



EVANGELIST JOSEPH OWEN,

of Boaz, Alabama,

Who is to be the leading Preacher at Beulah Camp Meeting, June 27-July 6, 1919.



EVANGELIST DAVID ANDERSON,

of Houghton, New York.

Who will be the leading Preacher at Riverside Camp Meeting, Aug. 8-17, 1919.

MISSIONARY CORRESPONDENCE.

P. O. Hartland,
Paulpietersburg,
Feb. 17th, 1919.

Dear Highway:

A new recruit has entered our band of native workers, Solomon Nkosi, brother of our most faithful Lydia. He is the third preacher from that family, and they all are talented.

Solomon now has two regular outpost appointments. We have assigned him as the representative of Mr. John Bullock, of St. John, while Mrs. Bullock, the mother, now has against her name in our books, another young man, Filimona.

He was recently married—about four years younger than is the custom among his race. Mata, his wife, is one of our Bible women and first converts, though only about twenty-two. Filimona is very staunch and earnest as a Christian and believes himself called of God to the work of the ministry. We like his spirit of earnest seeking after the knowledge of God.

Already he has brought us the names of two new seekers from his own outpost, where he conducts regular services.

Yesterday I went to visit an outpost between our station and Paulpietersburg town. I had been called to baptize a sick girl, unable to come to us.

She is partially paralyzed, so that even her speech is badly affected. Added to this she is a confirmed epileptic, suffering from fits daily.

Though only about ten years old, she has been a seeker for four years, and has felt it deeply when others, seekers no longer than she, have been baptized while she remained.

It meant much to her yesterday when she realized that at last she was really baptized and taken into church-fellowship. Twice she rose and testified. It was indeed pathetic to see and hear her. She could think of only a few words to say, yet when these were said she still felt like talking, so went on and repeated herself three or four times, "My dear friends in the Lord, I am alive in the way of the

Lord."

Both her parents are unbelievers. The father would not attend the service but sat nearby the hut where we were, listening. The mother was beside her afflicted child, supporting her when necessary and motioned the child down when she saw that her earnestness was carrying her on to repeat herself.

Upon arriving home I found a woman waiting for operation on abscess of the knee. Then comes a young mother with a two months' old babe. It was the usual story. The child had been refused the mother's breast, fed upon gruel until inflammation of the stomach or bowels had developed. But in this case, the fifth day had proved too late and the deluded mother was unable to give her child its natural food.

They now inquired of the amadhlosi (Spirits) and were informed by the medium that a cow should be slaughtered as an offering. They killed a goat for the spirits, then again placed the child to its mother's breast—this time not in vain. The child probably took too much—a pain ensued and the grandmother decided that the child must never again nurse its mother.

And now, when the poor infant is nearly dead from starvation and neglect, they brought it to me for "medicine."

One can not convince them that an infant should take its natural food the first day, but must be content to do one's best. I give them "medicine" with instructions that follow a certain well chosen diet. They must be told that the medicine goes with the certain food. This appeals to their superstition and they will follow instructions.

Yet we have a few instances where our Christians, enlightened mothers, have fed their babes properly from the first.

The infant mortality as a result of this popular delusion is great. Then, in connection with this belief that the infant must not be nursed by its mother for several days is the idea that mothers' milk is little more than drink, therefore sub-

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KING ALCOHOL.

King Alcohol has been getting some stiff body blows, during the last four years, especially, and if the knockout has not yet been administered he is uncertain on his feet and is fighting in the last ditch. In European countries, where temperance sentiment is less advanced than in Canada, restrictions have been thrown about the manufacture of spirituous and malt liquors as a matter of necessity, with the conservation of food-stuffs as the chief object. In Canada and in the United States, where prohibitory legislation was much in favor before the war, it has become general as a matter of course. In Canada where most of the provinces had restricted and in some cases totally prohibited the traffic, the federal war measure makes it illegal to import, produce or transport intoxicating beverages into dry territory, such beverages being defined as any liquor containing more than 2½ per cent. of proof spirits—about 1½ per cent. of alcohol. The United States war measure provides that "after May 1 no grains, food products, etc., shall be used in manufacturing beer, wine or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquors for beverage purposes, and after June 30, 1919, no beer, wine or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquor shall be sold except for export." This forestalls the constitutional amendment upon which the requisite majority of state legislatures have voted favorably and is taken by anti-liquor advocates to mean beer and wine regardless of their intoxicating qualities. The brewers, however, dispute this construction of the law and announce their intention to proceed with the manufacture of light beers up to 3 per cent.

In Canada the acting Premier, Sir Thomas White, announces that it is the intention of the government to maintain existing prohibitory legislation for a year after the formal declaration of peace. In moving in the direction of plebiscites to ascertain the views of the people. The Quebec legislature has decided on a referendum vote April 10th, to decide whether there shall be total prohibition or whether the sale of light beer, wine and cider shall be allowed, the alcohol percentage of beer being fixed at 2.51 per cent. weight and of wine and cider 6.94 per cent. Ontario has a prohibitory law which permits of the sale of light beer and home-made wines but is to have a referendum, and the Premier of New Brunswick has intimated that a similar course will be pursued here when the soldiers are all back from Europe. This province already has a law limiting the manufacture or sale to beverages with not more than 2 per cent. of alcohol and the exact terms of the referendum have not been disclosed. Possibly other provinces will move in the same direction and the indications are that the question will come up for pretty general discussion and decision. In Quebec the anti-liquor forces are organizing and will oppose the manufacture or sale of beer and wine of the strength suggested in the government measure.

"Christianity does not consist of a certificate of church membership."