always easy to see the right of a given situation. Astute judges have been, and are, often sorely perplexed to determine what is right or who is in the right in a particular case. Whatever the condition may have been in primitive times, the society of today is complex and the rights of individuals are infinitely complicated.

Accordingly it is not enough that one earnestly desires to do right, or that he believe or think he is doing right. He must also be well informed concerning the facts of life; he must be aware of the rights which are involved in his various relations with others, and he must appreciate the consequences which are likely to result from his own actions or inactions; and even then he may err.

In other words, the Royal Law is not the mere statement of an emotional attitude which one ought to bear toward his neighbors, nor is the Golden Rule a mere platitude concerning the duty which one owes to others. They are practical rules of conduct, the first a rule of internal conduct or mental action, the second a rule of external conduct or physical action. They are doubtless intended to be constantly applied, demonstrated and expressed in daily life. And they demand more than unguided goodwill; they require an enlightened and informed intelligence and sound judgment, and above all a thorough grounding in all those principles, rules and examples which are contained in Holy Writ, and which, taken together constitute the Law of God.

If we have established the necessity for having law of some kind, whatever the general condition of the world may be as regards righteousness or wickedness the question then arises as to what law or whose law we should be governed by. And for Christian peoples, the proper answer to this question presents no difficulties.

It has indeed already been answered many times. For example, King Alfred answercd it when in his Doom Book he adopted the Ten Commandments and other selections from the Pentateuch, together with the Golden Rule in negative form, as the foundation of the early laws of England. Governor Winthrop of Plymouth Colony answered it when he wrote that: "The fundamentals which God gave to the Commonwealth of Israel were a sufficient rule to them to guide all their affairs; we having the same with all the additions, explanations and deductions which have followed, it is not possible that we should want a rule in any case, if God give wisdom to discern it." The Pitcairn Islanders answered it also when they used the Holy Bible as their book of laws.

But the strong tendency of recent times has been, and now is, to disregard God's Law or relegate it to a position of unimportance and to rely altogther upon man-made laws. As Judge Dent observed in the celebrated Strickling case:* "Because of their incapacity to understand it, through inability to live it, men deny it or wrest its meaning to suit