

the ground whereon we stand. Such dissension in the camp as was evidenced by the resolution of the Auckland Women's Liberal Association against the C. D. Acts will always prove a bar to progress. We, as women, need educating and enlightening as to the work to be done, and the best methods of performing that work.

THE C.D. ACT.—The decision of the Medical Congress to refer the question of the desirability of introducing or enforcing the C.D. Acts in these colonies to the next Congress for discussion cannot but be regarded as satisfactory from an abolitionist point of view. The evidence in favour of the Acts was evidently far from convincing. It is also exceedingly gratifying to note that the Presbyterian, Congregational, and Wesleyan Church Courts in N.Z. have each pronounced against the degrading laws. This being so, we have little fear that any attempt to enforce them would for one moment be tolerated.

THE MEDICAL CONGRESS ON THE USE OF ALCOHOL.—Space limit forbids more than a mere reference to the conclusion drawn from the above discussion by the *Lyttelton Times* in its issue of Feb. 12. That paper says that only one out of the 98 physicians took a view at all favourable to prohibition. We note that only 8 of the 98 are reported as taking part in the discussion; of these, Dr. Chapple is, of course, the staunch opponent of alcohol. Dr. Stenhouse said, "The subject of alcoholism was not one that he had given very much attention to" (His opinion is therefore valuable!) Dr. Mason's last word is: "Speaking from the physiological point of view, he thought there was no question that the teetotallers had the best end of the stick." Dr. Mickle thought healthy people did not require alcohol. (We are not aware that even prohibitionists propose to forbid alcohol a place on the druggists' shelves.) Dr. Symes thought that the use of such beer as was used in olden days (not "that supplied in the public-house of to-day,") would be better for the public health than the immoderate use of tea. Dr. Ogston would have strict moderation, and pointed out that in France, through the phylloxera ravages, wine was dear; Frenchmen had therefore taken to alcohol in some form or other; and, of course, drunkenness is on the increase. Dr. Springthorpe thought that when people were unhappy, by the use of one of these "stimulo-sedatives the individual got into paradise; it was a fool's paradise, of course." "He judged it better not to drink till after thirty." Does not the *Lyttelton Times* article need revision?

Just before we go to press, news comes of the defeat of Mr T. E. Taylor, the prohibitionist can-

didate in the Christchurch bye-election. Though disappointed, we are not disheartened, for "Right the day must win."

Gleanings.

DR. ANNIE McCALL (Director Clapham Maternity Hospital, London,) recommends "The Voice of Science on Temperance" as a useful handbook. Price 1s 6d; published by the National Temperance Publication Depot, 33, Paternoster Row, London.

THE fifteenth report of the Inspector of Inebriate Retreats (Eng.) contains the following:—"In the case of the worst habitual drinkers no harm, but the reverse, is done to the health by the sudden and complete disuse of all alcoholic drinks."

MILK v. ALCOHOL.—The following are the official returns showing the reduced consumption of alcoholic liquors in St. Thomas's Hospital (London):—Ale and Porter: 1876, £422 10s 7d; 1894, £235 1s 3d. Wine: 1876, £563 5s 6d; 1894, £70 15s 10d. Spirits, including methylated: 1876, £456 0s 3d; 1894, £266 10s 0d. Milk: 1876, £1195 18s 1d; 1894, £2066 14s 1d.

THE women of the United Kingdom, on the 15th October, showed their appreciation of Sir James Stansfield's efforts in the cause of Women and Moral Reform, by presenting him with a testimonial. The personal part of the testimonial consisted of a beautiful bowl mounted on an ebony pedestal.

THE remainder of the money subscribed is to be turned into a trust, the object of which shall be the appointment of an official to watch future legislation in regard to women's social and political position.

SIR J. STANSFIELD made his first great speech twenty-one years ago, in the Colston Hall, Bristol, on behalf of the repeal of the C.D. Acts.

RECOGNISED houses of vice have been abolished in Christiania.

COMPULSORY medical examination of women for purposes of vice was abolished in the Hague in June last.

A MISS HAMMOND carries on the business of an auctioneer in Birmingham. When but sixteen she persuaded her mother to take out an auctioneer's license for her, and now wields the hammer and enjoys the whole business.

HITHERTO in France a married woman has had no legal right to claim her own earnings. They are the property of her husband. A Bill similar to the English Married Women's Property Act is now before the French Chamber, and it is hoped will be carried.