

1. Elementary Chemistry (Inorganic and Organic).
2. Elementary Physiology and Hygiene.
3. Applied Chemistry.
Part 1: Application to Cookery.
Part 2: Application to Laundry Work and Housewifery.
4. Practical Cookery.
5. Practical Laundry Work and Housewifery.

Finally, single courses may also be taken, and certificates will be given on the examination results. Thus it will be seen that everything possible has been done to popularise the subject, and to place within reach of every class of people the advantages of regular instruction in it.

But a mere list of the subjects as already given does not fully indicate the comprehensive character of this new departure in the education of girls. Possibly some of our readers may be at a loss to understand just what is included in such a branch, for instance, as Household Economics. Quoting from the published syllabus, the full Degree Course in this subject consists of about 30 lectures on—

1. The evolution of the home, as seen in a study of England. The Home under the system of Natural Economy; the transition from Natural to Money Economy; the Industrial Revolution and its influence upon Home Organisation.
2. The Modern Home: its organisation and adaptation to modern conditions; the chief factors which distinguish the work of the home from all other forms of industry; the relation of this to the problem of domestic service.
3. The cost of living: rent, wages, and price of food, and their relation to one another. How to keep household accounts. How to start and manage a banking account. Household budgets.

It will be agreed by all thoughtful men and women that in these days when the sanctity and power of the home seem to be on the wane, studies of this nature will form one potent factor in removing this serious menace to society. How many homes have been wrecked just through ignorance of the cost of living or the management of money and the art of wisely spending it? If we can impress upon our girls the fact that the home is the very basis of society, that in home-making lies the real dignity

of womanhood, and that in creating around them the true home atmosphere they are rendering their country the very best service in their power, we shall have done something towards solving some of the difficult problems of our modern life. It has been questioned whether this experiment of the Otago University is proving successful. In the early part of the present session—the second only since the Chair of Home Science was established—it was stated officially that 48 students of the University were taking Home Science, of whom 28 were taking the full Degree or Diploma Course, and 20 either Single Courses or Grouped Courses. Several are preparing to become teachers; the Degree students will become the future lecturers or scientific experts on the subject, the Diploma students probably class teachers in High Schools, Technical Colleges, and elsewhere. Some have taken up the subject in order to equip themselves more fully as missionaries, matrons of hospitals, or matrons of boarding-houses in connection with girls' schools. Some are simply aiming to make themselves more efficient in the management of their own homes. A good many hope to take up research work in some form or other. This perhaps forms the best answer that can be given to any criticism as to the success of the movement. The people of Dunedin are thus already showing, and will doubtless show more fully as time goes on, their gratitude for the philanthropy of their fellow-citizen that has made possible the establishment of so complete a system of training in Home Science.

An impetus has been given to a much needed reform in education, a reform that the leaders in educational matters have long had in view, and have been working for with the determination to give to girls in every part of the Dominion the opportunity, through the primary schools and technical colleges, of learning as one of the chief parts of their education that which shall contribute largely to making them worthy wives and mothers for the future generations of this favoured land.

"A virtuous woman . . . looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness. Her children rise up, and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her."

REPORT OF MAORI ORGANISER.

I have been spending this last month in the Taumarunui and Wanganui River settlements, going from place to place. At Raetihi I have re-formed one Union, and formed another. At Pipiriki I stayed with Sister Huia, who was of great assistance to me, and who is doing good work amongst her people. I visited Jerusalem, and almost succeeded in getting a good stronghold there, when, at the last minute, the priests sent word to their people that they were not to sign pledges before anyone else but themselves. Also that their Church does not believe in Prohibition. The consequence was that there were only eight who kept on my side. At Parikino, where no worker has been before, I got a splendid Union together, and the Rev. W. Williams very kindly spoke to the people supporting our work.

I find that the Mormons have a Union of their own, called "Oui Atawhai (meaning "Union of Kindness"), and so they do not join into ours. I think it would be a good subject for us to discuss, as the Mormons are getting a stronger hold amongst our dark sisters day by day. Why should they be allowed such facilities in New Zealand, when they are not allowed at all in the Old Country?

At Putiki we had a very good meeting, and the Union hopes to start out afresh. Then I received word to come to Gisborne district, where, with the help of Te Rau students and Mrs Walker and Mrs H. Albert, I am having a busy time. Next week I proceed to the Tokomaru district, and later to Opotiki. These places have not yet been visited by organisers, so I hope to add a few more Unions to our list.

I was so fortunate as to be in Gisborne for Franchise Day, when we had an enjoyable meeting. The Rev. Mr Chatterton was also there, and he has given me every possible help in my work. I attended the monthly meeting W.C.T.U., and gave a short address on the Maori work, telling the Union some of the needs, and also the great benefits, which our Maori Unions derive from the work. I do not think there is anything else to tell you all about, except that the Gisborne W.C.T.U. is kindly trying to procure me pamphlets of Dr. Truby King's to distribute amongst my Unions.