

Sayings of the Week.

The Osborne Judgment.

MOST women are better physically now than they were. More attention has been paid to their physical culture. They have come out into the world, and they are stronger mentally. Women who are trained physically and mentally to look at life soberly and at danger with equanimity now and again betray their sex by vocalisation of a high pitch and intensity. At the water chutes, for instance, and on gravity railways, they often scream from pleasurable excitement. Whether they would do it in the absence of the other sex is an interesting psychological question.—*Professor Osborne, Melbourne.*

The Fetish of the Professional.

The country was suffering from this fetish of the professional, and had already wasted hundreds of pounds in its blind respect for professional opinion. He was opposed to this idea, and whether the particular matter upon which he might express an opinion was opposed to the experts' opinion or not, he nevertheless, was going to stand by it.—*Mr. G. T. London, Wellington Charitable Aid Board.*

A White Elephant.

The English rule in India is surely one of the most extraordinary accidents that has ever happened in history. We are there like a man who has fallen off a ladder on to the neck of an elephant, and doesn't know what to do or how to get down. Until something happens he remains. Our functions in India are absurd. We English do not own that country, do not even rule it. We make nothing happen; at the most we prevent things happening.—*Mr. H. G. Wells.*

A Remarkable Coincidence.

It is a very remarkable coincidence that it is exactly 50 years since Sir Geo. Grey returned to the Cape after having been recalled for encouraging the Union of South Africa. He came back largely through the personal influence of Queen Victoria, but with his hands tied on the question of union. Partly as a solatium of his feelings the Queen's second son, Prince Alfred, made a Royal tour through the country. To-day a younger son of Queen Victoria is here inaugurating the Union with every circumstance of pomp and splendour. How much better it would have been for South Africa and the Empire if the seer-statesman had been allowed to carry out his policy 50 years ago.—*Hon. G. Forster.*

The Simple Life.

The young people of to-day should not be taught so much about the earning of money. They should rather be brought up to learn how to do away with some of the luxuries derived from the possession of money, something of the benefits of the simple life.—*Mr. G. Laurence, M.P.*

What is Wanted.

New Zealand had some of the best laws—some of the most democratic; but his advice was "Administer more—legislate less."—*Dr. Chapple, M.P.*

Nature Spoilt.

The situation of Wellington was, indeed, supreme from a natural point of view. More could not have been done than was done by Nature herself, but those who laid out the city had not responded in the same generous spirit. There had been an eager cutting-up of land, a feverish anxiety to divide and sub-divide and sell, and the larger view of utilising the unique natural features of the situation for the building of a magnificent city had been lost sight of.—*Mr. W. H. Morton, city engineer, Wellington.*

church and went piously to mass. Nor should it be supposed that the relations of the Prime Minister with the clergy are strained except in the political sense. He has many priests among his personal friends. One venerable prelate is persuaded that the Prime Minister is mad and therefore free from censure.

United We Stand.

I go amongst the workers a great deal, and I find a general opinion amongst them that it is absolutely necessary that they should sink their differences, work together, and do something for Labour at the next general election. There is a strong feeling in that respect amongst prominent Socialistic, trades, labour, and democratic bodies in all parts of New Zealand.—*Mr. H. Lacey.*

The True Road of Progress.

It is my desire and intention, as long as I have the honour to be Governor of New Zealand, to express recognition and appreciation of any effort to apply principles that science and modern experience have proved to be most effectual. These must in the long run be most profitable to the country concerned. This principle which I have enunciated applies with equal force to commerce and industry as it does to health problems. I am imbued with the idea that this is the true road for New Zealand if it is to progress and advance.—*Lord Islington.*

The Y.W.C.A.

Until she came to New Zealand she had not known very much about the Y.W.C.A., but now that she had learnt about its work it had her most intense sympathy. She had been to a small meeting some few weeks ago, and had heard Miss Anderson make a wonderful speech, and it seemed to her that if Miss Anderson gave up her whole life to furthering such a work one could not do better than support it.—*Lady Islington.*

Too Many Bosses.

It was like sarcasm to couple his name with a toast like "Civic Rulers," for he thought there was no man who had more bosses than he had. In regard to town-planning, he would like to see the man who could accomplish, under our present laws, anything like what was done on the Continent of Europe. Anyone who tried it would be hung, drawn, and quartered.—*Mr. Morton, City Engineer, Wellington.*

About a Dog.

The local bodies, well, my opinion is that there are too many of us. Many of us ought to be wiped out of existence. Fancy nine men sitting round a table and debating for half-an-hour as to whether a dog was a lap-dog or a poodle.—*The Mayor of Wanganui East.*

A Free Show.

Experience shows that evening sittings lead to the proceedings of the House being regarded as a free entertainment by the people of Wellington and visitors thereto, and there can be no doubt that this tends to prolong the session. Further, the late sittings at night are destructive of the health of hon. members, and it is most desirable that a thorough test should be made of morning sittings.—*Mr. G. Russell, M.P.*

A City of Cyclists.

Christchurch has probably more cyclists in proportion to its population than any other city in the world, and certainly it has more than any other city in this country. In Auckland you might turn your head in all directions and not see a cyclist. But here it has become part of a man's nature, just as much as walking is. Passing along one block in the city you may see anything from 50 to 100 bicycles.—*Mr. Justice Chapman.*

Racial Feeling.

A white man might think a coloured man less pleasant to look upon than himself, but the coloured man might be just as good within, and he might have just the same feeling towards the white man as the white man had towards him. This racial doubt and suspicion was a source of danger.—*Mr. Huang, Chinese Consul.*

An Irish Bull.

Those ripples on the political surface will never dull the trumpet sound of the national call to arms!—*Hon. D. Buddo.*

A Losing Game.

What does it cost to take a horse from the South to Auckland and pay travelling, training and jockeys' expenses? I venture to say that no horse can be kept in training under £300 a year. Where is the profit if you keep a racing stable of 25? I don't know a man in the colony who has made money out of it.—*Hon. Sir George McLean.*

Tricks of the Trade.

In 1907 I came to New Zealand from Bradford. The first experience I had was the classifying, pressing up and branding of 300 bales of wool for shipment to London. I was instructed to place good wools top and bottom of each bale, and fairly wool, of the same quality, but fully worth twopenne per pound less in value, in the centre. I was then instructed to brand 200 bales "White Rock" and the rest with well-known brands, including "Brancepath."—*Mr. E. G. Sykes, Masterton.*

Puzzling a Lawyer.

It was impossible even for a man with legal training to understand these schedules. He himself did not understand the bill. Nobody understood it. Everyone had to vote blind, as it was so late in the session that everyone was too tired to work the puzzles out. The only safe thing to do when legislation was put in a schedule in this way was to vote against it.—*Mr. T. W. Whitford, M.P.*

A Weary Army.

Convictions for drunkenness in 1895 numbered 4568. The number had gone up with scarcely a break in any one year, until in 1907 convictions totalled 10,203. Of this number 5809 were convictions of first offenders. While present conditions continued the same weary army, increasing year by year, would pass through the police courts. And it was beyond the power of man to say from what homes in New Zealand men and women would come who figure in future statistics.—*Mr. T. E. Taylor, M.P.*



THE HUMANE POWERS.

The struggle of Finland against Russian encroachments is followed by the Great Powers with their usual well-known sympathy!

Profit Sharing.

The Labour question and the troubles of employers are just as acute at Home as in New Zealand, where I had thought them unique. It seems to me that the ultimate outcome must be some system of profit-sharing, whereby the more intelligent employees will be given some stake in their employers' business. This standard wage does not meet the case at all. It means merely that the good man carries the duffer and the loafer on his back, and the rate of work is impeded, which is fatal in an eight-hour day, if we are to compete with other nations.—*Mr. John Ktane, Dunedin.*

The Cadets.

No one who had visited the schools of the Dominion, as he had, could be other than greatly impressed by the splendid material being prepared in the cadet corps for the future army. In a few years those boys, who were being drilled and trained in loyalty and patriotism by their masters, in the character of officers, would become the citizen soldiers of New Zealand's Territorial Army. They would come in groups year after year as recruits and co-operate in laying a sound foundation for the universal system.—*Lord Islington.*

The Value of Agricultural Instruction.

There were 75 per cent. more cottage gardens to-day than before the agricultural instruction was given. The young people took a keen interest in their work, and the knowledge they obtained could not fail to have a good effect upon the future of agriculture.—*Mr. W. H. Jackson, Headmaster Masterton District High School.*

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

Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract

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 Extract at your chemist's—and be sure you get STEARNS'—the genuine.