

**WOMEN POLICE.**

26, Tui St., Fendalton, Christchurch,  
December 4, 1916.

Dear "White Ribbon" Sisters,—

It is a matter for congratulation that the demand for women police is now being taken up so vigorously throughout the Dominion. The honour of having set the movement on foot belongs to our Union, and we should not rest until the reform is an accomplished fact. Will all Unions make a point of passing resolutions urging the employment of women police? If your annual meeting has not yet been held, see that a resolution is ready for that meeting. Where the annual meeting is past, then the ordinary meeting must serve. Copies of the resolution should be sent to the acting-Premier, the Hon. Jas. Allen, and the Minister in charge of Police Department, the Hon. A. L. Herdman. As there seems to be some doubt as to what the duties of women police would be, I append schedules of the duties of these officers in the Australian States:—

**Sydney (New South Wales)—**

1. To keep young children from the streets, especially at night.
2. To assist in the prevention of truancy from school.
3. To watch the newspapers and to put the detectives on the track of those who are apparently endeavouring to decoy young girls by advertisement or by 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, to look after drunken women, and to obtain assistance for the latter's 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.

**Adelaide (S. Australia)—**

The women are sworn in just as are the men constables, and are endowed

with the same official powers as the men.

Civilian dress is worn, with a small "S.A. Police" badge, which is hidden, and is only produced when required.

These women meet all long-distance trains, and see that women and young girls who may be strangers to the city are provided with respectable lodgings. Sometimes, if they miss friends who have promised to meet them on arrival, the woman officer will pilot them to their destination. They also meet all oversea boats at Port Adelaide and the Outer Harbour, and occasionally they patrol the wharf.

Each evening two women constables patrol the streets, parks, and pleasure resorts from 8 o'clock till 11, checking unseemly behaviour on the part of women and girls. They see that all children under 14 years of age, **unless in charge of an adult**, are off the streets by 8.30 p.m.

Women and girls loitering about the streets are kept under surveillance.

If they find it necessary to warn a girl loiterer, they also endeavour to reach her home and see that her relatives are informed of the girl's danger.

The watchhouse cells are visited each day, and, when necessary, the families or young children belonging to women prisoners are given help.

Yours in White Ribbon bonds,

C. HENDERSON,

Legal and Parliamentary Supt.

**CALENDAR FOR 1917.****WORTH NOTING.**

We have received a capital calendar for 1917, entitled "Worth Noting." It contains 365 quotations dealing with war and peace. These quotations are culled from many sources, and are varied and beautiful. They breathe the very Christmas spirit of Peace and Goodwill to ALL men. If any of our readers at this time of trouble wish to take their minds from thoughts of hate and bitterness, they cannot do better than get this little book, with its message of love and brotherliness.

Copies cost 9s per dozen, or single copy for 1s. Orders are to be sent to Miss Eva Cato, 45, St. Mary's Road, Ponsonby, Auckland.

**WAR SAVING.**

The National Organising Committee for War Saving in London publish the following "hints":—

Use gas coke wherever possible instead of coal. Coal and coke mixed in equal proportions will give a steady red-hot fire, and last longer than coal alone.

Remove partially burned embers when you go to bed, and put them aside on the hearth to cool. They can be used next day. Sift the cinders and bank the fire with the partially burned coal thus recovered.

Bank the fire down with small coal slightly damped, and press down. This is a simple method of keeping in the fire without waste of coal.

Insert firebricks at the sides of the fire when the grate is needlessly large. The firebricks become red-hot, and retain heat for a long time.

**How to Save Coal.**

One feeding of coal on a fire will last 12 or 13 hours.

One cwt. of coal will last one fire seven days, burning continuously day and night.

For 1 cwt. of coal mix 16oz. of common salt with 8oz. common soda, and about two-thirds of a pint of boiling water to dissolve salt and soda. Keep in a bottle with a cork cut to allow the solution to be well sprinkled. Be sure the coal is well moistened with the solution. The result is very little smoke, a bright incandescent kind of flame, and long duration of fuel.

Some coal requires a stronger mixture. Then increase the quantities of salt and soda, but same proportion of water.

Boiled sea water is better than fresh.

The smaller the coal, the better the result, and greater heat.

**ENGLAND'S BOOZE BILL.**

During the first twenty months of the war England spent on an average two and a-half million dollars a day for booze; that is enough to buy 300 aeroplanes or three super-Dreadnaughts every fortnight.

During this same twenty months of war the peasants of boozeless Russia saved more money in the saving banks than England did in 15 years from 1900 to 1914, both years inclusive.