

The White Ribbon

FOR GOD AND HOME AND HUMANITY

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"Anti-Social."

AN ADDRESS BY DR. KATHE SCHMIRMACHER AT THE CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ABOLITIONIST FEDERATION HELD IN DRESDEN, SEPTEMBER, 1904.

[Translated from *Der Abolitionist* of February, 1905, by the Rev. C. S. Macalpine.]

(Abridged.)

Civilisation means the slow victory of righteousness. It stands in direct opposition to the right of might, to the right of the stronger, which is not right at all, but merely force.

In all regions of life to-day the principles of civilization have conquered, at least as principles. Everywhere law and custom are definitely seeking to give effect to social principles, principles that make for the advance of society. They endeavour to make everyone responsible for the consequences of his own actions, to punish in common all who have a part in a common act, to guard the right of the weaker, to prevent the encroachments of the stronger, to know

only one measure of right.

One region only has not experienced these blessings of civilization. In only one region does the power of might reign almost unbroken. It is the region of sex.

Here the most indispensable principles of right are constantly trodden under foot; here reigns a justice that

varies with sex; here there are from the outset two standards; here the law seeks to free the man entirely from the consequences of his actions; here only one of the parties to a common act is punished; the strong is protected

sexual brutality has been represented as homage to woman. It has been said, "Do you not see that we love you above all, that you are our most precious treasure, which we will keep by all means, even by those that are



Dr. Kathe Schmirmacher.

against the weak, the assailant against the assailed, the injurer against the injured. The reason is clear. In all other regions man has met man, who can oppose might with might. Here only it is not so. This is in the midst of a so-called civilised world, but it is barbaric anarchy or anarchic barbarism, something of the original animal in man, which is not in accord with the demands of civilization.

I know that the continuance of this

barbarous and primitive, those that are unlawful?"

I can only reply to this,

"You do not love

where you place in subjection; you do not keep where you destroy. We will be otherwise loved, otherwise kept. The double morality, which you sanction by law and custom, is the greatest misfortune of humanity. It sows, not love, but hate; not happiness, but misery."

People have wished to flatter themselves that if woman alone were compelled to be pure, the morality of the world would be secured. For her there must be sexual limitation. The man, on the other hand, must have sexual freedom.

I stand speechless before this masterpiece of logic.

Do not, then, all sexual relationships presuppose two partners? The first condition of the purity of woman is the purity of man. Only on this common path can the civilised ideal of monogamy, of moral responsibility, of righteousness, be reached. With what right can we offer an impure husband to a pure wife? With what right can we demand a pure wife for an impure husband? Tragic conflicts arise on the basis of a double morality. These conflicts arise, however, because it has always seemed to be too great self-denial for the man to subject himself to the sexual limitations which he laid on the woman. He would not discipline himself to purity, and what he once would not, he now declares that he cannot.

In the interests of society, marriage and the family must be maintained, the young girl must not be enlightened, the deceived wife must regard the unfaithfulness of her husband as something natural, as a slight weakness; she must not seek divorce. In the social interest the betrayed woman is to be consigned to her shame, the unmarried mother is to be cast out, the illegitimate child is to be branded, is to have no legal claim on the name, the position, the wealth of its father. In the interests of society, a class of prostitutes must be created, regulated and placed under exceptional law.

We say, however, this is not true. It is not to the interests of society that worn out and diseased men should marry, that girls should be betrayed, that wives should be deceived. It is not to the interest of society that there are unmarried mothers, that illegitimate children are counted by thousands, that a class of prostitutes is created, and that venereal disease is systematically spread. The very opposite is in the interest of society.

From what source, however, does this social evil, this moral anarchy arise?

It comes from the always hurtful principle of a double morality, from the anti-social doctrine of the right of man to sexual freedom. The man's licentiousness in the sexual region

creates these calamities; the man of impure life is a social nuisance.

If you, as a guardian of the public weal, would really protect the family and society, then begin at the man. His demand creates the supply; his want of moral education and responsibility causes that confusion of elementary ideas of right; his unbridled desire and

his immunity from punishment

create those social evils.

The man likes to boast of, claims praise for, his active rôle. Let him have the courage to recognise it in this region also. The original disturbing element, the anti-social element, in the sexual region is the man. This has been purposely overlooked. The renunciation and the responsibility, which belong to the man, have been imposed on the woman. That he might not be compelled to waive excessive privileges, he has taken from her the most elementary claims to right. He makes a social heap of ruins, and then blames the woman for it. But unrighteous harshness towards the innocent, towards the partner in guilt, towards the weaker one, will never take the place of the strict discipline and the responsibility of the stronger one, who is the assailant, the chief offender.

And therefore a different ideal must be given to the male sex in respect of these matters. In morals the education of man has been far too much neglected. We make these new demands on him, however, in the name of the same society to which he formerly falsely appealed in justification of his anti-social conduct. In the name of this very society we demand that he shall henceforth discipline himself. For whoever claims and exercises sexual freedom in civilised states is anti-social.

Once society has recognised this, we have won. For what doctrine, what institutions, what individuals could possibly continue, if it were seen that society itself was fundamentally anti-social?

A NEW PARTY. — Wendell Phillips was wont to say to his friends, "Some of you will live to see the Temperance question, the woman question, the labour question, the purity question all merged in one mighty movement of the people, massing itself in a political party that shall make for righteousness and save the nation from its sins."

NEWS OF THE UNIONS

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

Auckland.

On the 12th of April Mrs Dewar gave her report of Convention to an attentive audience.

On the 26th, instead of our usual meeting, a public meeting was announced, and a good number came to hear Miss Broad, of Cornwall, England, who gave an address on "Women standing afar off." Miss Broad urged those ladies present who had been standing aloof to join the Union and get to work, and at the close of the meeting four gave in their names.

At the meeting held on May 10th, much sorrow was expressed at the death of Mrs Schnackenberg and a vote of sympathy with the bereaved relatives was passed. It was decided to donate £2 to the Prohibition League for organising expenses. Mesdames Hughes and Upton were re-elected delegates to the No-License Council. Full consideration of a circular re proposed memorial to the late Mrs Sievwright was deferred. The Bible in Schools question was discussed and four new members joined our Union.

On May 24th the Union decided to send letters to Mr T. E. Taylor and others, thanking them for their action in the recent Christchurch iniquity case, and expressing hope that the law would be amended. The Auckland Drug Bill was discussed. Mrs Dady, Superintendent of Peace and Arbitration is expected to read a paper at our next meeting.

Levin.

Notwithstanding postponement on account of bad weather our garden party was well attended, and the tea and vegetable stalls did good business. Various games and competitions provided amusement and swelled the funds, while musical items and an address by Mrs Atkinson greatly added to the enjoyment of all.

The following day the monthly meeting of the Union was held, when Mrs Atkinson addressed us on the allocation of funds and the civil rights of women. Mrs Gibson gave an interesting account of Convention. It was decided to forward 10s to the WHITE RIBBON fund.

At our last meeting the sum of £6 8s 9d was handed to the Treasurer as proceeds from the garden party. The work of the Maori department was again the subject of consideration. Attention was drawn to the appalling proportion of deaths among native children, authorities stating that it was due to the want of ventilation in their dwellings, and their ignorance of the need for cleanliness of food and surroundings. It was resolved to try to interest the parents in the training institution for native girls at Turakina, and that a special effort be made with regard to one or two desirable cases, that they may become inmates of this school. Mrs Harrison Lee's method of dealing with the "Revenue" and "Reduction" question was discussed and favourably commented upon, and it was decided to take as a subject for discussion at

next meeting "The Advantages or Disadvantages of a Reduction of Licenses," each member to contribute a short paper or speech.

Devonport.

At the meeting held on April 26th, Mrs Stringer's very able report of Convention was read. Mrs Bayes was appointed superintendent of literature in place of Mrs Little. It was decided to give a prize for a Band of Hope essay. Mrs Feltham and the Secretary undertook to collect for the Victory fund. It was proposed that the next meeting take the form of a social, Miss Powell to be asked to address us.

Dunedin.

At the meeting held on April 4th the principal business was the reading of the report of the Sailors' Rest sent by Mr Falconer, the missionary. During Mr Falconer's absence in the Old Country the work was carried on in most whole-hearted fashion by Mr W. Mc Kenzie. The Rest has been recently renovated. The spiritual work carried on is most cheering. Scores of men visit the Rest daily, where they write letters, etc. The Sunday and Friday evening meetings are highly appreciated, as are also the teas. Much of the work done is of such a nature as cannot be tabulated.

At the monthly meeting Mrs Kirkland gave a graphic and interesting account of her visit to the Home Country. While there she attended the Convention of the W.W.C.T. Union, held at Geneva, and met delegates from all parts of the world. From that Convention, and the West Australian and Melbourne Conventions of the W.C.T.U. she brought to us hearty greetings. The following resolution in commendation of M. Taylor's action in the recent Christchurch scandal was passed unanimously: "That the W.C.T. Union of Dunedin convey to Mr Taylor, M.H.R., its high appreciation of his prompt and chivalrous action in the recent Christchurch scandal." The sum of one guinea was donated to the national memorial to the late Margaret Home Sievwright. Miss Neil was appointed auditor for the coming year, and one new member was welcomed to the Union.

Feilding.

On May 5th, Mrs McKenzie, of Dunedin, gave the Union a very interesting account of Manoramabai's work among the child widows of India. Later in the afternoon Miss Minchin gave a report of the Wanganui Convention. A donation was voted towards the No-license campaign.

Waimate.

Mrs Dohrmann, our President, addressed our April meeting. Various matters of interest were dealt with and several new members were received. Altogether the Union is in a prosperous condition.

Christchurch

At the meeting held on May 24th Miss Roberts was appointed speaker on behalf of the Union at the reception given to the Rev. L. M. Isitt.

Mrs Spencer then addressed the meeting on recent events in this city, and after some discussion it was resolved: "That Mr Justice Cooper be heartily thanked by the members of this Union for his efforts to clear the court during the hearing of an abortion case." It

was also resolved: (1) "That the best thanks of this meeting be accorded to Mr T. E. Taylor for the courageous stand taken by him in reference to a most tragic case of seduction which occurred in this city;" (2) "That the attention of the Minister of Justice be called to the above case, pointing out the futility of a law which enables a man guilty of seduction to escape the just penalty of his sin, and demanding that the law shall be so amended that no limit shall be fixed to the time when a charge may be laid against him;" and (3) "That the Criminal Code Act of 1903 be amended in the direction of raising the age of consent to twenty-one years."

Strong exception was taken by members of the Union to recent lectures given by a medical man, at the first of which he stated that beer was a food, and at the second of which he advocated not so much the living of a pure and moral life as the minimising of the effect of impure living.

A member having called attention to the remarks made regarding imbecile children at a meeting of the Samaritan Home Committee, the Union wished to point out that, according to medical evidence, the drinking propensities of parents are a great factor in such cases.

Kaiapoi.

Mrs Evans presided at the meeting held on May 31st. At Mrs Blackwell's request, Mrs Ellen was elected president for the remainder of the year. Mesdames Geering, Templeton, and Ellen were appointed delegates to the Wellington No License Convention. Reference was made to Mrs Schnackenberg's death and a vote of sympathy with her daughters passed. The members decided to continue the fortnightly prayer-meetings and also to take part in a welcome tea meeting to the Rev. L. M. Isitt. A letter of thanks was directed to be sent to Mr Taylor for his action in the recent "iniquity case" and it was decided to urge upon the M.H.R. for the district the necessity of a speedy alteration of the law dealing with such cases.

Nelson.

The usual meeting was dispensed with this month in order that advantage might be taken of Mrs Harrison Lee's visit to Nelson, to secure a public address from her under the auspices of the W.C.T.U. The meeting was held in the Methodist church on May 9th, and there was a large attendance of women. Mrs Williams presided. In a bright happy address Mrs Lee spoke of the influence woman may and should have in the Home, Church, and State. At the close of the meeting six women gave in their names as members of the Union. We regret that once more our energetic Secretary, Mrs Crump, is laid aside by a painful illness but hope she may soon be restored to health, and be in our midst again.

Wanganui.

At the April meeting we listened to the Convention balance-sheet, which was most satisfactory, for when all expenses were met we were left with a surplus in hand. Three new members joined our ranks and just before the meeting closed, the following motion was moved: "That this Union desires to express its appreciation of the highly satisfactory arrangements made by its President, Secretary and other officers for the

holding of the recent successful Convention and heartily congratulates its President, Mrs J. Smith, whose efforts on their behalf were so warmly appreciated by the lady delegates, that they presented her with a handsomely framed photograph of the Convention, which they hope will always grace her walls as a happy memento of a notable event in the history of the Temperance Crusade in N. Z." This was carried with acclamation.

A special afternoon meeting was held when Miss Lucy Broad, of Cornwall, England, gave an account of the W.C.T.U.'s work in Natal, South Africa, which was very interesting. At our May meeting two new members were received. Mrs Crutch, who for some while had been Superintendent of the literature committee, was compelled, owing to removal, to hand in her resignation. Mrs Mc Ewen and Miss Richardson were appointed in her stead. A paper on "Loneliness" was then read by Mrs Smith.

Petone.

No less than five of our members have gone on holiday trips. Mrs Corner left us early in the year for England in search of health. We tendered her a farewell tea and now we have farewelled two more good workers, Mrs Howe, Treasurer, and Mrs Battersby, Reporter, who have also gone to England. They have all promised to be back in time for the November fight. Meanwhile the few are holding the fort. At our meeting on May 3rd, it was decided to start home meetings at once and continue them until the election.

Mrs Harrison Lee has been with us and stimulated us afresh. She had a splendid audience, principally men. She also spoke at the Hutt. Our Union paid a visit to our infant, Lower Hutt, and presented Convention report. The Hutt Union is doing very good work. We have been presented with a box for the station by one of our hon. members, Mr J. Austen. We are very busy enrolling new comers, and those who have recently come of age.

Ashburton.

Our monthly meeting was the most successful in point of numbers yet held. Our room was taxed to its utmost capacity by the large number of ladies who were present to hear a splendid address from the wife of Dr. Watson of America. Mrs Watson pointed out how much might be accomplished by earnest prayer and personal work amongst daily companions. After thanks to the speaker, afternoon tea was handed round by those who had kindly provided it.

Persons who have a tendency to rheumatism should drink two or three pints of water daily even though they feel no thirst.

Every utterance of appreciation, affection and friendship; every token of mutual co-operation; every stroke of honest hard work undertaken side by side; every sincere prayer helps forward this beautiful day that we call the coming of the Kingdom of Christ.

—Frances E. Willard.

Unfermented Wine.

The following letter has been received by the superintendent of the department of Unfermented Wine, and forwarded for publication:—

20 Latimer Square,
Christchurch, N.Z.
May 3rd, 1905.

Mrs. Cumberworth,

Dear Madam,—I notice your name in THE WHITE RIBBON as the superintendent of the department of Unfermented Wine. I venture to suggest to you, that in places where there is difficulty of obtaining the commercial article, that a hot infusion of raisins, sweetened to taste, and flavoured with ginger or spices and allowed to cool, may be used. It is made the same day as it is used. Pour hot water on a sufficient quantity of raisins, &c., allow it to cool and decant for use. This preparation is used by the Jews at their Passover. A Jewish Rabbi informs me that it was used at the Passover in Palestine at the time the Lord was on the earth. I think it is the correct thing to use at the Lord's Supper, seeing that this ordinance was instituted during the days of unleavened bread, when everything of the character of a ferment or its product, had to be put out of the house. The words of the Lord Himself point to this, for He said "I will not drink of the fruit of the vine (not wine), until the kingdom of God shall come."

My apology for the suggestion is, that I would like to see the true emblem used, which speaks of the sinlessness of the Lord Jesus Christ, instead of that which is made by a process of corruption, the taste of which is a direct menace to the stability of the faith of some people.

Yours faithfully,
T. JULIAN.

Scientific Temperance Instruction in Schools.

(A paper read at the Easter No License Convention, Christchurch, by Miss Roberts.)

Over twenty-five years ago a study of the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics convinced Mrs Mary Hunt, of Boston, that the cause of Temperance will ever be a fluctuating reform until it is based on the education of the people as to the

proved facts about the nature and consequent effects of these substances.

She very clearly saw that wrong ideas must be forestalled by implanting the truth in youthful minds concerning alcoholic drink and its physical effects, and she as clearly saw that the public school was the best medium for imparting the needed instruction. In 1879 she brought the matter before the National Convention of the W.C.T.U. and was appointed Superintendent of the work. She has devoted time, energy, and money to this work and has lived to see her labours crowned with complete success, for every child in the public schools throughout the United States is taught the physical effects of alcohol and other narcotics, the subject being a compulsory one.

I have received from Mrs Hunt a complete set of the books used in their schools. The course begins with oral teaching in the infants, extending right through every class up to the high school, and is taught in connection with physiology and hygiene. Other nations are coming to see more and more that the education of the young in these matters is the only sure and permanent method of solving the drink problem, that the success of all their methods depends upon it.

In February, 1904, close upon 15,000 members of the medical profession of Great Britain and Ireland petitioned for compulsory education in temperance and hygiene in their public elementary schools, and a committee of thirty-one distinguished English physicians, Sir W. H. Broadbent, M.D., F.R.S., chairman, representing these petitioners, has adopted and sent to every local Board of Education in the United Kingdom a course of study in physiology and hygiene, including the nature and effects of alcohol and other narcotics, almost identical with the American course. This course and the American series of reading books have already been adopted by the Board of Education of Edinburgh, Scotland.

Two German educational papers have published the entire American course of study in Temperance and physiology, and books in accord with it, adapted to the German schools, are in process of preparation.

France, too, is moving in this matter. In the words of Rev. A. Doull: "If we are going to make sure that the next generation will not have to fight our battles over again we also must place among our compulsory school

subjects the effects of alcohol on life and the human system. They won't tamper with any system of control, however attractive the financial results may be, if they rightly understand the price the people have to pay in impaired health and shortened life."

Publications Received.

The Unselfishness of God, by Mrs Pearsall Smith (H.W.S.), (Jas. Nisbet & Co., London).—The title of this book compels attention by its suggestion of audacity. Acquaintance with its pages, however, assures one that it is a reverent audacity. In quaint, unconventional phraseology the writer—well known to many as an author, a member of the Society of Friends, and a White Ribboner—aims another blow at the unethical conception of God still held by many professed followers of the Christ. "Without putting it into such words . . . many Christians still at bottom look upon God as one of the most selfish, self-absorbed Beings in the universe, far more selfish than they could think it right to be themselves—intent only upon His own honour and glory, looking out continually that His own rights are never trampled on and absorbed in thoughts of Himself and His own righteousness . . . I grew up believing that God was like this. I have discovered that He is exactly the opposite. After more than seventy years of life I have come to the profound conviction that every need of the soul is to be met by the discovery I have made."

In writing of the process of this discovery, Mrs Pearsall Smith naturally relates much of Quaker belief and practice. The name, Quaker, however, she objects to. "To be a member of the Society of Friends means to me to be every body's friend, and whenever there is any oppression or suffering anywhere in the world I instinctively feel that among the first to hasten to the rescue will be a committee of the Society of Friends. They have, in fact, a standing committee which meets regularly to consider cases of wrong and of need, and it is significantly called the

'Meeting for Sufferings.'

To verify the author's statement one need but recall the attitude of the Friends towards the anti-slavery, temperance, anti-opium and similar movements, as well as the action of large

Quaker firms of the present day in dealing with labour, housing and other social problems.

While not altogether approving of such Quaker usages as led to the practical ostracism of youthful Friends by general society, Mrs Pearsall Smith believes that a certain sturdiness of character was gained thereby. And while not thinking that the Society holds a monopoly of *the Truth*, she does believe that the Friends hold a very great deal of truth. She has come to see that the germ of nearly every truth put forth or reform advocated has been held by the Society. "One of the truths they had got hold of far ahead of their time was in regard to the equality in the sight of God between men and women. They gave to their

women Friends an equal place

with men Friends in the work of the ministry and the government of the Society . . . absolute independence of the individual in all matters of duty is another cardinal principle of the Society, and this in temporal matters as well as in spiritual." (A Quaker bride does not promise to obey her husband). "I look upon the sense of personal ownership as one of the most priceless of all the gifts that my Quaker inheritance has brought me. Not the most tyrannical man Friend would ever dare to curtail the liberty of his woman kind if only they could say 'they felt a concern' for any course of action." Another fundamental principle of Quakerism is a belief in the universal fatherhood of God.

In commenting on the Quaker plainness of speech Mrs Pearsall Smith notes, incidentally, that "thee" and "thou" have now become to her the language of love only. "My beloved Frances Willard and I always thee'd and thou'd each other for many years before her death."

After picturing her bright happy girlhood in a Quaker home, during which time she was "simply a good animal," the writer describes her awakening to consciousness as a spiritual being at the age of sixteen. The various stages in her religious development are recorded and in one place she says, "I was afraid I was going to be disappointed in God." Consideration of the promptings of her own mother heart towards her children helped her and she saw that "God was good, not religiously good, but really and actually good."

A few sentences culled here and there from the interesting pages will convey

an idea of her beliefs and also of the refreshingly unconventional language in which she describes her inner life:—

"Our temperance work brings us into contact with such helpless misery that my heart would burst if I did not know that God loves all His creatures and

has something gracious in store for every one."

"I felt the inconsistency of having a salvation which was in the end to be so magnificently complete but which failed now and here so conspicuously in giving victory over sin and worry." "No matter what the Creed or Denomination, the life of faith fits into all."

Speaking of her own infinite relief when her father or mother appeared on any scene of trouble she remarks, "Over and over again in my spiritual life the words 'Oh, there is God!' have brought me a similar but far more blessed deliverance."

"And now that I am seventy years old . . . I find old age delightful in the present and death a delicious prospect for the future." "We read a great deal about the old educating the young. We need just as much that the young should educate the old."

Commenting on the duties the old owe to the young she writes, "We brought the younger generation into the world, without consulting them, and we are bound therefore to sacrifice ourselves for their good. This is what the God who created us has done in the sacrifice of Christ, and I do not see that He could have done less." "It is to me a most comforting discovery to have found out that God can manage His own universe Himself, and that He can do it even without my help . . . a greater folly to worry over the house-keeping of God."

The closing lines of the book express her delight at the explorations awaiting her, and she says, "I love Walt Whitman's matchless death song and always want to send it to every dying friend:—

'Joy, shipmate, joy,
(Pleased to the soul at death I cry)
Our life is closed, our life begins;
The long, long anchorage we leave,
The ship is clear at last, she leaps,
She swiftly courses from the shore!
Joy, shipmate, Joy!'"

The Bishop of Durham on the Opium Question (Morgan & Scott, London).—As might be expected, the Bishop of Durham, in this little pamphlet, deals

specially with England's responsibility for the vice that "is eating the heart out of China"—the home of near one-fourth of the entire population of the world. Forcibly he points out that in its final issue the question is simply whether righteousness must be sacrificed to revenue or revenue to righteousness.

The Race Builder (Elliot Stock, London).—The March and April numbers of this advanced and interesting little magazine contain articles on "Woman's Opportunities" by Mrs Frances Swiney. We have space here for but a sentence or two from one article. "Now it is a well known fact that women are more impressionable than men; because, in virtue of their womanhood, they are organically more capable of response to outside excitation . . . it is of the highest importance to the race that women should raise their ideals to the highest plane of being. More especially should prospective mothers give their imagination free play among all that tends to the cultivation of the aesthetic faculty . . . They must be fully conscious of the sublimity of their high calling; that they are creators of a living body, of a sentient being; that just as each stroke of the brush and each cut of the chisel of the painter and the sculptor makes or mars the picture and the statue, so each impression registered in the brain and each act which reflects the impression, makes or mars a cell in the plastic embryonic form."

Poultry and Eggs for Market and Export.—A glance through this pamphlet, received from the New Zealand Department of Agriculture and prepared by D. D. Hyde, Chief Poultry Expert, convinces us that anyone—man or woman—intending to take up the Poultry industry will do well to send to Wellington for a copy. Full and clear directions are given as to the raising of birds, the kinds best suited to various lands and also explicit instructions as to the preparation and forwarding of eggs and birds for export. We must, however, utter a word of protest against the "cramming machine" which is recommended for use in fattening quantities of poultry for market. The use of such an ingenious engine of cruelty is not only an act of injustice to a defenceless creature, but must tend to blunt the sensibilities—the manhood and womanhood—of those operating.

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EDITOR ... MISS L. M. SMITH, BOX 114, CH. CH

ASSOCIATE EDITOR ... MISS JESSIE MACKAY.

BUSINESS MANAGER ... MISS L. M. SMITH
Box 114, Christchurch.

The White Ribbon:

FOR GOD AND HOME AND HUMANITY

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1905.

Life Through Death.

The attainment of moral perfection through material suffering is now as ever the order of social evolution. Sins and crimes which besmirch and degrade human nature oft cause little concern until accompanied by bodily disaster. Then only is the public conscience roused and effort made to stem the tide of wrong. The death of the poor victim in the recent Christchurch "Iniquity Case" has sent a thrill of

horror from end to end of the colony. That a child of fifteen years was, by her employer, robbed of her chastity and morally maimed for life; that an unwelcome babe was born into the world, and, by our statutes, further shorn of half a human being's natural rights, might have gone unnoted; but bodily agony supervenes and death steps in; the facts are made known and the multitude cry for an amended law, which is readily promised by a somewhat forgetful Premier.

* * *

The law which allows information for criminal assault to be laid only within one month from time of offence is so palpably nullifying that such ulterior motive must be attributed to the framers thereof. One thing is certain, as Mr T. E. Taylor pointed out at the meeting at which he bravely made the disclosure of the case, if women had been members of the Legislature when the measure was proposed, never a chance would it have had of appearing on our Statute Book.

* * *

One aspect of the present laws dealing—or rather not dealing—with the perpetrators of like offences calls for most serious attention, and that is not simply that the offender escapes present retribution for his ill deed, but that he is left free to make further havoc. Fear of the wrath of a sensibly outraged society has made the man in the present case leave the colony, but what guarantee is there that he will not carry on his evil practices in a fresh country? Another case was recently reported in the daily press in which was notified the death of an infant, the child of an unmarried girl of fifteen. What of the father of that infant? Is he in detention? Is society in any way protected from his evil propensities? Evidence in the late Invercargill Supreme Court cases makes clear the constant menace to the well-

being of society entailed by having at large men of unchaste tendencies. Every imaginable care is taken to isolate the physical leper or the scarlet fever patient, but the morally polluted has practical license to infect and to spread his plague! And yet Britishers pride themselves on their great good sense!

Such happenings as the foregoing plainly call for the immediate concerted action of the women of the colony; and we are glad to note that many of our Unions are thanking Mr Taylor for his action and also urging that the law may be amended in the direction of extending the time during which information may be laid. But every Union should take action. The Premier should be wearied by our continual coming. Every member of Parliament should be communicated with. A resolution bearing on the subject has for years past gone forth from the collective societies of women with no effect, but a protest from every individual society would, at the present juncture, probably be heeded. The time is also, we take it, opportune for urging alteration in three other points of law, viz., to raise the age of protection, to repeal the C.D. Acts, and to make women eligible for election to Parliament.

Sixteen years is the present age of consent; the law should surely protect young persons until they are legally their own possessors as regards marriage or business transactions. That we are not safe while the C.D. Acts are on our Statute Book, is manifest from a resolution and a discussion at a public meeting lately held in Christchurch. That meeting, though held under the auspices of a society purporting to exist for the promotion of physical and moral culture, apparently did not recognise the immorality of legalising vice. And as for the need of the presence of women in our legis-

lative halls, what further evidence is required than the foregoing inequities of law? Once more, then, we would to each Union say, let your voice be heard.

Our Illustration.

The picture presented to our readers this month is the portrait of Fraulein Schirmacher, doctor of philosophy and linguist, who not only represented France at the Berlin International Congress of Women, but at many of the gatherings acted as interpreter, gaining high encomiums for her skill in this international service. As will be seen from the article which we publish on our front page, Dr. Schirmacher is deeply interested in moral questions and is a staunch upholder of, and worker in, the Woman Movement. Her literary labours on these subjects include "The Morality of Men," "The Lukewarmness of Women," "On Women" and "The Work of Women in France."

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS DUE.—A large number of subscriptions will be due at the end of June. Will friends of the paper kindly remember this fact and send in their half crowns in good time. Postal notes or stamps may be sent; the former are preferred. All accounts not previously settled will be posted early in July. Prepayment will thus save considerable expense. There are still a few names on the "black list."

ENROLLING VOTERS.—We are glad to learn that the Petone Union is at work enrolling new comers in the neighbourhood, and also the young folk as they attain their majority. Every Union in the colony should be doing similar work.

THE MARGARET HOME SIEVWRIGHT MEMORIAL.—The Editors will be glad to receive and forward to Gisborne donations, from 1s upwards, to the proposed Memorial to the late President of the National Council. Small contributions from the many rather than large amounts from the few are greatly desired.

A JUST TRIBUTE.—*Ethics*, an English paper and an organ of the

Ethical Movement, in its issue of April 29th, pays warm tribute to the life and work of the late Mrs Sievwright.

HUMAN versus MASCULINE POLICY.—A writer in *Ethics*, dealing with the Women's Movement, thus distinguishes between the English members of Parliament who would grant the franchise to women and those who oppose such a measure: "The Anti-Suffragists desire the help of women workers as subservient, energetic and skilful tools, to carry out a perpetually dominant masculine policy. The Suffragists desire their help as an inspiring force, and as co-equal workers in the carrying out of a broad, comprehensive human policy."

USEFUL ELECTIONEERING TACTICS.—Mr T. E. Taylor's opponents are insinuating that his action in connection with the Christchurch scandal is nothing more nor less than an adroit move in his electioneering campaign. We can only say that if every candidate for Parliamentary honours indulges in similarly righteous moves, the moral affairs of the colony should be on a much more satisfactory footing at the end of this year. In fact, those who at that time still see wrongs unrighted, will be almost hoping for another general election next year.

DEPARTING FRIENDS.—Miss Powell writes, "Workers who are in touch with our cheery little branch at Colyton, will greatly regret to learn that its faithful and untiring president, Mrs R. L. Pudney, will shortly be leaving with her husband and children for England, where they intend to take up their residence, at least for a time. Their steamer, the P. and O. *Mongolia*, sails from Sydney on June 24th, and we bespeak for them the prayers of our White-ribbon sisters."

MAORI GIRLS.—As will be seen from the report, the Levin Union is recognising its responsibility with regard to the Maori girls in its immediate neighbourhood. We shall be glad to hear that other Unions are, as they have opportunity, doing similar work. Specially would we once more call attention to the Maori Temperance leaflet and urge its wide distribution among the natives.

A TOPSY TURVY POLICY.—It is well that New Zealanders are slowly awak-

ing to their duty with regard to Maori girls. From the early days of colonisation some provision has been made for the education of Maori boys. It is only in recent years that the girls have received attention, and the result has been that on leaving school many boys have reverted to their old habits and practices. "Girls first" would have more largely ensured changed homes, and consequent lasting benefit.

MIGHT BE RECLAIMED BUT FOR DRINK.—Speaking at a meeting convened in Christchurch to consider various social ills and remedial measures, the Hon. C. C. Bowen said that many girls might be reclaimed from a vicious life *if it were not for drink*.

THE LATE MRS HATTON.—We regret to have to record the death of Mrs Hatton, of Dunedin, late leader of the Women's Franchise League in that city. In the campaign for Woman Suffrage, Mrs Hatton took an active share, obtaining many signatures to the petition asking for the franchise.

AN ERRONEOUS STATEMENT.—The Press telegram which notified Mrs Hatton's death credited her with promoting the above mentioned petition. The fact is, as most of our readers are aware, that that petition emanated from the Legal and Parliamentary department of the W. C. T. U.; the then superintendent of the department being Mrs Sheppard. The petition was drafted and printed in Christchurch, and the great task of sending copies for signature to all parts of the colony and on their return preparing them for presentation to Parliament was Mrs Sheppard's care.

In Memoriam.

In our late beloved ex-President, Mrs Schnackenberg, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has lost one of its most faithful workers. She was one of the earliest advocates of Scientific Temperance Instruction and became the Superintendent of that department very soon after the Union was organised in this country. It was during her term of office that the Temperance text books were scheduled by the Education Department, and it was made possible to have lessons given by the teachers in the schools, subject to

the approval of the headmaster and the sanction of the Committee. She also did a good deal of work, in those early days, in connection with petitions for the repeal of the C.D. Acts.

Fourteen years ago, when she became N.Z. President, after serving an apprenticeship as Auckland District President, the N.Z. Union had just passed through a trying experience, and I believe we cannot over-estimate the value to the Union of her warm-hearted sincerity, unflinching good nature and, best of all, her remarkable gift of common sense.

Until her retirement in 1901, after ten years of office, she never missed a Convention, and never drew back from any piece of service that was asked of her. Many of our small Unions will always gratefully remember her visits on her journeys to and from Convention, and owe a great deal to her genial encouragement and kindly help.

She was an indefatigable letter-writer, and kept both American and English leaders well posted in the progress of the work here. To many of us it is a sore pang that we shall never see again the "Beloved Comrade" which was her favourite opening.

Her friendship was a very precious thing, and we who love her will always treasure the memory of it as a fragrant possession. We shall miss her sadly and sympathise deeply with her mourning family, but for her, with her devotion to Christ and love of service, we can feel only joy that she has entered that blessed state whose crowning glory is that "His servants shall serve Him, and they shall see his face."

L.M.A.

The Battle against the Bars.

The No-License campaign has opened well.

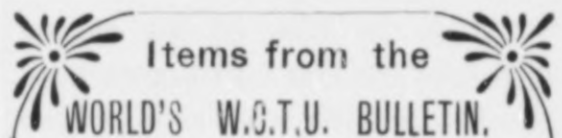
From Wellington, Nelson, and other places, we hear of the good work Mrs Harrison Lee is doing among both men and women.

The Rev. L. M. Isitt has during the past month returned to the colony full of vigour for the fray. Crowded and enthusiastic receptions have been accorded him both in Wellington and Christchurch, and at time of writing he is in Christchurch drawing large audiences to the Canterbury Hall.

Father Hays was greeted in Christchurch by most sympathetic audiences. The Mayor presided at the first meeting, and Bishop Julius at the second,

when the story of Father Matthew's life and work was told. Ministers of nearly all the Protestant denominations were on the platform. Though Father Hays received no official recognition in Christchurch from his own church, many of the laity of that church much regret, and, in fact, are highly indignant, that such should have been the case. Roman Catholics attended his meetings in large numbers. At his meeting in Wellington the great Town Hall was packed and many were turned away. The audience was most enthusiastic, at times even cheering the speaker. Members of all denominations were on the platform, prominent among others being Sir Joseph and Lady Ward, who were cheered as they took their seats. Large numbers took the pledge.

Mr J. G. Woolley is once more in New Zealand. Interviewed on landing in Auckland, he stated that his special mission is to rouse the members of the Christian Churches to a sense of their duty with regard to No-License.



The World's W.C.T.U. Convention will probably meet in Boston, U.S.A., in October, 1906.

Scotland.—The Scottish Union are arranging to hold a Bazaar in Glasgow next October under the patronage of Her Royal Highness, Princess Louisa, Duchess of Fife. The object is to raise funds for the work of the Association, and £5,000 is the sum aimed at.

Norway.—W.C.T.U. members are in evidence in all reform work in Norway and several members are on the town councils.

Newfoundland.—The L.T.L. organised at S. John's in November has now 112 members.

India is considering the question of introducing scientific temperance instruction into the Government schools. The Union is also co-operating with other organisations in memorialising Government with regard to certain vicious practices.

The Channel Islands.—The Union has been holding meetings against State control, and the Local Parliament of Guernsey, on April 5th, decided to reject State control.

Japan.—The Evangelistic Department has prepared and published six leaflets, aggregating 30,000 copies. Under Purity, 75,000 copies of two leaflets for young men have been printed and widely distributed. Purity pledges have also been prepared. A dozen gentlemen, seven of whom are teachers in Government schools, have done more or less to promote this work.

At the last annual meeting, held under the department of Mothers' Meetings, at which 100 women were present, 25 different centres or cities reported holding such meetings. Many of these centres consist of several groups of mothers who meet monthly for the discussion and study of subjects pertaining to the care and improvement of the home and its inmates. The number of women connected with each circle ranges from 10 to 150, the average attendances being about 25. One important result noticed is the influence that is beginning to be exerted upon the schools and upon the teachers through these Mothers' Meetings.

Greece.—Early in the present year a Union was organised in Athens by Miss Belle Kearney. Mrs Philip Palli is President. Miss Callisperi, an inspector of schools and editor of a newspaper, is intending to address the children of the public schools on Temperance and other subjects and also to organise branches of the W.C.T.U. throughout Greece.

The World's Largest Lunch-Room.

The largest lunch-room in the United States, and perhaps in the world, was opened in Boston at the end of last year by a young college woman from South Carolina. The room occupies 28,000 square feet, and Miss Bertha Stevenson expects to feed (in relays) about 2,400 people daily. The place has been crowded from the start.

Miss Stevenson spent five years at Converse College in South Carolina, and, after graduating there, took a year of post graduate study at Radcliffe, making a specialty of chemistry. She had flattering offers to teach, but she preferred to go into business.

With a Canadian friend, Miss Frances Elliot, a doctor's daughter from Toronto, she opened in Cambridge, Mass., "The Laboratory Kitchen." These two educated young women supplied the public with choice and wholesome bread, and found a ready

market for all they could make at double the usual price.

In connection with the Boston Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Miss Stevenson next opened the Lunch and Food Supply Rooms at 50 Temple Place. Harvard men assisted at the opening as volunteer aids, labouring away in their shirt-sleeves behind the scenes like Trojans; girl students, who had dropped in to see how their friends the managers were getting on, finding the throng too great for the waitresses, turned in themselves and helped to wait upon the tables. The rooms were crowded to overflowing, and were still crowded after being enlarged. Miss Stevenson then opened the Cafeteria on Bedford St. Here each customer takes a small tray, goes around to the different counters and collects his or her own dinner, and the cost of service being thus eliminated, the food can be sold very low. The Cafeteria, too, was crowded to suffocation; and now Miss Stevenson has opened in addition this enormous new lunch-room, at the corner of Bedford and Kingston Sts.

The immense room is filled with a multitude of oval counters, each having a row of seats surrounding its outer edge. In the oval space within the counter stand the waitresses. Each article on the bill of fare is numbered, e.g., beef 1, mutton 2, mashed potatoes 3, etc. When an order is given, the waitress presses an electric button corresponding to the number, and a plate of the thing that is wanted promptly glides up in a dumb waiter from the huge kitchen below. Just under each counter in the dining-room above is a serving-table in the kitchen beneath.

A visit to this kitchen is an experience to be remembered, everything is on so vast a scale. At the centre of all this activity stands the young South Carolina lady, small, slight, fair, erect as a dart, guiding and directing, giving her orders with the promptitude and precision of a general. There is strength in every glance of her eye, every gesture of her hand. She and her highly capable Canadian lieutenant, Miss McClellan, keep the complicated machinery of the whole enormous establishment running smoothly, and bid fair to make a gold-mine of it, as they well deserve to do.

The new restaurant is equipped with an unusual number of ingenious conveniences and labour-saving devices. Around the outer edge of all the counters run loops of cord and rows of

hooks on which visitors can hang their hats and coats while dining. Everything is pretty and artistic, and shines with cleanliness.

All three lunch places are thronged. There seems to be no limit to the demand for appetizing food at moderate prices. Miss Stevenson sees that it shall also be chemically pure and wholesome; but probably most of her customers care little about that.

It is a pleasure to see some highly educated young women taking up other lines of work than the overcrowded profession of teaching; and in supplying thousands of persons daily with well cooked, wholesome, nourishing food, Miss Stevenson is doubtless doing quite as much good as if she had chosen to be a professor in a college.

—A. S. B. in *Boston Woman's Journal*.

Canteens in Volunteer Camps.

The following are abridged replies received by our New Zealand Recording Secretary, Miss Moody Bell, to the resolution respecting canteens in volunteer encampments sent by Convention to the officers commanding the various districts:—

Lieut. Col. E. W. Porritt, commanding 2nd Battalion Auckland (Hauraki) volunteers—"No canteens in our camps in this district."

Lieut. Col. E. R. Smith, commanding 1st Battalion Otago Rifle Volunteers—"My sympathies are entirely in the direction of the resolution forwarded. It is now several years since a canteen has been authorised at any of the volunteer camps held in this district."

Col. R. H. Davies, commanding Auckland Military district—"I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of the resolution."

Lieut.-Col. G. J. Smith, Christchurch—"I am in entire sympathy with the resolution. I think the results would justify the exclusion of the canteen from any camp held in connection with the New Zealand volunteers."

Lieut. Col. A. Bauchop, commanding Canterbury Military district—"The proposed site of our main camp is adjacent to a hotel, so that the non-existence of a canteen is not in this instance important."

Lieut.-Col. R. J. Collins, commanding 1st Battalion Wellington Rifle Volunteers—"You will be pleased to learn that it is not the custom of the Wellington Rifle Battalion to have canteens in connection with their Easter manœuvres."



POETRY.

Do the woes of life surround you?
Face them,
Chase them.

He who ruleth over all,
He will help you, though you fall,
Gladly hears you when you call,
From his heaven above.

Have you any wrong to right? Right it.
Do you have a sin to fight? Fight it.
God, Himself, will help you win,
Let His Spirit enter in,
Making right the heart within,
Fit for heaven above.

—John Sterling, in *The Observer*.

Freedom.

BY SUSAN COOLIDGE.

I would be free! For Freedom is all fair,
And her strong smile is like the smile of
God.

Her voice rings out like trumpet on the air,
And men rise up and follow; though the
road

Be all unknown and hard to understand,
They tread it gladly, holding Freedom's
hand.

I would be free! The little spark of heaven
Set in my soul when life was breathed in
me

Is like a flame, this way and that way driven
By ever-wavering winds, which cease-
lessly

Kindle and blow till all my soul is hot,
And would consume if Liberty were not.

I would be free! But what is Freedom, then?
For widely various are the shapes she
wears

In different ages and to different men;
And many titles, many forms she bears—
Riot and revolution, sword and flame—
All called in turn by Freedom's honoured
name.

I would be free! Not free to burn and spoil,
To trample down the weak and smite the
strong.

To seize the larger share of wine and oil,
And rob the sun my daylight to prolong,
And rob the night of sleep while others
wake,
Feast on their famine, basely free to take.

I would be free! Free in a dearer way—
Free to become all that I may or can;
To be my best and utmost self each day,
Not held or bound by any chain of man,
By dull convention, or by foolish sneer,
Or love's mistaken clasp of feeble fear.

Free to be kind and true and faithful; free
To do the happy thing that makes life
good,

To grow as grows the goodly forest-tree,
By none gainsaid, by none misunderstood;
To taste life's freshness with a child's de-
light,
And find new joy in every day and night.

I would be free! Ah! so may all be free.
Then shall the world grow sweet at core
and sound,
And, moved in blest and ordered circuit, see
The bright millennial sun rise fair and
round,
Heaven's day begin, and Christ, whose ser-
vice is
Freedom all perfect, rule the world as His.

—Independent.

The Nurse Maude Camp for Consumptives.

The first annual report and balance-sheet of Nurse Maude's Camp for consumptive men is to hand. From it we learn that private subscriptions from the general public total £722 19s 2d; collections made by unions, societies, bands, clubs, etc., amount to £323 7s 7d. A Government subsidy has been granted, but not yet paid. The expenses for the first year have been necessarily heavy, as they include purchase of 14 acres of land, with cottage, and erection of kitchen, bathrooms, dairy, etc., five calico huts and twenty tents. Since the formation of the camp, 63 patients have been admitted, of whom 21 have left cured. One man had had hemorrhage six times, but is now hale and hearty. The committee ask for continued generous support so that the good work may be carried on.

Our Poor Relations.

I am the voice of the voiceless,
Thro' me the dumb shall speak,
Till the deaf world's ear be made to hear
The wrongs of the wordless weak.

From street, from cage, and from kennel,
From stable and zoo, the wail
Of my tortured kin, proclaim the sin
Of the mighty against the frail.

Oh, shame on the mothers of mortals,
Who have not stopped to teach
Of the sorrow that lies in dear, dumb eyes,
The sorrow that has no speech!

The same force formed the sparrow
That fashioned man, the king;
The God of the whole gave a spark of soul
To each furred and feathered thing.

And I am my brother's keeper,
And I will fight his fight,
And speak the word for beast and bird,
Till the world shall set things right.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

Many indeed think of being happy with God in heaven, but the being happy with God on earth never enters their thoughts.—John Wesley.

The King's Surgeon on Alcohol as a Physic.

Addressing a meeting in London on May 4, Sir Frederick Treves declared that alcohol was distinctly a poison, and the limitation of its use should be as strict as that of any other kind of poison. It was, further, an insidious poison, producing effects which seemed to have only one antidote, alcohol again. It was not an appetiser, and no appetite needed artificial stimulation, and even in small amounts it hindered digestion. It modified the nourishment of the body very much indeed, with the result that drunkards became ill-nourished. It was true, unfortunately, that alcohol had a stimulating effect, but it lasted only for a moment, and after it had passed away the capacity for work fell enormously. It brought up the reserve forces of the body and threw them into action, with the result that when they were used up there was nothing to fall back upon, so that it dispersed rather than conserved bodily energy. On the march to Ladysmith the soldiers who were drinkers dropped out as if they were labelled. The use of alcohol was inconsistent with fine work, and absolutely inconsistent with surgical work or any other work which required quick, keen and alert judgment. Speaking as a surgeon, Sir Frederick said that the person of all others he dreaded to see enter the operating theatre as a patient, was the drunkard.

Never forget that the only indestructible material in destiny's fierce crucible is character.

—Frances E. Willard.



THE HOME.

When the Baby is Ill.

BY EULALIA SISLEY-RICHARDS, M.D.

Diseases change with the seasons somewhat as do the fashions. While digestive disorders are prevalent in the summer months, at this season of the year coughs and colds seem quite in vogue.

Remembering the value of *prevention* as compared with *cure*, mothers should take special care to protect their little ones from these prevalent disorders, though not by coddling them in front of the fire. Such is not *protection*, but rather an *invitation* to disease.

That child will be truly fortified against cold who receives his daily cool bath. It may be only a dash of cold water with a vigorous rubbing, but the reaction or warm glow which follows is the best possible training for

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BEATH & CO., Ltd., Cashel Street, Ch'ch.

the skin. The little one whose skin reacts promptly to his daily bath is in little danger of catching cold, provided ordinary care is taken with reference to clothing.

Those artistic mothers who so admire their baby's chubby hands and feet (who does not admire them?) that they leave them quite exposed even in cold weather, are taking great risk. These same mothers would be most uncomfortable if equally unclothed. They forget that an infant has much less vitality with which to resist cold than has an adult.

Some little ones may appear to thrive fairly well in this abbreviated style of dress, but one often finds these same babies annoyed with a troublesome mucous discharge from the nose.

WHAT TO DO FOR A COLD.

But what shall be done, if, because of carelessness or in spite of prevention, the young child catches cold?

First, be sure that the bowels are well opened. If necessary, give a warm enema. Then give a short hot bath (about 104 degrees Fahr.) with a cold compress on the head, dry the child quickly, wrap him in a warm blanket, and put him in bed. Allow plenty of water to drink, or weak unsweetened lemonade, but give no food until morning. For several days the food given should be unusually simple. Fresh ripe fruit may be given in abundance in almost every case except to young infants. On the morning following the hot bath, give the child his regular cool bath, being careful to secure a good reaction. This procedure will be sufficient to arrest an ordinary cold.

If the cold "settles on the lungs," to use an expression understood by all

mothers, hot fomentations over the chest twice a day, with the heating compress worn between times, will afford much relief.

To apply the heating compress, take a thin towel or suitable cloth, wring as dry as possible from cold water, and wrap quickly around the child's chest, bringing it well around the neck and shoulders. Then cover immediately with several thicknesses of dry flannel. Pin securely with safety pins, taking care that the wet compress is completely and thoroughly covered with the dry flannel. This compress quickly becomes warm, acting as a mild fomentation or poultice. It should be left on all night, or from one hot treatment to the next. After removing the compress, unless a hot treatment is to follow, always sponge the skin quickly with cold water, and dry thoroughly to prevent the child's taking more cold.

IN CASE OF CROUP.

Although uncomplicated spasmodic croup is never fatal, it is a condition that brings consternation to many a mother because of the suddenness and apparent severity of the attack.

The little one may retire at night in his usual health to be awakened in the early morning hours with a hoarse, harsh cough and difficult breathing. The spasm of the vocal chords may be such that the child cannot speak or even cry, and in his fright he struggles, growing purple in the face.

Although suffocation may seem imminent these symptoms usually yield promptly to very simple measures, and the mother who knows just what to do may have her little patient sound asleep again in a short time.

The full hot bath or the hot blanket

pack usually gives speedy relief. The drinking of hot water is also helpful.

It only requires a few minutes to heat enough water for fomentations to the throat, and this measure alone, or hot and cold compresses in alternation, often give instant relief.

After this treatment a compress should be applied to the throat, the child wrapped in a warm blanket and put to bed in a warm room. This compress, like the one previously described, should consist of a soft cloth wrung very dry from cold water. Apply around the throat, and cover first with oiled silk (if convenient), and then with several thicknesses of dry flannel.

As croup often recurs several nights in succession, this compress should be worn every night for a week or more. In the morning the neck should be bathed with cold water, after which a dry flannel may be worn during the day.

This treatment is also excellent for sore throat or tonsillitis.—English Good Health.

To those men and women who breathe deeply, eat intelligently, and sleep peacefully, it is the present moment that is crowded with joyous possibilities. They have the mental acumen that springs largely from physical well-being, to understand that *the time to be happy is now, the place to be happy is here, and the way to be happy is to keep the pores open as well as the heart;* to cultivate breathing power, and to keep the lungs busy day and night, turning pure air into rich blood corpuscles, which in the subtle alchemy of heart and brain, are distilled into optimism and good-will to men.

Women's Christian Temperance Union

OF NEW ZEALAND.

ORGANISED - 1885.

'For God, and Home, and Humanity.'

President:

MRS A. R. ATKINSON, Arbury, Wadestown,
Wellington.

Corresponding Secretary:

MISS M. S. POWELL, c/o Rev. A. Doull, M.A.,
Otahuhu, Auckland.

Assistant Corresponding Secretary:

MISS TWEMLOW, c/o D. Potts, Esq., Wai-
pukurau, Hawke's Bay.

Recording Secretary:

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

Treasurer:

MRS HILL, Bluff Hill, Napier.

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.
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Wed., 3 p.m. Pres.—Mrs Blackwell, "The Wil-
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Mrs Soulbly. 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

HASTINGS W. C. T. U.

UNION meets 1st Wed. in month in Pres
Church vestry. Pres: Mrs Boyle, Lyndon
rd.; vice-pres.: Mesdames Connie & Carr; sec.:
Miss Carr, Methodist parsonage; treas.: Mrs
McLellan, Southampton road.

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—M. 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.

FIELDING 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. McEwen. Treasurer—
Mrs D. B. Howe.

NEW PLYMOUTH W.C.T.U.

THE UNION meets the last Wednesday in
the month, in Whitey Hall, at 3 p.m.
President—Mrs Maunder. Secretary—Miss
Ambury. Treasurer—Miss Sadler. Superintend-
ent of Literature—Miss Hodder. WHITE RIB-
BON 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 Eason. Secretary—Mrs Jemison. Treas-
urer—Mrs J. E. Fenwick, Waipuku.

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
Burt. 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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