

unruly vassal in the seventeenth century. The spectacle of incongruity thus presented to all the world is one of unutterable pain and shame to all who love the higher Imperial and national traditions. It is not too much to say that the fate of the League of Nations is pre-eminently bound up with the fate of Ireland. We know not how soon the sands of opportunity will run out, unless Ireland is honourably and speedily accorded whatever form of freedom she desires, the Empire will be ruined.

But when all is balanced and said, it is the Divine Governance on which our hope must rest. In the hour appointed strife will die, and the Golden Year will come. In that hour the people most fitted to rule will lead the Commonwealth of Nations, and the freed Pippa-soul of woman will sing:

"God's in His Heaven,
All's well with the world."

THE ENGLISHMAN AND PROHIBITION.

Dr. Lynn Harold Hough, President North-western University, Chicago, who has recently returned from England, replied, in answer to the question concerning Prohibition in that country: "To the typical Englishman Prohibition on a national scale is simply incomprehensible. He believes that it would not work in England, and that it will not work in America. There is, however, a serious and growing body of public opinion which is inclined to take the Prohibition movement in an earnest and open-minded way. And there are Englishmen who do not like it, who yet admit its power. Not long before I sailed, for instance, I was at a luncheon where the subject was discussed. Most of the guests were illustrating their opposition to Prohibition while the discussion went on. Sir — well, I think I will not mention his name, but he is an Englishman of real significance—was sitting to my left, and he said: 'I do not believe in Prohibition. I believe it is an invasion of personal rights. But I believe we Englishmen must do the drinking we are going to do in the next four or five years. The economic pressure is going to drive us

HUMANE EDUCATION.

"Whenever mention is made of humane work, the first thought of multitudes of people is that only the animals are concerned. They fail to see that beyond this, infinitely beyond it is, the reaction upon human character of this whole vast movement that is seeking to deepen and broaden in the heart of man the spirit of justice, of mercy, of kindness. Whatever has been done by all the human societies of the world for the protection of animal life, immeasurably more has been done by these societies to benefit humanity, to enlarge its vision, to quicken its sympathies, to ennoble its spirit. I venture to say that nothing so vital to the development of our children's characters, to their ultimate well-being as future citizens of their country, is ever brought before them as the appeal of the teacher in the field of humane education."

This appeal to the teacher is to one whose power and responsibility are greater than that of any other. In the hands of teacher, as nowhere else, lies the future of our common country."—Francis H. Rowley.

Teachers can accomplish much by including in the regular school exercises reading on humane topics and by telling stories which will arouse thought and quicken the conscience to realise the duty of justice and kindness toward all God's creatures.

To fix the law of kindness and mercy in the hearts of boys and girls is to work at the foundation, and the good effects will follow, in the school, in the home and in the community."

Stories or simple little every-day incidents showing the power of kindness always hold the attention and arouse interest in the pupil's mind.

"The underlying principle in connection with this work (of humane education) is not that we are trying to prevent, simply, the suffering of animals, but the moral degradation of the person who causes the suffering."—Humane Education Press Bureau, Box 144, Copley Square, Boston, Mass.

Now I get me up to work,
I pray the Lord I may not shirk;
And if I die before it's night,

QUESTIONS SENT TO THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC HEALTH FROM THE WELLINGTON PROVINCIAL W.C.T.U. CONVENTION.

—Sept., 1920.

On whose recommendation are Women Health Patrols appointed, and what qualifications and training are required for this office?

The following reply has been received:

Wellington,

15th Oct., 1920.

Dear Madam,—

I have to acknowledge your letter of 16th ultimo concerning the Health Patrols, and in reply to your inquiries wish to state these Patrols were first appointed during the regime of the Hon. G. W. Russell, who took a very keen interest in the social hygiene question.

Before any appointments were made applications were called through the Press. The applications received were carefully examined, and those in the final selection were asked to call upon the District Health Officer, who personally interviewed them before sending in a final recommendation. Preference was given to those applicants who had nursing experience, and who had been associated with one of the Women's Social Service Organisations.—Yours faithfully,

C. J. PARR,
Minister of Public Health.

CALIFORNIA GAOLS LOSE TENANTS.

In the Santa Clara County gaol, at San Jose, California, during the latter part of July, 1919, there were only thirteen prisoners out of a population of approximately 100,000 people. This is only about one-fourth the average number of prisoners in the gaol during the past five years. The number of vagrancy and petty larceny cases has been reduced more than 25 per cent. since war-time Prohibition went into effect.

In Redding, Shasta Co., the chain gang, organised in 1900, has been discontinued because there are not enough prisoners in the gaol for a working force. Only three men were there the last of July.