sales	Amount of Tithe Appropriated to Fields Outside of Conference	Total Offerings to Foreign Missions (Percent S.S. & M.)
Australasian Union.....	1894								£521 11 9		6	2	2		15	£677 14 8		£1
New South Wales.....	1895	1,473,973	22	869	9	78	50	997	2345 8 11	13	4	3	10	12	29	3359 18 7	117 0 0	4
New Zealand.....	1889	857,539	15	396	13	87	120	603	1890 5 3	12	3	2	4	10	19	3331 18 8	78 0 0	2
Queensland.....	1899	526,366	5	237	5	23	34	294	589 13 4	4	1	2	1	4	10	1404 18 0		
North Queensland.....	1904		1	28			2	30	135 7 8				1	1	4	695 15 4		
South Australia.....	1899	381,148	10	336	5	24	13	373	1115 8 10	4	2	1	8	6	17	1528 0 2		1
Tasmania.....	1901	178,906	6	222	1	5	46	273	860 16 1	6	2	2	3	7	14	1078 13 1		
Victoria.....	1888	1,210,304	16	718	1	15	36	769	2252 12 10	5	2	2	11	14	29	3070 9 5	104 0 0	2
West Australia.....	1902	259,029	16	333	2	20	40	393	1583 13 6	4	2	2	6	7	21	774 11 9		
Cook Islands.....	1894	13,500	1	21	1	9		30	33 5 6	1	1				3	18 9		
Fiji.....	1899	121,000	10	133			5	138	82 13 4	5	2		3		11	5 19 3		
Friendly Islands.....	1895	18,000	1	11			3	14	73 13 6	1	1		1		4	7 6 9		
Java.....	1906	32,000,000			1	8	1	9	14 6 8		1		1		2			
Norfolk Island.....	1893	700	1	20				20	9 0 9	1			1		2			
Philippine Islands.....	1906	7,635,426			1	2		2	30 7 6		1				3			
Pitcairn Island.....	1890	173	1	90				90	41 12 11	1					1			
Samoa.....	1895	3,600			1	6		6	30 4 8				1		1	2 16 9		
Singapore.....	1904	300,000			1	31		31	113 14 9				4	2	8	468 0 1		
Society Islands.....	1902	12,800	4	64	1	6	1	71	51 11 10	3	1		1		2	14 6 6		
Sumatra.....	1899	3,000,000			1	3		3	8 15 9		1				1			
Totals		47,992,464	109	3478	43	317	351	4146	£11784 4 11	60	32	16	58	64	196	£16421 7 9	£299 0 0	£14

Statistical Report of the Australasian Union Conference

CHURCH AND CONFERENCE WORK

Name of Conference or Mission	Organized	Population	No. of Churches	Membership	No. of Companies	Membership	No. of Isolated Sabbath-Keepers	Total Sabbath-Keepers	Total Tithe Receipts	No. of Church Buildings	Ordained Ministers	Licensed Ministers	Licensed Missionaries	Book & Periodical Canvassers	Office Workers, Etc.	Retail Value of Book & Periodical Sales	Amount of Tithe Appropriated to Fields Outside of Conference	Total Offerings to Foreign Missions (Percent S.S. & M.)
Australasian Union.....	1894		1	4				4	£680 15 3		5	2			7	£114 8 9		£111
New South Wales.....	1895	1,526,697	22	921	7	77	35	1033	2266 15 9	13	5	1	11	15	8	4627 11 2	156 0 0	393
New Zealand.....	1889	857,539	16	447	12	88	144	679	2112 17 3	12	3		5	15	6	1455 2 0	156 0 0	222
North Queensland.....	1904								29 10 4									
Queensland.....	1899	550,404	6	258	7	32	48	338	878 3 0	4	1	1	5	11	3	2105 2 9		121
South Australia.....	1899	381,148	10	318	6	23	11	352	1400 16 3	4	2	2	5	9	3	2460 0 0		157
Tasmania.....	1901	177,213	5	206	1	6	58	270	716 18 0	5	1	1	4	5	1	937 0 2		43
Victoria.....	1888	1,210,304	17	758	3	12	36	856	2376 1 2	5	4	4	7	2	5	2882 18 8	256 0 0	240
West Australia.....	1902	263,864	16	374	2	15	25	414	1527 2 4	5	2	2	8	5	2	1631 15 5		180
Cook Islands.....	1894	12,500	1	18				18	21 2 6	1	1					11 12 0		2
Fiji.....	1899	125,000	13	170	4	18	7	195	82 19 2	5	2		5		8	37 4 8		18
Friendly Islands.....	1895	18,000	1	12				12	57 10 0	1		1			2	2 6 9		1
Java.....	1906	32,000,000			1	4	2	6	17 18 3				2		1	70 0 2		4
New Guinea.....	1908	350,000					3	3	1 1 0				1		1			
Norfolk Island.....	1893	700	1	24				24	10 4 0	1					1	1 0 0		7
Philippine Islands.....	1906	8,000,000			1	3	1	4	45 17 7				1	1		118 19 2		1
Pitcairn Island.....	1890	167	1	67				67	33 11 10	1			1					2
Samoa.....	1895	36,755	1	5			2	7	37 11 7			1				2 9 0		
Singapore.....	1904	300,000			1	44		44	112 4 0		1		6	5		830 11 2		23
Society Islands.....	1902	12,800	4	74				74	83 11 10	3	1		2		2	10 3 6		3
Sumatra.....	1899	3,000,000			1	4		4	14 13 7		1							
Totals		48,823,091	115	3656	46	376	372	4404	£12507 4 8	60	29	15	64	74	50	£17298 5 4	£568 0 0	£1535

Conference for Two Years ending June 30, 1908

SABBATH-SCHOOL DEPT.						EDUCATIONAL DEPT.						MISSIONARY VOLUNTEER DEPT.						
Amount of Tithe Appropriated to Fields Outside of Conference	Total Offerings to Foreign Missions (except S.S. & Y.P.S. Offerings)	Total Contributions for Home Mission Work	Total Contributions for Local Church Work	No. of Sabbath-Schools	Membership	Total Sabbath-School Contributions	Total S. S. Offerings to Foreign Missions	No. of Church Schools	No. of Teachers	Total Enrolment	No. of Colleges, Academies and Intermediate Schools	Number of Teachers	Total Enrolment	No. Y. People's Societies	Membership	Contributions for Foreign Work	Contributions for Home Mission Work	Total Contributions
£	£230 18 6	£	£	£												£	£	£
273 0 0	846 19 0	392 3 7	318 4 10	38	1230	£605 2 7	£510 14 2	3	3	37	1	13	190	14	332	186 10 8	52 3 9	238 14 5
234 0 0	450 1 0	57 16 3		28	808	584 17 7	478 8 8	2	2	25	1	8	60	10	190	20 18 11	35 6 7	56 5 6
	26 1 3	13 11 3	6 17 6			27 15 6	24 11 7									80 4 9	11 1 7	91 6 4
	200 0 10	25 8 9	41 16 3	9	266	129 6 7	112 5 8							4	89			
	314 2 9	357 17 4	133 18 3	19	381	272 6 2	229 3 0	2	2	18				10	281	50 10 5		50 10 5
	134 1 0	117 3 10	111 12 4	12	271	138 9 10	115 3 5	3	4	88				5	126	47 18 4	4 3	48 2 7
360 0 0	492 4 4		699 9 10	34	1001	583 18 2	443 18 4	1	1	15				10	278	105 17 1	35 2 0	140 19 1
	238 4 4	217 8 9	134 13 5	28	545	439 1 5	372 15 0	4	4	52	1	3	22	8	98	164 11 8	3 13 7	168 5 3
	5 6 6	1 4 9	2 0 0	3	27	8 8 4	8 8 4											
	18 5 0	28 13 0	4 7 0	24	318	50 1 5	50 1 5	3	3	16	1	2	25	1	30			
	19 7 0	11 17 6	3 5 1	1	22	34 6 6	34 6 6	1	2	62				1	8	4		4 0 0
	4 18 4	6 8 3	2 0 0	1	15	17 5 0	17 5 0											
				1	3	4 5	4 5											
	7 10 0	3 0	3 4 6	1	41	6 17 6	6 17 6							1	20			
	1 17 0			1	3	3 13 1	3 13 1											
	2 1 6			1	128	5 1 9	5 1 9	1	1	48								
	7 0	2 16 9	1 3 6	1	12	21 15 5	21 15 5											
	36 15 0	10 7 8	74 13 4	1	72	35 4 2	35 4 2				1	2	18	1	13	1 9 5	1 0	1 10 5
	4 7 8	4 9 0	93 9 8	9	121	31 19 7	31 19 7	1	1	4				2	13	14 6	19 0	1 13 6
	7 6	2 8 4		1	5	7 0 0	7 0 0											
£867 0 0	£3033 15 6	£1249 18 0	£1630 15 6	213	5269	£3002 15 0	£2508 17 0	21	23	365	5	28	315	67	1478	£662 15 9	£138 11 9	£801 7 6

During the last two years the young people of the various states have given very substantial help to our island missions. New South Wales has supported a teacher in Singapore; Victoria a missionary in Java; Queensland has been providing a fund for the first native worker for New Guinea, who is now in the field; New Zealand has been laying up funds for the second native worker for New Guinea; South Australia has supported our native Fijian minister, and after raising his support in the first six months of the last year, they decided to devote the second six months to supporting the Chinese sister in Java; West Australia has supported a native worker in Singapore; and Tasmania two native Fijian labourers. In addition to this, several miscellaneous contributions to the islands have been made, such as a boat for the Fijian school, donations towards a printing press for New Guinea, and other similar gifts.

All this means no small contribution towards our island field, and we trust that the interest of our young people will continue and deepen as the years go on. It has taken much hard work and some hard thinking to obtain this amount of money. It has been raised by children from four years upwards, and many and varied have been the methods employed to earn it. The loving thought and self-denial of these young members of the flock will not pass unmarked by the Saviour.

While there has been increased activity in the work, we are pleased to know that there has been spiritual growth too. Many of our youth have been roused from carelessness to renewed consecration to God, and others have been led to give their hearts to the Lord for the first time. An increased interest has been shown in Bible study, and in some cases the young people are learning to give Bible-readings on the main points of our faith.

Something has been done in the Missionary Volunteer Reading Course, but, for several reasons, it has not so far been as successful as we would have liked to see it. We hope that as we get it better organized and our people become more awake to the value of good reading in the development of character, more will take part in this reading course.

The greatest need in this work is consecrated local leaders, who have a real burden for the young people. The state secretaries have laboured hard and borne a heavy burden, but to make their work more effective, local leaders who will give time and thought to the work are needed. We are glad to see that some such leaders are being developed, and we hope to see more soon enlisted.

Upon our young people we must depend largely for the future aggressive work of the message. The young and strong, full of life and energy, are well fitted to go to the front of the battle. They can learn new languages readily, and adapt themselves to strange conditions of life. How important, therefore, is the work for our young people, that they may become truly consecrated and faithful workers. It is in the home field that the labourers must be trained and tested to prepare them for the foreign field. May the Lord place His special blessing on the work for our young people during the coming two years, so that at our next Union Conference we may have a larger report in every respect.

E. M. GRAHAM.

"THE greatest foes of missions are prejudice and indifference, and ignorance is the mother of them both."

Report of the Young People's Work Of the Australasian Union Conference for Two Years ending June 30, 1908.

NUMBER of societies: 67.

Present membership: 1,372.

Members in State Home Department: 106.

REPORT OF WORK DONE.

Missionary letters written	...	4,427
Missionary letters received	...	1,559
Missionary visits	...	12,713
Bible-readings or cottage meetings	...	2,840
Subscriptions taken for periodicals	...	549
Papers sold	...	84,962
Pages loaned	...	2,651
Papers mailed or given away	...	133,729
Books sold	...	1,841
Books loaned	...	2,016
Books given	...	422
Pages of tracts sold	...	48,886
Pages of tracts loaned	...	183,264
Pages of tracts given away	...	346,462
Treatments given	...	1,338
Hours of Christian help work	...	7,569
Persons supplied with food, clothing, etc.	...	1,192
Offerings for home mission work	...	£138 11 9
Offerings for foreign mission work	...	£662 15 9

In addition to the above the members are earning money in various ways, collecting stamps, giving text cards and flowers.

Report of the Missionary Work Of the Australasian Union Conference for Two Years ending June 30, 1908.

NUMBER of societies: 92.

Present membership: 1,983.

Members in State Missionary Band: 262.

REPORT OF WORK DONE.

Missionary letters written	...	5,448
Missionary letters received	...	1,893
Missionary visits	...	17,576
Bible-readings or cottage meetings	...	6,382
Subscriptions taken for periodicals	...	693
Papers sold	...	125,793
Papers loaned	...	14,285
Papers posted or given away	...	221,734
Books sold	...	3,785
Books loaned	...	5,690
Books given	...	988
Pages of tracts sold	...	68,361
Pages of tracts loaned	...	444,820
Pages of tracts given away	...	518,471
Hours of Christian help work	...	8,665
Persons supplied with food, clothing, etc.	...	1,726
Treatments given	...	1,952
Offerings for home mission work	...	£283 19 6
Offerings for foreign mission work	...	£916 2 7

In addition to the above the members are earning money in various ways, collecting stamps, and giving text cards and flowers.

The foregoing report represents the missionary work of the entire field, as far as it has been reported, for six quarters, starting from January, 1907, when the Missionary Campaign work was first organized. It includes the work of the young people, as well as that of the older ones. The young people's report shows the work of eight quarters, as they were organized before the Missionary Campaign. This is why some of their totals of work exceed those of the Missionary Campaign report, which does not take in the first two quarters of the young people's work.

Financial Standing of Organizations and Institutions in the Australasian Field, June 30, 1907.

Organization or Institution	Assets					Liabilities	Stock		Operating Statement for the last Fiscal Year	
	Real Estate	Personal Property	Bills and Accounts Receivable	Bank and Cash	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Present Worth	Deficit	Net Gain	Net Loss
Australasian Union Conference	£ ...	£ 159 13 0	£ 7621 19 0	£ 2967 14 0	£ 10749 6 0	£ 6666 14 0	£ 4082 12 0	£ ...	£ 600 5 0	£ ...
Avondale School*	6917 18 0	4468 17 0	1879 16 0	167 12 0	13434 3 0	2355 9 0	11078 14 0	...	1065 16 0	...
Avondale Press	...	1501 2 0	460 14 0	1 0	1961 17 0	814 5 0	1147 12 0	...	157 12 0	...
Avondale Health Retreat	1864 19 0	247 4 0	1 12 0	4 10 0	2118 5 0	1087 16 0	1030 9 0	...	1 19 0	...
San. Health Food Co.	848 10 0	2556 9 0	1504 13 0	190 12 0	5100 4 0	4604 0 0	496 4 0	...	1075 0 0	...
Sydney San. & Ben. Assn.	...	...	12357 7 0	205 14 0	12563 1 0	12182 7 0	380 14 0	...	52 15 0	...
Sydney Sanitarium	3485 6 0	12306 10 0	365 12 0	222 9 0	16379 17 0	7753 4 0	8626 13 0	...	...	586 9 0
Sydney Cafe	...	579 14 0	118 7 0	48 3 0	746 4 0	539 12 0	206 12 0	...	152 17 0	...
Melbourne Cafe	...	397 1 0	91 5 0	12 0	488 18 0	564 18 0	...	76 0 0	...	76 0 0
S. A. Hydro. Institute	...	1129 13 0	71 3 0	463 10 0	1664 6 0	1658 4 0	6 2 0	...	...	222 6 0
Aust. Good Health	...	107 15 0	116 4 0	...	223 19 0	169 19 0	54 0 0	...	44 16 0	...
Signs Publish. Assn.	717 8 0	14708 18 0	4288 6 0	88 16 0	19803 8 0	17203 14 0	2600 4 0	...	499 0 0	...
Echo Publish. Co.	4000 0 0	388 10 0	6270 17 0	17 13 0	10677 0 0	8711 18 0	1965 2 0	...	...	1037 13 0
N. S. W. Conference	...	621 9 0	83 11 0	65 8 0	770 8 0	275 3 0	495 5 0	...	281 7 0	...
N. S. W. Tract Society	...	314 18 0	328 0 0	14 10 0	657 8 0	979 3 0	...	321 15 0	...	140 9 0
N. Z. Conference	...	430 17 0	267 18 0	260 5 0	959 0 0	240 14 0	718 6 0	...	232 5 0	...
N. Z. Tract Society	1108 14 0	547 5 0	291 18 0	359 1 0	2306 18 0	1474 8 0	832 10 0	...	40 2 0	...
N. Z. School	3238 17 0	560 8 0	164 2 0	24 17 0	3988 4 0	2732 8 0	1255 16 0	...	1255 16 0	...
N. Z. San. (Christchurch)	2857 0 0	930 7 0	261 10 0	55 0 0	4103 17 0	2588 11 0	1515 6 0	...	658 5 0	...
N. Z. Cafe (Wellington)	...	430 16 0	99 7 0	18 15 0	548 18 0	502 16 0	46 2 0	...	...	1 3 0
Health Food Co. (Christchurch)	...	246 5 0	395 13 0	7 13 0	649 11 0	142 19 0	506 12 0	...	37 1 0	...
N. Queensland Tract Society	...	81 8 0	50 8 0	98 16 0	230 12 0	286 13 0	...	56 1 0	12 18 0	...
Queensland Conference	...	60 0 0	80 8 0	113 2 0	253 10 0	457 7 0	...	203 17 0	...	116 15 0
Queensland Tract Society	...	168 7 0	227 19 0	74 17 0	471 3 0	854 6 0	...	383 3 0	27 12 0	...
Queensland Health Food Agency	...	70 19 0	190 12 0	34 14 0	296 5 0	235 8 0	60 17 0	...	37 12 0	...
South Aus. Conference	...	416 13 0	232 13 0	442 8 0	1091 14 0	395 3 0	696 11 0	...	151 7 0	...
South Aus. Tract Society	...	219 9 0	326 17 0	256 0 0	802 6 0	909 6 0	...	107 0 0	...	36 9 0
Tasmanian Conference	...	165 7 0	89 19 0	112 14 0	368 0 0	63 15 0	304 5 0	...	...	43 17 0
Tasmanian Tract Society	...	252 13 0	100 10 0	17 0	354 0 0	557 11 0	...	203 11 0	...	83 0 0
Tasmanian Health Food Depot	...	106 5 0	9 10 0	15 8 0	131 3 0	180 7 0	...	49 4 0	...	37 3 0
Victorian Conference	...	505 14 0	9 19 0	1099 14 0	1615 7 0	131 6 0	1484 1 0	...	59 2 0	...
Victorian Tract Society	...	199 6 0	383 7 0	137 6 0	719 19 0	166 1 0	553 18 0	...	63 15 0	...
W. Aus. Conference	...	326 18 0	84 2 0	565 14 0	976 14 0	151 16 0	824 18 0	...	255 1 0	...
W. Aus. Tract Society	...	267 3 0	414 10 0	48 0 0	729 13 0	765 2 0	...	35 9 0	...	43 13 0
W. Aus. Health Food Depot	...	186 17 0	211 17 0	27 1 0	425 15 0	826 0 0	...	400 5 0	...	430 16 0
Fiji Mission	1055 0 0	696 0 0	...	...	1751 0 0	...	1751 0 0	...	1603 13 0	...
Helping Hand Mission	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98 12 0	...
Totals	26093 12 0	46356 10 0	39452 5 0	8209 6 0	120111 13 0	79227 13 0	42720 5 0	1836 5 0	8464 8 0	2855 13 0

*The standing of this institution on September 30, 1906, is here shown.

Total Net Gain £5608 15 0

Financial Standing of Organizations and Institutions in the Australasian Field, June 30, 1908.

Organization or Institution	Date	Assets					Liabilities	Stock		Operating Statement for the last Fiscal Year	
		Real Estate	Personal Property	Bills and Accounts Receivable	Bank and Cash	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Present Worth	Deficit	Net Gain	Net Loss
Australasian Union Conference	June 30, 1908	£ 200 0 0	£ 201 10 0	£ 9122 19 0	£ 2417 15 0	£ 11942 4 0	£ 7108 4 0	£ 4834 0 0	£ ...	£ 751 8 0	£ ...
Avondale School	Oct. 1, 1907	8103 7 0	4171 19 0	1688 12 0	200 0 0	14163 18 0	1882 4 0	12281 14 0	...	1203 0 0	...
Avondale Press	June 30, 1908	...	1722 2 0	311 6 0	131 7 0	2164 15 0	943 11 0	1221 4 0	...	73 12 0	...
Avondale Health Retreat	June 30, 1907	1864 19 0	247 4 0	1 12 0	4 10 0	2118 5 0	1087 16 0	1030 9 0	...	...	...
San. Health Food Co.	" 1908	908 4 0	2348 12 0	1212 16 0	4 18 0	4474 10 0	3799 9 0	675 1 0	...	178 17 0	...
Sydney San. & Ben. Assn.	"	...	...	13456 11 0	89 12 0	13546 3 0	13107 6 0	438 17 0	...	58 3 0	...
Australasian Good Health	"	...	99 3 0	162 14 0	1 17 0	263 14 0	172 4 0	91 10 0	...	37 10 0	...
Sydney Sanitarium	"	12734 0 0	2732 12 0	548 0 0	488 0 0	16502 12 0	8681 17 0	7820 15 0	...	...	805 18 0
Sydney Cafe	"	...	522 0 0	196 7 0	134 19 0	853 6 0	486 15 0	366 11 0	...	159 19 0	...
Melbourne Cafe	"	...	551 8 0	111 12 0	1 8 0	664 8 0	617 15 0	46 13 0	...	122 13 0	...
Adelaide Cafe	"	...	355 8 0	41 19 0	17 0	398 4 0	701 0 0	...	302 16 0	...	302 16 0
Hydropathic Institute	"	...	569 12 0	136 4 0	27 16 0	733 12 0	1170 13 0	...	437 1 0	...	443 3 0
Signs Publishing Assn.	"	3142 12 0	14401 19 0	3533 9 0	549 11 0	21627 11 0	18913 12 0	2713 19 0	...	113 15 0	...
Echo Publishing Co.	"	4000 0 0	389 0 0	232 4 0	16 7 0	4637 11 0	2738 6 0	1899 5 0	...	...	65 17 0
N.S.W. Conference	"	...	660 1 0	485 8 0	79 8 0	1224 17 0	429 7 0	795 10 0	...	300 5 0	...
N.S.W. Tract Society	"	...	438 7 0	436 8 0	31 12 0	906 7 0	1061 4 0	...	154 17 0	166 18 0	...
N.Z. Conference	"	130 7 0	429 6 0	317 8 0	285 3 0	1162 4 0	358 19 0	803 5 0	...	84 19 0	...
N.Z. Tract Society	"	900 0 0	607 0 0	284 14 0	668 3 0	2459 17 0	928 19 0	1530 18 0	...	698 8 0	...
Pukekura School	"	3999 12 0	1351 9 0	147 5 0	83 17 0	5582 3 0	3670 17 0	1911 6 0	...	655 10 9	...
Christchurch Sanitarium	"	2848 8 0	941 15 0	264 11 0	52 10 0	4107 4 0	2469 11 0	1637 13 0	...	122 7 0	...
Christchurch Health Food Co.	"	...	353 17 0	258 12 0	11 10 0	623 19 0	89 18 0	534 1 0	...	27 9 0	...
Auckland Cafe	"	...	140 0 0	...	29 12 0	169 12 0	338 13 0	...	169 1 0	...	169 1 0
Wellington Cafe	"	...	546 18 0	150 14 0	17 11 0	715 3 0	566 4 0	148 19 0	...	102 17 0	...
Christchurch Cafe	"	...	195 17 0	37 13 0	11 3 0	244 13 0	355 7 0	...	110 14 0	...	110 14 0
N. Queensland Tract Society	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56 1 0	...
Queensland Conference	"	...	48 14 0	215 18 0	155 10 0	420 2 0	354 3 0	65 19 0	...	269 16 0	...
Queensland Tract Society	"	...	194 2 0	273 6 0	198 14 0	666 2 0	995 17 0	...	329 15 0	53 8 0	...
Brisbane Health Food Agency	"	...	70 13 0	228 0 0	12 4 0	310 17 0	202 1 0	108 16 0	...	47 19 0	...
South Aus. Conference	"	...	363 12 0	107 7 0	710 15 0	1181 14 0	154 6 0	1027 8 0	...	330 17 0	...
South Aus. Tract Society	"	...	338 3 0	254 9 0	219 0 0	811 12 0	839 11 0	...	27 19 0	79 1 0	...
South Aus. Sanitarium	"	1290 17 0	446 8 0	2 0	53 11 0	1791 18 0	1686 18 0	104 0 0	...	104 0 0	...
Tasmanian Conference	"	...	141 1 0	94 19 0	129 8 0	365 8 0	85 12 0	279 16 0	...	...	24 9 0
Tasmanian Tract Society	"	...	155 19 0	149 6 0	101 0 0	406 5 0	607 16 0	...	201 11 0	2 0 0	...
Tasmanian Health Food Depot	"	...	103 15 0	13 7 0	9 0 0	126 2 0	213 8 0	...	87 6 0	...	38 2 0
Victorian Conference	"	...	612 10 0	809 14 0	159 3 0	1581 7 0	82 16 0	1498 11 0	...	14 10 0	...
Victorian Tract Society	"	...	223 15 0	282 18 0	258 7 0	765 0 0	163 6 0	601 14 0	...	47 16 0	...
West Aus. Conference	"	...	342 1 0	875 5 0	354 17 0	1572 3 0	839 5 0	732 18 0	...	...	92 0 0
West Aus. Tract Society	"	...	281 2 0	289 2 0	19 14 0	589 18 0	620 9 0	...	30 11 0	4 18 0	...
West Aus. Health Food Depot	"	...	143 17 0	98 19 0	24 3 0	266 19 0	669 6 0	...	402 7 0	...	2 2 0
Darling Range School	"	1351 9 0	211 17 0	55 14 0	15 3 0	1634 3 0	431 10 0	1202 13 0	...	1202 13 1	...
Cook Islands Mission	"	725 0 0	249 11 0	...	...	974 11 0	...	974 11 0	...	974 11 0	...
Fiji Mission	"	519 0 0	480 3 0	...	...	999 3 0	...	999 3 0	...	...	30 14 0
Fiji School	"	569 0 0	152 3 0	...	...	721 3 0	...	721 3 0	...	...	...
Singapore Tract Society	"	...	619 15 0	123 7 0	95 4 0	838 6 0	444 14 0	393 12 0	...	393 12 0	...
Singapore Health Food Depot	"	...	158 18 0	62 10 0	...	221 8 0	148 4 0	73 4 0	...	73 4 0	...
Eastern Training School	"	...	414 2 0	8 1 0	1 0	422 4 0	442 6 0	...	20 2 0	...	20 2 0
Society Islands Mission	"	835 0 0	343 0 0	...	...	1178 0 0	...	1178 0 0	...	1178 0 0	...
Totals		44121 15 0	39172 0 0	37981 2 0	7855 0 0	129129 17 0	80660 19 0	50742 18 0	2274 0 0	9689 16 0	2104 18 0

Net Present Worth £48468 18 0. Total Net Gain £7584 18 0

Australasian Union Conference Balance Sheet

June 30, 1908.

Liabilities			Assets		
Deposits.....	£700	0 0	Furniture, etc.....	164	1 9
General Conference.....	1856	9 3	Signs Association.....	4198	1 8
Labourers' accounts.....	967	1 10	Sydney Sanitarium & Benevolent Assn.	1000	0 0
Trust accounts.....	3028	10 8	Avondale Health Retreat	400	0 0
"Christ's Object Lessons".....	362	13 11½	Mission accounts.....	1999	10 11
Donations account.....	395	17 1½	Conferences & Tract Societies	485	13 11½
Current accounts.....	212	9 5	"Christ's Object Lessons" accounts	362	13 11½
Balance	4419	1 6½	Current accounts.....	914	6 11½
			Bank & Cash	2417	14 7
	<u>£11942</u>	<u>3 9½</u>		<u>£11942</u>	<u>3 9½</u>

Statements of Loss and Gain for Two Years ending June 30, 1908.

General Account.

Dr.					Cr.
General workers' wages.....	2546	9 7	Balance, July 1, 1906	£1838	4 8½
General workers' travelling expenses	803	5 0	Tithes.....	3406	15 11
North Queensland wages, etc.....	334	9 2	Annual offerings	1356	3 6½
North Queensland Mission expense.....	33	19 10	Sabbath-school donations (N. Q'land).....	169	17 4½
North Queensland Tract Society.....	64	2 9½	North Queensland tithe.....	164	17 11½
UNION CONFERENCE RECORD.....	291	10 5½	Second tithe.....	10	7 0½
General expense	372	4 10	Book account.....	59	3 11
Balance	2580	16 0½	Sabbath-School Department.....	21	7 3
	<u>£7026</u>	<u>17 8½</u>		<u>£7026</u>	<u>17 8½</u>

Missions' Account.

General workers' wages, etc.....	£485	3 3	Balance July 1, 1906.....	£1644	2 10½
General expense.....	49	8 1	General Conference appropriation.....	3146	7 7
<i>Te Maramarama</i> account.....	65	8 10½	Fourth-Sabbath donations	896	17 8½
<i>Tuatua-Mou</i> account.....	51	9 11	Sabbath-school donations (island papers).....	97	0 1
Cook Islands.....	422	12 1½	Island missions account.....	250	15 8
Fiji.....	932	10 3½	Victorian Conference.....	156	0 0
Friendly Islands.....	328	7 11	First-day offerings.....	13	9 9½
Norfolk Island.....	162	9 5	Pitcairn Island.....	2	15 8½
Philippine Islands.....	283	0 0			
Samoa.....	95	10 1			
Singapore.....	730	17 2½			
Society Islands.....	762	6 9			
Balance.....	1838	5 6			
	<u>£6207</u>	<u>9 5</u>		<u>£6207</u>	<u>9 5</u>

Credit balance general a/c. July 1, 1908.....	£2580	16 0½
Credit balance missions a/c. July 1, 1908.....	1838	5 6
	<u>4419</u>	<u>1 6½</u>
Credit balance July 1, 1906.....	3482	7 7
Increase in two years.....	<u>£936</u>	<u>13 11½</u>

Cook Islands Mission.

Workers' wages, etc.....	£469	5 1	Rarotongan tithe.....	£54	7 11½
Mission expense.....	7	15 0	Balance	422	12 11
	<u>£477</u>	<u>0 1</u>		<u>£477</u>	<u>0 1</u>

Fiji Mission.

Workers' wages, etc.....	£1055	8 2	Fijian tithe.....	165	12 6
Mission expense	11	9 5½	Fijian Donations.....	45	4 8
Boat expense.....	86	4 7	Tasmanian Young People's Society.....	47	18 4½
Fijian Press account.....	107	14 9	South Australian Young People's Society.....	50	10 5½
Fijian Press building.....	77	10 8	Sabbath-school donations (Press building).....	96	11 4
Buresala School	341	15 0½	Sabbath-school donations (Fiji School).....	260	6 11½
Mission House.....	196	8 0½	Pacific Islands' Fund.....	427	16 10½
<i>Cina</i> account.....	150	0 9	Balance.....	932	10 3½
	<u>£2026</u>	<u>11 5½</u>		<u>£2026</u>	<u>11 5½</u>

Friendly Islands Mission.

Workers' wages, etc.....	£553	2	2
Mission expense.....	78	7	6
	<u>£631</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>

Tonga tithe.....	£131	3	6
Tonga donations.....	5	10	10
Tonga school receipts.....	166	7	5
Balance.....	<u>328</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>11</u>
	<u>£631</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>

Java Mission.

Workers' wages, etc.....	£555	5	10
Mission expense.....	63	16	9
	<u>£619</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>

Java tithe.....	£32	4	11
Java donations.....	35	14	3
New Zealand Conference.....	234	0	0
Victorian Young People's Society.....	105	17	1
Sabbath-school donations (Java Mission).....	211	6	4
	<u>£619</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>

New Guinea Mission.

Workers' wages, etc.....	£54	19	4
Mission expense.....	11	12	7
	<u>£66</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>

New Guinea tithe.....	£1	1	0
Q'land & N. Z. Y. P. Societies.....	11	0	2
Sabbath-school donations (New Guinea).....	54	10	9
	<u>£66</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>

Norfolk Island Mission.

Workers' wages, etc.....	£226	11	0
Mission expense.....	15	4	2
	<u>£241</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>2</u>

Norfolk tithe.....	£19	4	9
Donations.....	60	1	0
Balance.....	162	9	5
	<u>£241</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>2</u>

Philippine Islands Mission.

Workers' wages, etc.....	£431	1	10½
Mission expense.....	161	16	0
Literature account.....	34	12	9
	<u>£627</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>7½</u>

Philippine tithe.....	£76	5	1
Philippine health foods.....	7	3	1½
Sabbath-school donations (Manila Mission).....	261	2	5
Balance.....	283	0	0
	<u>£627</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>7½</u>

Pitcairn Island Mission.

Workers' wages, etc.....	£73	0	6
Balance.....	2	15	8½
	<u>£75</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>2½</u>

Pitcairn tithe.....	£75	4	9
Pitcairn donations.....	11	5	½
	<u>£75</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>2½</u>

Samoa Mission.

Workers' wages, etc.....	£159	1	3
Mission expense.....	5	4	8
	<u>£164</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>11</u>

Samoa tithe.....	£67	15	10
Donations.....	1	0	0
Balance.....	95	10	1
	<u>£164</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>11</u>

Singapore Mission.

Workers' wages.....	£1436	4	8
Mission expense.....	118	5	0½
School.....	2	9	4½
	<u>£1556</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>1</u>

Singapore tithe.....	£225	18	9½
Singapore donations.....	12	6	0½
Victorian Conference.....	260	0	0
New South Wales Young People's Society.....	186	10	8
West Australian Young People's Society.....	141	6	4½
Balance.....	730	17	2½
	<u>£1556</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>1</u>

Society Islands Mission.

Workers' wages, etc.....	£875	4	5
Mission expense.....	28	6	0½
	<u>£903</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>5½</u>

Tahiti tithe.....	£135	3	8½
Tahiti donations.....	6	0	0
Balance.....	762	6	9
	<u>£903</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>5½</u>

Sumatra Mission.

Workers' wages, etc.....	£378	4	11
Mission expense.....	9	18	3
	<u>£388</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>

Sumatra tithe.....	£23	9	4½
Sumatra donations.....	4	3	7½
New South Wales Conference.....	273	0	0
Sabbath-school donations (Sumatra Mission).....	87	10	2
	<u>£388</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>

The Sabbath-school Department.

WE are able to report progress in the Sabbath-school Department. Our schools have grown from 176 in 1906 to 213 in 1908—an addition of 37. Our Sabbath-school membership has now reached 5,269, and shows a gain of 864 over the membership as reported at our last Union Conference. We have thus added about one-fifth to the membership of two years ago.

It is also a matter of interest to know that the growth in our Sabbath-school membership is considerably more in proportion than the increase in our church membership, as was also the case two years ago. At that time it exceeded the enrolment of our churches by 1,203, while now it is 1,613 larger, thus indicating that in addition to the numbers that are being gathered in by aggressive work in new fields, a larger proportion of the members of our churches generally are coming to realize the benefits of the Sabbath-school and are sharing in its privileges.

During the last few years a special effort has been made through the Home Department to reach a class who have hitherto been deprived of the Sabbath-school, our aim in this work being to take the Sabbath-school to all who cannot come to it. Two years ago we were pleased to report 297 isolated ones in our Home Department who were regularly studying the Sabbath-school lessons in their own homes and helping to swell the offerings to missions by their contributions. Now we have 505 in this department, or a gain of 206.

The following figures show the Sabbath-school membership in each conference and the mission field, and the gain that has been made during the biennial term:—

SABBATH-SCHOOL MEMBERSHIP.

	1908	1906	Increase
New South Wales	1,230	1,117	113
Victoria	1,001	779	222
New Zealand	808	625	183
Mission Field	767	547	220
West Australia	545	464	81
South Australia	381	336	45
Tasmania	271	244	27
Queensland	266	293	27 loss
Totals	5,269	4,405	864

SABBATH-SCHOOL LESSONS.

As "the Sabbath-school is the church at study," affording all an opportunity to search the Scriptures regularly and systematically, it follows that the lessons which form the basis of this study are of chief importance. These have covered a variety of subjects, both historical and topical, and have been of the greatest interest and profit.

At the Union Conference session two years ago it was recommended to print the primary lessons in pamphlet form here in our own field, as so much difficulty had been experienced in getting the *Little Friend* from such a distance. This action was carried out and has given general satisfaction.

But while this is true, in so far as the Sabbath-school lesson is concerned, it is a cause of much regret to those who have the welfare of the children at heart that the *Little Friend* has been to a large extent discontinued. The need of suitable reading for our youth and children is apparent, and we trust that this matter will receive due consideration.

While here in the home field our schools, in the senior and primary divisions, are thus enjoying the lessons prepared by the General Conference and used by all our people through-

out the English-speaking countries of the world, the schools in our mission field now numbering 45 and enrolling 767, are largely deprived of these lessons. It is true that in a few instances translations are being made of the regular Sabbath-school lessons, while in others special lessons are being prepared. But has the time not fully come when arrangements should be made by this body for uniform Sabbath-school lessons for our mission fields?

THE "SABBATH-SCHOOL WORKER."

The circulation of the *Sabbath-school Worker* in this field is steadily increasing and its value as an educator along Sabbath-school lines is quite generally recognized. The notes on the Sabbath-school lessons, particularly in the primary divisions, have been invaluable.

SABBATH-SCHOOL CONTRIBUTIONS.

It will be seen by the figures presented that our Sabbath-school donations have considerably increased during this biennial term; not only in the two years over the previous two years, but in the year 1908 over 1907.

OFFERINGS TO MISSIONS.

Year ending June 30, 1907	£1,189	1	5
" " " " 1908	1,319	15	7
For the two years ending June 30, 1908	£2,508	17	0
" " " " " " 1906	1,808	8	6
Increase	£700	8	6

We now show the various fields and enterprises to which our offerings have gone. It will be seen that in every instance our donations have gone to the mission fields of the Australasian Union Conference.

OBJECTS TO WHICH THE SABBATH-SCHOOLS HAVE GIVEN

	£	s.	d.
Chinese literature, two quarter ends.....	75	13	9½
Fiji printing press, one quarter end.....	96	11	4
Maori work in New Zealand, five quarter ends	237	16	1
Kauaka literature.....	240	8	7
New Guinea Mission.....	242	15	6½
Java Mission.....	258	18	5
Fiji School land.....	260	6	11½
Manila Mission.....	261	2	5
Sumatra Mission property.....	270	4	10
Singapore church building.....	273	18	9½
Periodical fund for missions.....	291	0	3
Total.....	£2,508	17	0

We again show the donations to missions as given by each state and the mission field. It will be seen by this that New South Wales has given the largest amount to missions, and that West Australia has given the largest amount per member.

These figures also show the total contributions and just how they have been used. The total amount of tithe given by the schools to the state departments for the incidental expenses in connection with this work, is £270 16s. 5d., while the total amount kept back by the schools for their own local expenses is £223 1s. 7d., showing a total of £493 18s. used for expenses.

It is encouraging to note that the amount kept back by the schools for local expenses is growing less quarter by quarter, and that the majority of our schools now consider it a privilege to give all their regular Sabbath-school dona-

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS, 1907 AND 1908.

Conferences and Missions	Membership	Missions	Tithe	Expenses	Total Contributions	Per member
N. S. Wales	1,230	£510 14 2	£58 2 9	£36 5 8	£605 2 7	£0 9 11
New Zealand	808	478 8 8	56 15 5	49 13 6	584 17 7	14 5
Victoria	1,001	443 18 4	56 19 9	83 0 1	583 18 2	11 8
West Australia	545	372 15 0	43 7 4	22 19 1	439 1 5	16 1
South Australia	381	229 3 0	26 0 0	17 3 2	272 6 2	14 3
Mission Field	767	221 17 2			221 17 2	5 9
Queensland	266	136 17 3	15 1 8	5 3 2	157 2 1	11 5
Tasmania	271	115 3 5	14 9 6	8 16 11	138 9 10	10 2
Totals	5,269	£2,508 17 0	£270 16 5	£223 1 7	£3,002 15 0	£0 11 2

tions to missions. Out of 208 schools only 46 last quarter kept back anything for themselves, and many of these kept but very little. In this respect Queensland leads out, in that all the schools in that conference gave all their donations for the last quarter.

On the subject of the state departments releasing the tithe for missions and the Sabbath-schools giving all their donations to missions, the General Conference Sabbath-school Department writes:—

We have been greatly gratified to see the interest that has been manifested by the schools here in the United States in giving all their donations to missions.

As we look over the report of the Australasian Union it seems to us that it would take but comparatively little effort to bring the entire Australasian field to the head of the list in the matter of giving all its donations to missions. Your expenses are so small in comparison with the total contributions.

We have come to look upon Australia as a pattern for the work in foreign fields. We shall be glad indeed when the Australasian conferences follow the example of the larger number of the United States conferences, and decide not to take a tithe of the Sabbath-school contributions for the expenses of the Sabbath-school Department. Our conferences that are not doing this are fully as prosperous, if not more so, than they were before.

We trust that this matter also will receive due consideration at this time; and that in all our plans and work for the furtherance of the Sabbath-school interests we may be guided aright.

ANNA L. HINDSON.

Signs of the Times Publishing Association, Limited.

As we look back over the twenty-three years of publishing work in Australia, we can truly say, "What hath God wrought?" Some of those who started the work in Australia have gone to their rest; others are still connected with it or are labouring in various parts of the harvest field, while a few are working for the world. Man may step aside, but God's work never stops; therefore, we may expect progression. From a very small beginning in which a monthly paper and a few tracts were printed, we now have two publishing houses from which are issued one monthly and two weekly papers, as well as thousands of books, pamphlets, tracts, and leaflets.

We have had a very busy year at the Warburton publishing house, as will be seen from a few items that will be given later in this report. The actual number of orders have not increased very much over the preceding year; but as we were behind in our work at the beginning, we have turned out as much work from our bindery as we did the previous year. We are able

to fill orders promptly, as we have a fairly good stock of books on our shelves.

"Bible Readings" and "Patriarchs and Prophets" are the only books that are being imported in sheets at the present time. We are printing all other subscription books.

To enable us to get ahead of our orders, we gave out 600 books to be bound. It was, however, a sad experience for us. Although we gave the work to a most reliable firm, it is very evident that no other house is prepared to do the class of work required by our critical clients. Two hundred of the books could not be sent out by us, and they can only be disposed of as damaged copies. The majority of the others we had to pass upon with our eyes partly shut.

When settling the question of bad work, we were informed by the firm who attempted to bind our books that they would not do the class of binding we required on our cloth books for less than 4s. per copy for labour only. We receive but 4s. 4d. for the book, including cost of sheets and material for binding. It is evident to us that the price we receive for our books is not adequate to the cost.

It has not been necessary to increase our plant during the year. We now have a very complete and up-to-date working plant, and are prepared to turn out every class of publication that is needed in this field; and, if called upon, could supply literature for other fields.

OUR FACTORY AND PLANT.

The only improvement made during the year is the erection of a storeroom for paper and signatures. This was made as an addition to the present factory. We have been very crowded even with this extra room, and the board have taken action to increase the working space of the building, which will probably be carried out this year.

A BOARDING HOUSE.

This much-needed building has not yet been provided. At the council meeting of the Union Conference held in Adelaide in September of 1907, the Signs Publishing Association was authorized to erect a building not to cost more than £800, to be used as boarding house and school. It was recommended, "That the needs of this work be presented to our local conferences, and that in council with the local committees, plans be laid for obtaining donations for this building."

We afterwards learned that the local conferences

were not prepared for us to enter the field for this purpose. Under these circumstances all members of the board have not felt clear to proceed with the plan, and put up such a building on borrowed money. Plans have been prepared and partial estimates made for such a building; and when the money is provided and the proper arrangements made for carrying on such an enterprise it, will not take long to erect the building.

During the year we received £188 19s. 7d. from pledges toward the Removal Fund. Altogether £2,967 8s. 5d. has been received to date. There are still a number of pledges unpaid.

"SIGNS OF THE TIMES."

The circulation, exclusive of specials, has decreased 76,470 copies during the year; and with the increased cost of material and increased expense in its manufacture, the loss has been a large item, and is quite a drain on the finances of the institution. The circulation would need to be doubled to make the paper a financial success. An average of four copies per member would do this. We believe the paper is worthy of such a circulation.

Seventy-seven thousand two hundred and fourteen copies of two specials, in addition to the regular issues, made a total of 476,494 copies for the year. Very encouraging letters have been received from different parts of the field, and from these letters we keep in touch with the needs of the people.

The average circulation has been 7,829 copies per week, compared with 8,572 per week the previous year.

BOOK SALES.

An encouraging feature is shown by the gradually increasing number of books that are being sold from year to year. It is no unusual thing for the agents to find several of our books in the homes of the people.

There has been a large increase in the sales of helps, the total value being nearly £200 more; while the increase in trade books, tracts, etc., has been over £300. No doubt this is largely due to the campaign work that has been carried on in the various states.

The total number of subscription books sold was 16,246, retail value £13,398. Helps to the number of 19,161 were sold at a retail value of £1,057. The value of trade books, tracts, etc., was £1,366, or a total value of £15,821. This is £700 more than during the previous year.

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED.

During the year we have issued the following books, pamphlets, and tracts:—

"Seer of Patmos"	5,230
"Desire of Ages"	10,000
"Great Controversy"	3,000
"Heralds of the Morning"	8,000
"Home and Health"	5,500
"Ministry of Healing"	3,256
Total for June 30, 1908	34,986
Total for June 30, 1907	22,500

SMALL BOOKS.

"Friend in the Kitchen"	5,000
"Steps to Christ"	3,000
"Church Missionary Work"	0 0
Total for June 30, 1908	8 0
Total for June 30, 1907	43,800

TRACTS, LEAFLETS, ETC.

For June 30, 1908:

Tracts	123,250
Signs Leaflets	356,000
Religious Liberty Leaflets	282,500
Health and Temperance Leaflets	51,800
Lesson Pamphlets	16,030

For June 30, 1907:

Tracts	131,000
Signs Leaflets	277,000
Religious Liberty Leaflets	131,000
Lesson Pamphlets	13,675

Our press work will be rather light during the coming year compared with the last two years, on account of the large number of books printed during those years.

It may be interesting to know that since the commencement of the book work in this country in 1885, 255,756 subscription books have been sold. "The Coming King" leads with 43,968 copies. Other books have sales as follows:—

"Ladies' Guide"	34,134
"Home Hand Book"	30,698
"Great Controversy"	20,168
"Desire of Ages"	12,814
"Bible Readings"	33,756
"Daniel and Revelation"	22,440
"Patriarchs and Prophets"	14,035

COST OF MAKING A BOOK.

Upon the cost and the price received depend to a large degree the financial success or failure of our publishing houses.

We have referred in past reports to the increased cost of material that has taken place from year to year. The three expensive items used in a book are paper, cloth, and leather. Since 1903 the average advance on these has been 26½ per cent. One reason for this advance is the scarcity of material compared with the demand. Another is that the increased cost of living has called for an advance in wages.

We have had to face all these things during the last few years, so that it is no wonder that the profit on our books is so small that it barely covers expenses. We have discontinued selling some of the books that have yielded us our best profits. This has seriously affected our income, and we have come to the point where some steps must be taken to place the publishing work on a better financial basis.

We will therefore place before this Union Conference plans which we trust will meet with the hearty co-operation of all the delegates.

W. D. SALISBURY.

"The Lord calls upon our young people to enter our schools, and quickly fit themselves for service. In various places outside of cities, schools are to be established where our youth can receive an education that would prepare them to go forth to do evangelical work and medical missionary work."

"There should be companies organized and educated most thoroughly to work as nurses, as ministers, as canvassers, as gospel students."

General Agent's Report.

THE most striking sign of the times, indicating the nearness of our Saviour's coming in power and great glory, is seen in the decided advance moves and growing success in every department of service connected with the work of the third angel's message. We are therefore glad to have the privilege of presenting the general report of work accomplished by the canvassers in the Australasian Union Conference, and of stating once again, to the praise and glory of God, that the results of the last two years' work are ahead of any previous record since the canvassing work was first started in this field twenty-three years ago.

During the two years ending June 30, 1906, we had an average of sixty-nine agents in the field, and the value of the subscription books and helps supplied amounted to £28,279 19s. 9d., making the average sales per agent for that period £409 17s., as against an average of sixty agents in the field during the two years ending June 30, 1908, with the total value of subscription book and help sales amounting to £28,499 7s. 8d., and the average value of sales per agent for the two years £474 19s. 9d.

These results are all the more striking as we note the time reported in actual canvassing. During the two years these sixty workers reported 91,725 hours, an average of 1,528 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours for each agent, equal to 218 days of seven hours per day, making the average value of sales per day for each agent £2 3s. 7d. This is a fulfilment of God's promise to those who enter His vineyard as workers, "Whatsoever is right, that shall ye receive." It shows clearly that, even with the same number of agents in the field, if due regard be given to the value of time by every one concerned, we may easily double the output of our literature. And these figures prove conclusively that there is no line of work in which careful, intelligent thought and good management will bring better returns to the worker, or do more for spreading the message and winning souls for the kingdom of God, than the sale of our publications.

During the period covered by this report our agents have placed 11,192 health publications and 20,979 religious works, making a total of 32,171 large subscription books; these with the addition of 34,813 helps sold give a grand total of 66,984 books supplied to the field.

This is no small thing, and what it will mean to the cause of God and accomplish for the salvation of men will never be fully known till the final results are seen upon the sea of glass. But such results as these demonstrate, nevertheless, what the power of God can accomplish through workers who with faith in the message and consecrated tact and persistent effort, give themselves unreservedly to the service of God. These figures also speak encouragement both as regards the results of our general work and the very marked improvement in the work of the individual canvasser. There is, however, another feature still which deserves our special notice.

The canvasser is not only the most effective self-supporting pioneer worker, but it is his efforts which fill our publishing houses with business and keep a large staff of workers busily employed in furnishing the books for which his skilful work creates the demand. It is the work of the canvasser which supports our tract societies and furnishes the means for keeping the necessary staff of workers employed to attend to the details connected with the work in the field, and carry forward other lines of aggressive work which tell directly for the upbuilding of the cause of God.

In addition to all this the tithes of the faithful canvasser support other branches of the evangelical work. Take

the canvassers' profit of £14,057 14s. 4d. on the turnover of the last two years, the tithes on which would amount to £1,405 15s. 5d., and it is clearly shown that sixty faithful workers may furnish an increase to the income for the support of other workers almost equal to half the amount of tithe received in one of our larger conferences.

These results must surely appeal to our conference committees and workers, and impress the fact that a work which so readily may be made a source of financial strength to the general work, and at the same time a means for the more rapid spread of the message and spiritual up-building of the cause of God, deserves the very closest attention and far more of a hearty co-operation and recognition than it has ever received before. And we feel assured that if our conferences where other lines of evangelical work are progressing but slowly, would devote special attention to the up-building of this important department of our work, results would follow which would make themselves felt as mighty factors in a general spiritual revival and the salvation of souls.

There has also been a very decided advance move in the output of our smaller literature. The sales of tracts and trade books amount to £2,445 18s. 2d., as against £1,693 10s. 9d.; showing an increase of £752 7s. 5d. over the sales of the previous two years. This is a most encouraging feature, as the increase is almost entirely the result of increased activity in the use of tracts by our church members, and therefore an evidence of increased earnestness and devotion to the work of reaching men with the message of truth.

The total output of literature from July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1908, amounted in value to £30,945 5s. 10d., as against £29,973 10s. 6d. for the previous two years; thus showing an increase of £971 15s. 4d.

The outlook for the future is promising, but more must be done to encourage men and women to take hold of this work. The addition of the East Indian Archipelago and the Malay Peninsula to our territory not only calls for experienced and consecrated workers, but offers most marvellous opportunities for the circulation of our literature on an entirely self-supporting basis.

The success of the canvassing work in the East Indies speaks for itself. The work started four years ago, and the report is as follows:—

Nov. 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, 1 agent	...	...	£288 9 0
July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906, 1 agent	...	...	£813 17 0
July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907, 1 agent	...	...	£699 1 6
July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1908, 2 agents part of time	...	...	£962 2 8

This proves conclusively that books can be sold as freely to Asiatics in the East Indies as to Europeans in Australia; and the efforts put forth with the Malay literature have proved equally encouraging.

The great need of the hour is men and women who will give themselves without reserve to the work of God, not as an experiment but with a full determination to fit themselves by study and practical work to use all their influence and God-given talents to help men to make right decisions in the issues just before us.

We sincerely praise our mighty God and Saviour for all that with His blessing has been accomplished during the last two years, and we trust that increased earnestness on the part of all who carry responsibilities in our various conferences may co-operate with the Holy Spirit in urging men and women to come up to the help of the Lord in this particular work, so that by means of the printed page the seed may be sown which will cause righteousness to spring forth before all nations to the praise and glory of God.

J. M. JOHANSON.

Union Conference Record

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

**Australasian Union Conference of Seventh
Day Adventists.**

"Elsnath," Burwood St., Strathfield,
N. S. W., Australia.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Single subscription, per year, post-paid, 4 0
Foreign Countries, per year, post-paid (\$1.25) 5 0
Editor: Mrs. J. Hindson, Roland Avenue,
Wahroonga, N. S. W.

Printed for the Conference by the Avondale Press
Cooranbong, N.S.W.

AS THIS is a double number, there will be no RECORD next week. The next issue will bear date of September 21 and will also be a special, containing the proceedings of the Union Conference which is now in session at Cooranbong, New South Wales.

OF this special RECORD, No. 1, a larger edition than of the regular weekly numbers has been printed. Any desiring additional copies of this issue or of the Special No. 2 following, can obtain them from the Union Conference office at threepence a copy.

Delegates to the Union Conference, 1908.

AT LARGE: O. A. Olsen, J. E. Fulton, C. W. Irwin, A. W. Semmens, E. H. Gates, W. A. Hennig, W. D. Salisbury, J. M. Johanson, A. L. Hindson, E. M. Graham, A. Mountain, R. C. Porter, J. N. Loughborough.

AVONPALE SCHOOL: L. A. Hoopes, C. V. Bell, Miss Andre.

SYDNEY SANITARIUM: Dr. F. Richards.

SIGNS PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION: A. W. Anderson, N. D. Faulkhead.

HEALTH FOOD DEPARTMENT: G. S. Fisher.

NEW SOUTH WALES: J. Pallant, G. B. Starr, Mrs. Starr, F. W. Paap, Mrs. Paap, F. W. Reekie, L. J. Imrie, W. G. Brittain, Mrs. Boyd, Miss Robertson, Miss D. Knight, Miss L. M. Gregg, Miss E. H. Gregg, Miss A. E. Pearce, Mrs. J. Pallant, Mrs. A. G. Waugh, P. B. Rudge, R. Brown, J. H. Paap, Mrs. Geiss.

NEW ZEALAND: S. M. Cobb, A. H. Amyes, J. A. Chaney, Miss J. Johnston, G. Hausford, Mrs. Hausford, F. L. Chaney, G. A. Brandstater.

QUEENSLAND: T. H. Craddock, Mrs. Craddock, J. H. Mills, B. Judge, A. E. Hodgkison, Miss Emma Hill.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA: E. S. Butz, Mrs. Butz, R. H. Constandt, A. Lemke, G. Hubbard, R. Hare, C. D. Baron, Mrs. Thomas.

TASMANIA: L. V. Finster, J. Allen, P. H. Pretymann, Miss H. L. Cozens, C. Fehlberg, H. Appledorff.

VICTORIA: W. L. H. Baker, J. H. Woods, C. A. Paap, C. P. Michaels, F. L. Sharp, G. Stewart, A. H. Ferris, G. Burgess, J. Gillespie, H. C. Harker, Miss A. S. Higgins, Miss Learned, Miss Rule, J. Aitken, R. Govett, W. H. Burton.

WEST AUSTRALIA: A. H. Piper, E. Hilliard, C. E. Ashcroft, J. L. Branford, C. H. Pretymann, R. Howie.

FIJI: C. H. Parker, Mrs. Parker.

SINGAPORE: G. F. Jones, Mrs. Jones.

TONGA: W. W. Palmer.

INDEX TO THIS NUMBER.

	PAGE
Australasian Union Conference (President's Address)	1
Balance Sheet	38
Conference Reports:	
New South Wales	6
New Zealand	8
Queensland	9
South Australia	10
Tasmania	12
Victoria	13
West Australia	14
Delegates to the Union Conference	44
Educational Department (Secretary's Report)	28
Field Missionary Secretary's Report	30
Medical Department:	
Health Food and Cafe Work	32
Medical Work (Secretary's Report)	32
Wahroonga Sanitarium	33
Missionary Work (Report of Labour)	35
Mission Reports:	
Eastern Polynesian Field	17
Fiji	17
Fiji Islands, Map	19
Java	24
Mission Secretary's Report	4
New Guinea	25
Norfolk Island	20
Philippine Islands	25
Samoa	20
Singapore	21
Sumatra	23
Tonga	19
New South Wales Camp-meeting Notice	44
Publication Department:	
General Agent's Report	43
Signs of the Times Association	41
Periodicals:	
Good Health	26
Union Conference Record	27
Religious Liberty Department (Secretary's Report)	27
Sabbath-school Department	40
Standing of Our Organizations, 1907	36
" 1908	37
Statistical Report for 1907	Insert, not paged
" " 1908	" " "
" " Two Years	" " "
Young People's Work	34
" " (Report of Labour)	35

IN the Union Conference programme, the various lines of work are allotted definite days, that all may receive due attention. Sunday, September 6, is Educational day; Monday, Publishing; Tuesday, Religious Liberty; Wednesday, Medical; Thursday, Missionary Campaign and Young People's Work; Friday, Reports of Committees and Signs Association's Annual Meeting; Sunday, September 10, Sabbath-school Department and Reports of Committees.

New South Wales Conference and Camp-Meeting.

THE New South Wales Conference and Camp-meeting will be held at Ashfield, October 8-18. All business connected with the conference will be transacted at this time. Churches are requested to appoint delegates who will duly represent them in the conference.

We urge all our brethren and sisters to plan to attend this meeting. All orders for tents, etc., should be sent to the office.

J. PALLANT, President.

Our motto, "Do it now."