

ALCOHOL AND THE ARMY.

Perhaps the most important rule is to use no alcohol of any kind.—U.S.A. War Department.

Alcohol is a terrible enemy, not only to the soldiers and workers of both sexes, but also in a general way to the women and the youth who represent the future of the race.—Vice-Admiral Rouyer, of France.

I have been in the field a year, and can bear witness from my personal observation, that alcohol shatters the resistance of our soldiers. Whenever it is a matter of holding the nerves tense, of concentrating the will power for hours and days, there the effects of alcohol were highly injurious, as physiological and experimental observation during recent years have clearly demonstrated. The poison may, indeed, call out for an instant a high tension of the nerves, but experience shows that reaction sets in in a few minutes, and the paralysing or impairment of the power of resistance lasts for hours. Anyone at the Front can see that the alcoholic breaks down quickly under the terrible drum fire, and that the soldiers accustomed to the use of alcohol are not equal to abstinence in sustaining the continuous shock and strain.—Dr. Max Joseph Retzger, of the Austrian Army.

How can a division of troops be ever up on the bit to drive ahead if because of drink some soldiers forget orders? If some are noisy when silence is essential? If some fall asleep when every faculty should be alert? Our job is to whip the enemy hard. Alcohol is a breeder of inefficiency. Major-General O'Ryan of United States Army.

NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIPS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The Secretary of the New Zealand Educational Institute recently wrote to the Minister of Education, the Hon. J. A. Hanan, asking for information in connection with the holding of scholarships at sectarian schools. In his reply, the Minister states:—

"... For many years, probably ever since the passing of the Education Act, 1877, scholarships have been held at two 'endowed schools'—the Wanganui Collegiate School and Christ's College—which, though endowed with funds originally granted

by the Government, and accordingly occupying a different position from private schools as generally understood, are not included in the list of secondary schools forming the ninth schedule to the Education Act. The first private school which was approved as a place of tenure for a national scholarship was St. Mary's High School. This approval was given early in 1914 on the application of the Grey Education Board.

"National scholarships" have been held at the following private schools:—Sacred Heart College, Auckland; King's College, Auckland; Wanganui Convent High School; St. Patrick's College, Wellington; St. Mary's Convent, Greymouth; Columba College, Dunedin; Christian Brothers' School, Dunedin.

"Out of a total of about 800 scholarships now held, eighteen are held at private schools, and four at the endowed schools named above."

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS.

In Russia, before the war, Mme. Ostrovskaia was appointed Lecturer in Russian History at the Faculty of History and Philosophy in Petrograd, and was the first woman to hold a professional post at a Russian University.

In France, Mlle. Holeykr and Mme. Currie lecture at Paris University. In Germany the title of Professor was conferred on Dr. Engel Reimers, of Charlottenburg; Fräulein Curtius is Lecturer in French Literature at Leipzig, and Fräulein Bender is Professor of Music at Charlottenburg. She is the first woman Professor of Music. In Italy, Signorina Mazzuchette is tutor at Milan. In Switzerland, Lina Stern is Professor of Biological Chemistry. Australia has a woman on the Senate of N.S.W. University, and Victoria has Professor Sweet. In India, Professor Holmer, Professor of Physiology at the Medical College, Delhi, is a member of the Science Faculty of Punjab University. In Norway, Ellen Sleditsch is a University lecturer at Kristiania, and Dr. Bonnevie is Professor of Zoology. Amsterdam has Dr. Postheumus as first "private docent" of Danish and Norwegian philology. Dr. Rhoda Erdmann, Lecturer in Biology at Yale, is the first woman lecturer in the United States of America.

CANADA'S FREEDOM.

O Canada, blest Canada,
Your sons are now set free;
We praise the God of Heaven
Who gave you victory.

We praise the noble women
Who were foremost in the fight,
The men who did uphold them
To do what they thought right.

To oust the Liquor Traffic
From home and country fair,
And we're hoping now that Britain
Will do her rightful share.

And we bow our hearts in silence,
And perhaps a little shame,
For we're wondering when New Zealand
Will step out and do the same.

For we're bound in chains of slavery,
Like the Israelites of old,
And we're working for a Pharaoh,
And his name's the God of Gold.

So we're looking for a Moses,
To lead us safely through
The wilderness of Drinkdom,
Till the Promised Land we'll view.

Then we'll cross the blessed Jordan
To the Promised Land so fair,
Where there'll be no Liquor Traffic
To mar the beauty there.

But we're making bricks for Pharaoh,
And our backs are sore with pain,
And we're weeping for our loved ones
Who've been sold for Brewers' gain.

He's killed off many a lad and lass
That would have been quite true,
If we'd only had a Moses
To lead us safely through.

Then up, my noble sisters,
For God will hear your prayer;
When twelve o'clock is striking
Be never wanting there.

Lift up your voice with purpose,
For God will hear your cry,
And give our country Freedom
And make New Zealand dry.

—A Maori Girl.

A petition asking that the 169 saloons on San Francisco's waterfront be closed by the Government, because they are "a menace to the country, and obstruct the handling of cargoes and the manning of ships," was recently filed with the Federal authorities by the Shipowners' Association of the Pacific Coast, in conjunction with the Sailors' Union. Much of the recent trouble in manning vessels, which has caused long delays, is entirely due to these saloons, says the petition, and it is pointed out that business of the port cannot possibly go on with efficiency so long as the saloons remain.