

lantic, and brought tin from the Scilly Isles to his native land.

Carthage, Tyre's proud daughter, fought for years with the young Republic of Rome for supremacy in the Mediterranean, until the words of Cato, "Delenda est Carthago," were literally fulfilled, and proud Carthage was a heap of ruins. The supremacy of the sea lingered long round the shores of the Mediterranean. Venice, Genoa, the Knights of Malta (the Sea-Kings of the Mediterranean) in turn held sway.

But the introduction to Europe in the fifteenth century of the mariner's compass made possible longer voyages. Columbus and Cabot crossed the Atlantic; Bilboa sailed out on the breast of the mighty Pacific; and Hawkins and Frobisher dared the boundless icefields of the frozen North in their effort to find a north-west passage to India.

England early turned her attention to navigation. The wise Alfred offered an earldom to any man who made a voyage in his own vessel. In the veins of English mariners there flowed the blood of sturdy Saxon and bold Norseman, and with this heritage came the free spirit of the old sea rovers, their love for the sea, their delight in conquering its wild moods, and their pleasure in its calm waters. Almost every part of his land is within sound of its waves; they sing his cradle song, they tempt his youthful feet into paths of adventure, and lure his maturer years with hope of gain.

Then came the great colonising movement of the 17th and 18th centuries. Streams of people left the Old Land, some to find "freedom to worship God," others led by the lure of wealth. To keep freedom to trade it was necessary that "Britannia should rule the waves." Blake, Nelson, and Collingwood laid the foundations of our naval supremacy. But as Britain became more and more a manufacturing nation, and less and less an agricultural country, so her dependence on over sea dominions to feed her people increased, and so the necessity to keep open trade routes became more imperative. Our Navy did its work well, and when the Kaiser let loose the dogs of war, the British Navy was ready, if its Army was not.

But war is a different thing now from that which Nelson and Blake fought. The deadly submarine and the mines

strewn "'neath the billows dark" have taught the mariners to look for danger under the waves as well as upon them.

In the dark and foggy seas around England the brave mine-sweepers are ever on the alert to keep the way safe for troopship and cargo boat alike. Hardy men they are, stern and strong and rugged as the mountains of their Northern land. They dare alike the icy storms of winter and the dangers of the mine-strewn sea. They go out on the lonely deep, and often the call comes to them there; no flourish of trumpet announces their brave deed, and no lament is sung over their lonely graves beneath the waves. Will they sing to their foes—

"With mouldering bones the deep is white,
From the ice-clad Pole to the tropics bright,
And the mermaid hath twisted her fingers cold
In the mesh of the seaboy's curls of gold;
And the gods of the ocean have frowned to see
The mariners' beds in their halls of glee.
Hath earth no graves that ye must sow
The boundless sea for the thronging dead?"

A cry from these brave men has come ringing over the sea, travelling half-way round the globe. We have heard the call, and their great need has appealed to mother hearts here; and in response to their need have gone cases of warm clothing and much that may alleviate the miseries of their lot.

Now, while they pursue their lonely calling, with wintry gales raging around them, and howling seas below them, they will know that far away, in the sunny isles of the Pacific, women are thinking of them, and working and praying for them. Freely we have received here. May we freely give to help the needy.

FOR MINE-SWEEPERS.

41, Kent Terrace, Wellington,

December 5th, 1917.

Dear White Ribbon Sisters,—

I have now much pleasure in submitting the following report, as promised, in connection with my appeal to the Unions for warm comforts for

the mine-sweepers and torpedoed crews.

The contributions received from the Unions and the public throughout the Dominion, in both goods and money, are as follows:—

W.C.T. Unions.	Cash.		Goods Valued.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Pukekohe ...	1	14 6	3	9 0
Lower Hutt ...	—	—	10	0 0
Normanby ...	11	9 0	1	11 6
Feilding ...	0	12 6	5	0 0
Hamilton East...	—	—	5	0 0
Ormondville ...	0	18 0	3	0 0
Ashburton ...	10	10 0	5	0 0
Gisborne ...	2	4 0	70	0 0
Waipukurau ...	—	—	57	0 0
Masterton ...	50	0 0	68	0 0
Waipawa ...	—	—	36	2 4
Hastings ...	6	10 6	20	0 0
Auckland ...	23	7 6	100	10 6
Greymouth ...	3	7 6	22	13 6
Opotiki ...	—	—	3	10 0
Napier ...	—	—	49	13 0
Nelson ...	8	0 0	26	14 0
Blenheim ...	—	—	40	0 0
Invercargill ...	28	0 9	208	0 0
New Brighton ...	1	4 0	3	4 0
Wanganui Cent.	—	—	8	0 0
Wanganui E. ...	1	5 6	8	4 6
Woodville ...	—	—	4	10 0
Timaru ...	—	—	9	3 10
Takapuna ...	—	—	1	18 6
Cambridge ...	—	—	10	8 6
Bluff ...	4	16 6	10	2 6
Newtown ...	1	5 0	—	—
Petone ...	1	8 0	—	—
Hawera ...	60	0 0	—	—
Onehunga ...	3	11 0	—	—
Waihi ...	1	5 0	—	—
Belfast ...	11	14 6	—	—
Norsewood ...	3	18 0	—	—
Tokomaru Maori	47	10 0	—	—
Pakairi ...	2	3 0	—	—
Morrinsville ...	1	1 0	—	—
Eltham ...	17	5 0	—	—
Otautau B. of H.	2	0 0	—	—
Mosgiel ...	1	0 6	—	—
Oxford Y. ...	1	0 0	—	—
*Okaiawa ...	1	0 0	—	—
*Ngaruawahia ...	—	—	—	—
*Dannevirke ...	—	—	—	—
*Tokomaru Bay	24	10 0	—	—
*Marton ...	1	2 6	—	—
*Wellington ...	—	—	—	—
*Warkworth ...	19	0 0	—	—
*N.E. Valley ...	3	0 0	—	—
*Edendale, South-	—	—	—	—
land ...	25	2 6	—	—
*Dunedin City...	4	0 0	—	—
*New Plymouth	11	0 0	—	—
*Rakaia ...	—	—	—	—