

in motherly ways. They helped in a wonderful fashion to unite all classes of women. They were, to her mind, the only practical remedy for the serious defects in girls' education, which to-day made sober-thinking people feel anxious. They were allowing a wrong standard for women to be set up in educational places. The greatest honour a young and ambitious woman could imagine and aspire to was to follow the career of a man, and in this her womanhood was at a discount; it was a clog to her, a drawback. Disagreeing with the view that men's work was grander and better than women have ever found to do along feminine lines, Miss Richmond urged: "Don't let us cast aside the fact of our sex, as if it were an indignity; rather let us regard it as a splendid opportunity. Let us remember there is a kind of strength which is made perfect in weakness. Why is this monstrous regiment of women moving along these unwomanly lines to the dismay of many of us, both men and women? They are brave and inscrupulous enthusiasts, and as they go they make willing sacrifices of themselves, and unwilling victims of other people. Why do they demand a just and reasonable thing in such an unjust and unreasonable way? To my mind there is a plain answer to this plain question. Because modern education has induced in the feminine mind a man's standard. He has taught her about the struggle for life, and the survival of the fittest, and she has begun to struggle, determined, at all costs, to become fit from her own points of view." Women should be trained up primarily to deal with individuals. Women as a sex should turn their minds to those subjects in which they are fitted by Nature to excel men, such as health, education, charitable aid, the problem of poverty, the need of individual thought and competency, and the adequate control of environment.

Which Port?

A suggestion has been made by Mr. E. Newman, M.P., for Rangitikei, that if there is to be only one port of call for the Vancouver service in New Zealand, it should be Wellington and not Auckland. In support of the contention, he claims that Wellington is as well situated for export of butter and cheese, and better situated for all classes of frozen meat than Auckland. He states that live stock is being sent to Auckland and there shipped, and frozen meat is shipped from Wellington to Vancouver, via Frisco, both these methods being unsatisfactory and expensive, and indicating the necessity of making Wellington a port of call for the Vancouver steamers. As a further indication of the importance of the meat export trade to Vancouver, Mr. Newman mentioned that, early last week, over thirty trucks containing some 240 fat bullocks, were dispatched from Manawatu to Auckland, to be exported to Vancouver. It may be pointed out that under the agreement between the Canadian Government and the Union Steamship Company, Auckland is specified as the port of call in New Zealand, and the suggested transference to Wellington would involve an alteration in the contract. In addition it is argued that there is no good reason for a change. The president of the Auckland Chamber of Commerce considers that the whole of the Dominion would suffer a disadvantage if the suggested change was made. Auckland is not only the natural port of call as being a day nearer the northern terminal port, but most of the cargo shipped to Vancouver is produced in the province. It would be impossible to cater specially for each part of the Dominion. A merchant interested in the export trade points out that Wellington has got the Frisco service and practically all the Home steamers to a serious detriment of the Auckland province, and an inconvenience and expense in transshipping would be avoided if Home steamers visited Auckland when adequate cargo was off-lying. But in connection with the Vancouver service, better comprised the bulk of the cargo, and a great deal more butter was available within easy reach of Auckland than within easy distance of Wellington. The 250 head of Manawatu bullocks was an isolated case. A great deal of beef was wanted at short notice, and as it could not be collected within limited time in Auckland, shippers had to go to Wellington district to make up the requirements.

Citizen Field Army.

In speaking on defence matters to an interviewer last week, Major-General Godley said the system of land defence indicated by the Hon. J. Allen no doubt means primarily a citizen field army, which is now 23,000 strong, and by 1916 will be 30,000 strong, the full strength allowed by Parliament. "I anticipate by 1916 that this army will be extremely well trained. The work done in camp this year, the second year of training, has shown great promise. Three more years added to that work will make an enormous difference in the efficiency, which is increasing at a very satisfactory rate." Speaking of coast defences, the Commandant observed: "Our forts are well equipped with both guns and men. The staffing of the Permanent Artillery was increased lately from 265 to 315. The forts generally in Auckland and Wellington are in excellent order and well manned, the numbers available for manning the forts being adequate and satisfactory."

Auckland City Finances.

The Mayor of Auckland (Mr. Parr), in a speech at the first meeting of the newly-elected City Council, said the fin-

is perfectly straight in the grain, and free from knots. It is fairly strong, charged with resin, and therefore distasteful to the dreaded borer, and it will stand any amount of nailing. It is already used for building in parts of Canterbury, and experts have said that it might easily be used for butter-box timber to protect the butter from possible taint from the resin in the wood.

Sly-grog Selling.

According to Police Inspector Hendrey the practice of sly-grog selling is growing in Wellington. The inspector made the statement in the Magistrate's Court last Friday during the hearing of a case against a young man who had illegally sold liquor. The inspector's statement was as follows: "This is a growing offence. We have a large amount of drunkenness about the streets on Sundays, and certain people are making huge profits out of the illegally sold liquor."

Maoris and Medical Service.

Recent episodes, combined with the prevalent unsatisfactory conditions gen-

definite agreement with the Department as to their actual responsibilities, and negotiations are in progress with others. The nurses appointed for the special work among the Maoris were, the Minister said, doing splendid service. Mr Rhodes anticipates a great extension of this work, which will naturally involve a larger expenditure than in the past, and he has every reason to believe that those responsible for the administration of these Native Trusts will be ready to give the substantial assistance necessary to make this an efficient branch of the medical service of the Department of Public Health.

Observation Cars.

An experiment in the matter of an observation car in connection with the tram service has been a success in Wellington. A recent report submitted showed that from March 25th to April 24th the revenue from this car totalled £104 2/, and the car miles ran 15,050. The running expenses (including fixed charges) worked out at £94 1/11, leaving a balance of £8 2/1. The charge for travelling on this car is to be increased to 2/ per passenger, children paying 6d as at present. In San Francisco, it is pointed out, the charge is 3/13 for a trip occupying three and a-half hours. The proposed charge is regarded as very reasonable. It is intended to convert one of the palace cars into an observation car and use it for ordinary traffic when required.

Old Medical Act.

A deputation representative of the Wellington branch of the British Medical Association addressed the Minister for Internal Affairs, the Hon. H. D. Bell, last week on the subject of the amendments to the existing forty years old Medical Act which the association have been so long asking for. They have had a Bill before the Government for some years, but it has never been considered by either House. What the association desire is more effective registration of qualified practitioners, with some provision for preventing qualified men who have been guilty of gross misconduct from practising. They also ask for the setting up of a Medical Board. The Minister, in reply to the deputation, promised to have a Bill prepared embodying as far as possible the proposals of the association.

Wireless Tests.

Some interesting daylight tests are being carried out between the high-power wireless station at Pennant Hills and the high-power station at Awanui, New Zealand, covering a distance over land and sea equal to about 1,400 nautical miles. These tests are being conducted by an experienced staff of engineers and operators at the stations between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. Each message has been distinctly heard, taken down word for word, and replied to without the slightest hitch, and owing to the continuity of the messages, the Australasian Wireless Company and the operating staff at each end are naturally pleased with the results. The tests demonstrate that "daylight" communication can be made between Sydney and New Zealand at any time during both day and night. Several long-distance records have lately been recorded, reaching from 1800 to 4900 miles, but all referred to night signals. The circumstances, however, are very different, as the conditions for transmitting and receiving by wireless telegraphy are much more favourable at night than in the day time, the reason being the extraordinary power exercised by the daylight on the electrical waves. It is very noticeable that directly the sun sets the signals become much stronger, and increase in power towards midnight. An additional proof that the sun also has a direct influence on the radiation of the electrical waves has been furnished in the case of an eclipse of the sun. During an eclipse the strength of the waves increases in a most marked degree. The atmospheric effect on electrical waves passing between the Adelle Land wireless station and the stations erected in the Commonwealth and New Zealand on the "dark days" of the Antarctic is still to be exploited, and should be watched with interest.



A PHILANTHROPIST IN THE MAKING.

ances were sound and buoyant. The city's debt was £1,550,000; of this sum £900,000 was invested in reproductive services, the revenue on which alone was sufficient to pay interest on the whole debt. The city's sinking fund amounted to £183,000, and was increasing at the rate of £15,000 to £20,000 a year. There was also in reserve £20,000, accumulated tramways profits. After paying all debts the city had considerably over a million pounds to the good. Rates collected in 1893 totalled £20,303; in 1903, £48,584; in 1913, £96,474. The total revenue from all sources this year will reach nearly a quarter of a million.

A Possible Timber Supply.

The much-desired pinus insignis, the same which is always being exclaimed against by road engineers and aggrieved neighbours for shutting out sunlight, has some whole-hearted admirers among the members of the Forestry Commission. Amongst a few interesting exhibits which the Commission carries about is a wide board cut from a pinus insignis log, and it has surprised more than one witness. Grown under forest conditions, the tree shoots up a long, branchless barrel, so that when the timber is cut it

erally, emphasise the urgent need for more effective medical service amongst the Maoris, not only for the protection of the race, but in the interests of the health of the community. It is encouraging to find, therefore, that the Minister for Public Health is actively occupied with the reorganisation of this important work. Matters are somewhat complicated by previous arrangements, but Mr Rhodes hopes to straighten out things so that the money available for medical and nursing attendance on the Maoris will be more equitably distributed. He also regards it as necessary that this branch of the medical service should be correlated with that of the Hospital Boards, so that the latter might be better acquainted and act in co-operation. To put the matter on a substantial basis has necessitated reference to old-time treaties and acts from the Treaty of Waitangi onwards, and it is hoped that as a result of the investigations now being made by the Department many matters affecting the medical and nursing assistance to the Maoris which have been such vexed questions to many Hospital Boards would be cleared up. In the meantime twenty-four medical officers have been asked to continue attending the Maoris as heretofore, pending a