

# The White Ribbon

FOR GOD AND HOME AND HUMANITY

Vol. 12. — No. 141.

CHRISTCHURCH, N.Z., FEB. 13, 1907.

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Single Copy, 3d.

## “THE SUBJECTION OF WOMEN.”

BY JOHN STUART MILL.\*

Among the many reprints given to the reading world during 1906, possibly no other is so valuable to women as that of John Stuart Mill's famous essay on “The Subjection of Women.”

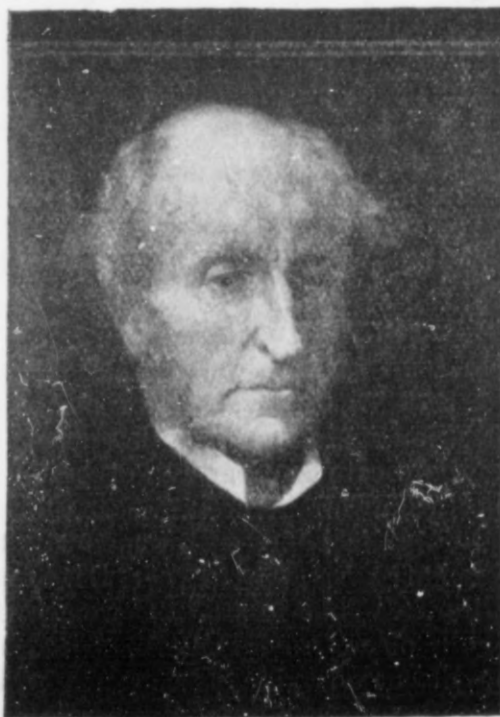
For many years it had been out of print and its reappearance in this cheap form (sixpence; ninepence in N.Z.) makes it a boon indeed. Added worth is given to the little book by reason of the Analysis of the argument, which forms the principal part of the Introduction by the editor, Stanton Coit, Ph. D.

It was in 1869 that

**The Philosopher and Politician** first published this most powerful contribution to the cause of woman's freedom—a cause which he had zealously advocated both in and out of Parliament.

But though since then nearly forty years have passed and some improvement has been made in both the private and the public legal position of woman, there is still a vast field of law and custom to be broken up before woman can without let or hindrance fulfil her destiny. As a text book in the study of the fundamental principles underlying the Woman Movement, we strongly

ly recommend this volume of a hundred and twenty odd pages. Unions and individual members should obtain, carefully read, and discuss it, and pass it on to men friends, husbands, sons and brothers. At drawing-room and other meetings it might be made a topic for papers and addresses. By



JOHN STUART MILL.

such means would be hastened the coming of the day when in regard to opportunity of development of the individual and of

### Service to the Race

there shall be “neither male nor female.”

Clearly does the writer state the purpose of his essay: it is to explain

his opinion “That the legal subordination of one sex to the other is wrong in itself and now one of the chief hindrances to human improvement; and that it ought to be replaced by a principle of perfect equality, admitting no power or privilege on the one side, nor disability on the other.” Naturally, difficulty is experienced in defending this proposition because the objections to granting women equality

### Are Not Based on Argument

but are rooted in the strongest feelings; the difficulty is further rendered greater by reason of the fact that the subjection of woman is a well nigh universal usage. The authority of men over women is not the result of a conscientious comparison between different modes of constituting the government of society, but simply has its roots in the law of force. The partial banishment of that primitive law in the ancient republics, says Mr Mills, commenced the regeneration of human nature. The exceedingly slow growth and recognition of any higher law than that of force is evidenced by the fact that within forty years of the writing of the essay Englishmen might, by law, hold human beings in bondage as saleable property. The dominance of man over woman is a custom specially tenacious because the power is exercised not by a favoured few or privi-

\*Longmans, Green & Co., 39, Paternoster Row, London.

leged class, but by all men, from the clod-hopper to the nobleman.

Of course the plea is often urged that

### Man's Lordship is Natural;

but there was a time when the division of mankind into two classes, masters and slaves, appeared, even to the most cultivated minds, to be a natural, and the only natural, condition of the human race. Dealing with the assertion that women acquiesce in male sovereignty, the writer points out that all causes, social and natural, combine to make it unlikely that women should be collectively rebellious to the power of men. He also declares that "this relic of the past is discordant with the future and must necessarily disappear." The peculiar characteristic of the modern world is that human beings are no longer born to their place in life but are free to employ their faculties to achieve the lot which to them appears desirable. "Nobody thinks it necessary to make a law that only a strong-armed man shall be a blacksmith; freedom and competition bring about that result. "In all things of difficulty and importance those who can do them well are fewer than the need" and therefore "if only once in a dozen years the conditions of eligibility exclude a fit person, there is a real loss." At present, in the more improved countries, the disabilities of women form the only case (save one—Royalty) in which laws and institutions

### Take Persons at their Birth

and ordain that they shall never in all their lives be allowed to compete for certain things.

Dealing with the assertion that the nature of men and women adapts them to their present functions and position, Mr Mill denies that anyone knows or can know the nature of the two sexes as long as they have only been seen in their present relation to one another. "What is now called the nature of woman is an eminently artificial thing, the result of forced repression in some directions, unnatural stimulation in others." . . . "The anxiety of mankind to interfere in behalf of nature, for fear lest nature should not succeed in effecting its purpose, is an altogether unnecessary solicitude. What women by nature cannot do it is quite superfluous to prevent them from doing."

Chapter II. treats of the injustice and evil effects of legal inequality in mar-

riage. While not denying that there may be great goodness, happiness, and affection under the absolute government of a good man, it is pointed out that laws and customs require to be adapted not to good men but to bad. Men are not required, as a preliminary to the marriage ceremony, to prove by testimonial that they are fit to be trusted with the exercise of absolute power. Combating the assertion that in all voluntary association between two people one of them must be absolute master, the writer asserts that

### Marriage should be a Partnership.

Under equality of rights men would be much more unselfish and self-sacrificing than at present. "The equality of married persons before the law . . . is the only means of rendering the daily life of mankind, in any high sense, a school of moral cultivation." The only school of genuine moral sentiment is society between equals. The family, justly constituted, should be, on the part of the parents, a school of sympathy in equality—of living together in love without power on one side or obedience on the other.

The oft-quoted injunction of St. Paul to wives is, of course, commented on. "The Church, it is very true, enjoins it in her formularies, but it would be difficult to derive any such injunction from Christianity. . . . St. Paul also said, 'Slaves, obey your masters.' It was not St. Paul's business, nor was it consistent with his object, the propagation of Christianity, to incite anyone to rebellion against existing laws."

"Political functions and other opportunities favourable to intellectual originality are monopolised by men" is the summary given of Chapter III. by the editor. "The fitness of women for public office," says Mr Mill, "need not be discussed, since the system which excludes unfit men will exclude unfit women. . . . If only a few women are fit

### Social Utility Requires

that the door should not be shut on them." The large proportion of eminent rulers among queens compared with the proportion of able men among kings is noted, and the assertion that under queens good men administrate is used as an argument that women are better qualified than men for the position of prime minister, seeing that the "principal business of a prime

minister is . . . to find the fittest persons to conduct every department of public affairs. The more rapid insight into character, which is one of the admitted points of superiority in women over men, must certainly make them, with anything like parity of qualifications in other respects, more apt than men in that choice of instruments which is nearly the most important business of everyone who has to do with governing mankind." The statement as to woman's intellectual inferiority to man is disputed, and the opinion expressed that before woman's capacity with regard to the arts can be fully demonstrated many long years of untrammelled opportunity must elapse. "The complimentary dictum about woman's superior moral goodness may be allowed to pair off with the disparaging one respecting their greater liability to moral bias."

The last chapter deals with the query *Cui bono?* "It is hardly to be expected that the question will be asked in respect to the change proposed in the condition of women in marriage. . . . There remain no legal slaves except the mistress of every house." With regard to the removal of women's disabilities and their recognition as the equals of men in all that belongs to citizenship, etc., emphasis is laid on the advantage of having "the most universal and pervading of all human relations regulated by justice instead of injustice." The

### Training in Arrogance given to the Boy

by the thought that, without merit of his own and by the very fact of his birth, he is entitled to command and woman to obey is pointed out. The essayist concludes by commenting on the benefit of doubling the mass of mental faculties available for the higher service of humanity, the added stimulus to the intellect of man to be gained by woman's competition, the increased happiness that would be felt by woman in the consciousness of her own power, and the enlarged ethical scope that equality would afford for the exercise of woman's influence.

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Give as you would if an angel  
 Awaited your gift at the door  
 Give as you would if to-morrow  
 Found you where waiting was o'er  
 Give as you would to the Master,  
 If His hand your offering took.

## 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.]

### Christchurch

At the meeting held on January 9th the following resolution was passed:— "This Union expresses its deep sorrow at the news of the death of Mrs Josephine Butler, and desires to place on record its profound appreciation of the splendid services she rendered to the cause of purity and the suppression of all legalised vice." A resolution was also carried expressive of the Union's appreciation of the work of the late Rev. John Orchard and of sympathy with his family. Business in connection with the Convention occupied the attention of the meeting.

Weekly meetings of the Union have been held since January 9th, to make arrangements for Convention. The Caledonian Rooms have been secured for the session and also for reception of delegates, and 300 invitations have been issued for the reception. The Hon. and Mrs G. J. Smith have kindly consented to lend their grounds for a garden party to be held on Feb. 6th. Mrs S. F. Whitcombe was appointed to represent the Union at the Convention. The following resolution was passed: "The members of the W.C.T.U. congratulate and thank the City Council for their action in nominating Mesdames Wells and Page to the Charitable Aid Board."

### Dunedin.

The first monthly meeting of 1907 was held on Feb. 5. Mrs Beatley reported that over two gross of the White Ribbon writing pad had been sold. After expenses have been paid, we hope to use the surplus in advancing the work of the Union as necessity arises. Mrs Pearson read the report from the Sailors' Rest, which contained encouraging accounts of ships visited, Christmas presents to men, and good work done amongst the sailors. Some sister Unions have contributed comfort bags, so appreciated by the sailors, one coming from as far as Waimate to our Rest. Mrs Porteus gave a hopeful account of temperance work done at Cromwell, where she had spent a holiday, and found some enthusiastic workers desirous of forming themselves into a branch of the Union. Miss McCarthy reported on the work done in the Union at Naseby.

### Kaiapoi.

The 17th anniversary of our Union was celebrated on January 30th, the largely attended meeting of members and friends being opened with the Crusade psalm and hymn. Annual reports from Kaiapoi, Rangiora and Waikari were read, showing increased membership and interest in the work. The treasurer's report showed a balance in hand, as did also that of the manager of the coffee rooms. Mrs Hayman read the 2nd part of the life of Frances Willard, written by Mrs Dohrmann, N.Z. Treasurer. (This ought to

be read before all our Unions.) Music, recitations and addresses were given by lady friends and clergymen. Refreshments were served, and one new member was enrolled. Special thanks were accorded to the secretary, Mrs Souby, for seventeen years' faithful service.

### Lower Hutt.

The annual meeting was held in December, when the report showed that the Union has succeeded in paying off the debt on the hall, and has funds in hand. The officers elected were:—President, Mrs Garlick; secretary, Mrs Yerex; treasurer, Mrs Routly. Great regret is felt by the members at the death of Mrs Brooker, a most active member and an ex-president of our Union. Since the annual meeting the secretary, Mrs Yerex, has removed from the district.

### Wanganui.

The first meeting of this year was held on Feb. 1st, when the superintendents of departments were elected. The letter *re* WHITE RIBBON was read, and a resolution was passed that this Union stand by the paper as heretofore. One new member was admitted, and Mrs Upton (from New Plymouth) was welcomed to the Union. Instructions were given to our delegate as to how to vote at the Convention.

### Wellington.

Our first meeting of the new year was held on February 7, when there was a good attendance, and Mrs Boxall gave an inspiring address. On the question of Bare Majority being discussed, it was decided that this Union is not prepared to conduct a Parliamentary agitation for the change. Mrs Boxall and Miss Wilkinson were appointed to represent Wellington at Convention. Mrs Cole and Miss Webb were nominated President and Secretary respectively for the New Zealand W.C.T.U. At the close of the meeting afternoon tea was dispensed.

### The W.C.T.U. in America.

At the Annual Convention of the U.S.A. W.C.T.U. it was reported that 1000 new Unions had been organised during the year, that 22,627 signatures to the total abstinence pledge had been secured and that the net gain in membership was 13,000.

The Governor of the State of Connecticut was present at the opening meeting, and during the course of his welcoming speech said:—

There can be nothing better for the growth and strength of a nation than that we seriously consider those failures and weaknesses which hinder its growth and weaken its citizenship. Therefore the State should always welcome and give a hearty sympathy to

those agencies which will make her stronger. There is no doubt that the weakening influences of intemperance as a matter of cost to a State are great, and that

### Half our Judicial Expenses could be Saved,

were it not that so much must be applied to the trying of cases which result directly or indirectly from intemperance. But better and far beyond this is that strength of character, that manhood and womanhood which you seek to incite in the coming generation. I take it that your strongest and most successful appeal is to the young.

President Roosevelt gave a special reception on November 7th to delegates to the World's Convention who were in Washington *en route* to their respective countries.

Governor Guild, of Massachusetts, and his wife held a reception for the members of the World's Convention at the State House. The delegates presented the Governor with a magnificent bouquet of white roses, tied with white ribbon, and the Governor presented bouquets to Mrs L. M. N. Stevens, Miss Slack and Mrs Katherine Lent Stevenson. Later in the afternoon the Mayor of Boston and Mrs Fitzgerald entertained the delegates at tea.

The public meetings held in connection with the World's Convention, at Boston, were crowded, the reserved seats bringing 3 dols. (twelve shillings) each.

Beautiful and appropriate music was a feature of the Convention; for example, at the In Memoriam service the Boston Male Quartette sang "Lead Kindly Light," and a setting of Miss Willard's "On Heights of Power" was given as a solo. At the "one-minute addresses" meeting the Male Quartette gave good prohibition songs and a lady soloist a setting of Browning's beautiful words, "The Year's at the Spring." On another occasion Rev. Anna Shaw gave an enlightening address on "Patriotism," and the solo "Victory" followed.

### The Perennial Problem.

The perennial problem of domestic service has been attacked from top and bottom this year. In the first place, a Domestic Servants' Union, beginning with some fifty members, has just been formed in Christchurch on what seems to be a firm and workable basis; and henceforth the voice of the house worker will be heard, as well as that of other female representatives of the industrial classes. It is to be hoped that this union will be more fortunate than its short-lived forerunner in Wellington, for undoubtedly the mere fact of domestic service being included definitely with organised forms of industry will do much to rouse public, or rather private opinion, as to definite rights which should have been considered long ago. It will also, we trust, rouse the more heedless of the girls to recognise that they belong not to an amorphous tagrag order of things from which no sense, no skill, and no continuity could ever be expected, but to an important department which demands serious application and careful training. On these grounds, and as an immediate impulse to hasten a more satisfactory state of affairs, this new Union is to be heartily welcomed.

The problem of housework is attacked more or less directly, however, in a much more ambitious scheme of which we trust to hear more hereafter. This scheme is presented in the generous proposal made last month to the Canterbury Board of Governors by a well known philanthropist, Mr John Studholme, of Coldstream, Ashburton. In a clear and comprehensive manner, Mr Studholme informed the Board that during an American tour in 1905, undertaken mainly to study advances, agricultural and other, in education, he came closely to observe the established courses of Home Economics in the American Universities. This study "comprises all that pertains to the home, such as:—the proper feeding of infants, the proper kinds and quantities of foods for different ages and seasons, the composition and cost of foods, the durability, making, cutting, sewing, mending and washing of clothes, the bandaging of wounds, and first aid, the warmth, ventilation, lighting, plumbing, and everything connected with the health, beauty and cleanliness of the house."

This course, which is under the charge of competent women professors, struck Mr Studholme as such a practical application of science to the welfare of humanity as few other studies could furnish. He entered into communication with Miss Gilchrist, the Professor of Domestic Science in the University of Tennessee, and found that she would accept a similar position in New Zealand for £600 a year. Mr Studholme's next step was to communicate with the Board of Governors of Canterbury College, and with the Education Department, offering to contribute £200 a year to Miss Gilchrist's salary if these authorities could see their way to provide the rest and create the new course. In case the Canterbury Board refused, a similar offer was made to Victoria College, Wellington.

The Inspector General brought up Mr Studholme's letter in the University Senate, then sitting in Christchurch, and moved that the matter be referred to a committee. An interesting discussion took place in the Senate. Dr. Collins wished to see the study of Domestic Science incorporated with that of nursing. Professor Sale thought that no woman should take a degree as B.A. or B.Sc. without passing in the proposed course. This was wisely combated by Mr Hogben, as tending to make the study unpopular. For ourselves, we would go further, and count a compulsory clause in this connection as great an injustice as the forcing of engineering on men who were entering on other professions, as medicine or the law. That is not to say, however, that the bulk of women, and certainly the best women, would not gladly and diligently study and apply the new science; and that in consequence a vast amount of valuable home knowledge would not soon permeate our social system, to the infinite betterment of the race.

It is gratifying to see that the Senate adopted the favourable report of the committee, and that, consequently, the new chair of Home Economics will be a reality within the year. Doubtless the Philistine will make merry for a season over the novelty, but when the Senate's proposed standard of physiology and other included sciences is defined, it will be seen that the course will be as difficult as any on the syllabus of University work. Mr Studholme's idea, moreover, is to spread more immediate

and practical knowledge by means of popular lectures on a wide basis. From these we may expect both an immense improvement in domestic management and an immense increase in labour saving appliances. Science and mechanics are eagerly applied to lighten and shorten men's work, but the saving of women's time and energy has hitherto been a secondary matter.

J. M.

### Concerning the Suffragettes.

In the *New York Press*, some few weeks ago Mr Charles Byng-Hall gave a graphic account of a visit he had made to the head-quarters of the Women's Political and Social Union in London. He found that the Suffragettes were good-looking girls and stately matrons.

"The headquarters of the Union is in Clement's Inn, a fine pile of buildings overlooking Aldwych and the Strand. The offices are on the second floor. Overhead is a fourteen-room flat, artistically furnished, belonging to Mrs Pethick Lawrence, the author, who is the Union's treasurer. She has given over her library, a beautiful corner room, to the Union for a council chamber.

"I asked for the Queen-bee. A tapering, well-manicured forefinger pointed to the ceiling. 'Upstairs,' the finger's owner said. I went upstairs, and into the council chamber.

"A subdued light was pouring into the octagonal, oak-paneled library, through the oriel windows. Across the greensward of the lawn I could just see the stately towers of the Courts of Justice. At a flat-top desk in the central bow window sat Christabel Pankhurst. At the round oak table of the council, sat her secretary, a young girl, busy with her typewriter."

Mr Byng-Hall was impressed with Miss Pankhurst's beauty and intelligence. She told frankly of the origin of their work:—

"About the Women's Political and Social Union? Oh, yes, I will tell you a secret about its organisation. I am not violating any confidence, although the meeting was private. My mother and I called on Mr Balfour, the former Prime Minister, in the interest of Woman Suffrage. He was most cour-

teous We asked him to introduce a Government measure. He said, 'I will speak frankly. I cannot do it. The question of women's suffrage is not one of practical politics. If it were, my answer would be different.

"I asked him if we could make the question one of practical politics. He answered, 'Yes.'

"KICK UP A FUSS."

"I asked him how? And this is what he said: 'Work hard. Work up a thoroughly big and representative organisation throughout the country. Publicly sound all the Parliamentary candidates on the question. Next, agitate freely. Kick up a fuss. Keep on kicking it up. Get in the public eye through the newspapers and stay there. Should interest and publicity wane, kick up a new kind of fuss. And all the time keep knocking at the door of Parliament and keep organising.'

"The Union is the result of the Prime Minister's confidential advice. Our tactics, as the world knows, have been out of the way. But they will succeed in getting us the vote. Our whole course of action, extraordinary to many, no doubt, has been schemed out just as if it were a problem of mathematics."

FROM PRISON TO SAVOY.

On the release of the eight suffragists who were committed to Holloway Gaol in connection with the disturbance at Westminster, a dinner was given at the Savoy in honour of the brave women who had deliberately faced the horrors of prison life, "with its skilley, iron spoons, and unclean cells." Mrs Fawcett occupied the chair, and among the gentlemen sympathisers present were, Sir Chas. McLaren, Mr I. Zangwill, Mr Bernard Shaw, Mr P. Snowden, M.P., Mr Cobden Sanderson, and other public men. Mrs Fawcett presided and remarked that their object in breaking the law was to call attention to Woman's Suffrage in the House of Commons. In that object they had entirely succeeded.

WILL YOU ?

"Will you let me be a voter?" said the female to the male,  
 "There's a serjeant just behind me, and he's hustling me to jail.  
 See how readily I'd sit on your committees, councils, boards;  
 If you will not join the ladies, let the ladies join the Lords."  
 —London Chronicle.

SONG OF THE INSURGENT WOMEN.

We come! We are here at last!  
 Sisters, ye waited long,  
 But the cold dark night is past,  
 And the day breaks clear and strong.

What are the gifts we bring?  
 Hope, in the place of despair,  
 Truth in everything,  
 And justice everywhere.

These are the gifts we bring,  
 And their magical power shall last  
 Till the beast in man is slain,  
 And man is Man at last.

Then Love, undying Love  
 Shall shape this old world anew,  
 Brighter than heaven above,  
 Fresher than morning dew.

And our beautiful human life,  
 Free from all sad alloy,  
 No space for empty strife,  
 Shall be charged to the full with joy!

We come! We are here at last!  
 Sisters, ye waited long,  
 But the cold dark night is past,  
 And the day breaks clear and strong.  
 —Elizabeth C. Wolstenholme Elmy.

Peace—National and Industrial.

The Noebel Peace Prize was awarded, in December last, by the Norwegian Parliament, to President Roosevelt. The value of the prize is about £3000. The President, in his acknowledgment to the Norwegian Government, declared, "After much thought, I have concluded that the best and most fitting way to apply the amount of the prize is by using it as a foundation to establish at Washington a Permanent Industrial Peace Committee . . . for in modern life it is as important to work for the cause of just and righteous peace in the industrial world as in the world of nations."

Publications Received.

*The Bookfellow* is a new "Weekly Magazine and Australasian Literary Review" of such high literary merit and delightful get-up as make it worthy of long and prosperous life. That such may be its experience we most cordially desire.

*Report of the Boer Home Industries and Aid Society.*—This pamphlet is sent by the Countess Evelyn Asivelli, of Geneva, and gives an interesting account of the work started by Miss Hobhouse among the impoverished Boer women

and young girls. Travelling through the country districts of South Africa, Miss Hobhouse was profoundly impressed by the destitution of large numbers of the people. Combined with the unpromising natural characteristics of the country, the devastation wrought by the war has made it almost impossible for any but capitalists to engage in profitable agriculture. Returning home, Miss Hobhouse mastered the details of lace making and wool weaving, and with two assistants sailed again for South Africa, and in the farm homes has begun an industry which is proving a boon indeed. The girls are most apt pupils, and many are now teaching others. The great lack is means wherewith to procure spinning wheels and other machinery. New Zealand sent her quota of the men who devastated that far-off country; will New Zealand women not send money to help orphans and other war-stricken girls to become self-supporting? The treasurer of the fund is Miss Margaret Clark (John Bright's grand-daughter), Millfield, Street, Somerset.

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### Concerning Alcohol.

**THE CRUELTY OF LICENSE.**—At the Christchurch Magistrate's Court, on January 30, a woman with 144 previous convictions against her and who had just been released from gaol after serving a sentence of eighteen months was convicted of drunkenness and discharged—without doubt to come up again for her 146th conviction. The same day another woman was convicted of drunkenness and breach of prohibition order. She had just come out of the Salvation Army Home, where she had been allowed to spend three months as an alternative to prison, and while in the Home had behaved in an exemplary manner. A few days later a 155th conviction was recorded against a third woman. Is it anything short of fiendish cruelty to deliberately subject these poor creatures, afflicted with Tantalian thirst, to the sight and odour of alcohol at well nigh every street corner, and then to punish them for attempting to quench that thirst?

In Mildura during the first six months of last year, there were three cases of drunkenness. On Jan. 1st, 1907, the wine license began its operations, and within six days there had been sixteen cases of drunkenness before the local Bench, each offender admitting that the cause of his trouble was Australian wine, from the new wine bar.

The Earl of Carlisle, upon his conversion to the principles of total abstinence some years ago, closed all the public houses upon his estates, and destroyed the contents of his celebrated wine cellar.

Dr. T. D. Crothers has recently declared that the administration of alcohol in tuberculosis is really more dangerous than the disease it is given to correct.

**ALCOHOL AND THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD.**  
—The temperance question is no longer

merely a religious or moral question; business men, for self-protection and for the protection of their employees, are demanding and enforcing total abstinence. In Collingwood, O., a suburb of Cleveland, are large repair shops belonging to the Lake Shore Railway. Just before the last election the company announced that if the town voted no on the license question, the corporation would spend a million dollars there for additional shops. If the saloons remained the company did not care to increase its plant, because it could not get and keep the high class of workmen it required. The town voted for no-license by a large majority, and in one month thirty-six saloons had been closed.—*Exchange.*

**ALCOHOL AS MEDICINE.**—The thirty-third annual meeting of the London Temperance Hospital last year was presided over by the Bishop of London, who made an appeal for £10,000 required for the extension of the premises. The Bishop said he had been an out-and-out teetotaler for twenty years, and probably by reason of such abstinence he had always enjoyed almost uniform good health. His position gave him great opportunity for observing the disastrous havoc made by drink in all ranks of society. He could remember the time when they would have been regarded by medical men as fanatics, but now the profession were being gradually won to the side of Temperance. The report showed that out of a total of nearly 25,000 cases admitted since the foundation of the Hospital in 1873, only seventy-five had been treated with alcohol.

It is a beautiful art—the art of living well in poverty. It calls for an alert intelligence, and a cultivated taste, and a ready invention. It is not the vocation of a dullard. Brains must be mixed with it. One who takes it up with courage and good will finds in it culture for all the finer faculties.—*Washington Gladden.*

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## THE WHITE RIBBON.

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*The White Ribbon:*

FOR GOD AND HOME AND HUMANITY.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1907.

## Woman's Work in the Home.

Surely, if slowly, is woman coming into her kingdom. Of this fact a reminder is given in the adoption by the Board of Governors of Canterbury College of Mr John Studholme's proposal to establish a chair of Home Economics. For not withstanding glib phrases concerning the importance of

woman's work and sphere, in actuality no definite standard of value has been attached to the labour of a woman on behalf of home and family. She might order her household to perfection and work her brain to the verge of distraction and her fingers to the bone in the interests of husband and children; she still ranked as a "dependent," was spoken of as being "supported" by her husband, and could claim only the barest necessities for physical existence. This most practical avowal that the manifold duties connected with the healthful upbringing of the young and the maintenance of order and cleanliness in the home are fit subjects for profound study, will do much towards giving woman in the home her rightful status. And while the wife and sister and mother in the home will thus obtain from others recognition of their work and worth, certain it is that woman herself will see an increased dignity and importance in domestic duties and will understand that household responsibilities demand for their right fulfilment careful preparation and study. Thus, apart altogether from the exertions of the lecturer or professor, the home keeping woman and her work will, through this new departure, gain both in esteem and efficiency.

## Neglect of "The State's Most Precious Asset."

A serious flaw in the Infant Life Protection Act has recently been brought under public notice in Christchurch. At the inquiry held concerning the death of an infant nine months old, an inmate of a licensed house, evidence showed that the keeper of the house had four children under her care. Fifteen persons altogether lived in the house, the only domestic

assistance being given by two sons. The Act contains no proviso limiting the number of infants that may be placed in charge of one person, and the jury very naturally voiced its opinion that an amendment to the Act in that direction was necessary. The same case also revealed the fact that the inspection of such licensed homes is of a most superficial character. The child had slept with two older children in an attic containing less than 300 cubic feet of air space, whereas each child should have at least 500 cubic feet. The inspector said that inspectorship was part of her duties as police matron, and that it would take two women to properly carry out the inspection. The whole case points to the fact that these poor little waifs, hitherto supposed to be safeguarded by the Act, are at present liable to most cruel and criminal neglect.

## The New Councillors.

Sir Joseph Ward has always favoured the bi-cameral system of government, and the Legislative Council has been granted a new lease of life in the appointment of fourteen new members. Of these, three are farmers, three are lawyers, two are labour leaders, one is a doctor, one a journalist, one a manufacturer, one a merchant. The list is completed by Mr Wi Pere, formerly member for the Eastern Maori District, and by Mr Hamilton Gilmer, a Wellington brewer and hotelkeeper. We have heard of most of the others in some public capacity, but we do not remember hearing anything of Mr Gilmer before. Doubtless a conscientious effort has been made to represent all classes, and in the nature of things, the class which Mr Gilmer stands for now demands a negative rather than a positive order of qualifications. On the whole, the appointments seem calculated to make for good solid government, if they do not in a body inspire any great enthusiasm. Giants, unlike the poor, are not always with us. But such men as Mr J. T. Paul, Mr C. M. Luke, Mr John Barr and Mr G. J. Smith may be

expected to support righteous and progressive legislation and we trust that the future record of their compeers who are less known to us may prove to us that they, too, are worthy of the honour that has been conferred on them.

J.M.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

OUR PUBLISHING DAY.—In order that the paper may be of service to Convention, the February number of THE WHITE RIBBON makes its appearance on the 13th instead of, as usual, on the 15th of the month. In consequence of this alteration it is possible that some items of news, etc., may not make their appearance until our next issue.

THE HOME OF CONVENTION.—The Christchurch Union have secured, as the meeting place of Convention, the commodious rooms of the Caledonian Society, in Worcester Street, not far from Manchester Street.

TWO PAPERS. On reference to the Agenda, which is republished this month in amended form, it will be seen that papers on two important subjects are to be read before Convention; the one by Miss Roberts on "The Changing Attitude of the Medical Profession towards Alcohol," and the other by Mrs Page on "Women as Citizens." The meetings at which these are read (held on Thursday afternoon and Monday evening) will be open to the public, and it is highly desirable that White Ribboners should not only attend themselves but bring their friends in large numbers.

TWO MEETINGS.—Under the auspices of Convention, arrangements have been made to hold an open-air meeting on Saturday evening, February 16th, and a No-License meeting in the Convention hall on the Sunday evening following, at 8.15.

GARDEN PARTY.—The special attention of the Christchurch members and friends is drawn to the Garden Party to be held under the auspices of Convention on Saturday, 16th inst., in the grounds of the Hon. G. J. Smith, at Opawa. Music, tennis, and afternoon

tea are among the good things to be provided, and the tickets are one shilling each. Apart from the healthful recreation afforded by such form of entertainment, W.C.T.U. members will recognise the useful opportunity given for interchange of thought on the many subjects connected with their work.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE N.Z. W.C.T.U. TREASURY.—Our N.Z. Treasurer, Mrs Dohmann, M.A., asks us to acknowledge the following subscriptions:—Professor Macmillan Brown, £1 1s; Mrs M. Studholme, £2 2s; Ven. Archdeacon Williams, £5; J. C. N. Grigg, Esq., £1 1s.

WOMEN ON CHARITABLE AID BOARD.—At the meeting of the Christchurch City Council, on the 4th inst., a letter was received from the Secretary of the Charitable Aid Board, stating that two vacancies had occurred in connection with the representatives of the City Council, whereupon a motion was carried that Mesdames Wells and Page be recommended for election. A short time previously the Council had refused to support the candidature of women. A change of mind does not always betoken lack of wisdom.

A STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE ON ILLEGITIMATE FATHERS.—Dealing with the case of a child born out of wedlock recently, Mr Kettle, S.M., Auckland, said:—He considered it was absolutely essential in such cases that the true names of the father and mother should be registered besides that of the child, and no matter whether the child were adopted or not, its parents should always be liable for its support. This applied more especially, in his opinion, to the father, and he was entirely at a loss to understand why so much solicitude should be shown on behalf of the man's name. Society seemed to think that the man's name should be protected, and kept out of sight, which he considered to be a monstrous shame. He trusted that our legislators would remedy this state of things, so far as enforced registration could do so.

PROGRAMME FOR MOTHERS' CLUB.—In the *Union Signal* for December 13th is given a brief description of a Model Mothers' Club. The programme strikes us as being particularly good, and we

here give the principal items, as possibly suggesting kindred topics for mothers' meetings in connection with our N.Z. W.C.T.U.:—"The Summer Vacation," "What Stories should be Told Children," "Development of Christian Character in the Home," "How to Observe Christmas," "Higher Education—Its Relation to the Home," "Duties of Mothers with Homes," "Hygiene and Heredity," "Value of Nature Study to Children," "Power of Habits," "Co-operation in Home and School," "Savings Banks for Children," "Cradle Roll Reception."

A GREEK ADAPTATION OF AN OLD LATIN PROVERB.—When leaving the U.S.A. National Convention, Miss Callispéri gave as her parting message a Greek adaptation of the old Latin proverb, *Vox populi, vox Dei*:—"The voice of honest women is the voice of God."

## Annual Convention.

### AGENDA.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13TH—Public Reception.

#### THURSDAY MORNING.

9.30—Devotional Exercises.  
10—Roll Call.  
Minutes of last sitting of Greymouth Convention.  
Appointment of Reporters, Committee of Courtesies and of Resolutions.  
Greetings.  
In Memoriam, Letters of Sympathy.  
Presidential Address, Report of Bay at Christchurch Exhibition.  
Reports of Departments:—Evangelistic, Home Meetings, Educational, Maori Work, Medal Contests.  
Noontide Prayer.

#### THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Roll Call, Minutes.  
Report of Corresponding Secretary.  
Reports of Departments:—Scientific Instruction in Schools, Hygiene and Food Reform, Unfermented Wine, Bible in Schools, Narcotics.  
Paper by Miss Roberts on "Changing Attitude of Medical Profession towards Alcohol."

#### FRIDAY MORNING.

Devotional, Roll Call, Minutes.  
Reports of Departments:—Work Among Seamen, Peace and Arbitration,



Literature, Anti-Gambling, Legal and Parliamentary.

Correspondence.

Noontide Hour.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Roll Call, Minutes.

Reports of Departments:—Public Press, Young People, Sabbath Observance, Mothers' Meetings, Purity, with conversation and discussion.

Resolutions.

SATURDAY MORNING.

Devotional, Roll Call, Minutes.

N.Z. Treasurer's Report and Balance Sheet.

Resolutions.

Noontide Hour.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Garden Party.

SATURDAY EVENING.

Outdoor Meeting.

SUNDAY.

No-License Meeting at 8.15 p.m.

MONDAY MORNING.

Devotional, Roll Call Minutes.

Report of WHITE RIBBON and accounts.

Resolutions.

Noontide Hour.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

Roll Call, Minutes.

Election of N.Z. Officers.

Invitations for next year.

MONDAY EVENING.

Paper by Mrs Page, "Women as Citizens."

TUESDAY MORNING.

Devotional, Roll Call, Minutes.

Consideration of "Constitution."

Appointments of Superintendents of Departments.

Further Resolutions (if any).

Noontide Hour.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Roll Call, Minutes.

Election of Representatives to N.Z. Alliance, and Women's National Council, etc.

Other business remaining.

E. L. MOODY-BELL,

N.Z. Recording Secretary.

HAMILTON W.C.T.U.

THE UNION meets on the First Thursday of the month in the Methodist School-room. Pres., Mrs J. M. Jones, Kirikiriroa, Waikato; Sec., Mrs Fee, Parsonage, Hamilton; Assis. Sec. and Reporter to the Press, Mrs Maunder; Treas., Mrs Norris.

## The W.C.T.U. at the Exhibition.

OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY.—A fascinating hour may be spent at the W.C.T.U. Bay studying the portraits ranged upon its walls of women and men who are or have been engaged in the work of uplifting humanity. Prominent among the pictures is that of the Countess of Aberdeen, President of the International Council of Women (with which the W.C.T.U. is affiliated), an organisation representing sixty millions of women, of divers nationalities but united in desire and work for Woman Suffrage, Purity, and the Abolition of War. Close by is the photograph of another present-day worker—a grand-niece, we understand, of Harriet Beecher Stowe—Charlotte Perkins Gilman, the fearless American writer and speaker. The photograph of Mrs Cadbury, the English philanthropist and worker in the Woman Movement, is not far away. The face of the late Mrs Cady Stanton, who worked so long and vigorously with Lucretia Mott and Susan B. Anthony, looks cheerily down; while higher still on another wall is the portrait of Mrs Priscilla Bright McLaren, who, in November last, at the age of ninety-two, passed into the clearer light of the Great Beyond.

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Three bright little post cards attract attention. These have lately been received by our N.Z. President from the President of the Union of Japan, Mrs Kaji Yajima. They are a visible token of the spirit which has linked together in service for their fellows the Eastern and the Western, the dark skin and the white skin, the peeress and the peasant, the rich and the poor.

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THE THOUSANDTH BABY.—The millionth visitor to the Exhibition has been duly honoured by the presentation of a watch; now arrangements are being made to give a prize to the thousandth baby entering the Children's Rest.

## The Late Mrs Priscilla Bright McLaren.

The year 1906 is made memorable by the passing of yet another great woman, Mrs Priscilla Bright McLaren. At Edinburgh, on November 5th, within a few weeks of celebrating her ninety-second birthday, Mrs McLaren entered into the heritage of things unseen.

John Bright, Jacob Bright, Margaret Bright Lucas, and Priscilla Bright McLaren—these brothers and sisters are all stars in the firmament of justice and philanthropy. Mrs McLaren, the last survivor of the great and brilliant Quaker family, was, said the *Illustrated London News* "a true leader in thought, and yet womanly sweetness and charm incarnate." Sixty years ago she was actively working, and in company with Elizabeth Fry visited the prisoners in Newgate. But her great interest was in the Woman Suffrage movement, of which she was one of the leaders from the very first organisation of the demand for votes, forty years ago.

Three separate families of children paid her maternal care a debt of gratitude. When John Bright was left a widower, his sister Priscilla took charge of his children. Then she married the late Mr Duncan McLaren, for many years M.P. for Edinburgh, and so mothered his children, amongst whom are Lord McLaren, the Scotch Judge, and Dr. Agnes McLaren, and she in time became the mother of two sons—Sir Charles McLaren and Mr Walter McLaren—and one daughter. She had in Parliament at one time and another her husband, two brothers, two sons, a grandson and several nephews, and for over half a century was thus *correctly represented* in the House of Commons. She was an admirable public speaker, a brilliant letter-writer, and revered by all. The last vote that was taken on the Woman Suffrage question was secured by her eldest son, Sir Chas. McLaren, in 1904, when a resolution in favour of giving votes to women was passed by a majority of 114. Only two days before her death, Mrs McLaren, as President of the National Woman Suffrage Society, dictated a letter of sympathy and admiration to the nine suffragettes then in prison, adding "We feel sure that your efforts will bear fruit at an early date in the passing of that measure of pure justice for which many of us have now for nearly half a century by every constitutional means striven in vain."

"So to the calmly gathered thought  
The innermost of life is taught,  
The mystery, dimly understood,  
That love of God is love of good;  
That to be saved is only this—  
Salvation from our selfishness."

## A Tribute to a New Zealand Woman Poet.

The Editor of THE WHITE RIBBON feels assured that readers will be interested in the subjoined poem, written by Miss Jessie Mackay, and the critique thereon which appeared in *The Bookfellow* of January 10th:—

I came to your town, my love,  
And you were away, away!  
I said "She is with the Queen's maidens:  
They tarry long at their play.  
They are stringing her words like pearls  
To throw to the dukes and earls"

But O, the pity!

I had but a morn of windy red  
To come to the town where you were bred,  
And you were away, away!

I came to your town, my love,  
And you were away, away!  
I said "She is with the mountain elves,  
And misty and fair as they.  
They are spinning a diamond net  
To cover her curls of jet."

But O, the pity!

I had but a noon of searing heat  
To come to your town, my love, my sweet,  
And you were away, away!

I came to your town, my love,  
And you were away, away!  
I said, "She is with the pale white saints,  
And they tarry long to pray.  
They give her a white lily crown.  
And I fear she will never come down."

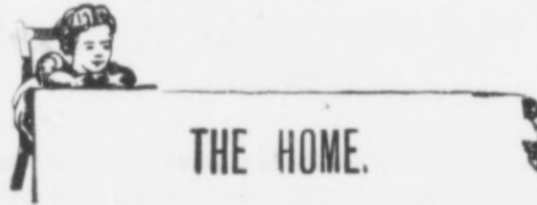
But O, the pity!

I had but an even grey and wan  
To come to your town and plead as a man,  
And you were away, away!

"That is the finest poem that has come out of New Zealand: it is fine essentially. Not flawless; not to be praised beyond its desert. But the thrill of it is Sappho's, with whatever modern attenuation: there is the same cry, the same vibration through ascending and extending circles of emotion lost at last in tingling ecstasy. And accompanying and following come the undertones of the verse itself, the specific form of the verse, a mortal wedded to an adumbration of divinity. How naturally it is said! how easily it is sung! and how hardly one may match it. The author herself has never matched it, never will match. Its quality is discernible in other of her poems, but no other of them is so free from dross, goes so spontaneously soaring."

### THE IMMORTALS.

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



## THE HOME.

### How to Get Well.

A recent number of the *English White Ribbon* has a helpful article, in dialogue form, on the above subject.

One girl is lamenting her lack of health, and also her lack of money, which she supposes prevents her from adopting means of cure. Her girl friend takes her to see one Sybil Adams, who relates her own experience in the quest for health in the following words.

"Well, Miss Walters," said Sybil, "I don't think there was a more miserable girl in London, so far as ill-health goes, than I was a year ago."

"What doctor did you go to?" asked Amy.

"None at all. I had had enough of doctors and medicines as a small girl at home, and I was tired of both. I had nothing radically wrong with me, but was bloodless and weak, and found life a burden. I happened to hear one day of some lectures on health and attended them. What I learned I put into practice, with the result that I have to-day splendid health—it is a pleasure to be alive!

"I don't pretend to medical knowledge. What I learned was simply the common rules of health, which, I suppose, are so common that people pay no heed to them."

"What medicine did you take," inquired Amy.

"None at all," replied Sybil. "I used in days gone by to be always dosing myself with medicines, as I have already told you; now I go in for Nature's cures, and I am well."

Her appearance certainly confirmed her words.

"But tell me, what did you do?" said Amy.

"As regards my diet, I eat no meat, and since those terrible revelations regarding American tinned meats I am not sorry I don't! My food is pure and therefore my blood is pure. Mine is such a simple, delicious diet—wheat, vegetables, fruit, dairy produce and water. What more does anyone want?

"Do you drink tea or coffee?"

"Neither. I got a quarter of a pound of tea to-day, because you were both coming this evening, and would pro-

bably think me a stingy old maid or an escaped lunatic, if I offered you a glass of water, but I never drink it myself! Why should I, when I have such a delicious beverage as water? Listen to this," and Sybil drew a slip of paper from her pocket-book. "A French doctor, Dr. Donnadiou, Medical Major of the 4th Chasseurs, writes to a French magazine: There never was in the world since it came into existence and there never will be as long as it is in existence

### But One Single Hygienic Drink

and that is pure water. All the progress of science, physical, chemical and biological, will never prevail to disprove this truth.' There," said Sybil as she replaced the cutting, "I quite agree with Dr. Donnadiou! If I feel very tired, I sip slowly a glass of hot milk, or hot water—they are both excellent restoratives. But I usually drink cold water, and plenty of it, five or six glasses a day, and chiefly between meals. The lecturer told us that three-fourths of our bodies consist of water, and that most people do not drink nearly enough water. Then there is no better cosmetic for the skin than rain water, so we need not envy the rich who pay half a guinea a bottle for their cosmetics; we can put out a pail when it rains and get the best skin lotion 'free, gratis and for nothing.' Again, there is nothing better for the hair than cold water. Dip your fingers in cold water and rub it into the roots of the hair; you will find it a splendid tonic. Of course, there is the question of bathing daily. If you can't stand a cold bath, take, at all events, a cold douche at the conclusion of your warm bath; you will find it very bracing.

"Before I leave the subject of diet I might as well add that it is better to err on the side of under-eating rather than over-eating. It is a mistake to eat between meals; our digestion requires rest, and it is very important to eat slowly. These things may seem very trifling, but they make all

### The Difference between Health and Ill-health,

and that is no trifle!

"I learned to sleep with my window open all the year round—fresh air is so important. Then I go in for deep-breathing exercises, morning and evening, for ten minutes at a time; so I never catch cold, even in the worst weather. Of course, I shun those

# Beath's Great Summer Sale.

This Month  
Every Day  
a  
Sale Day.

32/6 Ladies' Model Hats, for 15/11  
15/6 Ladies' Picture Hats, for 7/11  
4/6 American Sailors, for 3/3  
8/11 New Fancy Straws, for 2/11  
1/11 Girls, Flop Straws, for 9d  
1/3 Ladies' Cotton Vests, for 9d  
7/11 Ladies' Combinations, for 5/6  
2/6 White Cotton Combinations, for 1/11  
4/11 Erect Form Corsets, for 3/11

45/6 Cream Check Costumes, for 19/11  
42/- Grey Tweed Costumes, for 22/6  
3/11 Washing Underskirts, for 2/11  
14/11 Tweed Dress Skirts, for 9/11  
22/6 Tweed Dress Skirts, 12/11  
25/6 Tweed Dress Skirts, for 15/11  
15/6 Black Cloth Dress Skirts, for 9/11  
6/6 Fawn Crash Dress Skirts, for 3/11  
18/11 Washing Costumes, Bargain, 13/11

**BEATH & COY., LTD.,** THE PLACE FOR THE PRUDENT,  
CASHEL ST., CHRISTCHURCH.

abominations—tight corsets, high heels and trailing skirts. This bed-sitting room of mine is small, so, as you see, I have as little furniture in it as I can possibly do with. It is so much easier to keep clean and free from dust if it is not crowded with useless draperies and knick-knacks. It is wonderful how few things are really necessary, and how happy people can be whose wants are few.

"I am thankful to say that I learned at those lectures that health is not gained by indulging in champagne at 60s. per dozen bottles, and 'crusted port, six years in bottle,' but by using God's free gifts of fresh air, sunshine, water, and by living a simple, natural life. I would not change places with the rich, luxurious-living people for anything!"

## Nuts as Food.

A correspondent, referring to the advocacy of nuts as an article of diet in the Home page of our January issue, asks us to give some recipes for dishes in which nuts are used. As anything that will decrease the far too extensive use of meat has our heartiest sympathy, we gladly comply with the request.

**NUT AND BEAN SOUP.**—1½ cups dry lima beans, 1 small potato, 1 medium-sized onion, ½-cup nut (or dairy) butter, ½ cup nut meal made by grinding almonds fine after blanching and drying them, a little salt. Wash the beans, and place to cook in cold water, slice potato and onion and add to beans, when partially cooked add butter and nut meal; when the beans are thoroughly cooked rub the whole through a colander. Add water to make 2 quarts soup, re-heat and serve.

**COLD SLICED PROTOSE.**—Protose (a nut and cereal preparation, to be obtained from many

grocers), sliced as it comes from the tin, is very convenient and enjoyable. Formed into sandwiches, with brown bread and butter, it is usually acceptable.

**PROTOSE CUTLETS.**—Cut the protose into half circular slices about ½-in. thick. Dip into beaten egg, and then into gluten meal or finely-grated bread crumbs. Place in a buttered tin and bake about half an hour, turning, so that each side shall be browned.

**NUT ROAST.**—Mix together one cupful each peas pulp and haricot bean pulp and one cupful of finely chopped nuts. Season with sage and salt. Make a dressing of four slices of zwieback (i.e., rebaked bread) by pouring over it boiling water and then covering. Let it stand a few minutes, then with a fork break it up and pour over it one half cupful of cream, and season to taste with salt, sage, and a little grated onion. Line an oiled baking dish with one half of the first mixture, put the dressing in, then cover with the remainder of the mixture with the nut in it. Pour over the top a little rich cream, and bake for an hour and a-half. Serve in slices with red currant jelly and garnish with green.

**PEANUTS AND HARICOTS.**—Shell one cup of peanuts, blanch, and place with two cups of haricots in an earthenware jar, add two quarts of water. Cook slowly in the oven from six to eight hours. Salt alone is necessary as seasoning.

**PROTOSE BALLS.**—Half pound protose, one cup bread or biscuit crumbs, a little chopped onion, one teaspoonful nut (or dairy) butter mixed with a little water. Mix all well, and form into balls. Bake until nicely browned.

**NUTS AND LENTILS.**—3 pints strained, cooked lentils, 1 pint stewed tomato, 1 cup walnuts ground, 1 tablespoonful nut butter. Mix all well together, pour into a baking dish and brown in the oven.

**YORKSHIRE PUDDING WITH PROTOSE.**—1 pound protose, 1 pint milk, 4 table-spoonfuls flour, 2 eggs, and salt to taste. Make the batter, cut protose into thick slices, and drop into batter just before placing in oven. Bake half an hour and serve with or without tomato or other sauce.

**COCOANUT CRISPS.**—Take 1 cup each of desiccated cocoanut and pastry flour, add 1 dessertspoon sugar and only sufficient cold water to make a stiff dough. Roll very thin, cut any shape and bake in moderate oven.

**PLUM PUDDING.**—3 cups zwieback crumbs, 6 ozs. stoned raisins, 6 ozs. sultanas, 3 large chopped apples, 3 ozs. blanched ground almonds, 3 ozs. grated or ground Brazil nuts, 4 eggs, 1 cup water. Steam in buttered mould 5 or 6 hours.

**NUT CAKE.**—Mix 1½ cups of sugar and 2 table-spoonfuls of butter to a cream, then add 2 well-beaten eggs and 1 cup milk. Sift 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder into 2 cups of flour and stir into the mixture. Lastly, stir in 1 cupful of nuts crushed with a rolling pin or chopped very fine. Mix well, and bake in a moderate oven.

**NUT SPONGE CAKE.**—5 eggs, ½ cup flour, ½ cup gluten, ½ cup ground walnuts, 1 cup sugar. Well beat the yolks of the eggs, add a little grated lemon rind, the sugar and the ground walnuts. Beat the whites in large basin until stiff and add 1 table-spoon lemon juice. Place yolks and whites together, and carefully mix in the flour and gluten; before placing in oven put a few half kernels of walnuts on top of the cake. Bake in moderate oven.

**SULTANAS AND ALMONDS** constitute a complete and well-balanced meal, very portable, easily assimilable, and exceedingly nutritious and strength giving.

**GRATED COCOANUT** may be used in making boiled puddings as a substitute for suet.

Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul,  
As the swift seasons roll!

Leave thy low vaulted past!

Let each new temple, nobler than the last,  
Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast  
Till thou at length art free

Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's  
unresting sea.

—O. W. Holmes.

## Women's Christian Temperance Union OF NEW ZEALAND.

ORGANISED - 1885.

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

*President:*

MRS COLE, Cashmere Hills, Christchurch.

*Vice-President-at-Large:*

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

*Corresponding Secretary:*

MISS M. S. POWELL, c/o Mr F. J. Denton,  
Wanganui.

*Assistant Corresponding Secretary:*

MISS ALICE WEBB, Ormondville.

*Recording Secretary:*

MISS MOODY BELL,  
c/o Mrs A. C. Begg,  
Ross Street, Roslyn, Dunedin.

*Treasurer:*

MRS DOHRMANN, M.A., Studholme.

### CHRISTCHURCH W.C.T.U.

GENERAL MEETING second Wednesday,  
2.30 p.m.; Educational Meeting fourth  
Wednesday, 2.30 p.m.; at the Y.W.C.A. Rooms,  
Glover Street.

President—Miss Roberts, Livingston Street,  
Linwood.

Recor. Sec.—Miss W. W. Smith,  
Corresponding Secretary.—Mrs Day.  
Treasurer—Mrs Seed, Hereford St.

### KAIAPOI W.C.T.U. COFFEE ROOMS.

OPEN Daily. Union meets second and last  
Wednesday, 3 p.m. Pres.—Mrs F. Harrison.  
Sec. and Agent for WHITE RIBBON—Mrs  
Soulby. Assistant-Sec.—Mrs T. B. Ward.  
Treas.—Mrs. T. G. Blackwell.

### NAPIER W. C. T. U

THE Union meets on the last Thursday  
in the month, in St. Paul's Schoolroom,  
at 3 p.m. Pres.—Mrs Oldham, France Rd.  
Rec. Sec.—Mrs E. A. Israel, Edwards St.  
Cor. Sec.—Miss Guy. Treas.—Mrs Ingram,  
Cameron Rd. Home Meetings, Mrs Israel;  
Purity, Mrs Sandilands; Literature, Mrs  
Crocker, Shakespeare Rd. WHITE RIBBON  
Agent, Mrs Freeman, Carlyle St.

### HASTINGS W. C. T. U.

UNION meets 1st Wed. in month in St.  
Andrew's Hall. Pres., Mrs Boyle, Lyndon  
Rd.; Vice-Pres., Mesdames Tinsley, Ram-  
say, and Gray; Sec., Mrs S. Heighway, Alex-  
andra St.; Treas., Mrs McLellan, Southamp-  
ton Rd.; W. R. Agent, Miss Heighway.

### REEFTON W.C.T.U.

THE Union meets on the second Wednes-  
day in the month, in the Wesleyan  
Parsonage, Shiel St. Pres., Mrs McClymont;  
Treas., Miss Roberts; Sec., Mrs R. Wills;  
Assist. Sec., Mrs Jas. Lawn; Vice-Pres., Mrs  
Watson; W. R. Reporter, Mrs Humphries.

### RANGIORA W. C. T. U.

THE UNION meets on the last Friday  
of the month, in the ante-room of the  
Institute Hall at 2.30 p.m. Pres.—Mrs Pinfold.  
Sec. Mrs Metherell. Treas.—Mrs McKenzie.

### 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 N. A. Davis.  
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, 86 Rintoul St. Union meets  
first Thursday in each month, in Girls' Asso-  
ciation Rooms, at 3 p.m.

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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 W. R. Don. Secretary—  
Miss Pearson. Treasurer—Miss Niell. Cor-  
respondent—Miss Moody Bell.

WHITE RIBBON Agent—Mrs Heatley, Belle-  
knowes.

### INVERCARGILL W.C.T.U.

GENERAL Meeting held on the first  
Tuesday of every month in Hanan's  
Buildings, Dee Street, at 3 p.m.

President—Mrs Baird, Spey Street.  
Secretary—Mrs Mitchell, The Parsonage,  
North Road

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—Mrs Budd.

Treasurer—Mrs Frost. Secretary—Mrs J. C.  
Thompson. 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 Rowe. Vice-  
President, Mrs Jackson (Life Member). Sec.  
—Mrs J. M. Jansen. Treas.—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 A. Douglas. Cor. Secretary,  
Miss Ambury. Record. Sec., Mrs Upton.  
Treasurer—Miss Sadler. Superintendent of  
Literature—Miss Hodder. 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 McLeod. WHITE  
RIBBON Agent, Miss Brechin.

### 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 Crump. Sec.—  
Miss M. Wilson, Waimea St. Treas.—Miss  
Atkinson.

### TARIKI W.C.T.U.

THE UNION meets every second Thursday in  
the month at 7.30 p.m. Pres.—Mrs Eason,  
Tariki. Sec.—Mrs W. H. Fenwick. Treas.—  
Miss M. Therkeson, Tariki.

### 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 last Tuesday in  
the month, at 3 p.m. Pres.—Mrs Garlick.  
Sec.—Mrs S. Strand. Treas.—Mrs Routly,  
W.R. Agent.—Mrs Ledbrook.

### GREYMOUTH W.C.T.U.

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

## The "WHITE RIBBON"

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