

We are sorry that we were not able to raise more for missions, but are trusting for better days in the future. Amount contributed \$67.74.

GREY'S MILLS—Membership 22. Our society is in a fairly good condition spiritually. Monthly meetings are held which are always interesting, and we are encouraged by the letters from our missionaries. We are looking for greater things in the future. Contribution, \$42.00.

BEALS—Membership 25. The missionary interest is not as great as we would like to see, yet we are encouraged and expect to do better work during the coming year. Our Sunday school supports a native worker in South Africa. Total contribution, \$136.16.

HARTLAND—Membership 24. Our society is not very strong as we have lost some of our leading members by death, and others have moved away. However, we have raised a little more money for missions than last year. Contribution, \$50.71.

VICTORIA—Although there is no organized society the Sunday School devotes the collection on the first Sunday of each month to missions, and in this way sends an offering of \$6.00.

CALAIS—This church has had no regular society for over a year, but plan to re-organize in the near future, and sends a contribution of \$23.77.

AMHERST—Our society was organized last February with a membership of 94. A missionary program is prepared for our meetings, which are fairly well attended. We would like very much to have a visit from some of our returned missionaries in order to obtain a better knowledge of our work in South Africa. As yet we have not been able to do very much in the way of finances, but with the coming year we are determined by the help of God to make our society a live one, ever keeping in mind the great need of sending the glad news of salvation to darkened souls, and our duty in this regard.

SAINT JOHN—Membership 30. The membership of our society is steadily increasing, and the spiritual condition is good. The programs are interesting as we are studying the lives of different missionaries. Contribution, \$129.85.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. W. B. WIGGINS,

Corresponding Secretary

TEMPERANCE REPORT

Your Committee on Temperance bring with regret the report that conditions in this country relative to the liquor traffic have not improved. Eight out of nine of the provincial governments in our Dominion are selling liquor for money, and the people are drinking it. The average annual drink bill, per capita, in N. B. is \$8.86, and in N. S., \$9.64.

Thus the government is taking advantage of the depraved appetites of weak humanity to gain revenue. And revenue—what for? Is it to help the people and "Scatter plenty o'er a smiling land?" We fail to see that this is accomplished when during the same year that 20 millions was voted for relief in Canada, the people spent 200 million for liquor. Where is the boasted prosperity which the adoption of Government Control was to have ushered in? Part of the revenue from the sale was to be used to educate the people against the use of it. Somehow we fail to see the force of such a pretension, and feel it is but

hypocrisy meant to blindfold the eyes of the unthinking.

The claim that the government is seeking to promote true temperance seems contradicted, when longer hours for selling are advocated, thus rendering it more easy for working men to obtain their drinks. Will longer hours stop illegal selling or does Government Control stop bootlegging? "The National Revenue Review" states that during the month of November last, a total of 41 stills was unearthed by Federal officers. Fifteen of these were in Quebec. The real number of these stills is not made public in the press. Does it diminish drinking? The "Temperance Advocate" says: "We reach the staggering conclusion that apart from its consumption of beers, Quebec has, through its Liquor Commission sales, increased over 64% in six years."

The General Council of the United Church of Canada in a resolution states: "Its belief that the Government's sale of liquor in Canada has already demonstrated its failure to promote temperance, to suppress lawlessness, and bootlegging, and to minimize the traffic." Was the liquor business ever subject to law? Evangeline Booth says: "It is not prohibition alone that the liquor trade defies. It is any law that at any time restricts the flow of liquor in any way." Dr. Fosdick says: "The liquor traffic always has conspired against any government that licensed it and any laws that controlled it." The traffic is no more subject to the laws of the country than the carnal mind is subject to the law of God, "neither indeed can be." The only effective remedy is a complete casting out.

We regret the spreading of so much wet propaganda which advances numerous arguments based on false claims. We do not believe that Prohibition in U. S. is to blame for crime. Why then would Canadian crime record be increasing? In Ontario from 1927-1929 the jail population was increased 55%; the cost of jail maintenance 33%; imprisonment for assault, 55% and for crimes against women 76%.

Is Prohibition to blame for unemployment? We cannot possibly see that it is. In the 2,856 liquor saloons closed in New York, there are now more than twice the number of people employed in the same buildings.

Then in Canada there is the increase in industrial and motor accidents, due in many cases to intemperance. Henry Ford says: "Booze had to go out when modern industry and the motor car came in." What a pity this did not apply to Canada as well. However, in a few instances, some sentiment is being stirred on the subject. The Montreal motorists' League will no longer accept liquor or beer advertisements for insertion in their official paper, in keeping with the principle of the League "Alcohol is for the radiator and not for the driver."

We admire the past attitude of President Hoover in sustaining the Prohibition laws, and feel grieved over any tendency toward compromise manifested in the platform of the coming election. Conditions then, have, in many ways, improved under Prohibition. Mrs. Helen Barton, of Scotland, who has travelled extensively in the interests of the anti-alcohol movement, says: "I saw more people under the influence of alcohol in one day in Canada than I have seen in my three months' travel all over the United States."

Col. George H. Davis, in command of Salvation Army work in Chicago, says: "From

October, 1930, to February, 1932, we helped over 1 million unemployed men. Of this number 99.9% were drink free. In our family relief work in these days we seldom find need arising from storing drink on the part of one or other of the parents. Whereas in the old days it was 90 out of 100 cases. In fact, poverty from drink has almost disappeared."

The Keeley Institutes in U. S. which in the past have treated thousands of alcoholic victims are nearly empty, while in Canada, figures show that deaths from alcoholism have trebled since the repeal of Prohibition. And in spite of the great objections raised to the cost of maintaining it, the cost of enforcement is said to be only about eight cents a year per citizen.

We protest against the spirit of toleration on the part of many towards conditions as they are. It was largely the laying down of arms some years ago that allowed the traffic to rise again and now our only hope is a regirding of armor and an avowal of eternal opposition, taking, like the W. C. T. U., the goal of total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the state. The "Civic League Record" of Maine, says: "Prohibition is more effective in dealing with the evils of the liquor traffic than any other method." We must give ourselves to it as Lincoln did when he vowed that he would devote time, talents and strength that there might not be a slave or a drunkard in our land. He realized the first, we must strive for the second.

The "Union Signal" says: "It is a great nation that protects its children from the awful temptation of the open saloon." We must work through the education of the individual, both old and young, that ultimately this country, which we love, shall be wholly governed by the principles of true temperance remembering that, "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." Let us commit ourselves to it:

"For the cause that lacks assistance,
For the wrong that needs resistance.
For the future in the distance,
And the good that we can do."

Signed ETHEL R. MULLEN

MABEL R. BRIGGS

MARGARET E. DUNLOP

CORRESPONDENCE

Centreville, N. B. June 24, 1932.

Dear Brother Trafton:

We are glad to report victory this morning in the mighty name of Jesus. God is with us on this field and we have seen his marvelous power displayed. It has been two months since our special meetings closed and we have suffered no reaction, all the converts standing true. It is blessed to hear their voices in prayer and praise. The meetings have been a great uplift to our church here in every way.

On May 29th, Brother F. T. Wright came and baptized seven candidates for us, and Sunday night June 12th, we received a fine class of seven into the church with more to follow. We take courage and press on expecting still greater victories.

We have opened up the work at Perth, and the interest and attendance are slowly increasing.

Let us all unite in prayer and faith for the greatest camp-meeting ever. Our God is able.

Praising God for a full and free salvation.

Your Brother,

H. M. KIMBALL