

The White Ribbon

FOR GOD AND HOME AND HUMANITY

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2s 6d Per Annum, Post Free.
Single Copy, 3d.**MOTHERHOOD WITHOUT FEAR.**

(By Vance Thompson.)

The all-absorbing events of the last days of July prevented the spread of the most joyful message ever sent from the scientist's laboratory to woman. It was that henceforth she will bear children not in pain and terror, but in gladness. Paris knew of it; the French Academy of Medicine had accepted it, but it got no further. Mr Thompson was then in the city, and to him has fallen the wonderful opportunity of carrying the good news to the men and women of Britain. Here it is.

* * *

Attention must be called to the fact that the practice here described has nothing to do with the morphine-scolamin treatment originating some years ago in Freiburg, and which recently has had some measure of exploitation under the popular name of "twilight sleep." This can be administered properly only in hospitals, and its use in general practice should, and probably will, be forbidden by law. But detoxicated morphine, without the slightest danger to the mother, causes neither check nor delay, does not interfere with the necessary rhythmic muscular contractions, and makes painless childbirth a scientific certainty.

It was in Paris—ten days before the wild and unexpected war broke over Europe—this article was written; and at the time there seemed to be no subject in all the world of wider and deeper significance. It touched the very sources of life. It brought to the women of the world the wonder of

a new certainty—that no longer need love be ransomed with pain and terror. And this is what women talked of. They talked of the wonder of painless birth-giving—that their children should be born into a world where there was neither pain nor screaming horror. And men talked of it. They talked of the new generation—born without pain into a humanity which should be better and gentler—redeemed from the ancient law of suffering. It was as though a new day had dawned for the human race. Men looked into the eyes of women and were unashamed; and women looked into men's eyes and were unafraid. The birth-curse was broken. And I left Paris, and went to the sad hills of Alsace.

Then a week, ten days—

And what I saw was the foul pageant and festival of pain. Painless childbirth? In the ashes of villages, in the burning dust, children were born and died; and the mothers died. Painless birth? Oh, the ancient curse fell heavy and black on the women of France; and in agony and horror, in blood and a smother of unclean flies, they brought their children to sudden life and more sudden death. Civilisation was blotted out; humanity was sister to the dog.

Until the new day breaks—

What war cannot destroy is the mighty discovery whereof I have written here. And the glory of generals will pale in the splendour of this conquest of patient scientists.

The Great Discovery.

It was Georges Paulin, the distinguished French chemist, who found—after years of research—the miracu-

lous drug which has saved womankind from the ancient curse. There is nothing new in the use of anodynes in childbirth; but heretofore the use of morphine and kindred drugs has been dangerous, and often instead of checking the pain, it has served to prolong it. What Monsieur Paulin set out to find was an anodyne which should be harmless, and which should do away with all pain without interfering with the orderly and rhythmic process of birth. Professor Charles Richet and other scientists have long been studying the action of living ferments. It was along this line that Monsieur Paulin worked. He took a solution of chlorhydrate of morphine and treated it with a living ferment. The morphine, thus treated, was transformed into a regularly crystallised substance. Officially it is known as morphine désintoxiquée—that is, the toxic qualities are removed—and is distinguished chiefly by its solubility.

It is over two years ago that this medicament was discovered. There followed a long series of experiments on animals, carried on by Monsieur Paulin and his collaborator, Doctor Pierre Laurent.

These two names should be written in every woman's heart—names of a dusty chemist and inconspicuous young physician.

Rabbit and cat and hound, the grosser mammals of the farmyard—these experiments lasted a year. The two dusty scientists did not go, as usually the man of the laboratory goes, into the animal world—seeking for truth in fragments of skin and strips of quivering flesh, while round him everything wails and moans. What Monsieur Paulin took there was

respite from pain. I should like to have word and speech with that first rabbit—bred for torture in a laboratory—who knew the amazement of painless rabbit-birth. Her story should go down the ages.

What all these animal experiments showed was that the new drug, while it suppressed the pains of birth-giving, conserved wholly the natural muscular activity.

This was the solving of the whole problem. Here was a medicine that did no harm, that did not check or hinder nature's way—that did, indeed, leave nature freer than it had otherwise been—and that did banish and abolish the hideous pain that clutched and tortured every female thing.

The patient men of science had made the Great Discovery.

When the dusty men of the laboratory had tried their new medicine upon the animal world, they took it confidently to the greatest gynecologist in Europe. I have named Doctor Ribemont-Dessaigne, accoucher of the Beaujon Hospital and of many others in Paris.

The Hundred and Twelve Mothers.

There have been so many attempts to use pain-deadeners in childbirth. Anyone can tell you all about them—the oldest family physician, or the youngest doctor swinging on the tail-board of an ambulance. Morphine, chloral, chloroform, and the like will still the pains of childbirth, but they have the defect of checking the muscular contractions—or at least of diminishing them. It is only in exceptional cases that the sound practitioner resorts to these dangerous pain-deadening methods. Better the pangs, he will tell you, and a safe birth.

Without enthusiasm, without much confidence, Professor Ribemont-Dessaigne made his first experiment. I wish I could tell you the name of that brave woman who consented to the first trial, for she did consent. In the pauper-thronged hospitals, over which a physician of Doctor Ribemont-Dessaigne's standing is as a veritable czar, he might have chosen any pale woman of the people for his experiment. What had she known of it, had death stepped in at the doctor's side and taken her? But it was not thus. A woman offered herself. A heroine? I think she was a heroine.

Success, of course—or you had not been reading this page.

The new drug was almost, but not absolutely, poisonless. It killed the pain—or made it merely a tolerable and curious sensation of discomfort. It did not delay or prolong the birth-process. And it laid no risk upon the child.

With clear eyes the woman looked at her attendants. She was not unconscious. Now and then she drifted away into a pleasant dream and smiled, as though she were listening to a little voice very far off. Even at such times a word, a question, would recall her. She would open her eyes—wide, astonished, happy eyes, with the mother-love in them.

And Professor Ribemont-Dessaigne discovered this: The drug does not act locally, as its inventors fancied from their experimentation that it did; it acts upon the nervous centres and upon the sympathetic nerve. And, above all, he ascertained that it did not in any way modify the rhythmic contractions by which nature sends into the world the little child.

That was one case; it was the first case; and then Professor Ribemont-Dessaigne went down into the hospitals in Paris.

Every bed was filled in the great hall of the Beaujon Hospital. And Professor Ribemont-Dessaigne walked there. With him went amazement. For in the great hall, where life battled that it might live, there was silence. Not an outcry, not a wail.

"I went from one woman to another, said Doctor Ribemont-Dessaigne, "and in each and all I observed the birth-process was going on with perfect and rhythmic regularity—without halt or check—and painlessly."

And he will tell you that what impressed itself upon him most was the strange silence—and the smiling faces of women. He had touched the edge of a miracle.

One hundred and twelve experiments Professor Ribemont-Dessaigne made (with the aid of his colleague, Doctor Le Lovier), and every case was successful. Indeed, there was a sort of reiteration of success, for, though there were but one hundred and twelve mothers, there were one hundred and fifteen children—three happy, unterrified, unpaired mothers bearing twins. And these were chosen cases. They were chosen because they were diffi-

cult, because the birth-pangs seemed intense, because the childbirth halted. All successful. In the long, beneficent history of medicine, I do not see what discovery can rank with this one, which has given womankind joy for sorrow, and laughter in place of bitter cries. I do not write of this discovery as being in an experimental stage. It has been accepted by the French Academy of Medicine—the date was the third week in July. Surgeons, gynecologists, chemists, doctors of all degrees, have examined, tested, approved. For once, scientific men have been unanimous.

What the Babies Think of It.

Will you go back for a moment to that strangely silent room in the hospital?

You remember that over it brooded a great silence. No woman shrieked in agony. One and all, the women lay quiet, with drowsy, happy faces. To each the drug had been administered—an injection of a cubic centimetre and a half of the liquid miracle. It acted directly upon the nervous centres; for a minute or two the nerves would jump, and at last settle back into quiet. Then some of the women dozed lightly. Not all of them. Others of them were filled with a kind of ecstatic gaiety. They talked with the nurses, telling of their amazement, for they sensed the rhythmic contractions of birth, but had not the slightest sensation of pain. So they laughed softly to themselves. In eighty-four out of the hundred and twelve cases studied by Doctor Ribemont-Dessaigne in the hospitals of Paris, the analgesia was complete; in twenty-four it was incomplete, but in these latter cases the birth-pains were so slight that the women refused an additional injection, stating it was not worth while. A little pain they did feel, but it was so tolerable they did not wish it away. Thus, the drug does not act in exactly the same way upon each woman. In one case the normal dose produced an analgesia which lasted only for thirty minutes; other injections had to be given. But it was found that, on the average, the effect of one normal injection lasted for ten or twelve hours, which sufficed for the completion of the birth.

It should be stated again—and with emphasis—that the injection of the drug in no way modifies the orderly process of birth.

Here let me quote Dr Ribemont-Dessaigne's exact words:

"In no case was there any bad after-effects. There was no sign of over-exertion; there was no reaction; there was no fatigue, even; there was none of that moral anguish—that moral breakdown which so often follows childbirth. They had suffered no physical torture—these women. Not in one of them did I discover depression or nervous excitement. Those who bore children in the evening fell quietly asleep, and slept until day—instead of passing the usual night of insomnia."

And what of the child?

How came he forth into that silent world?

No shrill cries welcomed him; but he lifted up his voice and announced his presence—howling. What he said was: "Hail, O silent, smiling woman! There's a new man in the world!" And cried a greeting to her—and to life. Not all of them. Here are the statistics. We are dealing, you will remember, with a hundred and fifteen children—new-born men and women. Of these, seventy-seven roared lustily, attesting their perfect health. That was well. This new medicine would be no thing for common universal use if it took away pain from the mother only to injure or weaken the child. Seventy-seven shouted lustily. Of the others, twenty-eight came dumb into the world; but the regularity of their heart-beats, the rosy tint, the tonicity of their muscles were ample evidence of sound health. In a little while some of them piped up shrilly, and then slept. Others took an immediate nap—naps not of long duration, a few seconds, two or three minutes at most—and then howled manfully. There were ten others. These ten new-born men and women preserved a stolid and disquieting silence. So the Professor held them up by the heels. Nine of them broke into yells of indignation. But one of them—the stolidest of the hundred and fifteen—looked at the world upside-down and made no outcry. Then the omniscient doctor turned the sleepy little head up and blew his breath into the gaping mouth—once, twice, thrice. A satisfying howl answered this last indignity. And the hundred and fifteenth babe screamed a salutation to his smiling mother, to Paris, to humanity, to the planet.

In certain cases, then, there is an effect upon the child. In certain cases he comes sleepily into the world. It does not occur in the majority of cases, and the somnolence lasts only a little while. A breath or two can blow it away. Parents, alarmed by the absence of respiration and of immediate cries, need have no real fear. The condition of quiet will not last long in their happy home.

A young mother with whom I had word had thought of something which had not occurred to me or to the men of science, it may be. She was looking at her new-born man with approbation.

"He did not suffer at all," she said, confidently and gladly.

It seemed a queer thing to say—only a mother would have thought of it—that she herself had not suffered seemed a negligible thing compared to the enormous fact that her man-child had been born without pain.

He was a rare historic man—one of the few men who have come painlessly into life. The next generation (it is curious to think of) will be men born (without suffering) of mothers who lay smiling in their narrow, white beds. Will it be a better world? Perhaps it will be a better world.

As succinctly as possible I shall state the case for the new medicament as it was presented by Dr. Albin Ribemont-Dessaigne and accepted by the French Academy of Medicine. The words are weighed and measured with scrupulous exactitude. They represent precisely the opinion of official French science.

1. It is possible to-day, without causing the slightest danger to the mother, to produce an analgesia sufficient to ensure an entirely painless childbirth.

2. This treatment causes neither check nor delay; indeed, it seems rather, in the greater number of cases, to accelerate the process of childbirth.

3. The infants born are, in the proportion of one in three, voiceless—a condition which it is perfectly easy to put an end to, and which is, in fact, often advantageous.

4. The after-effects are favourably influenced.

5. It is a scientific certitude that hereafter women may bear children without pain.

So far science, speaking with the cold decisiveness of carefully acquired knowledge; and I have tried to look

at the subject as the scientist would like to have one look at it. But whether I will or no, my thought goes toward the women who are sleeping tonight in the homes of the world. Their sleep must be soft and deep. For the fear is gone—that awful fear of the new life, which was also the fear of death.

For the first time, since that harsh curse was laid upon Eve, love may look into the eyes of love unafraid—stripped of peril.

And you—husband, bridegroom, man—does it mean nothing to you? And you, young lover, looking down into the sweet, flushed face of the dear eventual mother of your children, does it mean nothing to you?

At least you feel less like a beast.

THE COUNTESS OF LIVERPOOL FUND.

To the People of New Zealand,—

I desire to take this opportunity of thanking all those who have so kindly responded to my appeal for socks for the New Zealand troops, as many of the parcels were sent anonymously, and could not be acknowledged. At the same time, I wish also to express my thanks to those committees who assisted me so much by packing these gifts ready for despatch. During the past month, 30,000 pairs of socks were sent off, while many other gifts were also enclosed. In addition, 500 parcels, each containing two pairs of socks and other useful articles were despatched to the Maori Contingent. I am now hoping that I may shortly be enabled to forward a further consignment of comforts to our troops at the front.

As the Mayoresses and Committees of Auckland, Wellington, and Christchurch, and the President and Committee of the Otago Patriotic Association have kindly undertaken to pack the gifts for the men in their respective areas, it would be a great advantage if other Committees would co-operate as much as possible with them, in order to facilitate the quick despatch of all the gifts contributed.

It is requested that all gifts for the Maori Contingents may be sent direct to Her Excellency the Countess of Liverpool, Government House, Wellington, marked "Maori Contingent."

ANNETTE LIVERPOOL.

FROM THE FAR NORTH.

Away in the north of the North Island, almost at the top of the long narrow peninsula that occupies the northern part of the Auckland province, lies the picturesque Bay of Islands, the door to the large and fertile district known by the same name. The oldest settlement in New Zealand, its port, Russell, was the first capital of the colony, though it was not long before the seat of Government was removed to Auckland, as being more central, a consideration that in the course of time prompted its removal still further south to Wellington. A short trip by steamer or launch brings the traveller from Russell to Opua, the terminus of the railway from Whangarei. After a further few miles by rail he reaches Kawakawa, where coaches leave for the West Coast, traversing the Bay of Islands district. One's first impression is one of disappointment, for the country in the east has little about it that is picturesque or promising. The valley along which the railway runs is much of it poor clay land, some day, perhaps, to be turned to account for apple-growing, like so many other similar districts in New Zealand. Here and there are patches of light bush, but to see what the Bay of Islands is capable of producing in this line, one must go some miles to the west. The further one goes to the west, the more rain falls, and consequently the greener the country and the heavier the bush. This difference is especially noticeable in the summer drought which every season prevails for a few weeks, even if it does not extend over two or three months; for frequently in some parts heavy rain may fall, while a few miles further east there is not a drop, and the farmer, with envious eye, sees passing in the distance showers that would revive his parched and thirsty fields.

Here, as elsewhere in the Dominion, much of the original forest has disappeared, and every summer sees increasing inroads made upon it by the fires which, caused by a match carelessly thrown down, or started for the purpose of burning off for winter feed, soon pass beyond control, and sweep the country for miles. But nearer to the West Coast, in the rich Hokianga district, the bush still holds its own, and one marked feature in

many parts is the gnarled old puriri trees, standing detached in green paddocks, the sentry mounting guard over the land. The country is for the most part undulating, level plain or swamp being found only in small areas; and dotted over the landscape are to be seen the rounded cones of extinct volcanoes, so characteristic of the neighbourhood of Auckland, but, unlike them, often having their craters filled with light bush. Being thus volcanic in origin, the country is stoney in patches, and suitable then only for grazing sheep, but otherwise fertile and well fitted for the cultivation of oats or maize, the cereals most in favour in the North.

The climate is very pleasant for the greater part of the year. In summer, when the drought prevails, the heat is sometimes trying, but seldom such as to prostrate one, and more often than not it is tempered by a refreshing breeze. In winter frost is frequent on the lower levels, or when the cold is less severe, fogs and heavy dews prevail, even in the height of summer. But they are followed by beautiful sunny days, that make one quite forget any little discomforts of the early morning or late evening. Rain comes chiefly from the north-east, and the temperature is then fairly high; so rapid growth of vegetation is the result, and it is marvellous how quickly the country changes from parched and dried-up brown to rich emerald green. Easterly rains are usually followed by cold westerly squalls, which may be almost as cold and disagreeable as the "southerly busters" of Wellington. But they generally alternate with bright sunshine, and soon the intervals between them grow longer, and they give place to clear skies and bracing southerly weather. On the whole, the winter in the Bay of Islands is a very pleasant season, a great contrast to the cold and stormy winters that prevail in so many parts of the South.

In spite of the fact that settlement in the Bay of Islands dates back to the early forties, it is still by no means a populous district. Not that there is so much unoccupied land, but the homesteads are scattered, and there is not a single large centre of population anywhere north of Whangarei. But there are many small villages, some of which will surely grow into large towns, as the North develops with the advent of better roads, and

the completion of the North Auckland Main Trunk railway. Kawakawa, that owes its existence to the coal mines that used to be worked in the neighbourhood; Ohaeawai, a centre whence roads diverge to the north, the west, and the south-west; Kai-kohe, a point on the North Auckland Main Trunk, towards which the line, though many miles distant, is slowly advancing; Okaihau, still further west, towards Hokianga, are all mere villages, each with a store or two, a church or two, a school, and the inevitable public-house—one or more. For the Bay of Islands is not, unfortunately, a Prohibition district. There are many Prohibitionists, it is true, and in the 1911 campaign the district, for the first time in its history, obtained a majority for No-License—a small majority, it is true, being under 200—and on the wider National issue, a substantial majority of over 900. But in 1914 here, as in so many other parts of the Dominion, the Temperance poll was overshadowed by the electoral struggle, and the result was a great set-back for Temperance.

Owing to the scattered population, as just described, it will be readily understood that the question of organisation is a difficult one. It is not possible to get large meetings for any purpose, even in the excitement of a general election. Attendance must be counted by tens, and in some parts by units. At ordinary times, the principal attraction to call together the people is the combined social and dance, organised for church support or for social intercourse, or, in these stirring times of war, for assistance to some of the numerous patriotic funds. One clergyman, who is a staunch supporter of the Temperance cause, told me that it was no use trying to do work with the young people, either for church, or Band of Hope, or any other purpose, because parents were unwilling to let their children go the long distances necessary, unless accompanied by themselves. Afternoon meetings, that serve better where women are concerned, are useless for the young people, who, if not still at school, are occupied on the farm or homestead. Thus any work attempted lacks the enthusiasm of numbers.

Notwithstanding this, three efforts have been made to organise the district, and a good deal of work was done. In 1902 the Auckland Provincial No-License League took the mat-

ter up, and sent the Provincial Organiser, with another worker, who was to travel throughout the electorate. Again in 1908 an attempt was made, but the small result was very disheartening, for many who voted No-License were still unwilling to do anything to help, or even to show any interest in the matter. Once more, in 1914, a canvasser was sent round, and a few helped generously with money, but all to very little purpose. Further efforts have been made from time to time by visits from some of the leading Temperance workers, Rev. F. Isitt, Rev. J. Dawson, Messrs Pool and McDermott, but the difficulty has always been to get people sufficiently interested to attend the meetings.

Yet there is need of work, for there is a great deal of drinking and much drunkenness. Young men sent to work in country places like these cannot easily find anywhere to live except in the public-house, with all its inevitable temptations, and they have nowhere to go in the evenings, unless they are fortunate enough to be made welcome in the homes of some of the residents. The best methods of work, however, have yet to be discovered, the one thing clear being that they must be other than those employed in the past.

The same difficulties that have hitherto hampered organised work will, it is to be feared, militate against the success of any pledge-taking campaign, as urged by the No-License League in their last Convention. There seems to be, moreover, a good deal of prejudice against signing anything in the way of a pledge. Young men who are undoubtedly on the side of Temperance, and who will vote National Prohibition when they get the chance, still fight shy of signing a pledge, even though they are perfectly willing to act upon Lord Kitchener's advice. Pledge-taking has the best chance in the populous centres, where enthusiasm is aroused by numbers, and success is obtained by personal infection.

All that has just been said on the general question of organisation applies more or less to the work of the W.C.T.U. The women are mostly too busy in their homes, and the distances are too great to secure such attendance at meetings as would warrant the formation of a Union. Yet many of those one meets are on the

side of Temperance and vote for National Prohibition. Can some means be devised by which they can be linked to each other and to the band of women who, the wide world over, are fighting for God, Home, and Humanity?

WORLD'S WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

Rest Cottage, Evanston, Illinois,
U.S.A., June 2, 1915.

My Dear Friend,—

As the awful European war continues in unabated fury, it must give to each White Ribboner's heart a glow of happiness to realise that as comrades in our world-wide organisation we remain closely united in love, faith, prayer, and earnest hard work. My tenderest sympathy is with sisters beloved, in many countries, whose homes are shadowed by the separation and sorrow caused by the war. May aching hearts be comforted, and may all more fully comprehend the consoling truth that as one great household we are together safely sheltered in the love of God.

You will be grieved to learn of the great loss that has come to the National W.C.T.U. of the United States. Our beloved National Treasurer, Mrs Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, passed away on May 29th, her death occurring at Portland, Oregon. Mrs Hutchinson had gone to the far west on a trip, combining business with a much needed vacation respite. During three weeks of hospital care, close friends have ministered to her, and her only daughter has been at her bedside. Mrs Hutchinson's husband, a physician, passed away nearly eight years ago, when their home was in Hutchinson, Kansas, and the last service for our beloved comrade, which I am planning to attend, will be held June 4th in Hutchinson. We know we have your tender sympathy in this sorrow that smites all our hearts.

Praying for stronger faith, larger hope, and a Christ-like love for each one of our great family of White Ribboners.—Affectionately yours,

ANNA A. GORDON.

"A bicycle does not fall over as long as it keeps moving." A good hint for a local union.—Exchange.

THE EMPIRE'S RESPONSE.

America's Response to Abraham Lincoln's Appeal for More Men During the Civil War.

We are coming, Father Abraham,
300,000 more,
From Mississippi's winding stream,
and from New England's shore;
You have called us, and we're coming
from Richmond's bloody tide,
For Freedom's cause to lay us down,
our brothers' bones beside.
Six hundred thousand loyal men and
true have gone before,
We are coming, Father Abraham,
three hundred thousand more.

The Empire's Response to Lord Kitchener's Appeal.

We're coming, General Kitchener,
Three hundred thousand more,
From Scotland, Wales, and Ireland,
And from Old England's shore;
We've left our homes and workshops,
Our wives and children dear,
With hearts too full for utterance,
With many a hope and fear.

Chorus.

We come! we come! our country's
need is sore.
We come! we come! three hundred
thousand more.
We dare not look behind us,
But steadfastly before;
We're coming, General Kitchener,
Three hundred thousand more.
Above came from America.

The following verses were written by Miss M. S. Powell:—

Canadian snows have chilled us,
But our hearts are warm and true;
Australian suns have warmed us,
We love her skies so blue;
But we've heard the call of Empire,
And answered to the cry
Of heroes' blood within our veins,
We come to win or die.

—Chorus.

We're coming, General Kitchener,
From far New Zealand's shore!
We've left the farm and sheep-run,
The gold mine and the store;
Our father's land is our land,
And o'er the ocean foam
We come to fight for England,
Our bonnie island home.

—Chorus.

We're coming, General Kitchener,
From mountain and from shore,
The Hindu and the Maori,
Three hundred thousand more;
And should we sleep our last long
sleep
Beneath the alien sod,
Our lives are given for Freedom,
For Empire, and for God.

—Chorus.

THE MODERATE LEAGUE.

The Moderate League have waited upon the Premier and asked for licensing reforms. What are these reforms they so urgently require? They want a Royal Commission to enquire into (1) the efficiency of the N.Z. Licensing Act, (2) the liquor laws of other countries, (3) the conduct of the licensed houses and the Trade generally in New Zealand, (4) the system of State control, municipal control, and public liquor trusts.

They also asked for the abolition of Licensing Committees, that the administration of licensing laws should not be left to the Police Department; that the No-License issue be eliminated; and that licensing elections be held once in six years.

When one reads these proposals, we see that the Trade wants to go back to the "good old days" before there were any Prohibitionists to worry and annoy them. It is a significant fact that though the League asked for the Royal Commission to enquire into the licensing laws of other lands, they were very careful to ask that "No evidence presented with a view to advocate Prohibition should be allowed." Even the Moderate League knows that in Russia, in U.S.A., and wherever tried, Prohibition has been too much of a success to allow the evidence to be given in New Zealand before a Royal Commission.

RED CROSS WORK.

Report of work sent into the Lady Liverpool Fund by Christchurch W.C.T.U. during July:

4 nightingales; 1 flannel shirt; 2 Balaclava caps; 3 pair slippers; 11 pyjama shirts; 4 night shirts; 4 flannel undershirts; 11 pair socks; 3 scarves; 46 tray cloths; 6 operation cloths; 3 handkerchiefs; 2 large parcels of medicine cloths.

A member of the Christchurch W.C.T.U. has also sent a complete set of infant's clothes to the Soldiers' Wives' Fund—collected by the Plunkett Nurse Society.

THE NECESSARY SANDBAG.

MILLIONS WANTED.

HOW THEY SAVE LIVES IN TRENCH WARFARE.

An urgent need of the hour—indeed, of all the hours to come, so long as this trench warfare last—is sandbags (writes the London Correspondent of the "Sydney Morning Herald"). People on the other side of the world, who feel that it is not worth while setting to work on things like respirators, because of the constantly changing conditions and requirements of the war, will be quite safe in making sandbags. It is doubtful whether, even over here, anyone not actually in the field, can realise at all what the word sandbag means to the soldier in the firing line, or how urgently millions and yet more millions of sandbags are needed to stem the casualty lists. Mrs Tyler has tried sending out a circular letter, in which she quotes letters of officers at the front. Here are a few extracts that interested me particularly:—

An infantry lieutenant writes:—"We want a tremendous lot of sandbags. Our division alone has been using a million a month. For our battalion alone we usually require about 2000 a day for their present trenches, but we have not been able to get them in sufficient quantities lately. If you saw a shell burst on a parapet with sandbags and on one without you would see how many lives they save, and if it is to be a war of attrition we want to take every possible means of avoiding loss of men in the trenches."

A colonel commanding a brigade of Royal Field Artillery writes:—"It is quite mild spring weather now. Now, we do not want any more mufflers or caps for warmth, but we always want sandbags by the million, and if the kind people who helped us so greatly during the winter with warm knitted things wanted to help still, they could not do better than make sandbags for our protection. We must have hundreds of millions of sandbags in use, and we always want them. To make a nice commodious house for a few officers in their gun-position, for instance, will require some 2000 sand-

bags, and the number wanted for a single battery, for protection for the guns, men, officers, and telephone operators, will run into tens of thousands. A mile of trenches will require perhaps 100,000, and each little post, observation station, or shelter of any kind behind those trenches, requires many more. Then, every house, barn, or other locality occupied in the area in which shells fall for a depth of two or three miles behind our trenches ought to have its own dug-out for use when necessary, into the making of which the sandbag enters, and when we advance we have not time to empty our old sandbags, and carry them on. We require fresh ones."

A captain of the R.F.A. describes the way in which the infantry advance—"Each man takes ten empty bags under his arm as he runs out. When fired at he drops, and fills a bag as he lies, for cover. Then he dashes on again with his nine remaining bags, to repeat the manoeuvre again and again always leaving the filled bag to cover some man behind his. In this way the whole line advances with temporary cover, till they can dig themselves in. We are told that the men will do almost anything if they can have enough sandbags."

I have looked out the official regulations with regard to size, etc., and give them for the sake of convenience, though, no doubt, Australia has them already. The sandbags should be made of jute Hessian; not too heavy, because they have to be carried miles in the trenches at night, under fire. They must be strong to stand wet and weight. When complete they should measure 33in by 14in and 1in turning should be allowed for seams, or they will burst, however well sewn. Seams must be strongly over-sewn, with double thread of fine, strong string, or machined with thread in two rows of stitching close together (chain stitch is no good). The mouth must be left open, and a piece of stout string 2ft long must be tied on 3in below the mouth, ready to close the bag when filled.

In connection with the above the Lower Hutt Branch purchased a bolt of jute Hessian, and the necessary string at a cost of a little over £5. This made a hundred and twenty bags, the work being warmly taken up by the Union and friends. It is hoped to send away a hundred a month.

The "White Ribbon" will be posted to any address on receipt of 2s 6d, payable to Mrs Peryman, Johnsonville.

Correspondence.

(The Editor is not responsible for opinions expressed by correspondents.)

Owing to pressure on our space, several letters are unavoidably held over.

FOR THE TERM OF HER NATURAL LIFE.
(To the Editor).

Madam,—With your permission I desire to make an appeal to the readers of this journal on behalf of a young woman, who on the 10th of June last was at the Supreme Court, Napier, sentenced to imprisonment for the term of her natural life. These are the facts as reported in the daily papers at the time. This girl, Alice Parkinson by name, was attached to a young man who got her into trouble under a promise of marriage, and subsequently refused to keep the promise. She had borne an unblemished character previously—her employers testifying to this at the trial—and had spent all her savings in furnishing a home in the belief that the promise of marriage would be kept. The child, born after an extremely painful labour, died, and in desperation she procured a revolver and threatened to shoot the author of her troubles unless he made the reparation desired. Why any woman should wish to tie herself for life to a person capable of such conduct is a mystery, but the fact remains. He repulsed her in the grossest of language, and she shot him. The jury evidently did not think she meant to kill the young man, as their verdict was "Guilty of Manslaughter" with a strong recommendation to mercy, on account of the great provocation which she had received. The judge ignored this recommendation, and inflicted the severest sentence in his power.

Petitions to the Governor are being largely signed, and there is a strong movement on foot in Napier, Auckland and Wellington to have this sentence reduced, and the jury's recommendation put into effect. Will the W.C.T.U. help by making a protest against the severity of the sentence. Alice Parkinson is a woman and a sister, and has already been heavily punished by the laws of nature. Moreover, it is very doubtful if she was in her right mind at the time of the tragedy, or if she intended to kill the man. The worst that can be said of her is that she was the elder of the two by three years, but he was in his twenty-second year and legally a man able to shoulder his just responsibilities had he wished to do so.

I would simply ask your readers to consider what the founder of the W.C.T.U. would have thought, and how she would have acted in such a case. Would she have averted her head and allowed stern justice to take its course, or would she not rather have said with Portia—

"Though justice be thy plea, consider this,

That in the course of justice none of us

Should see salvation. We do pray for mercy,

And that same prayer doth teach us all to render

The deeds of mercy."

I am, madam,
Yours sincerely,

E. GIBSON,

Hon. Sec., Auckland Women's Political League.

P.S.—The petition will be presented to the Governor in September. If each of the Branches would pass a resolution protesting against the severity of the sentence, and requesting the Government to give effect to the recommendation of the jury, and send a copy of the resolution to the Minister of Justice, it might do some good. On receiving the petition the Governor will naturally consult the heads of the Department of Justice, and the greater the number of people who have asked for mercy the greater the possibility that mercy will be shown.

MORE WOMEN WANTED.

(To the Editor).

Madam,—I was pleased to see Miss Powell's letter on "Hauling Down the Flag." These are not times to contemplate disbanding. The times are too strenuous—evil is too evident. The need for godly women to work for "God, Home and Humanity" was never greater than to-day. These are great days for the temperance workers. Just as Kitchener sends out his message for "Men and More Men," so does our work demand "Women and More Women." We want every woman who is sheltered in a good home to think deeply how much good she might do for less fortunate sisters; for the children who gladden our land; for our Dominion, in which we live, if only she would be unselfish enough to come out and join hands with these women workers who are nobly doing all they can to help to make it easy to do right and hard to do wrong. If our own "White Ribboners" can quietly lay down their arms it means surrender. Surrender to the other side. God forbid that any Christian woman should do that while the sale of strong drink is licensed in our land. Our cause is just; God is with us. Oh my sisters, let us go again to the cross of Jesus, Whose we are and whom we serve, and there let us kneel until we have left all our failures, all our discouragements, all our unfaithfulness. Jesus knows all about it, but let us stay at the Cross until we can go out filled with the Spirit. He can use us then. He will use us, and we won't want to lay down our arms. Someone will take courage from yours. Someone will rally to your call. A Spirit-filled life must be felt. We must marshal every force we have, and keep on

month by month increasing them, and when next election comes, go right up, and possess the land for God, Home, and Humanity.

Yours in Christ's happy service,
FLORENCE PASLEY,
Pres. South Invercargill Union

CHILDREN AND PICTURE SHOWS.

(To the Editor).

Madam,—I would like to draw your attention to a meeting which was held by the Wellington Teachers' Institute, and reported in the "Evening Post" of June 12, in which the following resolution, passed by the Auckland Institute, and endorsed by the Wellington, "That the Association express its dissatisfaction with the censorship of films shown at the Cinematograph theatres in New Zealand to which young children are admitted without restriction, and urges that children under 15 be admitted only to specially censored performances" I may say that the Palmerston North District Union, with its auxiliaries, has also passed a resolution fully endorsing what has been done by the Teachers' Institute, and inserted the same in local papers, and sent a copy to the Secretary of the Auckland Institute. This subject has frequently been discussed at Conventions, and resolutions passed. Now that the teachers have moved in the matter, the time seems opportune for Unions to do something on the lines suggested by the Institute.

I remain, yours, etc.,

W. M. HILLS,

Corr. Sec., Palm North.
Palmerston North, July 11.

SUPERINTENDENT'S LETTER.

Dear Sisters,—

I have written to most of the Unions re Temperance Instruction, and hope by this time you have received and considered my letter; those who took up the matter last year pray do it again this year. It has been suggested to me that "Alcohol and the War" would be a good subject for an essay, so it would be done by volunteers or if the teachers would give the scholars some instruction. The Wall Sheets have the approval of the Education Department, and I hope you are all at work.

Yours in W.R. bonds,

J. E. MANDER,

Supt. Science Temp. Instruction.

Mary had a little waist,
Most puzzling to her beau,
For everywhere the fashion went
Her waist was sure to go.

IN THE FIELD.

On Thursday morning, July 8th, I finished visiting around Belfast, and the same afternoon the ordinary meeting was held in the Church of England Schoolroom, a venerable building in Canterbury. There was a fine attendance, and I had the pleasure of pinning the white bow upon ten new members, two of whom had joined at the previous meeting. I went straight from the meeting to the train for Oxford; being the guest of Mrs Waterman. White ribboners always expect a good time at Oxford, and I was not disappointed. Five or six of the dear people met me at the station, and the following day the meetings—postponed from the previous week on account of my indisposition— took place. The afternoon meeting was small, but the Y's must have put in a great deal of energy in making known the talk on "Girls and their lovers" at night. The audience was good, and the capable young President, Miss Watson, took the chair.

Scarlet fever had previously prevented meetings at Sheffield, but as the epidemic had apparently worn itself out, I travelled on Monday, 12th, to the home of Mrs McIlwraith, the president, at Annat, only to learn, upon arrival, that another patient had been taken to Bottle Lake Hospital, and the fear of infection was preventing meetings. So there was nothing left but to return to Kaiapoi, pack up my belongings, and take the boat for Wellington, feeling that though every Union in the South Island had not had a visit they had all had the offer of one.

A delightfully calm trip across the straits landed me at Wellington to find the wharf white with frost, and a sailor stationed at the foot of the gangway to warn passengers of the slipperiness of the bottom section. My home of old—Mrs Denton's— was thrown open to me as headquarters while in the city. Lower Hutt was the first sphere of action, but the rain commenced while I was on my way there on Monday, and kept up (accompanied by fierce gales) for close on three days. This seriously interfered with the visiting, so that the meeting on the Friday was very poorly attended. However, Mrs Routley was elected President, two new members were initiated, and the Union voted over five pounds for the pur-

chase of a bolt of Jute-Hessian. This was speedily cut-up into a hundred and twenty sand-bags for the front and distributed around, a number of members and outsiders taking them to make.

After this I put in several days canvassing with the six-o'clock-closing petition, and on Friday (30th) went on to Masterton, where Mrs Marley gave me a kindly welcome. A few more days with the petition, and on August 3rd the ordinary meeting took place; there being a very fine attendance. On the Thursday morning I took train for Pahiataua at 11.30, and the same afternoon we celebrated T. E. Taylor Day with a meeting in the Presbyterian Schoolroom. A number of members were on the sick list, but several outsiders were present; two of whom joined the Union. At 8.40 I took train for Palmerston, arriving there at 11 p.m., after a long day.

M. S. POWELL.

Miss Powell's address until August 28th will be care of Miss Whincop, Greytown, Wairarapa—afterwards care Miss Denton, Fern Hill, Wellington.

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TREASURER:

MRS. BENDELY, Aratonga Avenue,
One Tree Hill, Auckland.

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The White Ribbon.

For God and Home and Humanity.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1915.

DOCTORS DIFFER.

We have noticed in the reports sent in by several Unions that they desire more knowledge before dealing with the proposals brought in for the treatment of venereal disease. The New Zealand doctors are asking for compulsory notification and compulsory detention for these diseases. Now, to show how doctors differ, and that the expert medical opinion in Great Britain is against these proposals, we publish below some evidence given before the Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases, appointed by the British House of Commons. We ask every White Ribboner to read this evidence, and see that almost unanimously the doctors are against all compulsory methods, and how they advocate free treatment and education.

If Unions will "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest" this evidence, they will see that the W.C.T.U. Convention, in opposing all compulsory measures, and asking for free treatment for patients who voluntarily present themselves, and education for all, is in accord with the highest medical opinions of Great Britain.

If a doctor comes to a White Ribboner and orders alcohol, he is at once told, "Sir, you are behind the times; no doctor of any standing orders alcohol." And when the N.Z. Medical Association comes to us and asks us to support compulsory treatment for venereal disease, we say, "Sirs, your advice is against all the best medical opinion of Great Britain. Army and navy doctors with wide experience all condemn compulsory measures. Compulsory measures have been tried in older lands, and the disease has increased. Why should we join you in asking for measures that have proved a failure wherever tried? We intend to stand side by side with the expert medical opinion of the Motherland, and with them demand Free Treatment and Education."

**ROYAL COMMISSION ON
VENEREAL DISEASE.**

Towards the end of 1913 a Royal Commission was appointed in England to enquire into the best means of dealing with venereal diseases with a view to their diminution. Its labours extended through a great part of the following year. The sittings were private, but brief summaries of the proceedings were supplied to the press, and from these we can glean a good indication of the trend of opinion. Up to the issue of last evidence 27 witnesses had been examined, most of them were medical men, and included three from the Medical Army Corps, two from the Naval Medical Service, two from the Society of Medical Officers of Health, two nurses; while three were statistical from the offices of the Registrar-General.

We are glad to note that there is no desire on the part of these eminent men "to return to the policy or provisions of the C.D. Acts," and it is interesting to note the unanimity with which they recommend free treatment and education as the best means of combating these diseases.

Not one witness was in favour of notifying them as other infections are notified. Two favoured notification under careful restrictions and safeguards, two inclined to notification of certain forms of congenital disease, but the very large majority was absolutely opposed to notification, holding that it would prevent consultation in the early stages when the disease is most infective and most easily treated.

We give extracts from the evidence of these eminent men, and they ought to strengthen our Unions in their demand for free treatment and education, and in their opposition to compulsory measures which would have the effect of re-introducing all the horrors of the C.D. Acts. The Report of Recommendations of this Royal Commission are being eagerly watched for.

TREATMENT AND EDUCATION.

(Dec., 1913, Ninth Sitting).

Mr J. Ernest Lane, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon of St. Mary's Hospital, and of the London Lock Hospital, and himself a member of the Royal Commission, laid stress on the necessity for improved and free hospital treatment, and said that every patient suffering from any form of venereal disease ought to be entitled to **gratuitous treatment and medicine, and to bacteriological and other tests.** If it is desired to cure syphilis, anything that would aid early diagnosis ought to be at a patient's disposal without expense to him. On the subject of notification Mr Lane said that though he had formerly been in favour of notifying all cases of venereal disease to the sanitary authority he had now modified his view because **he was convinced that notification would deter sufferers from seeking proper advice, and would lead to increased recourse to quack treatment.**

11th Sitting, January, 1914.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. Gibbard, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, head of the Rochester Row Royal Military Hospital, said that the most important causes of the decrease of venereal disease in the army were the improved treatment and the instruction of the men by lectures and individual talks, greater temperance as regards alcohol, increased attractions of barracks, and the greater encouragement given to sports and outdoor games. The problem of the preven-

tion of the spread of venereal diseases in the civil population could best be attacked by providing early diagnosis and treatment, by enlightening the public regarding the diseases by lectures, etc., and by promoting temperance. Early diagnosis and treatment were of the greatest importance, and to provide for them it was necessary that arrangements should be made whereby microscopic examinations and blood tests could be carried out free of charge to private practitioners and patients. He was of opinion that special hospitals were not to be recommended; every general hospital should provide a certain number of beds for the treatment of these diseases, and these beds should be in general wards. An out-patients' department should also be organised so as to give patients every facility for early diagnosis and treatment, and the department (which should **not** be called venereal) should be kept open at hours suitable to the working classes.

Colonel Gibbard thought that **compulsory notification was most undesirable as it would lead to concealment of the disease**. On the subject of education respecting venereal diseases he thought there would be advantage in lectures being given at all large factories by selected medical men (and women where the employees were women).

12th Sitting, January, 1914.

Dr J. Kerr Love, Aural Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, gave statistics relating to deafness due to syphilis. He held that treatment should be placed within the reach of all. He was not in favour of compulsory and universal notification of venereal disease, but favoured notification of certain conditions which are often due to congenital syphilis.

15th Sitting, February, 1914.

Evidence was given by Dr Helen Wilson, Hon. Sec. of the British Branch of the International Federation for the Abolition of State Regulation of Vice.

Dr Wilson said it was now generally recognised that it was quite futile to attempt for venereal diseases such isolation as was practised in regard to acute infectious diseases, the main reason being that in a large proportion of cases venereal diseases did not prevent the sufferer from following the ordinary avocation, and they were easily concealed, and there were strong motives for concealment.

The object to be aimed at were, firstly, to bring every sufferer under efficient treatment at the earliest possible moment, thereby shortening the infective period, and second, to secure his own intelligent co-operation, both for his own cure and that of his associates. **She did not think compulsory notification would ever be a material help in diminishing these diseases;** but that any attempt to deal with them otherwise than on voluntary lines would create opposition. If voluntary methods were given a fair and intelligent trial, she was convinced that the residuum of cases would be comparatively small, and that probably means could be found for dealing with them.

Dr Wilson thought the hard and fast line which has been drawn between these diseases and all others should be abolished, and the nursing and all other arrangements should be as good in the wards for the treatment of these diseases as in any others. Names like "Lock" and "Magdelene" for special wards or hospitals had a deterrent effect and should be avoided. She laid stress on the importance of providing night clinics for out patients.

Dr Wilson was of opinion that further instruction was needed for medical students and nurses, and that education of the general public in matters of sex hygiene was of the highest importance. She doubted whether it would be wise to introduce systematic class instruction in elementary schools. In some schools in America the plan had been tried of inducing mothers to come and hear about the subject in the first place, and afterwards of beginning a course of lessons to the girls, the mothers being invited to be present the whole time. Dr. Wilson considered this arrangement an admirable one as helping to secure what was most wanted, that the girls should be in a position to speak frankly to their mothers in private about the subject.

18th Sitting.

Sir Thos. Barlow, Bart., R.C.V.O., President of the Royal College of Physicians, dealt first with the importance of syphilis and its effects as a hindrance to the birth-rate and to healthy development. He thought there was a general improvement in the morality of the population, and that the higher standard obtained ought in time to produce less preva-

lance of these diseases.—He was of opinion that special education or instruction on these subjects was very desirable. It might begin possibly in the University period. More generally he thought that instruction should be given directly young people were sent to work. In any educational measures he would urge that medical practitioners, and, if possible, family doctors, should be the backbone of the organisation. **He was not in favour of compulsory notification of venereal diseases,** and it was his opinion that there was much more to hope for from general enlightenment and education. Apart from education, he considered that what was required was the provision for facilities for effective and complete treatment in the early stages, and the improvement of those facilities to the utmost.

19th Sitting.

Dr. Carl Borning, Director of Clinical Pathology and Lecturer in the Glasgow University, advocated free treatment to secure the earliest diagnosis of these diseases. **He was opposed to notification of venereal disease, because he feared that it might deter people from coming for treatment.** He was inclined to agree with Dr. Kerr Lane that some of the manifestations of congenital syphilis might with advantage be made notifiable.

21st Sitting.

Dr. Brian O'Brien, Medical Inspector for the Local Government Board for Ireland, gave evidence regarding conditions in Ireland. **He was opposed to the notification of venereal disease.** He did not think the medical profession would be willing to notify, and if they did fewer people would go to them for treatment.

Mr D'Arcy Power, Surgeon and Lecturer on Surgery at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and one of the representatives before the Commission of the Royal College of Surgeons and the Royal Society of Medicine, said that from the surgeon's point of view he looked upon gonorrhoea as the more serious disease for the individual, and syphilis for the race. He advocated better instruction for medical students, and the establishment of special departments at each general hospital for the treatment of these diseases, which should be free. Successful treatment of syphilis depended on early diagnosis, and prolonged

attendance. The expense would be considerable, but he thought the State would be more than repaid by results. **He was not in favour of notification of venereal diseases, at any rate not for the present.**

23rd Sitting.

The Honourable Albinia Brodrick, representing the Irish Association and the National Council of Trained Nurses of Great Britain and Ireland, dealt with the importance of education with regard to venereal disease, and the importance of a special course of instruction for nurses. The education of the general public should include the education of children in the laws of sex. This might be done in the primary school through the medium of botany, and this would prepare the way for teaching at a later stage regarding the human subject. Special teachers would be required. A great factor in the spread of these diseases was the ignorance in which women have designedly been kept in regard to them. She condemned the practice of the medical profession of treating women without allowing them to know the nature of the disease. She thought greater facilities for treatment should be provided, including evening clinics, and that in the case of women especially the disease should be stated openly, and the results to the offspring clearly pointed out. She recommended notification of venereal diseases, confidentially, at present, but later on as in the case of other infectious diseases.

24th Sitting.

Dr. Armand Route, Consulting Physician to the Charing Cross Hospital and the Samaritan Free Hospital for Women and Children, gave evidence relating to the effects of this disease on the birth of children. **He was not in favour of compulsory notification of venereal diseases, for many men and most women would not consult a doctor, but would either remain untreated or consult venereal quacks.**

Dr. Chalmers, Medical Officer of Health for Glasgow, and Dr. Parkes, Medical Officer of Health for Chelsea, representing their Society, were agreed that compulsory notification would defeat the object in view, early diagnosis and early treatment. Speaking for their Society, they would empower all local authorities to offer full facilities for treatment

for any person applying therefor, whether resident or not within the district of such local authority.

—From "The Shield," April, 1914.

A Few of the Measures Being Taken for the Reduction of Venereal Disease.

England is not waiting for the report of the Royal Commission before taking active steps to combat the inroads of venereal disease. The London Hospital intends to build a well-equipped wing for the modern treatment of syphilis. The Grocers' Company have offered the £10,000 needed to build this department. Its upkeep will require some £2000 a year.

At Glasgow the Corporation has undertaken to apply the Wassermann test to samples of blood sent them by doctors within the city boundaries. No doctor required to give any name or indication of the patient. A similar arrangement is being introduced at Wimbledon.

The Sheffield Infirmary has established an evening clinic for the treatment of venereal disease. Four beds have been set apart for venereal patients, and efforts are being made to admit such for week-end treatment, so as not to interfere with their work. These facilities are only for men, presumably because so many more men than women are affected, but it seems a pity that women cannot have like facilities.

The Sheffield University is arranging a course of post-graduate lectures on venereal disease.

The London Lock Hospital has had an evening clinic for some time, and has just announced a post-graduate course of lectures.

Glasgow University has established a Lectureship on Venereology, the first of its kind, we believe, in Britain.

The Royal Institute of Public Health announces lectures on the subject, some of a technical character for doctors, and others more general for the ordinary public. The March (1914) number of the Institute's organ, "The Journal of State Medicine," has a remarkable article on Sexual Disease and the Individual; an International Problem, by A. Corbett Smith. It concludes with the assertion, "The solution of the problem lies in the education of the individual."

EARLY CLOSING OF HOTEL BARS.

During the present war it has been conclusively proved that alcohol is a great enemy to national efficiency. Russia has gone in for prohibition of vodka, and France of absinthe. Great Britain has shortened the hours for the sale of liquor. South Australia carried 6 o'clock closing by a large majority. New South Wales is working for early closing, and is magnificently led by the N.S.W. Alliance. Queensland and Victoria are moving in the same direction.

We have prided ourselves that New Zealand leads the way in temperance reform, but we can do so no longer. Not a single public man has announced his intention of following the King's example and banishing strong drink from his household. The Houses of Parliament, voting by ballot, decided not to close the bar at Bellamy's during the war. Then occurred a state of affairs here which we never have had before. People asking in bewilderment why the temperance people of New Zealand were lagging behind, and not pressing for early closing. The W.C.T.U. decided to give people an opportunity of asking the Government to close hotel bars at 6 p.m. daily. The time allowed for the petition was short, but people everywhere were anxious to sign, canvassers announcing only about 2 per cent. of failures.

We are hoping and praying for success. Surely when all other British Dominions are moving in this direction we will not be content to be left behind. But whether we succeed or fail, we have tried, and if we fail, yet when the Government are asked at the ballot box why they did not grant our petition, they will be unable to say there was no public demand for early closing.

ORGANISING FUND.

The following donations have been received for the Organising Fund during June and July, 1915:—

June 30th (per Miss Powell)—Mr F. Ferriman, Ashburton, £1; Mr W. Bullock, Ashburton, £1; Mr W. Morrow, Ashburton, £2; small donations, Ashburton, 15s.
July 31st (per Miss Powell)—Oxford Union, £1; Mr R. Evans, £1; Mr Jas. Knight, £1; proceeds meeting, 6s.

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News of the Unions.

(The Editor cannot promise to insert anything in the next issue that does not reach her by the 8th of the month. Correspondents are requested to write their Reports as concisely as possible, on one side of the paper only. Newspaper cuttings are unsuitable.)

CHRISTCHURCH.

July. Votes of sympathy passed with Mrs A. W. Bain on the loss of her husband, and with Mesdames Yeomans and Glen on the loss of their sons, killed at the front. Resolved: "That in view of the large increase in the amount invested on the totalisator during the last year, and also in view of the urgent need for national economy and self-sacrifice, this Union expresses its surprise and regret that the Prime Minister has stated that the Government has no intention of restricting racing or withholding permits, and earnestly urges the Government to reconsider its decision."

July 28. Celebrated T. E. Taylor Memorial Day. Miss Roberts presided. A vote of sympathy was passed with Mrs K. W. Sheppard on the loss of her husband. Miss Roberts reported on her interview with the Ministers' Association re Gaming and Lottery Act, and the following resolution was carried:—"This Union desires to draw the attention of the Government to the flagrant manner in which the law relating to raffles and art unions is being broken in many parts of the Dominion, in connection with efforts to raise funds for various patriotic purposes. We hold that no object, however worthy or good, justifies gambling, and in view of the alarming increase of this vice amongst our young people, we call upon the Government to rigidly enforce the law, and not only to refuse to extend the facilities for raffles and art unions, but also to restrict and limit them to the utmost. As this Dominion has generously and unselfishly responded to the various calls for financial help, we emphatically protest against the manner in which our patriotism is being disgraced and degraded by the methods which are now being used, and against the slur which is being cast upon our country by the imputation that to raise patriotic funds it is necessary to resort to the encouragement of a mean and despicable vice."

Miss Roberts and Mrs Day were appointed as delegates to Provincial Convention in September. Miss Roberts reported on the work done by the committee re venereal diseases, appointed some months ago. Resolutions framed by this Committee were approved and passed by the Union, and power given to the Committee to act promptly if necessary. Miss Henderson then gave a short address on "The Progress of Prohibition in Other Lands." This was lucid and to the point, and showed the great progress of Prohibition in nearly every country except Britain, which sadly lags behind. Congratulatory letters are to be sent to the women of Denmark on the granting of full political franchise to the women of that country; to the temperance people of Ontario; and also to the four women of South Australia who have been made Justices of the Peace. A collection was made for Red Cross work.

PALMERSTON NORTH.

Relief work in connection with our Union is flourishing. Clothing has been supplied to many deserving people. Garments have been sold at a very low price. We have also been working for the Hospital Ship. We would be glad if more members would give us their personal help, also help with funds, cast-off clothing, or new material to make up.

NGAERE.

July. Met at Mrs Wickham's residence. Attendance good. A number of Union pledge cards and K.K. cards were distributed among the members. Decided to go in heartily for the One-Win-One campaign. Several members promised to make sailors' comfort bags. Resolved to support protest against clauses of the Medical Bill proposed to be introduced into the House, and to ask members for the district to oppose the proposals objected to. A stirring paper by Mrs Jamison on "Drink in Connection with the War." Resolved: "That in view of the efforts made in Great Britain and in other countries in this time of war and national strain to secure the greater efficiency and physical fitness of the troops, also the example set by King George and Lord Kitchener, and the early closing of bars in Melbourne, we urge the early closing of the bars in New Zealand." Two new members joined the Union, one of whom, a lady of 76, is now our oldest member, an honour hitherto enjoyed by our President.

August. Held at Mrs K. Tarrant's. A record attendance of members. In connection with circular received from Miss Roberts, copies of resolutions framed by her are to be forwarded to the Premier and other gentlemen mentioned. Two short articles on "Red Cross Work" in July "White Ribbon" were read by Miss Saunders. Some of the suggestions are to be carried out. The petitions for early closing of hotel bars were largely signed. Prizes are being given again this year to local school children for best temperance essays. Three new members for Wine One campaign.

NELSON.

July. "White Ribbon Day" celebrated, and a collection taken up for the Maori Fund of 15s 6d. Resolved: "That T. E. Taylor Day be celebrated at the August meeting, and a collection made for the Belgian Fund." Resolution of sympathy passed with Mrs Maclaren in the loss of her husband. Resolved: "That the Nelson Branch of the W.C.T.U. has much pleasure in congratulating Mrs Nicholls, President of the Adelaide W.C.T.U., on her appointment as Justice of the Peace, and hopes that she and Mrs Rice may not long be the only women J.P.'s in Australasia," a copy of the resolution to be sent to Mrs Nicholls. Miss Roberts's letter re clauses in the Public Health Amendment Act, concerning venereal diseases, was read and discussed, full consideration being deferred pending the obtaining of further information.

Successful meeting held at Richmond on July 7th, 17 being present. Five new members joined the Union. Reports of Convention were given, and arrangements made for a series of lectures to girls in connection with the Purity Department, Nurse Field having very kindly undertaken to give them at her own house.

Two Good Citizenship meetings have been held on June 25th and July 9th. At the first the following resolution was passed:—"That this meeting of women desires to express its sympathy with all those women's organisations who are striving to work for the establishment of a permanent world peace when this war shall be over, and its desire to work in any possible way for the same end."

N.E. VALLEY.

June. Mrs Don gave an address, and remarked on the abnormal amount of liquor being taken on board the hospital ship. An invitation was re-

ceived from the Rechabites to attend their annual social. Mrs Peter Dick gave a very helpful address on "Lessons to be drawn from the present war." Members were urged to obtain signatures for the petition to be presented to Parliament asking that hotel bars be compelled to close at 6 p.m. daily.

SOUTH INVERCARGILL.

Reports steady progress. Organised last February with six members, and we now have a membership of 23, all very keen to help in the work. At June meeting Mrs Lee-Cowie addressed us on the Public Health Amendment Act, making clear to many points they had overlooked or not understood. A resolution was passed strongly protesting against compulsion in any form, and urging the fullest facilities be given to any who voluntarily come forward for treatment of venereal diseases. Mrs Bruce Wallace was appointed our Cradle Roll Superintendent. Decided that members give out temperance literature to country residents going out by afternoon trains each Saturday. Decided that a concert be held in August to raise funds for our work, and that the matter be left in hands of our President and Secretary, Mrs Cooper and Mrs Myers. Mrs Aitken, 110, Earn Street, was elected Secretary.

GISBORNE.

July. 27 members present. Mrs Walker's resignation was accepted, the following resolution being passed unanimously:—"That this Union, recognising the valuable work that Mrs Walker has done for it in the past, deeply regrets that she has found it necessary to sever her connection with it, and wishes to place on record its appreciation of her services." Members promised to do their best to obtain signatures to the petitions re closing hotel bars at 6 p.m. Decided to post K.K. pledges to each member of our next contingent leaving here. A vote of sympathy was passed to two of our members who have lost sons at the war. Regret expressed at the departure of Dr. Porter, who is leaving for Scotland. Being T. E. Taylor Day, the article from the "White Ribbon" was read. Afternoon tea provided, and a collection of 17s 1d taken up.

GREYMOUTH.

T. E. Taylor Day commemorated by a social open meeting. Rev. J. Rogers, M.A., gave us a most interesting and thrilling address on "Drink and the War." Miss Henderson's letter to the Moderate League was in our local papers yesterday. Decided to hold a rally at the Methodist Church on Sunday, Rev. Mr Patchett to speak of Mr T. E. Taylor. A member proposed, "That we ask the N.Z. Alliance if there are rooms or hall in the towns near camps where the troopers may get refreshment and amusement other than by going to the hotels.

HAWERA.

July. Large attendance, including friends from Manaia. T. E. Taylor Day was commemorated. An outline of his life and public work was read aloud from the "White Ribbon" by Mrs Kenrick, who added a few remarks. Mrs Blamires added an appreciation. Afternoon tea followed. One new member joined, and one transferred from the Normanby Branch.

NGAIO.

Good attendance at Mrs Henry Barnes's residence on July 9th. Decided to circulate the petition for early closing of hotel bars throughout the Dominion. Mrs Peryman (President) gave a short address on "Our Union: What it is, and What it is Doing."

MOSGIEL.

July. Mrs Bedford in the chair. Mrs Don, N.Z. President, gave an interesting and stimulating address dealing with the resolution forwarded by Miss Roberts re clause 4 of Public Health Amendment Act, the Shops and Factories Act, and various other important matters. Mrs Pinfold elected Secretary. Vote of thanks to Mrs Don.

OPOTIKI.

Successful Sale of Work realised over £20. Miss Bisson, of Manchester, addressed the Union on Thursday, and her talk was greatly enjoyed. Thursday night a public meeting in one of the big halls. Mr J. P. Murray presided, and the local ministers took seats on the platform. Drawing room social held at Mrs W. B. Gow's. Miss Bisson spoke. Six new members joined. Saturday night open-air was planned, but the weather hindered. Mass meeting in Alhambra Theatre on Sunday night. Mr J. B. Gow took the chair. At the close some signatures for K.K. pledge were secured. Miss Bisson was a source of inspiration to the cause.

KAIKORAI.

July. Attendance small. Resolved: "That this Union express its regret and surprise at the statement that the Government of New Zealand do not intend to restrict racing or withhold permits. This Union also regrets the flagrant manner in which the law is broken in reference to art unions and raffles for patriotic purposes." One new member was proposed. A district canvass for early closing of hotel bars was done during the week, but owing to short time at our disposal, did not get the number of signatures we would have liked.

DUNEDIN.

August. Mrs H. H. Driver presided. A letter was read from the Secretary of Women's Political League, Auckland, dealing with the case of Alice Parkinson. It was unanimously agreed by the members to obtain signatures to the petition to be presented to His Excellency the

Governor that the sentence for life be commuted. Resolved to send a K.K. pledge and a copy of Earl Roberts's prayer for soldiers to each Otago member of the next contingent. Attention was drawn to the "Follow the King" column, which appears in the "Evening Star" every Saturday. Members were urged to send copies to any likely to be influenced. Mrs Driver reported that a consignment of clothing would be leaving for the West Ham Mission in September, and urged members to assist this needy work. Unanimously resolved: "That the Dunedin Women's Christian Temperance Union, which has consistently assumed a hostile attitude to all forms of gambling, feels itself compelled to enter a most emphatic protest against the lotteries and raffles which are now being resorted to in connection with the Queen Carnival. We have often denounced the gambling associated with horse-racing, and prepared the largest petition ever presented to Parliament for the abolition of the totalisator. We feel, therefore, that we should be untrue to our principles if we failed to raise our voices against the gambling spirit which is at present rife throughout the Dominion. We rejoice that the members of our Union are taking an active part in all the patriotic and philanthropic movements which are on foot, but deeply deplore that methods are being employed in connection with these movements of which we cannot but disapprove. We cannot admit that the end justifies the means. We feel that our young people are being made familiar with gambling, and fear they will acquire a vicious habit, which will cling to them long after the Carnival is over. We feel, too, that the moral sense of the community is being perverted so that they fail to see the essential immorality of gambling. We rejoice that some of our ministers have already warned their people against the peril to which they are exposed by these tempting lotteries, and earnestly trust that all will adopt a similar course. We appeal also to all parents to guard their children against the injury which may come to them through the spirit of gambling which lotteries and raffles are likely to foster within them.

TINWALD.

July 14. Monthly meeting held. Mrs Stevenson presided. Attendance good. Mesdames Tremain and McKay were appointed to attend the Provincial Conference at Timaru. One of the Cradle Roll members was made a presentation on the occasion of her birthday by the President. Meeting closed with prayer.

MATAURA.

August. Union busy working to get a box of clothing ready to send before winter to Dr. Barnardo's Home. The local paper refused to print letter to Moderates, saying it was libellous. We considered that we did not have sufficient knowledge of contagious diseases to interfere in anything that

the medical profession suggested in order to remedy the evil. We believe that the doctors of the Dominion have the interests of the people at heart, and as they have mothers and wives, sisters and daughters, of their own, they will do what they consider best for the community.

WINCHMORE.

July. A good attendance. Rev. W. C. Blair gave an inspiring address on "The Power of Intercessory Prayer." Two delegates were appointed to attend Provincial Convention. Resolved that in future the Union be known as the Winchmore-Green Street.

August. Resolutions were passed strongly protesting against the increased facilities for granting of racing permits during the war; also against gambling for patriotic purposes.

SAWYER'S BAY.

July. Large attendance of members and friends. The day was observed as Children's Day. Mrs Don gave a very interesting address to the mothers. Mrs Tiffany, C.R.S., initiated 68 children. Mrs Edmonds spoke a few encouraging words to the elder children. Afternoon tea was served.

Aug. 4. Five more children added to Cradle Roll, bringing the total up to 73, and making the splendid average of 12 children a month. Decided to offer prizes for the best essays by school children on temperance wall sheets. In support of the One-Win-One campaign, each member promised to try and bring a friend to the meetings.

ASHBURTON.

July. Mrs W. T. Lill presided over a large attendance of members. A cordial welcome was extended to the visiting members from the newly-formed branch at Tinwald, and greetings forwarded. Resolutions in connection with the Public Health Amendment Act were passed, the same to be brought forward at the Provincial Convention, and copies sent to Minister of Justice and Mr W. Nosworthy, M.P. Miss Gates and Miss Butterick were appointed delegates to Timaru Convention, and Mesdames W. J. Brown and J. D. McArthur substitutes. Members were asked to contribute papers for discussion at same. The Criminal Code Act was discussed at length, and the following resolution passed unanimously, except the following, which had two dissentients:—"That the Ashburton W.C.T.U. record their strong dissent from and disapproval of the totally inadequate sentences recently imposed upon transgressors against womanly chastity and honour, as made manifest in a local case of recent date, and respectfully urges the Government to so amend the law as to grant a larger instalment of justice to women in these important matters, and feel that as the crime is in-

creasing alarmingly, nothing short of 'flogging' will stop it, and thus secure safety to our women and girls." Copies of the above to be sent to Minister of Justice and Mr Nosworthy, M.P. The necessity of having a body of women appointed to watch over legislation affecting our sex was referred to by Mrs Lill. Resolved: "That letters of sympathy be sent Mr and Mrs W. K. Watson and Mr and Mrs C. Dixon in their protracted indisposition." Generous donations to the Union's funds were made by Mrs C. Baker and Mrs Campbell, senr. Resolved that they be sent letters of thanks. The Treasurer submitted her report, which was discussed and adopted. A cup of tea was handed round, and a pleasant time spent.

PONSONBY.

Meeting held Thursday, July 8th. In the absence of the President, Miss Caley presided over a good attendance. "White Ribbon" subscriptions were received, and two new members initiated. Dr. Keller gave a very interesting address last month to the mothers and members of the Union, several of the children taking part.

NEW BRIGHTON.

July 6. A well-attended and enthusiastic meeting was held. Miss Powell was present, and organised several departments. Decided to canvas New Brighton with the K.K. pledge, and at the same time collect linen for the Red Cross on behalf of our Union.

July 15. Decided to hold two meetings a month, 1st and 3rd Thursdays. Mrs Lopdell and Mrs Smith were elected as delegates for the Provincial Convention. Mrs Hall, our President, read an educational paper, which was much appreciated by those present. One new member was initiated.

INVERCARGILL.

July 6. Reported that the South Branch wished to leave the temperance essay prize scheme in our hands entirely. "One-Win-One" campaign discussed and inaugurated. Mrs Cowie introduced Miss Roberts's letter re the Public Health Amendment Act, fully explaining the proposed alterations. After free discussion, it was resolved to support thoroughly the action of Convention. Offer was made to Southland Teachers' Institute to give prizes for wall sheet essays throughout the province (183 schools). Arrangements for White Ribbon Day and T. E. Taylor Day on the 20th.

July 20. A social meeting. Further explanation re public health question by Mrs Cowie. Special mention of the excellent organ the "White Ribbon" was made. (N.B.—The July issue was pronounced as specially good). Appeal for more subscribers. Collection for Maori work. Sister Moody Bell made reference to the grand work of Mr T. E. Taylor. Mr Taylor's portrait displayed, recalled his unique and striking personality. The Convention K.K. pledges receiv-

ed with much appreciation for use among the troopers. A good account of Westport W.C.T.U. work was given by Mrs Parkin. Discussion on the spirit of gambling, so prevalent in the present patriotic schemes, was followed by a strong protest (printed in the three local papers), with a recommendation to our members to work on as energetically as ever in all helpful service for the Empire. The petition for closing liquor bars at 6 o'clock throughout the Dominion has been very largely signed, being worked with enthusiasm.

LOWER HUTT.

At the July meeting in the Anglican Church, Mrs Routley was elected President, and two new members were initiated. Miss M. S. Powell, Dominion Organiser, was present and gave an address.

WELLINGTON DISTRICT.

Decided that Provincial Convention be held in Wellington on September 1st and 2nd. Mesdames Webb and Richards were elected delegates from the District Union. Deep regret was expressed that our President, Mrs Evans, M.A., had been compelled, through circumstances, to resign, and several members said how they had appreciated the influence which Mrs Evans exercised over all, and her gentle and gracious manner had been a source of inspiration to each one. Decided that Mrs Boxall, Senior, Vice-President, preside at the next meeting.

DEVONPORT.

June. A stirring address by Mrs Armitage on the "Responsibilities of Those Wearing the White Ribbon." Paper re regulation of vice was read. Miss Evans reported arrangements well forward re formation of Union at Stanley Bay.

July. An enthusiastic praise meeting was held, as after eleven months of illness our President is restored to us. Members endeavour to "Win One." We appreciate Mrs Walker's prompt co-operation re leaflets for Maori Camp. Red Cross work was inaugurated at a home meeting on August 5th. While members worked a paper was read by our President, Mrs Mann, on the time when the Red Cross was adopted by all nations, as a sign of relief for the wounded. The work of Elizabeth Fry and Florence Nightingale was reviewed, and a portrait shown of Miss Alice Crisp who worked and won honours at the Zulu war.

EDENDALE.

July 1. Good attendance. Two initiations. W.C.T.U. Convention resolutions on the proposals from Medical Conference held over for further consideration. In re the Essay Competitions for school children, on the Temperance Wall Sheets, it was decided that two prizes be offered, one senior and one junior. Mrs Finlay gained

the prize donated by Mrs Niven, Hon. Sec., for securing the largest number of new members. Mrs Frost was appointed W.R. Correspondent and Agent.

August 5. Decided that no action be taken against the proposals of the Medical Congress in re syphilis, but rather trust the sincerity of the Doctors in their desire to eradicate the disease. Petition forms for the early closing of public houses were distributed among members.

WANGANUI.

July. Fair attendance. A lot of correspondence was read. Decided to send a delegate to Wellington Convention next month. Our members are working hard at "Win One," and three new members joined our Union.

RAKAIA.

August 6. A fair attendance of enthusiastic members, who reported that the K.K. pledges had been worked, and that the 6 o'clock closing petitions had been well signed and forwarded. Agreed to join in the "Win One" campaign, and to start a Band of Hope, also to offer prizes for the best essays on the Temperance Wall Sheets. Miss Moodie was appointed White Ribbon and Badge Agent, and Mrs Boag reporter to the "White Ribbon" and "Ashburton Guardian." Mrs Boag was also appointed delegate to the Provincial Convention.

FEILDING.

A fair attendance at our August meeting. Several of our members took the Kitchener pledge cards to get signed. There has been a house to house canvass with the petition to close hotel bars at 6 p.m.; the result was between 500 and 600 signatures. Considering we had a short time, it was satisfactory. Folks were very willing to sign. Decided to have a letter on the drink traffic inserted in the local paper. Resolutions were passed against gambling and raffling. Secretary to enquire the number of Temperance Wall Sheets in different schools.

WHANGAREI.

July 20. Resolutions of Convention against the proposals of the Medical Conference were read and passed. Petition for the 6 o'clock closing of hotel bars was read and approved, and members undertook to get as many signatures as possible.

August. Eight members present. Correspondence was dealt with. In connection with "Win One" campaign, a social afternoon was arranged for the first Thursday in September.

OTAMATEA.

I tu ano he mitini mate roopu karaitiana wahine Otamatea i te 27 o nga ra o Hune karakia te Pirihitini, kapuarē te whare mo nga take (1) koohi marama. (2) He mihi ki tetaki o nga mema i runga i tona nga ronga

atu mo te marama ara i runga ano i tona wehenga atu ia matou huihui-tanga. Pirihitini me nga mema haere mai. E hōa haere mai nui atu te aroha i runga i tou nei ngaronga atu ia matou kei te nui te hari o te ngakau kia koe kua hoki mai nei kite kainga, hei hōa-ano mo matou kite whakatakoto tikanga matatou mote koohi moni manga hōia ewhahai mai nei Kaati kia ora tonu koe kei te nui ano hoki te aroha kito tatou tumuaki engaro atu nei i runga i tona mate a mate matua ano i te rangi e whaatu tetahi, marama tanga kia ia. (3) Kaati whakahaere ana te take mote koohi moni ki kohia i te ra e tuai te football a nga Tamariki tane Otamatea rana kote team ote Railways i te 3 o nga ra. O. Hurae Kaati Rawhiri-whiri te kai koohi tuana ko Taukura noda metahi ano o nga mema he koohi i te whira. I te 3 o nga ra katu tana takaro Kahaere a Taukura noda rana ko Miss M. Hill. Koohi erana te moni i te whira £5 18s 9d. Ate tunga o te ngahau i te po iroto i te Horo Aotearoa Kahaere ano to matou Hekeretari a Taukuro Noda. Kite koohi heoi te huihuinga onga moni katoa i tangohia i te awatea tae atu kito tepo £9-kotana moni he mea tuku kite weekly news hospital ship and wounded soldiers' Relief Fund. Kaati i te 4 o nga ra o Hurae. Ka huihui ano te karaitiana wahine Otamatea i roto i te whare o te Pirihitini arano te karakia a wakapuaretia eia te whare mo nga take. (1) Koohi Marama moni awhina winika Paenganui 2s 6d; (2) take nate Pirihitini Makereta Mu (kia whaka hokia ia hei mema ite mea kua nui rawa ona tau etuana hei Pirihitini a kia pootitia he he Pirihitini hou he tunga ara hei riwhi mona i runga ona ite whiri-whiri tanga a te Karaitiana wahine Mete Pooti hoki anga mema a tuana ko Kutere Karena.

Te Pirihitini hou heoi kapahitia e te Pirihitini katukuna te inoi ma Kutere Karena ko ana inoi tenei kia awhina mai te matua i te rangi kite tohutohu iaia. Kia au anake kinga mea tika kitawetiroiho ai ko i hu i hu karaiti nei hoki to matou ariki amene. Kaati kia inoi tonu katoa nga karaitiana mo nga hōia ewhahai mai, nei mo totatou kingi mo te motu hoki. Kia whatu ete matua i te rangi te ngakau tapu kinga mea he erangi kite mahara kite inoi kite, matua ite wa o te pouri.

Akuhata, 2nd, 1915.

I tu ano he Huihuinga.

Mate Roopu Karaitiana wahine Otamatea. Ite i onga ra Oakuhata, Kakarakia te Pirihitini. Ka puare te whare monga take.

1. Take Tuatahi Koohi Marama.
2. Take tuarua kite moni awhina a tangata owaho. Nui atu te mihi mete whakapai atu hoki anga wahine karaitiana kia ratou kongā ingoa tenei onga Tangata I. Koohi.

1. Tauhia Pomare, 2s; 2. Kauamo Taaka, 6d; 3. Taaka, 1s; 4. George Connely, 1s; 5. Edith Connely, 1s; 6. T. Noda, 1s; 7. Wira Grey, 6d; 8. Karewini Paenganui, 6d.

SYDNEY POLICEWOMEN.

THEIR INSTRUCTIONS.

Instructions issued to the recently-appointed Sydney policewomen:—

1. To keep young children from the streets, and especially at night.
2. To assist in the prevention of truancy from school.
3. To watch the newspapers and to put detectives on the track of those who are apparently endeavouring to decoy young girls by advertisement or by any other means.
4. To patrol the railway stations and wharves when long-distance trains and steamers come in, in order to guard and advise women, girls, and children who are strangers and have no friends waiting for them.
5. To patrol slum neighbourhoods and to look after drunken women and to obtain assistance for their neglected children.
6. To keep an eye on houses of ill-fame and on the wineshops and hotels frequented by women of the town, in order to prevent young girls from being decoyed and drugged with liquor or entrapped.
7. To protect women and girls in public parks, and when leaving work in the evening.
8. To assist, when practicable, in enforcing the rules concerning pedestrian traffic.

ADVANCE, AUSTRALIA!

South Australia can now claim the honour of having the only women Justices of the Peace in the British Dominions. Four ladies were recently appointed J.P.'s, of whom Mrs Nicholls, President of the W.C.T.U., is one. We publish in another column Mrs Nicholl's reply to the congratulations of New Zealand White Ribboners.

Ashburton, 2nd Tuesday, 8 p.m. in Baring Street Schoolroom; Pres., Mrs W. K. Watson, Box 37; Rec. Sec., Mrs J. H. Dent, 112, Wills St. W.; Cor. Sec., Mrs E. Buchanan, Wills St. W.; Treas., Mrs W. T. J. L. Willowby; "W.R." Supt., Miss Butterick, Wakanui.

Auckland District, 2nd & 4th Wednesday, 8 p.m., Central Mission Hall, Albert St.; Executive meets 2.30; Pres., Mrs Cook, Point St., Mt. Eden; Cor. Sec., Miss N. Dewar, Pompallier Terr., Ponsonby; Rec. Sec., Miss Evans, G.F.S., Wellesley St.; Treas., Miss Dewar, 4, Pompallier Terr., Ponsonby; "W.R." Agent, Miss Pudney, 16, Wallace St., Ponsonby.

Blenheim District, 1st Tuesday, 8 p.m.: Pres. Mrs A. Jackson; Sec., Mrs D. P. Sinclair, Box 27; Treas., Mrs Hay, Stephenson St.; Mothers' Meeting and Cradle Roll, Mesdames Brewer and Hancock; "W.R." Agent, Mrs W. Parker, Grove Rd.

Cambridge, first Tuesday in month, in Victoria Hall, at 8 p.m.; Pres., Mrs W. Hogan; Vice-Pres., Mesdames P. Smith and Gow; Sec., Mrs A. T. Watson; Treas., Mrs C. H. Rycroft; Cradle Roll, Mrs M. Robert.

Christchurch District, Rooms cr. Manchester and Worcester Streets. Second and fourth Wednesday; Pres., Mrs I. McCombs, 26, Tui Street, Fendalton; Cor. Sec., Mrs R. Day, Milford St., St. Albans; Rec. Sec., Mrs Stewart, 514, Madras Street; Treas., Mrs Seed, 44, Brittan St., Linwood; "W.R." Supt., Mrs Williams, 21, Philip St., Linwood.

Dannevirke, 2nd Wednesday, Wesleyan Schoolroom, 8 p.m.; Pres., Mrs W. F. Knight, Tahoraiti; Sec., Mrs Wiseman, High St.; Treas., Miss Burdett, The Mansce.

Dunedin District, 1st Tuesday, Congregational Church Hall, Moray Place, 3 p.m.; Pres., Mrs H. H. Driver, "The Chalet," Newington; Cor. Sec., Miss Nicol, 16, William St.; Rec. Sec., Miss Mazengarb, 362, George St.; Treas., Miss Winnie Reid, Bishops Court, Roslyn; Supt. Sailor's Rest, Mrs Pearson, Corner Union and Castle Streets; Supt. WHITE RIBBON and Writing Pads, Mrs Anderson, 32, Duke St.; Press Cor., Miss L. Neil, 5, Park St.

Devonport, Fourth Thursday, Wesleyan Schoolroom, 3 p.m.; Pres., Mrs G. H. Mann, Parsonage, Church St., Devonport, Auckland; Vice-Pres., Mrs Veats, Hurstmere Rd., Takapuna; Sec., Mrs A. Little, 31 Church St.; Treas., Miss Le Roy, Water-view Rd., Stanley Bay.

Feilding, 1st Thursday, 3 p.m., St. Paul's Hall Pres., Miss Moore, c/o Mr. W. H. Bain, Feilding; Rec. Sec., Miss Svendsen; Cor. Sec., Mrs J. C. Thompson, Denbigh Street; Treas., Mrs Williamson, The Hill; "W.R." Agent, Mrs Burnley; Railway Box, Mrs Shearer.

Gisborne District, last Tuesday, 2.45 p.m. Presbyterian Schoolroom; Pres., Mrs A. Graham; Kaiti; Cor. Sec., Mrs P. J. Wilkes, 465 Gladstone Rd.; Rec. Sec., Mrs F. S. Malcolm, Aberdeen Rd.; Treas., Mrs Goffe, Ormond Rd.; "W.R." Agent, Mrs D. W. Coleman.

Greymouth District, last Tuesday at 3 p.m., in Sailor's Rest Hall; Pres., Mrs Gaskin; Sec., Mrs J. Hayes, Tainui St.; Treas., Mrs Sweetman.

Hamilton District, first Thursday, Wesley Class Rooms, 2.30 p.m.; Pres., Mrs J. M. Jones, Clandlands; Sec., Mrs H. W. Milner, Clandlands; Treas., Mrs J. P. Mason, Hamilton.

Hastings, 2nd Wednesday, St. Andrew's Hall, 8 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Martindale, Raureka, Southland Rd.; Vice-Pres., Mesdames Boyle, Ramsay, Wallis, Clapham and Barbour; Sec., Mrs Harrison, 202, Gray's Rd.; Treas., Mrs Barbour; Purity and Evangelistic, Mesdames Clapham and Stewart; Maori, Miss McKeown; "W.R." Supt., Mrs Collinge.

Huntly, 3rd Wednesday, Presbyterian and Methodist Churches alternately, 2 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Butler; Vice-Pres., Mesdames Sheeran and Edmunds; Sec., Mrs Gleeson; Treas., Mrs Leather.

Invercargill District, 1st Tuesday, 3 p.m. and 7.30 alternately, Allen's Hall; Pres., Mrs J. Mackenzie, North End; Vice-Pres., Mrs Baird, Mrs C. H. Macalister, Mrs H. Lee-Cowie; Sec., Sister Moody Bell, Amethyst Hall; Assistant Sec., Mrs T. W. Walker, Crinan St.; Treas., Mrs Hunter, 110, Don St.; "W.R." Agent, Mrs Hunter, 110, Don Street.

Kaipoi W.C.T.U. Coffee Rooms open Daily. Union meets second and last Wednesday, 8 p.m. Pres., Mrs Brighting; Sec., Miss Blackwell, "The Willows"; Treas., Mrs T. G. Blackwell; WHITE RIBBON Supt., Mrs Ward.

Kaikorai, last Friday in month, Presbyterian Hall, Kaikorai; Pres., Mrs Pinfold, Methodist Parsonage; "W.R." Agent, Mrs Somerville; Treas., Mrs Martin; Sec., Mrs Hamilton; Cradle Roll, Miss Osborne.

Lytelton, 1st Wednesday, Methodist Schoolroom; Pres., Mrs Whitby; Sec., Mrs Bromley; Treas., Mrs Clark; "W.R." Agent, Miss Elsie Clark, "Waratah," W. Lytelton.

Mania, 2nd Friday, Methodist Church; Pres., Mrs J. J. Patterson; Vice-Pres., Mesdames Prakinson and Hunt; Treas., Miss York; Sec., Miss Craig; Cradle Roll, Miss Ricketts; "W.R." Supt., Mrs Hunt.

Masterton, 1st Tuesday, Knox Hall, 3 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Devonport; Sec., Mrs M. Flanagan, 4 Colo Street; Treas., Mrs Sutherland; WHITE RIBBON Supt., Mrs Russell.

Matakana, 3rd Thursday, Presbyterian Church, 2.30 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Witten, Tawharangi; Vice-Pres., Mrs Richards; Sec., Mrs E. Roke; Treas., Mrs A. Roke; Cradle Roll, Mrs Eyton; "W.R." Agent, Miss Tindall.

Mosgiel, Meets in Presbyterian Hall, 2nd Tuesday at 2.45 p.m. Pres., Mrs H. D. Bedford; Sec., Mrs Pinfold; Treas., Mrs Wilson.

Napier District, 1st Wednesday, Willard Hall, 3rd Thursday, Baptist Church, Napier S., 3 p.m.; Pres. Mrs Fossey, Nelson Cres.; Rec. and Cor. Sec., Mrs Ingram, Cameron Rd.; Treas., Mrs Dearlove, Lincoln Rd.; Legal and Parliamentary, Mrs Dodds, Home Meetings, Mrs Ball; Purity, Mrs Oldham; "W.R." Supt. Mrs Dearlove.

Ngaruawahia, 1st Tuesday, 2.30 p.m. Presbyterian Church; Pres., Mrs T. E. French; Vice-Pres., Mrs L. Bycroft and Mrs Vincent; Sec., Mrs W. A. Porter; Treas., Mrs S. Whitburn; Supt. Cradle Roll and W. R., Mrs Kendall.

New Plymouth District, last Wednesday, 3 p.m., Good Templar Lodgeroom; Pres., Mrs Allen Douglas, Pendarves St.; Sec., Mrs Skitroph, Mill Rd.; Rec. Sec., Mrs Bruce, Molesworth St.; Treas., and W.R. Agent, Miss Taunt, Victoria Rd.

Normanby, Second Wednesday, 2 p.m., Social Hall; Pres., Mrs Scott; Vice-Pres., Mrs Butler and Mrs Clement; Sec., Mrs Saunders; Treas., Mrs Lynn; Cradle Roll, Mrs K. Hall; WHITE RIBBON, Mrs Dickson; Literature, Mrs Hayward.

Norsewood, 3rd Wednesday, 2 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Oliver; Sec., Miss A. E. Olsen, "Willow Park"; Treas., Mrs S. Frederickson; "W.R." Agent, Miss M. Olsen, "Willow Park."

Nelson District, Second Tuesday, Temperance Hall, 3 p.m.; Pres., Miss Atkinson, Fairfield; Sec., Mrs Knapp, Alfred St.; Treas., Mrs A. Brown, Weka St.; "W.R." Agent, Mrs Whitford, Mount St.

Opotiki, 2nd Thursday, St. John's Hall, 3 p.m., Pres., Mrs J. G. Murray; Sec., Mrs J. R. Sinclair; Treas. and Supt. "W.R." Mrs Holman, Otara; Supt. L.T.L., Mrs Goodall; Cradle Roll, Mrs Pearson.

Oxford, last Tuesday, 2.30 p.m., Coronation Hall; Pres., Mrs G. Ryde, Cooper's Creek; Sec., Mrs Comyns, East Oxford; Treas., Miss Caverhill; "W.R." Supt., Mrs D. Hawke; Cradle Roll Supt., Mrs Gainsford, senr.

Palmerston N. District, 1st Friday, St. Andrew's Schoolroom, 3 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Crabb, Fitzherbert St.; Cor. Sec., Mrs Hills, Cuba St.; Rec. Sec., Mrs Hodder, 46 Ferguson St.; Treas., Mrs Clauson, Cook St.; WHITE RIBBON Supt., Mrs Holbrook, 41 Waldgrave St.

Petone, 1st Tuesday, Church of Christ, Sydney St., 2.30 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Rowse, Udy St.; Vice-Pres., Miss Kirk, Mesdames Corner and McPherson; Sec., Mrs Burd, 27 Cuba St.; Treas., Mrs Donoghue; Cradle Roll, Mrs Barrow; Flower Mission, Mrs McPherson; Home Meetings, Mrs Ashby; WHITE RIBBON Agent, Mrs Wilson; Literature, Mrs James.

Ponsonby, 2nd Thursday, 2.30 p.m., Queen's Hall, Paget St.; Pres., Dr. F. Keller; Vice-Pres., Mrs C. I. Harris, Mrs C. R. Vickers, and Miss Caley; Sec., Mrs Plummer, Coronation Rd., Epsom; "W.R." Supt., Mrs Plummer; Treas., Mrs M. A. Bailey, Ponsonby.

Pukekohe, Methodist Church, 1st Thursday, 3 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Frost; Sec., Mrs Haslem; Cor. Sec., Miss Usher; Treas., Mrs Comrie; "W.R." Supt., Miss Goldsworthy.

Rangiora, last Friday, ante-room of Institute Hall, 2.45 p.m.; Pres., Mrs May; Treas., Mrs H. Taylor.

Sheffield, 1st Wednesday, 2.30 p.m., Road Board Office; Pres., Mrs McIlraith, Annat; Sec., Mrs Pettit, Kirwee; Treas., Mrs W. Kennedy, Annat.

Stratford, 1st Thursday, 3 p.m., Methodist Church; Pres., Mrs Reeve; Vice-Pres., Mrs P. H. Cameron and Mrs L. Lily; Sec., Mrs J. McAlister; Treas., Mrs Birdsall.

Takapuna, 1st Thursday, 2.30 p.m., Takapuna Methodist, and Milford Baptist, alternately. Pres., Mrs Fulljames, East Coast Rd.; Sec., Mrs Carter, Lake Town Rd.; Treas., Miss Rushbrook; Milford.

Timaru District, last Tuesday, 7.30 p.m., Arcade; Pres., Mrs Rule, North St.; Sec., Miss M. Avison, Victoria St.; Treas., Mrs Cave, Raymond St.; Evangelistic and Press, Mrs Lamb; Cradle Roll, Mrs Valentine; Maori Work, Mrs Butcher, Waiiti Rd.; WHITE RIBBON Agent, Mrs Stead, Sailor's Rest.

Tauranga, 4th Thursday, 3 p.m., St. Peter's Hall; Pres., Mrs Christian, 8th Avenue; Vice-Pres., Mrs Wedderspoon and Miss Sorley, Spring St.; Cor. Sec., Mrs P. Munro, Cameron Rd.; Rec. Sec., Mrs C. York, Morris St.; Treas., Mrs A. E. Hammond, 2nd Ave.; "W.R." Supt., Mrs J. W. Snelgrove, Willow St.

Tuakau, 2nd Thursday, Methodist Church, 2.30 p.m. Pres., Mrs Hunter; Vice-Pres., Mesdames Madill, Lee, Long and Graham; Sec., Mrs C. Bycroft; Treas., Mrs Goldsmith; Supt. Band of Hope, Miss Worthington; Supt. Cradle Roll, Miss Burns; WHITE RIBBON Supt., Miss Dwen.

Taneatua, 2nd Thursday, in Presbyterian Church, at 3 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Yeoman; Vice-Pres., Mrs Raven; Sec. Mrs Johnson; Treas., Mrs Mairs; WHITE RIBBON Agent, Mrs Schofield.

Waimate, 2nd Wednesday, in Knox Church Hall, at 3 o'clock; Pres., Mrs W. J. Roberts, Willowbridge; Sec., Mrs Geo. Dash, Box 27, P.O.; Min. Sec., Miss Strong, Lower High St.; Treas., Mrs S. J. Hitchens, "Te Rangī," Mill Rd.; WHITE RIBBON Supt., Mrs G. H. Graham, Rhodes St.

Waipawa, 4th Tuesday, 3 p.m.; Pres. Mrs Jas. Bibby; Vice-Pres., Mesdames McLean, Bott, and Maslin; Sec., Mrs H. McLean; Treas., Miss Johnson; WHITE RIBBON Supt., Mrs S. Bott.

Wanganui East meets alternately in Baptist and Presbyterian Churches, last Friday at 3 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Andrews; Cor. Sec., Mrs Hicks; Rec. Sec., Mrs Duxfield, Okoia, Wanganui; Treas., Mrs McLeod, Wanganui E.

Wanganui District, 1st Friday, 2.30 p.m. Trinity Church Parlour, Pres., Mrs Blamires; Cor. Sec., Mrs J. McKenzie, 46 Wilson St.; Rec. Sec., Miss McAnemy; Treas., Mrs Siddells; "W.R." Supt., Mrs W. Grant.

Warkworth, last Thursday, 2.30 p.m., Schoolroom, Methodist Church; Pres., Mrs Atwood, Hepburn Creek; Sec., Mrs H. B. McKinney, Millburn; Treas., Mrs Cox, Schoolhouse; "W.R." Supt., Mrs S. Morrison; Supt. Cradle Roll, Mrs Miller.

Winchmore, 1st Wednesday, 2.30 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Hanson; Vice-Pres., Mrs Prebble and Mrs Blair; Sec., Miss Muirhead, Winter's Rd., Ashburton; Treas., Mrs Moore; WHITE RIBBON Agent Mrs Glassey.

Wellington District, 1st Thursday, 3 p.m., Rooms, Constable St.; Pres., Mrs Evans, M.A., Hiron St.; Sec., Mrs Spearman, 6 Dawson St., Berhampore; Treas., Mrs Houlder, 108 Wallace St.; WHITE RIBBON Supt., Mrs Webb, Hall St.

Girls' Association Rooms, Constable St., Newtown. Evening Classes and Socials. All girls invited.

Wellington Central, 3rd Friday, 3 p.m., Alliance Rooms, Manners St.; Pres., Mrs A. R. Atkinson, Wadestown; Cor. Sec., Mrs McVicar, Brougham St.; Rec. Sec., Mrs Port, Pirie St.; Treas. Mrs Helyer, Oriental Bay; WHITE RIBBON Supt., Mrs Port, Austin St.

Waipukurau, 2nd Thursday, St. Andrew's Hall, 3 p.m.; Pres., Mrs Hopkirk; Vice-Pres., Mrs Harding and Mrs Nicholson; Sec., Mrs H. French, Main St.; Treas., Mrs Robinson; Organist, Miss Moffat.

Woodville, meets 4th Tuesday, 3 p.m., in Ormond St. Hall; Pres., Mrs Perkins, Ross St.; Vice-Pres., Mrs T. Jackson; Sec., Miss B. Galbraith, Gladstone Rd.; Treas., Mrs Davis, Station St.; Cradle Roll, Mrs Cole; "W.R." Agent, Mrs Thompson, Fox St.

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