

advent of the woman doctor means not only opening another avenue to workers, but the appearance of a very powerful factor in the social progress of the future. Dr. Cruickshank's thesis on Infectious Disease has secured high marks and praise from the Home examiners; and altogether the honour which has been conferred on her is another hopeful augury for the standing and usefulness of New Zealand women.

Farewell Social to Mrs Sheppard.

A social, arranged by the Christchurch Union and the Canterbury Women's Institute, was held on the 8th inst., for the purpose of saying good-bye to Mrs Sheppard. Miss Powell presided, and in her opening remarks, referring to Mrs Sheppard's instrumentality in gaining the franchise for the women of N. Z., said she belonged to the whole colony, and all felt proud of her. The removal of women's disabilities, Miss Powell said, must come, as the logical sequence to the franchise, and one of her heart's desires was to see Mrs Sheppard occupying a seat in Parliament. Referring to Mrs Sheppard's grasp of political subjects, Miss Powell said that on at least two occasions she had had the pleasure of hearing Mrs Sheppard put an M.H.R. right on Parliamentary questions.

Mrs Page, president of the Institute, emphasised the debt of gratitude to Mrs Sheppard owed by N. Z. women, and indirectly by the women of the world, for N. Z. was an object lesson and had led and would lead women of other lands to secure the same privilege. Mrs Page urged those present to show their appreciation of what Mrs Sheppard had done for them by using their vote intelligently and studying public questions. One great question she thought the women might take up was that of the land. They should insist on the lands of the colony being secured for the people of the colony and not being allowed to enrich the few at the expense of the many.

Mrs Cunnington spoke as representing those outside the Union and the Institute. She said Mrs Sheppard did not know what a great work she had done in placing the franchise in the hands of women. Her deed had proved to be the advocacy of the cause of the weak and oppressed, of the children

and the outcasts. The different attitudes which men in the courts of law and elsewhere now showed to the opinions and demands of women was an evidence of the greatness of the work.

Mrs Wells paid a tribute to the beautiful personality of Mrs Sheppard, which made all love her. It was, said Mrs Wells, the result of beautiful thoughts and beautiful deeds—the out-picturing of the spirit. The women of Germany had told her (Mrs Wells) how they were watching New Zealand, and New Zealand could best honour Mrs Sheppard by becoming an intelligent democracy.

Replying, Mrs Sheppard gave honour to those throughout N. Z. who had worked with her in securing the franchise. She specially urged the women to take up the questions of the Elective Executive, Initiative and Referendum. The removal of women's disabilities would, she said, add greatly to women's influence. What man, asked Mrs Sheppard, could plead the cause of the children in Parliament as could Mrs Cunnington?

A pleasant hour was then spent in social intercourse.

International Congress of Women.

The following information with regard to the next International Congress of Women has been received by the President of the National Council of the Women of New Zealand:—

“According to the resolution passed in the summer of 1899, the next International Congress of Women has to take place after the quinquennial meeting of the I.C.W. in the summer of 1904 in Berlin. This Congress will not be held under the auspices of the I.C.W., but under the responsibility and management of the National Council of Germany. The exact time of the Congress can only be decided on after this year's Conference of the Executive of the I. C. W. in Dresden. For the present, three days have been fixed for the sessions of the Council and one week for the Congress. The programme of the Congress will be divided into four sections, with subdivisions, and, in order to avoid over-burdening, will be limited to those lines of work which are in connection with the Women's Movement and with all the new rights and duties this movement is aiming at. The four sections will embrace:—1, Education; 2, Women's

Professions and Industries; 3, Social Work and Institutions; 4, The Legal Position of Women (Civil and Public Rights).”

The hope is expressed that “a great number of the members of the Council and of the (women of the) country may be present.” A special request is made that, amongst other delegates, a prominent speaker from New Zealand may be sent to report on the effects of woman suffrage in New Zealand.

PEAC AND ARBITRATION.

A Message From Holland.

The President of the N. Z. National Council has received the following:—

To all the women assembled for the cause of the Peace all over the world on the 18th of May the N. C. of Women of Holland sends its cordial greetings.

We give utterance to our earnest hope that the great cause of the Peace be more and more considered as urgent in the minds of all the civilised nations, and that the women all over the world may use their influence to hasten the coming of the age of Peace.

MRS A. E. DORP VERDAM,
Pres. N. C. of Women in Holland.
The Hague,
28th of April, 1903.

A Stated International Congress.

In January of this year the American Peace Society presented a memorial in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, which resulted in the below given resolution being unanimously adopted and sent to the Senate for concurrence, where also it was unanimously approved.

RESOLUTION.

“That the Congress of the United States be requested to authorise the President of the United States to invite the governments of the world to join in establishing in whatever way they may judge expedient, an international congress, to meet at stated periods to deliberate upon questions of common interest to the nations, and to make recommendations thereon to the governments.”

The Governor of the State, in a