

Sayings of the Week.

New Zealand's Invitation to Immigrants.

THE conditions at the present time to intending emigrants were never more assured; wages were good, employment for suitable people plentiful, and the prospects of permanently doing well remarkably good.—*The High Commissioner.*

The Cable and the Dominions.

The Pacific cable had played a very important part in bringing the Canadian market within reach of New Zealand produce. The distance was too great to enable business in perishable products to be arranged by mail, and without the cable the trade could never have developed to its present magnitude between the two countries.—*Mr W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Trade Commissioner.*

The Mayor and the Cable.

The Pacific Cable Board was a British Institution, and it was really engaged on an Empire work. Warships and guns might be necessary to preserve the nation's safety, but nothing would do more for commerce and mutual goodwill between the Empire's component parts than easy and rapid communication. The cable achieved this, and was consequently a great instrument for stability in the Empire to-day.—*Mr C. J. Parr, Mayor of Auckland.*

The Object of the Australasia Club.

The original object was to start a place where they could depend upon having a good New Zealand chop.—*Hon. T. Mackenzie.*

Wellington's Unmetered Water.

There must be an effective check on the man who allows the hose to play on his lawn throughout the night without having the water metered, as by so doing he is using a service towards the rest of which he is not contributing his fair share.—*Mr W. H. Morton, City Engineer, Wellington.*

Profitable Carnivals.

Carnivals were conducted both in Auckland and Christchurch annually, and they were instrumental in bringing an immense amount of money into these cities. He considered that Wellington should launch out with a big carnival, and hold it annually.—*Mr T. C. A. Hislop (Wellington).*

Good Advice to Mothers.

He exhorted mothers anxious to see their daughters marry money or position not to attempt the business of choosing husbands for them. It had not been done for themselves. Their daughters did not want it, either. He did not blame the daughter, for it was she who had to live with the man.—*Rev. R. J. Hoban (Balarat, N.S.W.).*

The Dominion's Appreciation of the Cable.

The Pacific cable owes much to New Zealand, whose Government and people have ever accorded to it uniform and liberal assistance and patronage. The extension now completed, while largely, we trust, enhancing the efficiency of the system as a whole, will, we believe, contribute somewhat specially to the convenience of the Dominion public, and remembering our obligations to them, that is a result at which we should specially rejoice.—*Mr H. W. Primrose, Chairman Pacific Cable Board.*

Sir Harry Atkinson—A Well-deserved Tribute.

He considered that much of the prosperity of the Dominion was due to the work of the man whom he described as one of the greatest patriots New Zealand had known.—*The Premier.*

"A Young Country."

In a young country such as this, where the size of the public purse is not always in proportion to our ambitions, we are often hindered from embarking on undertakings that in larger and richer countries might be considered necessary, if not indispensable.—*Hon. R. H. Seddon Rhodes.*

He Did His Duty.

He had only done his duty, and that he considered was his very best in the interests of the district he had the honour to represent in Parliament.—*Mr A. Harris, M.P.*

Maori and Pakeha.

An effort should be made to do away with all restrictions and distinctions between the two races, and to place the Maori on entirely even terms with the pakeha.—*Hon. Dr. Ponare.*

Auckland's Roses.

He had seen the rose Frau Karl Druschki growing in the open in Auckland quite unsheltered. We could not produce similar blooms under like conditions in Wellington, if we tried for 50 years.—*Mr Fox (Wellington).*

The New Zealander's Splendid Physique.

His experience here was that patients underwent operations with a far greater

The Fish Market Scheme.

Should the scheme be carried into effect, and there is every indication that it will be, the public should benefit materially, and the boarder and private householder may be able to have his fish daily with the assurance that his landlord's or his private efforts are undergoing no undue strain.—*M. C. J. Parr.*

The Boulder Metalled Road of the North.

We had a great deal of tyre trouble, owing to the terrible state of some of the so-called roads, but we never had a spanner out on the car. This was attributed to the fact that the American car we were using is of a light and flexible make, being more suitable than a heavy type of car for roads which, when metalled at all, are metalled for the most part with big boulders.—*Mr. R. B. Spinks.*

The Distressful Māporika.

We have made no arrangements for replacing her in the rim. No doubt the union would like very much to see us put another coat on, for they want to get rid of the Māporika, but we do not look upon it in that light.—*Mr Kennedy (Wellington manager U.S.S. Co.).*

A Careless Public Make an Unclean City.

The public are too careless in the way in which they get rid of rubbish, such as cigarette packets, disused tram tickets and match boxes. All this garbage they drop on the footpaths, and in the water channels, and thereby create a great nuisance.—*Mayor of Auckland.*

Bristol as a Port.

It seems to me there is only one course, and that is to leave London and go to the West of England ports, where there are excellent facilities for handling our produce. Take Avonmouth (Bristol). The official figures show that we can deliver produce at the Smithfield markets cheaper than at the Port of London.—*Mr. W. D. Lymer.*

Boys, Beaches, and Boat.

Boys are allowed unlimited liberty about these places and then they begin to steal.—*Sub-Inspector Hendry.*

Queen Street Shall be Clean Street.

I trust that the general public will exercise a little more care in the future; for otherwise the authorities will be under the painful necessity of having a few offenders before the Police Court. I may add that instructions to see that the city by-laws are more rigidly observed have been issued to the traffic and sanitary inspectors. There is no excuse for the existence of dirt in our main street, and it must disappear.—*The Mayor of Auckland.*

Effect of Modern Life.

"Modern life is much more likely to drive people insane than the primitive antique life," said Dr. E. W. Mott, F.R.S., to a meeting of the Sociological Society at the Royal Society of Arts, in London the other night. "Competition in examination or business acts as an irritant which sends men and women off their mental balance." Dr. Mott also expressed his anxiety that no one should take disappointments in love too much to heart. It is a strain which sends recruits to the asylums, just as extreme grief or extreme hate are liable to do. Again, in our complicated competitive existence there is a frequent break-up of homes, and this produces shocks from which many minds do not recover." The doctor paid a compliment to "Apsy Amstead." It has only three insane people registered per thousand, while Bloomsbury has 10.6. Westminster has 10.1, and the Strand 10.0. The lecturer concluded that it is in the "fast life" of the West-end of London that insanity is prominently enforced. A number of contradictory pedigrees were thrown on the screen to show that, after all, research cannot clearly establish the transmission of insanity. Thus a genius is developed from an insane stock side by side with a suicide, an epileptic, and a tubercular patient. Dr. Mott concluded by stating that on the whole the apparent increase of modern insanity was an increase of registration and retention.



RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN AS BALKAN FIREMEN.

John Bull: "Have you put out the conflagration?"
Ivan: "Rather! Don't you see I have petroleum in my can?"

chance of recovery than they did at Home, a fact to be ascribed to the superior physique and stamion of the average New Zealander.—*Dr. Hardwick Smith, Medical Supt., Wellington Hospital.*

Narrow Tyres and Local Roads.

I am of opinion that no matter how we make our roads, whether the paving is lithofalt blocks, tarred macadam, or other material, they will not stand the heavy traffic of vehicles with narrow-tired wheels.—*Mr D. Teed, Mayor of Newmarket.*

Fine Apple Crop.

The supply was in excess of that of last year, and would continue for a longer period. Last year local apples were so plentiful that Tasmanian growers could not find a profitable market in New Zealand. Plenty of apples were available for export. Space had been arranged for the shipment of 1,500 cases of New Zealand apples to South America during the season, and if more space could have been procured, further consignments could have been exported without in any way shortening the supplies on the New Zealand markets.—*Mr. A. Tooman.*

The Progressive North.

I venture to predict, after what I have seen to-day of your settlers and your soil, that ten years hence the country will have progressed to an unrecognisable extent.—*Hon. W. F. Massey, M.P. (Premier of New Zealand).*

Prices and Wages in San Francisco.

Business is good, and the wages of tradesmen high. Plumbers receive seven dollars (29s), and carpenters six dollars (25s) per day. The prices for groceries are about 10 per cent higher than in New Zealand, a state of things forced by the high wages existing, but fruit and vegetables are cheap—naturally, as they can be produced all the year round. Two crops of potatoes are easily raised, and in some cases three crops in the year.—*Captain Harry Andrews (late of Wellington).*

The Mount Lycil Victims.

A large number of the victims lay peacefully with their heads pillowed on their arms, the bodies composed as for sleep. Others were standing at the windows. The air was playing on the dead faces. The eyes were bright, the cheeks rosy, and the lips cherry red as in healthy infants.—*Dr. Lova.*

LAND TRANSFER ACT NOTICES

Notice is hereby given that the several parcels of land hereinafter described will be brought under the provisions of the Land Transfer Act, 1908, unless caveat be lodged forbidding the same on or before the 16th day of February, 1913:—

5440—MARGARET ISABELLA HUTCHINSON, Allots 1 and 2 of Section 11 of the Town of Onehunga (Arthur Street), containing 2a. 0r. 12p., unoccupied. Plan 807.

Diagrams may be inspected at this Office. Dated this 14th day of January, 1913, at the Lands Registry Office, Auckland. THOS. DALL, District Land Registrar.

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