

# Sayings of the Week

Grading and packing are the most important things in the fruit industry. It is very easy to lose 6d or 1s. per case through bad grading or packing. You must grade and mark each case, and the invoice accordingly, so that the fruit is sold according to size. It is absolutely necessary for this to be done, to enable the brokers to send the large apples where they are wanted, and the small where they will sell best.—*Mr. E. Baldwin, Tasmania.*

The Architects' Institute was now out of its infancy, and was showing strong and vigorous growth. The motto of its members should be truth and honesty in all their work, so that the future antiquarian might form a favourable judgment on the history of the present day from the remains of the works of the architects of New Zealand.—*Mr. Petre, Dunedin.*

I found the feeling of the leading Canadian people who have thought upon the question of imperial co-operation more in favour of the establishment of ships than of cash contributions to the Admiralty at Home. The universal feeling was that any ships provided by Canada should, in time of war, be under the entire control of the Admiralty, and form part of the Imperial Fleet.—*Mr. Howard d'Eyville, Imperial Defence Federation.*

My opinion with respect to the strength of New Zealand is that the best team of "All Blacks" would beat any team in the world unless a very exceptional side was turned out in opposition. At its best, New Zealand football is wonderfully attractive; they have perfected their system, and, if anything, their back play is superior to the forward play. But backs and forwards can be admirable, as we have already seen in England.—*Mr. G. Harnett, Manager British Rugby team.*

No development of the Y.M.C.A. has more justified its existence than the boys' department. The Association touches the boy just as he breaks from the close influence of home, and adapts itself to his entire needs. The opportunity of the Association is only limited by the number of young men and boys in Wellington, and the accomplishments of the past should be lost in the achievements of the future.—*Mr. H. N. Holmes, Wellington.*

Children were not to buy text books in future, and it therefore followed that the "free" books would be passed from hand to hand. Funds would only permit of the purchase of 40 books for a class of, say, 120. It would therefore be necessary to institute a system of disinfection, to be carried out each term.—*Mr. Fleming, Inspector of Schools, Wellington.*

The tonnage of Wellington for the year was ahead of that of Belfast, Bristol, Dover, Dublin, Leith, Manchester, Middlesborough, Newport, Sunderland, and Swansea; it was ahead of ten of the principal (seventeen) ports of Great Britain. From the last annual report of Melbourne Harbour Commissioners, they learned that the total number of vessels, including lighters, which had berthed at Melbourne for the year 1906-7, was 5437, of 4,622,624 tons. Therefore, Wellington had attained to 76.2 of the number of vessels, and 60.1 per cent. of the tonnage of Melbourne.—*Mr. T. M. Wilford, Chairman Wellington Harbour Board.*

In the dead hours of night hogsheads of beer were carted in to Maori pas, and sold to Maoris, especially if there was a tangi in progress. He wanted to expose this thing to the whole of New Zealand, for it was a downright shame. One case had been unearthed by the president of the Maori Council of Taranaki, and a prosecution would be brought in a week or two.—*Rev. Robert Haddon.*

During recovery the patient has to be tempted to eat by food skillfully prepared and daintily served, and by changes and surprises that create and stimulate appetite. Everyone who has passed through

a long illness knows the distaste, the almost loathing, caused by sameness and routine in meals and careless and untidy ways in serving. These details may seem trifling, but attention to them not seldom makes the difference between complete recovery and lasting bad health.—*Dr. MacKellar, Auckland.*

No finer harbour exists than Auckland, and, though Rio is larger than Auckland, the natural beauties and advantages of the latter are far superior to anything elsewhere.—*Mr. Richard Hobbs, Auckland.*

He congratulated Mr. Hall-Jones on the way in which he had pushed on the Main Trunk railway as soon as he had funds at his disposal, and said that he felt sure the Minister would have done the same earlier if funds had been available. Mercantile people continually had to go to the Railway Department about certain matters, and he thought that, on the whole, their requests had been fairly considered, and that the interests of the public had been properly regarded.—*Mr. John Duthie, Wellington.*

He hoped to end his days in New Zealand, and to see our present prosperity continued and extended. He saw no reason why this should not be. His first duty would be to New Zealand, and in doing that he believed he would be doing his best work for the Empire as a whole.—*Hon. W. Hall-Jones.*

Though Germans work longer hours for less wages than Britishers, they get more out of life than Englishmen, who drink and gamble more.—*Mr. W. C. Steadman, M.P.*

He thought the Australasian Governments should support the proposals for an international conference, which might formulate some agreement under which immigration of coloured races into countries where they were not desired might be amicably controlled. We ought to recognise the rights of the Asiatic races before they compelled us to do so; but if we approached the problem fearlessly, and in a calm and tolerant spirit, there was hope of a permanent and satisfactory conclusion.—*Mr. Aldis, at the Leys Institute, Ponsonby.*

There are three schools at Chofoo in connection with the missionaries' children, one for boys, with about 200 pupils; another for girls, with a similar attendance; and a preparatory school, also for about the same number. The advanced work of these institutions will be understood when it is mentioned that the scholars are prepared for the Oxford examinations.—*Mr. C. E. Bullon, Auckland.*

In regard to Thames, the position there is that there is comparatively little real mining, with the exception of the companies that are already "on gold." Development there seems to await an important "find," which is very probable, or the expenditure of capital to develop what is believed to be by geologists and miners, a valuable area in the lower levels of the field.—*Hon. J. McGowan.*

Parliament should be forced to take steps by which the country should be prepared with a force adequate to repel any possible invasion of New Zealand. This country had covetous eyes centred upon it from all parts of the world. We certainly had the protection of the British navy, but that navy could not be everywhere.—*Mr. F. B. Baume, M.P.*

Fichte taught Germany in its darkest hour that "regeneration must be from within, from the inner depths of the spirit." Our hour is bright and our country is at the dawning of greater times than it has yet seen, but we need to keep before us the teaching of the German philosopher.—*Dr. John Clifford.*

There is one newspaper published for every 82,000 inhabitants of the known world. In Europe, Germany heads the list with 5600 newspapers, of which 800

are published daily. England comes next, 3000 newspapers, of which 800 are "dailies," and then comes France, with 2819 newspapers, of which only one-fourth are daily or published twice or thrice a week. Italy comes fourth, with 1400 papers, and is followed by Austria-Hungary, Spain, Russia, Greece, and Switzerland, the last having 450 newspapers. Altogether, Europe has about 20,000 newspapers.—*Mr. Eugene Raoul, Paris.*

The condition of the Dominion in respect of land values was a false one. The prices now asked for land were not in accord with its value. It was said that these questions were regulated by the supply and the demand, but that was a fallacy. The prices asked for land were exorbitant, and they would certainly come down.—*Mr. Alvin Fischer, Adelaide.*

He had always interested himself in public affairs and current events that were for the good of the community. In that regard he rather regretted that there did not exist the same good feeling among commercial men in Wellington as was the case in Auckland. He did not mean to imply that there was anything the reverse, but there was room for a much better feeling than did exist, and he exhorted all to do their best to bring about that happier condition in business relations.—*Mr. H. C. Teasley, Wellington.*

There was no doubt the housing problem interested all classes. The working man paid 5/ or 6/ out of every pound in rent, and at the end of a few years he was in the position of having paid for his home two or three times over, but no more owned it than he did at first.—*Mr. Alvin Fischer, Adelaide.*

The millers could get through the present depression if it were not for the competition of Oregon pine. If the milling industry were destroyed here, the American millers would have this country at their mercy, and instead of sending us cheap timber, they would make the price dear. The country would then be at the mercy of a foreign monopoly.—*Mr. W. H. Field, M.P.*

At Damsvirke seven mills had closed, discharging over 200 men, and the other men were working only half-time. On the West Coast of the South Island ten mills had closed, and the balance were working only four days a week, principally on Australian speculative trade. They all intended closing from the middle of December until February, except five mills working on white pine. A great quantity of the country's timber would be lost by bush fires if it was not cut.—*Mr. W. A. L. Bailey, Rangitikei.*

They must know that, apart from all attainments, was the factor of the personality of the individual. The personal charm of manner which had the faculty of "drawing" people, was very strongly emphasised in the art of teaching.—*Mr. Robert Lee, Chairman Wellington Board of Education.*

The education of character was the most vital element in teaching. As Ruskin said, it was to make a man "what he was not." The seeds of character developed in obedience to primary influences, unless warped by untoward influence; hence, the education of character in school was an important fundamental. A number of the educational influences might be said to bear on character, one of these, so far as his experience of New Zealand went, showed signs of disappearing. He referred to the influence of the

home, of the parents. This, he thought was rather a pity.—*Professor Rankine Brown, Victoria College.*

China was opening its door to education of the newer kind in all departments. When the Board of Education completed its programme, the Government students would number tens of millions.—*Sir Robert Hart.*

It would astonish many who thought the public cared only for sensation, novels to know that the Caxton Company had sold 180,000 volumes of Dickens within the past year, and that the demand was continuous and increasing. It was interesting to note that Dickens was four times as popular as Thackeray and twice as popular as Shakespeare, and that Scott came next to Dickens in public estimation.—*Mr. Le Bos, Manager Caxton Publishing Co.*

By patient, long-continued labour in the minute sifting of numerical results, the grand discovery has been made that a great part of space is occupied by two majestic streams of stars, travelling in opposite directions. And in the cryptograms of their spectra has been deciphered the amazing truth that the stars of both streams are alike in design, alike in chemical constitution, and alike in process of development.—*Sir David Gill.*

If the Christian cause should perish at last, it would not be because historical critics had explained the Gospel away, but because the followers of Christ were too faint-hearted to walk in the steps of their Master, and venture everything for the Kingdom of God.—*Professor F. C. Burkitt, Cambridge University.*

The unfortunate fact remains that the rich character of many of the smaller reefs at the Thames lends itself more to "market" mining than industrial mining. Such operations often lead people to think that they have lost money in gold mining, whereas their money has merely gone into the pockets of some other individual, and this carried to the extent that it has been over a number of years, cannot have a good influence on mining.—*Hon. J. McGowan.*

The nine provinces, with their clashing interests and intense jealousies, were politically abolished more than thirty years ago; but some of the local feeling which they stood for and suffered for still remains, and will remain so long as mountain ranges and straits of the sea divide New Zealand. Troublesome as its divisions are to politicians, merchants, ship-owners, councils of defence, and men, other persons and interests, they nevertheless have their advantages. They breed emulation, competition, civic patriotism; and the local life, parochial as it looks to observers from larger communities, is at least far better than the stagnation of provinces drained of vitality by an enormous metropolis.—*Mr. W. P. Reeves.*

The financial stringency which had been experienced in New Zealand for some time has now eased considerably. The Advances to Settlers Department is bringing money into the country at the rate of £100,000 a month for lending purposes. No money lent out by the Advances to Settlers Department is being borrowed within the Dominion.—*Sir Joseph Ward.*

With our vast Empire and the enormous extent of territory, and the great interests at stake, it is desirable that there should be some general system of service. In England, although the regu-

## Business Care brings Nervous Wear

The petty cares of business life wear away nervous strength, and this applies as much to the clerk at the desk as to the manager in his luxurious office. A thousand little details of duty requiring attention exhaust the nervous energy and cause one to fret over trifling things that would not receive a second thought under conditions of perfect health. Nervous, fretful persons of either sex are usually poorly nourished, and in all such cases the surest and quickest permanent relief is to be had by the use of

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which first quickens the appetite and aids the digestion and enriches the blood, thus providing the tired nerves with the nourishment they need. This condition banishes the wakefulness that so many nervous people suffer from, and permits them to enjoy sound, restful sleep. Get Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Oil at your chemist's—and be sure you get STEARNS'—the genuine.