

# The White Ribbon

FOR GOD AND HOME AND HUMANITY

VOL. 10.—No. 115.

CHRISTCHURCH, N.Z., FEB. 15, 1905.

2s 6d Per Annum Post Free.  
Single Copy, 3d.

## Land Tenure.

BY MRS S. SAUNDERS PAGE.

Slowly but surely the women of New Zealand have won a recognition of their right to take an active interest in many of the great public questions of to-day. Few of the most old-fashioned Conservatives now question the propriety of women participating in the struggle for Charitable Aid Reform, better care of State Children, and an abolition of the evils of the Drink Traffic.

But the question of Land Tenure is still too often considered quite beyond the limit of those public matters in which women may legitimately interest themselves. The reason of this is not very apparent. Home is admittedly woman's peculiar concern, and surely nothing more nearly affects the home than does the Land. It is

### the literal foundation

of it. Nothing can more nearly concern the mother than that the boys and girls she is rearing with such zealous care may be enabled to earn a healthy, wholesome and honest livelihood. And how can she secure their doing so except by taking care in the present that the land laws of her country are such as to ensure to every man, woman, and child a partnership in the land which is the ultimate source of all wealth?

Fifty or so years ago, many a woman willingly and gladly took her life in her hands and followed her husband into this then little known and comfortless corner of the earth, in order to secure to the children she here brought forth, in loneliness and peril, a means of livelihood denied to them by the land



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laws of her native land. We have still living amongst us some of these brave pioneer women, yet already there is in sight a time when their children's children must in their turn betake themselves from kith and kin to seek, in yet another land, the same privilege for their descendants. Nor can even this method eventually succeed. If

the present system continues, the time must come

when all the lands of the earth will be in the hands of a comparatively few monopolists.

That this is no fancied danger a study of the condition of things existing in our own New Zealand will soon convince us.

The total area of available land in the Colony is made up in the following manner:—

Total area sold ... ..	14,670,240 Acres
Granted and reserved ... ..	9,816,681 ..
On lease of permanent character ... ..	4,655,678 ..
	<hr/>
Total	29,142,599 Acres
Total area remaining for future disposal ... ..	9,541,450 Acres

Roughly speaking, there are 40,000,000 acres of land in the colony fit for agricultural and pastoral purposes. Of this area 30,000,000 acres (*three quarters*) has been already disposed of, and 10,000,000 acres (*one quarter*) remain for disposal.

The number of holders of areas over 10 acres in extent is about 45,000.

Assuming the remaining ten million acres of the Crown lands to be taken up in the same sized holdings as the thirty million acres that have already been disposed of, the whole of the available land will be held by 60,000 persons, or less than seven per cent of the present population. When the

population reaches five millions, which has been suggested as the early destiny of the colony, the proportion of land owners (assuming there to be no further sub-division) will be only a shade over 1 per cent. In other words 60,000 people will

#### hold the means of livelihood

of 4,940,000 in their hands.

It is true that this result is not likely to be reached in a year or in a decade, but women are particularly concerned in the welfare of posterity, and they should see to it now that their children and their children's children are not made dependent upon the bounty of a great monopoly.

The present land laws of New Zealand permit of *three* different tenures: viz.—

1. Freehold (purchase for cash).
2. Lease with a purchasing clause. Rental 5 per cent. upon value of land. Lease for 25 years with right to purchase at the original upset price at any time after the first ten years and within 25, or to convert into a lease in perpetuity.
3. Lease in perpetuity at a rental of 4 per cent. on the original capital value for 999 years.

The great present need seems to be an immediate stoppage of any further alienation of Crown lands, either by sale of the freehold, or by the grant of a 999 years' lease without revaluation. The present owners of land generally advocate the sale of the freehold on the ground that it is the best method of ensuring security of tenure. I do not for one minute wish to question their honesty of purpose. We have very much for which to thank the original freeholders of New Zealand, and I, for one, do not grudge them any benefit that has accrued to them; but human nature is still much as it was in the days of Christ, and the owners of any possessions of which there are not enough to go round, generally do approve of existing arrangements.

#### Security of tenure

is undoubtedly necessary to induce a man to interest himself to get the best possible return from his land, but we leaseholders think that a man holding direct from the Government land which he could neither mortgage nor sell to any one but that Government, would be infinitely *more* secure of his tenure than the owner who was at the mercy of speculators, money-lenders and land sharks generally.

Of course while it is possible to obtain the freehold, each of us feels that as the land is passing into the hands of a privileged few, we shall be safer to be one of the few and not be left in the great majority who can eventually obtain a foothold in the land of their birth only on such terms as the owners dictate. And to know what these terms may be we have only to study the history of the crofters in Scotland or of the small tenants in Ireland.

The land, as

#### the source of all wealth,

should be made available, directly or indirectly, to every member of the community. Those women whose husbands or brothers or sons are engaged in winning their living from the soil know that the task is often a toilsome one and that the result is often precarious. There can be no wish among women to make the task more toilsome or the result more precarious. But there must be a general desire to get the best returns from the soil by wise subdivision, by generous conditions and by intense cultivation. Great areas must not be held by large companies and wealthy individuals to the exclusion of men and women who are anxious to take them up in small holdings. The aggregation of vast estates must be stopped, either by the imposition of an effective land tax, or by the resumption of the land by the State. And when it is resumed it must not be let on tenure that will leave the community without any benefit from its working for a thousand years. The holders of the smaller areas must be encouraged by long leases on generous terms, but every 20 or 25 or 30 years there must be a revaluation which will give the community at least some share in the additional value it has helped to create. Then we shall have the land really serving its purpose by providing homes and occupation for the people, easily bearing a larger share of the burdens of the country, and surely removing some of the chief causes of crime and poverty.

The true view of our livelihood is to use it as a sphere for developing virtue. A narrow corner of life, when possessed by a supreme sense of duty, may be an opportunity for a larger and deeper achievement than would be likely in a spacious lot under the sunshine of smiling fortune.—*Hugh Black.*



*We rely on our local Unions to send us news for this column. We cannot evolve it out of our inner consciousness.]*

#### Christchurch

At the annual meeting held in December a letter was read from the Trades and Labour Council calling the attention of the Union to a meeting convened to urge that Boards of Appeal be appointed in connection with Asylums and Industrial schools. Miss Roberts and Mrs Wicks were appointed to attend the meeting. The Treasurer's report showed a substantial credit balance with which to carry on the year's work. The Secretary's report was read, also very encouraging reports from Ashburton and Willowby. Mrs Cole was appointed President, Mrs Wicks, Recording Secretary; Miss W. W. Smith, Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs Seed, Treasurer.

The first meeting for this year was held on January 25th. Mrs Field, Mrs Wallace and Miss Roberts were appointed to represent Christchurch at the Convention in March. A vote of sympathy with Mr Murphy, chairman of the A. & P. Association, on his recent illness, was passed. The sum of £10 was voted towards the Alliance expenses, also £5 towards the Children's Aid Society. It was reported that a cottage home had been established in Christchurch in connection with the Children's Aid Society. Regret was expressed that the petitions praying for Scientific Temperance Instruction in our schools had not been taken notice of during the Parliamentary session, and it was resolved to urge the members of our Unions to ask candidates for Parliament if they will see that the matter is brought forward, and also if they are in favour of the subject being taught in the schools.

#### Lower Hutt.

We were very pleased to welcome Miss Powell on Dec. 6th. Mrs Brooker was elected President, Miss Jenness re-elected Secretary, and Mrs Routly Treasurer. During Miss Powell's stay here she gave a very interesting lecture on Temperance. Just at present our attention is being taken up by the removal of a small hall we have purchased, but which was not in a position to be of much use. We have had it removed to a more suitable site and hope very soon to have it renovated, as we feel it will be better for our meetings than any church schoolroom. During the past year we decided to start a Cradle Roll in connection with our Union and also to put up a box for literature at our railway station.

#### Kaiapoi.

The anniversary meeting of this Union was held on Feb. 1st when there was a splendid attendance of members and friends. Mrs Blackwell presided and introduced Mrs Newton, who gave a very interesting account of her travels. Rev. H. Bellhouse also gave a short address, urging upon all workers the importance of prayer. The Secretary and Treasurer read their annual reports and Mrs Evans gave an encouraging report of the progress of the coffee rooms. Technical classes had been held in the rooms during last winter and we are hoping that they will be continued again through the next winter. Arrangements were made for the

Temperance convention to be held on Feb. 9th. Mrs Soulby and Mrs Murgatroyd were elected delegates to Convention. Two new members were added to the roll. A musical item and the serving of refreshments concluded the programme.

### Napier.

The annual meeting was held on Jan. 12. Mrs Oldham, acting President, in the chair. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read and adopted, both being of a satisfactory nature. It was decided to take up fresh work in the way of holding a monthly Wednesday afternoon meeting for young people. The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Mrs Oldham; Vice Presidents, Mesdames Miller, Sandilands and Wilkie; Secretary, Mrs Israel (re-elected); Treasurer, Mrs Saunders (re-elected); superintendent of literature, Mrs Mens; WHITE RIBBON agent, Mrs Freeman; Sabbath observance, Mrs Troy; superintendent of purity work, Mrs Oldham; superintendent of mothers' and home meetings, Mrs Wilkie. The Rev. F. Shiner delivered an address, and apologies for non-attendance were read from Dean Hovell and Rev. E. O. Blamires.

### Willowby.

Our first meeting for the New Year was held Jan. 5th. After the usual business Mrs Oldham's interesting and instructive paper on "Cold Water" was read and much appreciated. On the following Friday a social was held in the Winslow schoolroom to terminate the Band of Hope meetings, for the harvest season. These meetings are held monthly, under the auspices of our Union. The chair was taken by the President, Mrs J. Williams. A very interesting and instructive programme was submitted, including an address by Rev. Guy on Temperance. At the close a very enjoyable coffee supper was partaken of. Two young people signed the Temperance pledge.

### Greymouth.

The officers elected at our annual meeting were: Vice-Presidents, Mesdames Harris and Mason; Treasurer, Mrs Sweetman; Secretary, Mrs Hansen. The election of President was deferred owing to the regretted absence, through ill-health, of the present President, Mrs Gaskin. The delegates appointed to attend Convention were Mesdames Hansen and Sweetman. Mr Nichols gave a much appreciated address.

### Dunedin.

The opening meeting for the year was a special one and was held in the large hall of the Y.W.C.A. on Feb. 7th. Miss Lucy Broad, of the B.W.T.A., gave a graphic description of W.C.T.U. work in South Africa. At the close of the meeting the President extended a cordial welcome to Mrs Blair, of Tasmania, and Miss Moody Bell.

[A fuller account of Miss Broad's address appears elsewhere in our columns.—Ed.]

### Petone.

Our annual meeting was held in December, when the following officers were elected:—President, Mrs Jackson; Acting President, Mrs Rouse; Secretary, Mrs Mc Ewen; Assistant Secretary, Mrs Corner; WHITE RIBBON agent, Mrs Austin; Treasurer, Mrs Howe; Correspondent, Mrs Battersley. The Secretary

read a very satisfactory report of the year's work, after which we had an address from Miss Powell on the origin of our Union. Several new members have joined our Union as the result of hearing Miss Powell.

### Wellington.

Our Union held its first meeting for this year on Feb. 2nd, Mrs Chapple, our new President, presiding. After the usual routine business superintendents of departments were elected. Mrs Chapple and Miss Kelly were appointed delegates to represent us at Wanganui. Mrs Boxall gave a short account of the work in the Girls' Association rooms and urged the necessity of the subject of "Purity" being brought more before the young people. It was decided to hold drawing-room meetings fortnightly.

### Invercargill.

There was a good attendance at our first meeting for the New Year, held on Feb. 7th. The railway station supply of literature was arranged for, one member undertaking to attend to it for some months ahead. A committee was formed to assist the United Temperance Reform Council to arrange for a social for all temperance workers. Also a committee of four members to confer with the U.T.R. Council re welcome to Father Hays, who is expected here in April. It is probable that two of our members may be able to attend Convention. A talk about the desecration of the Sabbath followed and it was deemed advisable to ask Convention to approach the Minister of Defence upon the way Sabbath is kept in volunteer encampments. This being "pay" day a number of subscriptions were received and one new member was initiated.

### Masterton.

At the meeting held on Feb. 7th, the Secretary's report was read, showing that good work had been done during the year. The Treasurer's report was equally satisfactory. The sum of £5 has been sent to the fund for the Newtown appeal case. Officers for the year were elected as follows:—President, Mrs Burton; Vice-Presidents, Mesdames Warner and Murray; Treasurer, Mrs Morrison; Secretary, Mrs L. Devonport; WHITE RIBBON agent, Mrs Rigg. The President was appointed delegate to the Convention. Three new members were added to the roll.

### Levin.

At our first meeting after the recess Mrs Finlayson gave an interesting account of a visit paid by Mrs Ostler and herself to the Maori pah. The Maoris had listened attentively and were evidently interested in the pictures and literature received, but many more such visits would be required, with perhaps some practical help in promoting that which is "next to godliness" before they could hope to see permanent results. The Band of Hope was reported as still progressing satisfactorily. It was resolved to show our interest in the coming school committee election by attending the meeting, and in the event of no woman accepting nomination we could record our votes for good men. It was also decided to endeavour to co-operate with the other workers in the district in preparation for a "No-license" campaign in the electorate. In order to obtain a "fighting fund" it was resolved to hold a garden party, Mrs Ostler having kindly offered the use of her grounds.

## OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAR SISTERS,—

While thanking the large number of Secretaries who have sent in their returns with commendable promptitude, I must remind the following Unions that, up to date, none have been received from them:—Devonport, Waihi, Gisborne, New Plymouth, Stratford, Midhurst, Waitara, Okaiawa, Rongotea, Sanson Woodville, Christchurch, Rangiora, Brunner, Balclutha, South Dunedin, Bluff, Waianiwa, and Otautau. Waikari and Tapanui have omitted to state membership. May I ask the above to send on their returns *by the next mail* after reading this, as I shall be starting for the Convention early in March, and my report must be compiled long before that. I am deep in election work and have no time to write direct to each branch. I shall be glad to receive reports of educational meetings also.

Once more let me urge that every White-Ribboner, who can possibly do so, should attend the Convention, that each branch should send a delegate, and that in all cases where that is impossible, the Recording Secretary should be applied to for a proxy, instructions as to voting for election of N.Z. officers being enclosed. Upon production of an authorization from the local president or secretary, a reduction of 10% upon the steamer fares may be obtained.

Will those White-Ribboners, unable to attend the Convention, remember it constantly at the Throne of Grace, asking that—in this year of special importance to the grand cause so dear to our hearts—we may be guided aright in our plans for the future.

Yours for God, and Home, and Humanity,

MARY S. POWELL,

N.Z. Corresponding Secretary.

### An Open Letter to the Unions.

#### The Treasury.

As a prelude to my financial statement for the year 1904-5, I would like to thank and commend all our local Unions who have so bravely assisted the New Zealand Union in its efforts to broaden Temperance Work. The organising system should have commended itself to all earnest workers

in the cause; and to have assisted in this work, counted a privilege.

With but few exceptions, the Unions have sympathised in the movement, and I am proud to add to these comments the names of those who have *paid their full levy*. In fixing this levy, much thought was given to the *position* and *capabilities* of each Union, as well as to the *large* or *small* membership—as, for instance, in several cases, though the membership is small, from its position and locality, a fair levy was fixed. The large Unions, of course, were assessed the highest.

This question of organising becomes of greater importance still when we consider that the election is so near; and those who have been inclined to murmur at the additional strain upon their funds, must bear in mind that no successful work, worthy of a name, is ever accomplished without extra effort. The total amount fixed was just sufficient to cover one year's expenses. Looking back, we shall be pleased to have made such an effort in the interests of our Christian work, especially when its results have proved satisfactory. Yours sincerely,

E. HILL,

General Treasurer for N.Z. W.C.T.U.

Unions who have completed the payment of levy to organising fund for 1904: Christchurch, Napier, Rangiora, Nelson, Blenheim, Onehunga, Feilding, Rongotea, Masterton, Marton, Petone, Colyton, Hamilton, Ormondville, Tairiki, Bluff, Waianiwa.

#### A Recommendation to Convention.

The Secretary of the Napier Union has forwarded for publication the following resolution, which was submitted to a meeting of the Napier Union as a recommendation to the annual Convention:—

“Feeling that an alteration in the mode of appointing the officers of the New Zealand and local Unions would be for the general increase in interest, and the advancement of the W.C.T.U. throughout the Colony, this Union desires to recommend that the annual Convention thoroughly consider the question of the appointment of W.C.T.U. Officers, and begs leave to make the following suggestions:—(1.) That no N.Z. officer retain her position for a longer period than five consecutive years, and that she be not eligible for

re-election for two years from the date of such retirement. (2.) That no officer of a local Union retain her position for a longer period than three years, and that she be not eligible for re-election for two years from the date of such retirement. (3.) That the determination of the date of such retirements be left to the Convention, to prevent all the positions being vacated at one time.”

#### Canterbury Women's Institute.

The annual meeting of the Canterbury Women's Institute was held on February 10th. The President, Mrs Wells, gave an able address in which she specially urged the need of women on local bodies. Several matters in connection with the meeting of the National Council, to be held in Christchurch in May, were discussed. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs Wells; Vice Presidents, Mesdames Hookham, J. T. Smith, Williamson and Williams; Secretary, Mrs Ross; Treasurer, Mrs Ensom.

#### Christchurch Physical Culture Society.

Under the auspices of the above society, Dr. Jeffreys delivered on Feb. 3 a lecture on “Longevity.” During the course of a most interesting lecture, the doctor stated that the importance of physical exercises in giving not only due development to the body, but also vigour and strength, could not be over-rated. It was in that direction that the physical culture movement of the day was likely to render the greatest service to the health and longevity of the present generation, and of those to come. Alcohol was an important factor in the shortening of life. Taken in any quantity, it tended to lessen muscular power, muscular action, and nervous sensibility. There was no part in its action in which it could be regarded as a true food. Speaking of diet, the lecturer said there was no doubt that the majority of people consumed too much animal food. A green old age was the treasure of the man who had lived near to nature.

On Feb. 8th, Dr. Hammersley delivered the second of the series of lectures to women, the subject being “The Periodicity of Woman's Health.” The lecturer said that the subject was

a very important one from a social as well as a physiological point of view. Now that women had entered so largely into the commercial world, it was imperative that, as far as possible, their health should be kept up to the normal standard. There was no necessity for the incapacitating of women from their ordinary occupations so frequently as occurred in modern life, and it was largely, if not solely, the result of wrong living. These disturbances were unnatural, and did not occur among savage races. Fresh air, cleanliness, proper rest and exercise, plain food, and common sense clothing, were the chief factors for the attainment of a healthy and happy life, and for the bearing of healthy and happy children.

#### “Prove All Things.”

In these days of many books and more periodicals, it is not seldom desirable to pause, asking oneself the question which Philip of old was inspired to put to the officer of Queen Candace as he overtook him reading in his chariot: “Understandest thou what thou readest?” And it is more than desirable, it is absolutely necessary—amid all the babel of tongues—as St. Paul admonishes, to “Prove all things.” The November number of the *Nineteenth Century and After* contains an article, “The Check to Woman's Suffrage,” by Mr Frank Foxcroft, which either for sheer audacity or for sheer ignorance of facts it would be hard to beat. Mrs Wolstenholme Elmy, Mrs R. F. Swiney, and others, have brought a cloud of witnesses to the English press towards the extinction of Mr Foxcroft's views; views, it may be, which still lurk in the hidden corners of our own Colony, and which cannot be too strenuously disproved. As Mrs Swiney says, “We have only to demolish the same old array of ‘facts,’ no new arguments are advanced, but all along the line the ‘Antis’ give themselves away with a fatuous inconsequence, which speaks little for their veracity or their logic. As the question of Woman Suffrage in this country (England) is developing from the academic stage to the practical, it need not surprise a student of human nature to find many bogus figure-heads put up to terrify the nervous male elector, and to bias the undecided legislator as to the expediency, apart from justice, of making any innovation in the existing order of this best of all possible constitutional Governments. We, therefore, find such

organs of the press as the *Nineteenth Century and After*, and others of like ilk, that have always systematically sneered at and discountenanced any reform in the status of women, raking up from every quarter so-called evidence against the desirability of Englishmen, at last, in this twentieth century of Christian civilisation, giving back to their fellow sister-citizens an ancient right, unjustly

“taken from them in 1832.”

Mrs Swiney then takes Mr Foxcroft's “arguments” *seriatim* and reduces them to powder. She does not find it hard to show that these anti-suffrage women of America are the foolish, undeveloped society dolls, caught by masculine claptrap, and backed by men, who “have ever told women that it is best for them to hold no property, for the mother to have no claim to her child, for the wife to be the slave of the husband, for women to remain within the sphere ordained by man for her. . . . These are the true anti-suffragists; the powers of evil with which the supporters of the right have to contend. In the equal suffrage states reforms that take away from most of them the means of living have been carried by the woman vote: such as the abolition of saloons and houses of ill-fame, the iniquities of child labour, the unfair discrimination between the wage of men and women, the neglect of the child criminal, the insane and the epileptic, the extravagance and waste of municipal expenditure, the bribery and corruption of official elections. All these are so many

### Nails in the Coffin

of the powers that have been in the ascendancy throughout America, and it is not to be wondered at that the supporters of these maleficent conditions should move heaven and earth to discredit the woman movement, and delay the day of woman's political emancipation. Again, Mrs Elmer Wigon, chairman of the Woman's Republican Club, in Colorado, told an interviewer that “our strong opponents are the machine politicians, who cannot manipulate the woman's vote as they expected to do; foreigners, who look upon women as inferiors; and, above all, the liquor-dealers. Everywhere they are the most active of our enemies, because they have the money with which to buy the legislatures. This they did in California, and the State of Washington.”

So much for the value of Mr Fox-

croft's article in the *Nineteenth Century and After*.

Let us enquire for one moment if all this has any bearing on the position of

### Our Own New Zealand Selves.

We do not hold the suffrage on the same terms as do men. These emancipated American women do, and that is what is now promised our English sisters. We have done enough to earn the hatred, or, at least, the merciless opposition of just those classes of men of whom we have been reading in America, but we fight with a bladeless weapon, and our efforts will be all in vain if we consent to carry on the childish *fiasco*.

The moral I would point out then is, let us be firm in our determination to attain equal suffrage with men. Then will it follow, as day follows night, that we shall be able to do for our dear little colonial home what the women of at least four American States have been able to do for theirs. We do not say that the emancipation of women will bring the millenium, but it will help us far on in the path of betterment. Another thing, women are NOT doing all they might in the matter of embracing opportunities of public usefulness now open to them. Let this year see a much larger number of women presenting themselves for election to our school boards and committees, even to our City and County Councils, our Licensing Committees and Charitable Aid Boards. It is those who have been “faithful in a very little” who shall have “authority over ten cities.”

M. H. S.

### Britain and the Opium Trade.

The little monthly, *Britain's Opium Harvest*, announces the publication shortly of “A Handbook by Joshua Rowntree, giving a detailed history of Britain's Responsibility for the Opium Trade with China.” It is said that Mr Rowntree is sparing no pains in the preparation of the book, which will therefore be of great use to students of the subject.

The B.W.T.A. continues the work of the anti-opium department, and the superintendent, in her annual report, urges that each branch shall be asked to arrange for at least one meeting on the subject during the year.



### Earth Song.

Mine and yours ;  
Mine, not yours.  
Earth endures ;  
Stars abide—  
Shine down in the old sea ;  
Old are the shores ;  
But where are old men ?  
I who have seen much,  
Such have I never seen.

The lawyer's deed  
Ran sure,  
In tail,  
To them, and to their heirs  
Who shall succeed,  
Without fail,  
For evermore.

Here is the land,  
Shaggy with wood,  
With its old valley,  
Mound and flood.  
But the heritors ?  
Fled like the flood's foam,—  
The lawyer and the laws,  
And the kingdom,  
Clean swept herefrom.

They called me theirs,  
Who so controlled me ;  
Yet everyone  
Wished to stay, and is gone.  
How am I theirs,  
If they cannot hold me,  
But I hold them ?

When I heard the earth-song,  
I was no longer brave ;  
My avarice cooled  
Like lust in the chill of the grave.

—Emerson.

### There is no Death.

There is no death ! The stars go down  
To rise upon some fairer shore ;  
And bright in heaven's jewelled crown  
They shine for evermore.

There is no death ! The dust we tread  
Shall change beneath the summer showers  
To golden grain, or mellow fruit,  
Or rainbow tinted flowers.

There is no death ! An angel form  
Walks o'er the earth with silent tread ;  
He bears our best beloved away,  
And then we call them dead.

Ah ! ever near us, though unseen,  
The dear immortal spirits tread.  
For all the boundless universe  
Is life ! there is no death !

—Sir E. Bulwer-Lytton.

So take joy home  
And make a place in thy great heart for her,  
And give her time to grow and cherish her.  
Then will she come and oft will sing to thee,  
When thou art working in the furrows; ay,  
Or weeding in the sacred hours of dawn.  
It is a comely fashion to be glad—  
Joy is the grace we say to God.

—Jean Ingelow.

This is the gospel of labour—

Ring it ye bells of the kirk!  
The Lord of Love came down from above  
To live with the men who work.  
This is the rose He planted,  
Here in the thorn cursed soil;  
Heaven is blessed with perfect rest  
But the blessing of earth is toil!

—Henry Van Dyke.

### The B.W.T.A. and the New Licensing Act.

The B.W.T.A. has passed a resolution expressing its determination to use its utmost endeavour to obtain a reversal of the Act by Parliament. They believe that this end can be achieved by legislation which should, amongst other alterations of the Licensing Act, include the following:—

(a) A short time limit, after which no license should have any claim to compensation.

(b) The imposition of such taxation of licenses as will prevent their monopoly value from accruing any longer to the trade.

(c) The immediate enactment of local veto.

The Act, it is declared, was introduced by the Government in subservience of the threatening demands of the liquor trade and was forced through Parliament by the closure in the face of an unmistakable and impressive national protest. An Act thus passed without the consent of the people, it is maintained, cannot be considered to have binding effect or moral sanction.

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### THE WHITE RIBBON.

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Box 114, Christchurch.

### The White Ribbon:

FOR GOD AND HOME AND HUMANITY

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1905.

### Land Tenure.

Among the many questions meriting the serious consideration of New Zealand women, that concerning land tenure is not of least importance. And by way of bringing it before the readers of the WHITE RIBBON, the Editor has asked Mrs S. Saunders Page to give her views on the subject. As is well known to many, Mrs Page is the daughter of New Zealand's oldest statesman, Mr Alfred Saunders, and may, therefore, through this relationship alone, be expected to have a better grasp of all that is involved in such a question than would be possible to many women.

We are fully aware that as yet, in the eyes of the majority of women, the problem of land tenure does not present the aspect of a question of ethics. A little reflection, however, will, we think, serve to convince that anything involving the matter of the livelihood of human beings ought not lightly to be passed over. Nor must we lose sight of the fact that present day dwellers in New Zealand are laying the foundations of a nation, and that they have the privilege of seeing that these foundations are based on the principles of equity and justice.

Bitter experience has proved that the land laws of Great Britain and Ireland do not tend to the moral or material well-being of either the classes or the masses. The land laws have not made it easy to do right and hard to do wrong. They have encouraged the worship of self, of pleasure, of luxury, of mammon, among the classes. They have, with the masses, helped to drag manhood and womanhood into such dire depths of poverty and destitution, of physical degradation and weakness that none but the veriest saint could withstand a corresponding sinking into moral mire. With the stories of those ousted from cot and field to make room—not for human beings, but—for the following of a more than questionable sport, we are all familiar, and our hearts burn within us as we think of the wrong.

Knowing, then, these things, is it not a manifest duty to see, as far as in us lies, that the land laws of this new country shall be such as to make impossible a repetition of similar iniquities here.

### Our Penal System.

The recent robbery - under - arms case in Christchurch affords another striking illustration of the—shall we not say?—barbarity of our present penal system. From bad to worse is the record since reaching man's estate of the principal in the case. Morally so sick that an outbreak of crime is the result, the man is shut up for a time, but afforded no special remedial treatment. Then, although giving no evidence of improvement in health, he is let loose to infect and injure society, and further destroy his own moral fibre. And this strange practice is repeated again and again, with the very natural result that the disease progresses, and the diseased one becomes a still greater source of

danger to society, and more hopeless of cure himself. Why do we not, as a rational community, insist on the indeterminate sentence, and see to it that the treatment meted out shall be curative, and not soul-destroying in its nature?

### Adjustment.

In nothing, perchance, is wisdom more fully evidenced than in a readiness to adjust methods of work to changed or changing conditions of life—nay, is not adaptability to surroundings in large measure a sign of life itself? And the Napier Union is, we think, manifesting both its vitality and its wisdom in arranging to hold monthly afternoon meetings for young women.

One of the glories of the W.C.T.U. has been its large membership of women of mature years and ripe judgment who have, out of their garner of experience, freely yielded their best in the interests of God and home and humanity. But these must sooner or later pass from visible service, and we have of late sometimes wondered whether there were others preparing or being prepared to take their place.

Time was when in our ordinary Union meetings was to be seen a fair sprinkling of girls and quite young women, some of whom held the less responsible offices, and all of whom were brought into touch with the general work. But within the last ten or fifteen years conditions of life have so altered that few girls of earnestness and purpose now have leisure to attend ordinary afternoon meetings. Nearly all are engaged in work or preparation for work outside the home. The only way, therefore, of interesting them and enlisting their sympathy, is either by evening meetings (which in many places would not succeed), or by taking one of the holiday afternoons of the week. Many of our girls would, doubtless, be perfectly wil-

ling to give up one holiday afternoon in each month to attend a bright, interesting and instructive meeting. Gaining the ear of such would not only mean added No License votes at the licensing poll but a more intelligent and prepared wifehood and motherhood in the coming years. We are hopeful that many of our unions will see the advisability of starting work in this direction.

### Date of Convention.

We have received word from the President of the Wanganui W.C.T.U. that March 15th has been decided upon as the date for the opening of Convention.

### Our Illustration.

As "Our Illustration" this month we give the portrait of Miss Dorothea Beale, LL.D., who for over forty-six years has occupied the position of Principal of the Ladies' College, Cheltenham (Eng.), and who, it may be mentioned, is an Hon. Freeman of the Borough of Cheltenham. When Miss Beale was appointed to the College in 1858 there were 69 pupils; now they number 1,000. Miss Beale's literary work includes a "Text-book of History," "Literary Studies," and many smaller books on educational subjects. An account of the interesting ceremony connected with the presentation of Miss Beale's portrait as a jubilee gift to the College appears elsewhere in our columns.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A BLACK LIST.—While a large number of our subscribers pay their subscriptions promptly and regularly, there is a considerable proportion whom we have had to place on our "Black List." Accounts are sent with a special intimation that "an early settlement will oblige," but without effect. Such persons apparently imagine that newspapers are "other-worldly," that in connection with the production of such no bills are incurred. At the risk of a shock to the nerves we must disenchant, and baldly state that every half-a-crown owing is needed—and quickly.

WORDS OF CHEER.—We notice that a Wairarapa paper says it has lost "that tired feeling" since it received a basket of trout and a bucket of potatoes from two of its admirers. The editor of THE WHITE RIBBON does not eat trout, and is not particularly in need of potatoes; but she does find that the kindly words of appreciation of effort sent by friends from time to time go a long way towards removing "that tired feeling."

"TO THE HELP OF THE LORD."—The No-License campaign for this year promises well. In addition to our own faithful colonial workers, reinforcements are expected in the persons of Mrs Harrison Lee, Rev. Father Hays, and Rev. L. M. Isitt.

EFFECT OF PROHIBITION.—The *Ashburton Guardian* has recently published a return giving the business at the Ashburton Magistrate's Court during the years 1902 and 1904. The figures show a distinct diminution of crime since the closing of the bars.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.—Miss Ina Dugelby, of Napier, headed the list for the whole colony of those who passed the Junior Civil Service Examination.

A JUVENILE COURT.—The Stipendiary Magistrate at Christchurch has practically established a children's court by determining to hear cases in which children are concerned apart from other Court business, and in the presence only of those immediately concerned, the police, and the press representatives.

THE TEACHING PROFESSION.—In his address before the University Senate, the Chancellor (Sir Robert Stout) said, "If we have able teachers from our primary schools right up to our University Colleges, men and women who can teach and who can lead their students, the country will become great, but without such our nation will be doomed to mediocrity. No profession has so high a function as the teaching profession. . . A teacher must be revered because of his importance and of his mission in our social life." Urging that education should be made a University subject in all the colleges, the Chancellor remarked, "It ought to be recognised that the training of teachers is as important as the training of men for any other profession."

ANTI-NARCOTICS.—The W.C.T.U. of the United States has set apart the first two weeks in this month for a special crusade against the drug habit. Every local union in the States is asked to hold at least one public meeting in the interests of the crusade.

LIABILITY OF DRINK SELLERS.—A Kansas woman has obtained a verdict for 5,000 dollars against a brewing company. The plaintiff alleged that the sale of beer by the brewery caused her husband to commit murder, for which he is now serving a life term in a penitentiary.

DRUGS AND LOCAL OPTION LAWS.—According to a decision of the Supreme Court of Georgia, U.S.A., druggists must not violate the local option laws of the State by selling medicine that will produce intoxication. When selling such medicine in violation of the local option statute the druggist is liable to prosecution.

EDUCATION TELLS.—It is announced, says the *Union Signal*, that the Cincinnati Brewing Co. will discontinue its agencies at Marietta, Ohio, because the business in that town has ceased to be profitable. The fact that Marietta has the largest W.C.T.U. in the state (the second largest we believe in the country), and that it makes a specialty of scientific temperance instruction and non-alcoholic medication, may have a direct bearing upon the decision noted. Education tells upon the habits of a community.

WHITE RIBBONERS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.—About 100 U. S. A. White Ribboners, returning from the National Convention at Philadelphia, were received by President Roosevelt at the White House.

WOMEN IN THE CHURCHES.—A noteworthy feature in the remarkable religious revival now proceeding in Wales, is the part taken by women. Not only are they sharing largely and effectively in the speaking and singing, but quite young women still in their teens are found "controlling with a steady hand great and excited meetings." One writer says, "I found in the minds of some of the oldest and most level headed of Welsh ministers, the conviction that woman is destined to play a much larger share in the future science of the Church."

### Miss Lucy Broad.

It will be remembered that in our December issue mention was made of the proposed visit to New Zealand of Miss Lucy Broad. Particulars were also given as to the nature of the services Miss Broad was prepared to render to both Unions and Churches, and of the conditions on which her help might be secured. On 7th inst., Miss Broad addressed the Dunedin W.C.T. Union; of that address and the speaker, a Dunedin correspondent writes as follows:—

"A very stirring and deeply interesting address was given by Miss Lucy Broad, representative from the British Women's Temperance Association, London. There was a good attendance, and the audience listened with rapt attention to the eloquent and detailed account of the work done by the W.C.T.U., in Durban, South Africa, where Miss Broad was president for two years. She touched upon the varied departments of service, viz., Temperance, Flower Missions, Prison Work, Literature, and the Tea Tent (with light refreshments for the people attending the country markets), and also gave a graphic account of the much needed 'Home for girls,' and the special difficulties of starting it just as the Boer war was breaking out. A small cottage was first taken, then a Corporation grant of £70 was secured, and subscriptions came in, so that the Institute developed in ten months into a building of 14 rooms. Eventually, the W.C.T.U. and Y.W.C.A. committees were amalgamated, and the two bodies, equally represented, worked the 'Homestead,' as it was designated, carrying it on to the present. I would recommend every Union to secure Miss Broad, who is a genial and impressive lecturer and speaker, very earnestly devoted to the principles of our work. She can adapt herself to a small meeting, but is capable of effective lectures in a large hall, and can well hold a mixed audience."

Letters for Miss Broad may be addressed

c/o MISS CHRISTIE,  
Y.W.C.A.,  
Christchurch.

A man may drink in such a way as never to feel consciously excited or embarrassed, yet ruin his health and cut short his days more speedily and surely than the man that is dead drunk every Saturday night.—*Dr. Greenfield.*



### Father Hays.

Temperance people throughout the Colony are looking forward with intense interest and hopefulness to the visit of Rev Father Hays. This valiant champion of the cause is expected to reach New Zealand in April, and the Invercargill W.C.T.U. is co-operating with the Temperance Reform Council of that town in arranging a welcome meeting. One who heard Father Hays at the magnificent meeting in the Melbourne Town Hall, and also at St. Patrick's Cathedral, describes him as "a man under middle height, spare in form, and with the look of an ascetic." As a speaker he is said to be cool and collected, and his language is choice. "My first thought," says a writer in the *Alliance Record*, "was, He is a good man, good in the sense that the world is his parish, and that men and women have need of salvation." At the Town Hall meeting, Mrs Harrison Lee voiced the welcome of the allied Temperance bodies.

### Portrait of Miss Beale.

#### JUBILEE GIFT TO CHELTENHAM LADIES' COLLEGE (ENGLAND).

On the 8th of Nov. last, the Princess Hall, Cheltenham, witnessed one of the most brilliant gatherings which have taken place within its walls, to assist in the presentation of a jubilee gift to the College. The gift took the form of the portrait representing Miss Beale in her robes, as a Doctor of Law of Edinburgh University, at her study table, by Mr J. J. Shannon, A.R.A., which was hung in the 1903 Academy. As a memento of the occasion for Miss Beale's personal acceptance, a book containing the subscribers' names (only those having associations with the College) had been prepared; it was designed and executed by Miss Esther Swainson, the illuminated lettering being by Miss Ina Rogers. Mrs Johnson, senior member of the portrait committee, took the chair, and spoke of the grand work accomplished by Miss Beale during the last 46 years, of which, as visible testimony, had arisen their magnificent hall and adjoining buildings, as well as that still nobler testimony which lives in the work that is being done by many old pupils who owe so much to her patience, energy and love.

The Duchess of Bedford, called on

to unveil the portrait, speaking in a strong clear voice, which was well heard in every part of the hall, said:— During the time that I was a pupil at the Cheltenham Ladies' College, I learned the lesson which was enjoined upon me, that "Little girls should be seen and not heard." I do not dispute the value of that maxim, but it is not the best preparation for public speaking. (Laughter.) I therefore rise to-day with mixed feelings of pride and trepidation: of pride, because we must all of us feel proud of being connected with the pioneer institution of a movement which has already profoundly influenced our national life; of trepidation, because although it is many years since I passed more than a lustrum under the rule and guidance of Miss Beale, I still feel that I am in the presence of the same authority who taught me the value of silence and with whom, in past days, it would have been ill to enter into oratorical contests. (Laughter.) To-day we celebrate the jubilee of our College which owes most of its success to Miss Beale's individuality and strenuous endeavour. Future historians of female education in Great Britain will associate its victories and steady progress with the name of the benevolent despot who created this great institution to which we owe so much. (Applause.) It has long been the wish of past and present pupils and others that the College should be adorned by a portrait of our Lady Principal, but a natural reluctance in one so energetic to sit still and have her portrait painted—(laughter)—has postponed to this the jubilee year of our College the realisation of our wish. For the first time, probably, in the experience of many of us, pressure was brought to bear upon Miss Beale, and she was induced to go on our way and not her own—(laughter and applause)—with the result that I am here to-day to unveil her portrait and to present it to the College. Her Grace then removed the covering from the portrait—an act which was the signal for renewed applause.

Dr. Magrath (chairman of College Council) accepted on its behalf, and returned thanks "for the precious gift which is to-day made to the College."

The Duchess of Bedford then, at the president's request, presented Miss Beale with the album of names of subscribers, eliciting renewed manifestation of cordial feeling by reading the inscription contained within it, and which runs as follows:—

TO DOROTHEA BEALE, LL.D.

We, the subscribers to the portrait of yourself, presented to the College on the occasion of its jubilee, beg your acceptance of this little Book as a token of our love and reverence for you, and a lasting Memorial of our gratitude for all you have done for us, and for the cause of women everywhere. We hope that the Book may be a pleasure to you, and that the Portrait may help to carry down to future generations the memory of one whose children rise up and call her blessed in every part of the world.

Miss Beale, in reply, enlarged upon the old, old theme, that there is nothing like Love for bringing out the best energies.

The Rector proposed a vote of thanks to Mrs Johnson. After her reply, the National Anthem was played, and the company adjourned to the library, where the portrait was immediately hung, and tea served.—M.H.S.

### In Memoriam.

#### Miss Zona Vallance.

To many, even in New Zealand, the tidings of the passing of Zona Vallance will bring a sense of personal loss. She lived and died a true-hearted woman, and one of England's hardest workers. She leaves her money (with life interest to her sister) to the cause of Woman's Suffrage. *Ethics*, a London paper to which she was a constant contributor, speaking of the love of truth, passionate devotion to justice, zeal for the upbuilding of a nobler humanity, which animated her every act, word, and thought, continues: "In spite of broken health, too sadly explained by the malady of which she died, she worked on strenuously and bravely for the truth as she saw it, and ever strove to see it, more and more clearly. She could not rest in illusions and shams; and in a world such as this, the earnest lover of truth has much to suffer, and the worker for human justice even more. And she was both . . . her ardent zeal for the woman's cause was not the result merely of her deep pity for the misery and suffering caused to womanhood in this and other lands by man's gross injustice, but far more the outward evidence of her deep conviction that only by the discipline of justice between the sexes could humanity rise to justice in social and international relations; that, to borrow the wise words of John

Stuart Mill, 'the moral regeneration of mankind will only really commence when the most fundamental of the social relations is placed under the rule of equal justice;' and, because she saw so clearly the true path of progress, she never faltered in her faith of a nobler future for humanity. In the fulness of her still ripening powers she passed from us; but her teachings still live, and will do their work in many human hearts and lives. To those who had the privilege of her deep, tender and faithful friendship, she abides an ever blessed memory, an inspiration, a self-fulfilling prophecy." God grant us more such!—M.H.S.

### Concerning Women.

The Bank of France began employing women in the year 1852—four girls being then taken on. To-day, three hundred women are employed in the bank, of whom three are among the principal cashiers.

Mrs Catherine Breshkovskaya, a Russian lady of noble birth, has been travelling in the United States, and other countries, to enlist interest and help for the Russian people in their struggle for freedom. She was (says the "Boston Woman's Journal") sent to Siberia merely for trying to teach and elevate the peasants. Twenty-five years were spent in prison and in exile, then Mrs Breshkovskaya managed to return to Russia, and at once resumed work. The Government is said to have spent nearly a million in its efforts to arrest her, but she is so beloved by the peasants that though known to thousands, not one would betray her. Mrs Breshkovskaya intends to return to Russia shortly.

Miss Gwendolyn S. Hamilton, an English girl, twenty-four years old, has been sent to Jamaica by Sir Alfred Jones, head of the New British Cotton Growing Association, to report on the possibilities for cotton growing in the West Indies.

Miss Jane Addams gave the address before the graduates at the fifty-third convocation of the University of Chicago, on Dec. 20th last—the first time a woman had been invited to give the Convocation address.

Miss Louise Portlon is the first woman to receive the degree of Doctor of Arts from the University of Paris.

Chicago has about 125 women principals of public schools (the Chicago schools are co-educational) and all receive the same salary as the men principals. The first appointment was due to a member of the Education Board, a Mr. Brennan. A male principal died after a long illness, during which the first assistant had ably filled his place. Mr Brennan urged her appointment to the principalship. After a hard fight the Board consented but offered a lower salary than the late principal had received. The lady refused the position save for the same pay. She got it and thus established the precedent.

The Countess of Limerick will start a concert tour of the United States this month. The receipts will go to establish a College of Music at Dublin.

Miss Estelle Reel, for her work in superintending the Indian schools of the United States, receives 3,000 dollars a year and her travelling expenses. Most of her time is spent in going from school to school, which are often hundreds of miles apart. Much of her travelling is done on horseback. Her work is progressive, and the schools have made great advance under her rule.

Miss Jane Morgan, of Philadelphia, has passed an examination before the United States steamship inspectors and received a license as a master mariner. Miss Morgan will command her father's steam yacht.

### The Voice of Science.

Alcohol vitiates the blood, inflames the stomach, overtaxes the heart, destroys the kidneys, hardens the liver and softens the brain.

—Norman Kerr, M.D.

Alcohol is a poison. It kills in large doses, and half kills in smaller ones. It produces insanity, delirium, fits. It poisons the blood and wastes the man.—Professor Jas. Miller, M.D.

An experience of more than twenty years—sometimes under exceptionally trying circumstances—has proved to me that the daily use of alcohol, even in small quantities, is prejudicial in cold climates.—Dr. Rae, of Arctic Expedition.

How I wish that the truth—that alcohol is not a food, not a sustainer

of living energies, and that all habit-producing drugs and drinks subvert the integrity of the human nervous system—could be engraved upon the hearts and lives of every man, woman and child in our land.

—Cordelia A. Greene, M.D.

The beer drinker may be the picture of health, but in reality he is most incapable of resisting disease. A slight injury, severe cold, or shock to the body or mind will commonly promote acute disease ending fatally. Compared with inebriates who use different forms of alcohol, he is more generally diseased.—*Scientific American*.

Anxiety has no place in the life of one of God's children. Christ's serenity was one of the most unmistakable signs of His filial trust. He was tired and hungry and thirsty and in pain; but we can not imagine Him anxious or fretful. His mind was kept in perfect peace because it was stayed on God. The life lived by the faith of the Son of God will find His word kept: "My peace give I unto you."



### THE HOME.

#### An Open Air Gospel.

BY LOUISE C. PURINGTON, M.D.

(Abridged.)

"Afoot, and lighthearted, we take the open road."

I wish sometimes that it belonged to me to choose the text for the minister—mine or some other. Not that I am dissatisfied with my pastor; he preaches without gown or gloves and hammers in the truth. I especially liked him on a Sunday when he preached from one of my favourite texts, "Now ye are the body of Christ, and members in particular." BODY Christians! It was a wholesome sermon and profitable for any congregation. I would choose texts on life.

Phillips Brooks was a notable preacher on life—nothing starved or shrivelled, but the fulness and richness of which he was an exponent. He preached every day for a week to the business men of New York on the text, "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly,"—a theme so rich, so radiant, that it is simply inexhaustible.

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 10 DOZEN C.B. CORSETS, All Sizes, 4/11 now 3/11  
 LADIES' RIBBED COTTON VESTS, 1/6, now 1/-

**BEATH & CO., Ltd. { CASHEL STREET } Christchurch.**

Life and health are synonymous. Our ministry of pain, purification through suffering, the battle with disease, may be sources of discipline to fit up a glorified body; but that the pain and the suffering and the disease are necessary to sainthood, I do not believe. Pain clips the wings of the spirit and it is impossible to rise very high while the victim is in its grip. No; health is the cry. Let us search for it as for a hidden treasure. It enables us to climb mountains, physical and spiritual, and to achieve the otherwise impossible.

Pathology is all right for the laboratory, as an acquisition of the physician for his own private use, but health is the atmosphere to live in and to take to the sick room. The Christian Scientist has mastered a profound truth—

**the contemplation of the good.**

Evil is an intruder to be dismissed without a thought. Be hopeful to the last and look up. Many a patient dies because of the pervading atmosphere of discouragement and doubt.

Ian McLaren was in this country a few years ago and the people flocked to see and to hear the author of the "Bonnie Briar Bush." Among other services he preached to the theological students, and what was his theme? Not theology, but Health. "This is the first essential," he said, "and an Open Air Gospel what is most needed. . . . Physiologically, we are windmills and run best when the air is in motion. Gabriel himself could not interest an audience in air breathed over and over to the point of asphyxiation."

We are reminded again, that the apostles were out door working men. Christ's sermons were given out of

doors. I recall but one that was preached in a synagogue.

The New York "Hundred Year Club" discussed at its last session the general subject, "Vacations and Long Life"—vacations as a factor in attaining the one hundred year limit. The presiding officer was 94 years of age. Dr. Elizabeth Jackson, responding to a toast, said that she had not "touched medicine in fifty years"—a significant commentary on the reluctance of physicians to take their own doses.

The gospel of the open air ought to be a matter of the year round, and not simply a vacation affair. Health is a good investment to have on hand in order to make the most of a vacation. Indeed, all life should be a vacation in the following particulars:—

There should be no waiting for summer for the pure water supply, the running brooks, the air, exertion and sunshine. These commodities are at hand.

**The best things are free.**

If we do not appropriate them, the worse for us.

If we eat the wrong food, dyspepsia will make our misery apparent. There is plenty of pure food, the simpler the better.

The morning cold bath or evening tepid sponge is available. Walking is the best exercise in the world, and what's to hinder? One can dress healthfully if so disposed. It is a matter of less fuss and feathers and more common sense. Fresh air! I admit some of us are dying for lack of that more than anything else. The tenements are not the only depositories of the opposite. There are buildings on Beacon Hill, Boston, among the most difficult in which to get fresh air.

There may be artificial provision for the feet but that is unhygienic. The windows are too large and too heavy to let down, and if you do lower them it usually means a draught. Americans cannot stand a draught.

I sympathize more than I can express with the girls in the Skirt and Novelty Company, Jackson, Mich., who struck for fresh air. The windows were fastened down, and the girls one day improved the noon hour in removing the nails. The employers nailed them down again, the girls refused to work, and the *Woman's Journal* says the plant is shut down. O, for the day and the architect when something of all out of doors may be introduced into our hot air boxes and make new life-giving conditions for living and working.

I said at the beginning that I wish I could sometimes choose the text for the minister. I must add in closing that I sometimes get in places where I wish I could preach the sermon.

The world is made up of people and homes. Think of the spiritual and physical economics of the household. Whatever ministers to the best life and expression of life in this world, ministers to it in the next. Who wants an immortality so scarred and maimed by disaster and sin that all eternity is limited in consequence? "Saved so as by fire!" Who does not want to enter in with a full cargo, sails set and banners flying—a precious freight to lay at the Master's Feet?

—Union Signal.

If the religion of theology is still a mystery to the most learned, the religion of duty is plain even to a child.

—Lord Avebury.

## Women's Christian Temperance Union

OF NEW ZEALAND.

ORGANISED 1885.

*'For God, and Home, and Humanity.'*

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Wellington.

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Recording Secretary:

MISS MOODY BELL,  
Deaconess and Secretary Y.W.C.A.,  
Dunedin.

Treasurer:

MRS HILL, Bluff Hill, Napier.

## OKAIAWA W.C.T.U.

THE UNION meets in the Church on the  
last THURSDAY in the month, at 2.30 p.m.President:.....MRS BREMER.  
Secretary:.....MISS GILLING.  
Treasurer:.....MISS SCOTT.

## CHRISTCHURCH W.C.T.U.

GENERAL MEETING second Wednesday,  
2.30 p.m.; Educational Meeting fourth  
Wednesday, 3 p.m.; at the Y.W.C.A. Rooms,  
Gloucester Street.President—MRS COLE, Port Hills.  
Recor. Sec.—MRS Wicks, Grafton-st, Ferry Rd.  
Corres. Sec.—MISS W. W. Smith, P.O. Box 114.  
Treasurer—MRS. SEED, Hereford St.

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Wed., 3 p.m. Pres.—MRS Blackwell, "The Wil-  
lows." Sec. and Agent for WHITE RIBBON—MRS  
Soulby. Assis.-Sec.—MISS Blackwell. Treas.—  
MRS. T. G. Blackwell.

## NAPIER W. C. T. U.

THE Union meets fourth Thurs. in month  
in St. Paul's Schoolroom, at 3 p.m. Pres.—  
Mrs Oldham, Lucy Rd. Sec.—Mrs E. A.  
Israel, Edwardes St. Treas.—Mrs R. Saunders,  
Vautier Street.

## RANGIORA W. C. T. U.

THE UNION meets on the last Friday  
of the month, in the ante-room of the  
Institute Hall. Pres.—Mrs Fee. Sec. Mrs  
Lane. Treas.—Mrs Steele.

## BLENHEIM W.C.T.U.

THE UNION meets on the first Tuesday in  
the month at 3 p.m. Pres.—Mrs Rose, Keg-  
worth. Sec.—Mrs Griffen. Treas.—Mrs Hay.  
WHITE RIBBON Agent, Mrs W. Parker.

## AUCKLAND W. C. T. U.

GENERAL Meeting in the Central Mission  
Hall, Albert Street, Second and Fourth  
Wednesday, 3 p.m. Executive meets 2.30.  
President—Mrs. Dewar, Ponsonby.  
Secretary—Mrs Upton, Beresford St.  
Treasurer—Mrs Hughes, Mount Eden.  
WHITE RIBBON Agent—Mrs R. M. Wallis,  
Mount Eden Road.WELLINGTON W.C.T.U. President—  
Mrs Chapple, Willis-street. Secretary—  
Miss Kelly, 46 Nairn St. Treasurer—Miss  
E. Wilkinson, 20, Pirie-st. WHITE RIBBON  
Agent—Mrs Amos, Owen-st. Union meets first  
Thursday in each month, in Girls' Association  
Rooms, at 3 p.m.  
Girls' Association Rooms, Constable-street,  
Newtown. Evening Classes and Socials. All  
Girls Invited.

## DUNEDIN W. C. T. U.

GENERAL MEETING held in the Y. W.  
C. A. Rooms, Moray Place, First Tuesday  
in the month, at 3 p.m.  
President—Mrs Mazengarb, 40, High-st.  
Secretary (pro tem)—Mrs Peter Dick,  
125, York Place.  
Treasurer—Mrs A. S. Adams, Cargill-st.  
WHITE RIBBON Agent—Mrs Heatley, Bell-  
knowes.

## INVERCARGILL W.C.T.U.

GENERAL Meeting held on the first  
Tuesday of every month in the Tem-  
perance Hall, Esk Street, at 3 p.m.  
PRESIDENT—MRS Baird, Spey Street.  
SECRETARY—MRS Muirhead, Conon Street.  
TREASURER—MRS Small, Gladstone.  
"WHITE RIBBON" AGENT—MRS Ashton.

## FEILDING W.C.T.U.

THE UNION meets on first Thursday in  
the month, at 2.30 p.m., in Presbyterian  
School-room. President—Miss Minchin.  
Treasurer—Mrs Frost. Secretary—Mrs J. B.  
Pickering. WHITE RIBBON Agent—Mrs  
Burnley.

## PETONE W.C.T.U.

THE UNION meets in the Church of  
Christ, Sydney-street, on first Tues-  
day, at 3 p.m. President—Mrs Jackson.  
Secretary—Mrs G. D. McKwen. Treasurer—  
Mrs D. B. Howe.

## NEW PLYMOUTH W.C.T.U.

THE UNION meets the last Wednesday in  
the month, in Whitely Hall, at 3 p.m.  
President—Mrs Maunder. Secretary—Miss  
Ambury. Treasurer—Miss Sadler. Superinten.  
Literature—Mrs Neal. WHITE RIBBON Agent  
—Miss Taunt.

## WANGANUI W.C.T.U.

THE UNION meets in the St. Paul's Class-  
room, on the first Friday in every month.  
PRES.—MRS J. Smith. Sec.—Miss Tucker, 73,  
Campbell-st. TREAS.—MRS Beaven.

## NELSON W.C.T.U.

THE UNION meets in the Methodist School-  
room, on the second Tuesday in the  
month, at 3 p.m. PRES.—MRS W. J. Williams.  
Sec.—Mrs Crump. TREAS.—Miss Atkinson.

## TARIKI W.C.T.U.

THE UNION meets every second Thursday  
in the month at 7.30 p.m. President—  
Mrs Fenwick. Secretary—Mrs Jemison. Treas-  
urer—Mrs Waite.

## DEVONPORT W.C.T.U.

THE UNION meets on the last Wednesday  
in the month, in the Wesleyan School-  
room, at 3 p.m. President—Mrs Wilkinson.  
Secretary—Mrs Veats. Treasurer—Mrs Butler.

## LOWER HUTT W.C.T.U.

THE UNION meets on the second Tuesday in  
the month, at 3 p.m. PRES.—MRS Brooker  
REC. SEC.—MISS M. Jenness. COR. SEC.—MISS  
Eurt. TREAS.—MRS Routly. W.R. Agent.—  
Mrs Ledbrook.

## GREYMOUTH W.C.T.U.

MEETS first Thursday in the month at 3  
p.m., in the Vestry of the Methodist  
Church. Pres.—Mrs Gaskin. Treas.—Mrs  
Sweetman. Sec.—Mrs Hansen.

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