

Sayings of the Week.

The Genesis of the Conservative.

WHEN a man, often largely through the assistance he had received from the Government, attained certain affluence, he considered it aristocratic to become a Conservative. In fact, he believed that as soon as a man became the owner of 1500 sheep he felt often bound to become a Conservative and abuse the Government.—*The Premier.*

A Pious Hope.

I would express the hope that at an early date the difficulties regarding the location of your new buildings may be settled, so that Auckland may have a college, the size and dignity of which shall be commensurate with the high position which your city holds among the educational centres of the Dominion.—*Hon. G. W. Russell.*

University Hoodlums.

It is a scandalous disgrace that the Chancellor cannot deliver a short address without being subjected to the treatment of hoodlums.—*Hon. J. A. Toke.*

Chambers of Commerce.

The influence of Chambers of Commerce was not entirely parochial, but would promote the welfare of the Dominion as a whole.—*Mr. W. J. Ralph, Huntly.*

Let 'em All Come.

I am too good for any other man in the world. No one is left me to lick. After July 4 I will meet the rest, white, black, or blue hopes, at the rate of one per week.—*Jack Johnson.*

Far Ahead of England.

The condition of the workers in New Zealand (especially the seamen) are far ahead of what can be expected in England for many years to come. No good results can be obtained over there without striking. Something dramatic must be done before proper attention to grievances can be secured.—*Mr. R. F. Bell, of the Sailors' Union.*

Reforming the Arbitration Court.

Certain steps are necessary to make the Arbitration Court more effective than it now is for the settlement of industrial disputes and promoting that industrial peace and comfort that every person who has any respect for the country must wish to see. In order to bring this about I hope to get such amendments through the legislature that will effect the objects we all have at heart.—*Hon. G. Lawrence.*

To Improve the Streets.

Out of the £20,000 annually allotted in Auckland for street maintenance and repairs, £3000 or £4000 should be spent upon wood-blocking or asphaltting. In this way 3000 yards or 4000 yards could each year be laid down in the materials named, and in ten years the city would possess fine streets, all constructed out of the annual grant, without the aid of borrowed money.—*Mr. C. J. Parr, Mayor of Auckland.*

A Chair of History.

History should be compulsory on all teachers, and a chair of history, filled by a trained historian, should be established at one of the university colleges.—*Mr. Blorrell, Boys' High School, Dunedin.*

Lack of Labour.

He had potatoes that were rotting in the ground because he could not get labour. During the past twelve months only one man had come to him for work, and he had put him on at once. Farmers could not go in for intense cultivation because of the lack of labour. New Zealand would be better if 1000 more men were brought here. Unless more labour was available, farmers would go out of wheat growing, and the price of food would be increased.—*Mr. George Kheat, president North Canterbury Farmers' Union.*

Wives and Strikes.

After all, it is not the men who suffer as much as the wives and little ones, and if the wives had a say in the matter I feel quite satisfied that there would be no strikes.—*Mr. A. Harris, M.P.*

Day Labour.

He had had a good deal to do with public works during the last 20 years, and he must admit that to a very large extent the best work done for harbour boards, county councils, and even for the railways, had been carried out by day labour.—*The Hon. W. D. Macdonald.*

A Paper Wall.

The wall which now separated the moderate, sound-thinking men of both parties in the House was but a paper wall, and the time had arrived when that wall should be kicked down. The true solution of the present political difficulty was a coalition—a coalition between the moderate men of both sides, leaving out the extremists at either end. And, in his opinion, that coalition would yet be effected.—*Mr. Mander, M.P.*

The Origin of Sin.

Was it not a fact that the malignity sometimes shown in the human heart and its aversion to God, pointed rather to a spiritual than to a brutish cause. It reminded one more of Goethe's Mephistopheles than of an animal ancestor. This was the view of Holy Scripture.—*The Rev. I. Jolly.*

hensions as regards the future, and in Great Britain the closing months had been marked by an industrial struggle the seriousness of which had, he feared, hardly yet been thoroughly apprehended, but which there can be no doubt had resulted in the loss of many millions of money to the British nation.—*Mr. Martin Kennedy, chairman Bank of New Zealand.*

On a Soft Wicket.

A man who will board with a married woman, pay nothing, and get her husband's hard-earned money, can only be characterised by the one word "black-guard."—*Mr. C. C. Kettle, S.M.*

The Flank of the Empire.

Germany holds England glued to the narrow seas, and the flank of the Empire is exposed to the danger of an Italian and Austrian surprise.—*Lord Charles Beresford.*

The Bank of New Zealand.

Our reserve fund, which in 1905 stood at £81,294, to-day, after the proposed transfer of the £200,000, will stand at £1,200,000. This accumulation has been made practically in the course of the last six years. As a consequence of adherence to a cautious policy, the bank's losses have been exceedingly light. It is this fact, coupled with the prosperity of the Dominion and the great expansion of settlement and production that has taken place during the last 18 years, that has

when the wheat market hardened, people cry out, "Away with the tariffs, down with protection!" The farmer had to grin and bear it. He could not strike for more money. He could not legislate for hours of labour. He must take what Providence gave.—*Mr. Peter Virtue, manager Northern Roller Milling Company.*

The Humble Cow.

The increase in the material prosperity which is evident throughout the whole of the Taranaki district owes its origin entirely to our mutual friend, the humble dairy cow. But for our dairying industry there would be fewer motor cars on our roads, and fewer luxuries in our homes, while many who are now living in ease and retirement would still be farming the land. Increased production, combined with higher prices, is no doubt responsible for the high price of land; but so long as the increase in the latter is in proportion to the former, the most pessimistic must admit that there is no real cause for alarm.—*Mr. N. W. Kahu, Taranaki.*

A Slow Coach.

There was no doubt a large amount of money would have to be provided to ensure the proper development of the back country, and it would pay handsomely to do so. One had only to take a journey of a few miles over the Te Kuiti-Awakino Road to be convinced that present conditions would have to be improved greatly in the near future. This road carried the traffic of over half a million acres of country, and was only metalled a distance of nine miles. The mail coach took about five hours to travel 16 miles, which included the nine miles of metal.—*Mr. C. K. Wilson, M.P.*

Flooding to the Cities.

The fact that the young men and women were flocking to the cities, tempted by artificially-raised wages, which could not possibly be paid by farmers, was greatly to be deplored. These young people did not as a rule improve their condition, but rather the reverse, as their increased wages did not meet their increased expenditure, and they acquired extravagant habits.—*Major Busk.*

Paying the Piper.

In addition to the question of justness to the wage-earner, they had also to consider the question of fairness to the general public. Under the present system the workers asked for higher wages, the employers agreed, and the public paid the piper. Under the circumstances it was only fair to contend that they should be represented when such issues were being discussed.—*Mr. A. Schmitt, Auckland Farmers' Union.*

A New Grain Discovered.

A new grain known as black winter rimmer has been evolved after years of study by Prof. Bullum, who conducts an experiment farm in the Big Horn Basin near Worland, Wyo. The grain is somewhat larger than wheat, and is a cross of wheat and several other less known grains. It will grow in much drier soil than wheat, and four times as much can be grown to the acre. It weighs more to the bushel than wheat, and while hardly so fine as that grain for food purposes, may assist materially in solving the general food problem owing to its excellence and cheapness as fodder for the animals whose flesh figures on the dinner tables of men. Emmer itself is not a novelty. It has been raised for many centuries, and has been given much attention by farmers in Russia.

Ask the jockey, ask the groom,
Ask the girl who yields the broom;
Ask the worried business man,
Greener, postman, publican;
Ask the butcher, milkman, baker,
Shop-keeper, clerk, and cordwainer;
All reply in accents sure:
"Stick to Woods' Great Peppercorn Cure!"

FOR ALL EYE TROUBLES.

W. PARKER,
F.S.M.C.,
London, **OPTICIAN**

Rooms over Pond's homoeopathic pharmacy, 105 Queen Street, 4 doors above Wyndham Street; also at Gollagher's Pharmacy, 107 St. Marks Street, (late Grosvenor). We hold the highest diploma in Visual Optics and have the best facilities for fitting and testing eyes. Free. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed in every case.



Mr. Bull: "Look here, my friend. Nobody wants you to be worse off and everyone wants you to be better off than you were before. It may be difficult to put it in exact words and figures in an Act of Parliament, but it's what we all want. Can't we put an end to all this distress that is falling on innocent people?" —*Westminster Gazette.*

A Peripatetic Premier.

So long as he was at the head of the Government he would seize every occasion for visiting the different districts in order that he might get a grasp of their conditions and requirements.—*The Premier.*

Sane Imperialism.

In all secondary schools there should be a wider study of history and geography. There was a lamentable ignorance of colonial history, especially of history relating to Great Britain's colonial policy. More attention should be paid to instruction of civics. Every boy emerging from the secondary institutions should be a sane Imperialist, and there should be a branch of the Navy League in every school.—*The Rev. Milner, Oamaru High School.*

Keeping the Mean.

The party that I am leading seems to fairly meet with the approval of the great middle classes and the steady workers of the Dominion, and these are the people that we desire to have behind us. We are content to see the wealthy squatter and his confederates form themselves into a coterie on the one hand, and the revolutionary socialists and impracticable agitators go off on the other.—*The Premier.*

Industrial Struggles.

Wool, frozen meat, and dairy produce were all commanding satisfactory prices, and the outlook for the coming season in this respect was distinctly good. In the Mother Land and in Europe political complications during the year had given rise to many uncertainties and appre-

made this splendid achievement possible. Indeed, it may be said that the prosperity of the Dominion during the years referred to has been reflected in the bank's balance sheet.—*Mr. Martin Kennedy, chairman Bank of N.Z.*

Bloodless Intellectualism.

They should do their utmost to Christianise the labour movement. Efforts in the past had been too individualistic. They should study the mind of the workman to a larger extent, and get away from the bloodless intellectualism governing the world. The labour movement, which was a business enterprise, must be Christianised, otherwise the very existence of the Church would be threatened.—*Rev. Mr. Baker.*

The Lubberland.

To compare the position of the labourers here with that of the labourers in England is to compare things that are totally unlike. The socialist in New Zealand would transform his country into a mere "Lubberland," where he would be fed and be able to idle away his time in a state of irresponsibility. This, I hold, would not make for the development of manhood.—*The Hon. of Dunedin.*

Farmers and Flour.

With the small Customs protection duty, namely 20 per cent on flour, and oatmeal a little under one-eighth of a penny per pound, which ensured an over-abundance of milling in the Dominion and the keenest of rivalry the consumer had nothing to fear. The New Zealand Tariff was 150 per cent lower than that of Australia. Was not our door open to Australia? And what was their door closed tight and hard against us. Yet,