

ditions for mother and offspring." And, Mrs Swiney opines, the characteristics of humanity are becoming the same in men and women of higher civilisation, foreshadowing the time when there shall be "neither male or female."

"Yet in the long years liker must they grow."

"The woman in man is asserting herself. The consciousness of the woman is overshadowing man. The evolution of the race is gradually shifting what we may term the sexual centre of gravitation to the higher psychic plane. 'True civilisation,' says the Rev. Frank Hillis, 'is nothing more than the womanisation of brave men.' 'Woman,' observes Karl Heinigen, 'represents, as it were, from the start the humane principle, and man, in a certain sense, becomes a human only, being in so far as he approaches woman.'"

Chapter III. is concerned with the

Divine Motherhood,

and begins with "In one of the mosaics of St. Mark's, Venice, there is depicted the Creator, in the form of the Virgin Mother, endowing Adam with the living soul." The writer then goes on to adduce evidence to show that not only did the early Christians hold this belief but that, in both East and West, in the early religious faiths of the early nations the same idea prevailed. Mrs Swiney says, "The first allusion in Genesis to Divinity is to the Divine Feminine, the Elohim. . . The Jews themselves, in their own commentaries on their Scriptures, conclusively prove that the Elohim of Life, the Creator of Heaven and Earth, designates the Supernal Mother, by whom all things are made." Not until the seventh century B.C. did the Jews change the name from Elohim (the Eternal Mother) to Javeh. In the earlier ages of Christianity, in harmony with the Hebrew conception of the Godhead, the Holy Spirit was regarded as the feminine principle of the Divine. One writer asserts that it was not until the fourth century A.D. that the Christian Trinity became exclusively designated as male. The word Lord, too, in the original, includes the Supernal Mother.

Singularly apropos of the present unrest and uncertainty with regard to the verity of the orthodox creed are Mrs Swiney's words on parthenogenesis: "Science proves that not only is the Virgin Birth possible, but that

the greater number of living organisms are virgin born. . . . It is absurd to suppose that earth's noblest thing, a woman perfected, will remain less potent in self pro-creation than the humblest of animals. . . . In view of this natural development of the race, this bursting of the lower incasement of materiality in which the creative force has been imprisoned, it is of the utmost importance that women should so attune their own psychic faculties that in the present generation, and in those which will for æons succeed it, the psychological evolution of the race may proceed on the purest and most exalted lines of conduct, thought and spirituality."

The exigencies of space prevent further note and quotation. We can only say that thoughtful women, interested in the development and future destiny of the race, will find the book of absorbing interest.

CORRESPONDENCE.

54 Canongate, Dunedin,
April 24, 1907.

DEAR SISTERS,—Since the Christchurch Convention, my attention has been called to a grape juice that comes from Andrew Jackson's vineyard, Ararat, Victoria, and that is guaranteed perfectly free from alcohol. That it is also of excellent quality can be judged from the many well-known Temperance friends whose testimonials appear on the circulars issued by Mr Jackson, including Mrs Harrison Lee, Mr Tennyson Smith, and others.

There is quite a variety of juices suitable for beverages, Sacramental purposes, and as tonics.

It may be of interest to know that there are nearly three pounds of grapes used in making one pint bottle of juice, and this is retailed at 1s 6d per bottle, and, unlike the fruit, is available at all times in the year. This juice is guaranteed by the maker and analysis, and can be safely recommended by every local Union as a pure grape juice, absolutely free from antiseptics or preservatives of any sort.

It can be obtained in Christchurch, Wellington, and Dunedin, and I believe in a few weeks will be in every town in the colony. I shall be pleased to give further information if necessary.

R. DON.

A Southern correspondent writes. "I have recently sent for and obtained from Whitcombe & Tombs, for 2/6, a copy of Mr Sidney Smith's book, 'Outlines of the Women's Franchise Movement in New Zealand' The book is printed on good paper, has a tasteful cover of dark and light green, is illustrated with portraits of the most prominent workers for this reform, including two women, and is altogether thoroughly well got up. Dealing, as it does, with a reform of vital importance to women, and won in great part by the strenuous exertions of the women of the W.C.T.U., it should not fail to find a place in the homes of very many members of this organisation."

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

Licensed homes for infants are inspected by women appointed by the State.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO "WHITE RIBBON" FROM APRIL 6TH TO MAY 8TH.

Mrs Venables, Wellington S., 2s 6d Oct. '07; Mrs Richards, Wellington, 5s, June '06; Mrs Bradley, W. Eyreton, 2s 6d; Rev. Abernethy, 2s 6d; Mrs Hutcheson, Oamaru, 2s 6d, all to June '07; Mrs Mantton, Fendalton, 2s 6d; Mrs Queree, 2s 6d; Mrs Guise, Lincoln Road, 2s 6d; Miss R. Edmundson, 2s 6d; Miss Ayson, Southland, 2s 6d; Mrs Walker, Gisborne, 2s 6d, all to Feb. '08; Mrs Connor, Dunedin, 2s 6d Mar. '07; Mrs Heatley, Dunedin, 2s 6d; Mrs Winter, Otahuhu, 2s 6d; Mrs Malcolm, Dannevirke, 2s 6d all to Mar. '08; Mrs Pedler, Heathcote, 2s 6d; Mrs Lawn, Reefton, 2s 6d; Miss Liggett, 2s 6d, all to April '08; Mrs Schneider, Timaru, 2s 11d; Miss Webb, Waipukurau, 5s 6d; Mrs J. Archer, Waimate, 3s 1½d; Mrs Jas. Borrie, Waimate, 3s 1½d; Mrs Dr. Church, Dunedin, 5s; Mrs Crumpton, Reefton, 7s 6d; Mrs Murdoch, Dunedin, 2s 6d, all to June '08; Mrs Wicks, Linwood, 2s 6d, Dec. '07; N.Z. W.C.T.U. Sale Convention Nos., 9s 3d; W.C.T.U. Devonport, Convention Nos., 1s 6d.

THE HOME.

Deep Breathing.

The remarkable success attending the open-air treatment of consumption has demonstrated the inestimable value of an abundant supply of pure air during the night as well as the day. We no longer close up our doors, windows and fire-places, but invite into our bedrooms the freest supply obtainable of the life-giving atmosphere. Air, like food, however, must be taken into the system before it can in any way benefit us. Improper methods of breathing, or deficient lung capacity, will prevent us from obtaining the full benefit of the air by which we are everywhere surrounded.