

were all so pleased with the immense progress that the world had made since the benighted days of our grandfathers. And there suddenly came the war, and like the men in Plato's fable of the cave who all their lives had sat and watched the shadows of things on the wall before them, we suddenly turned round, and the sights we saw have left us dizzy and blinded.

What has all our "progress" brought us to but this final catastrophe of civilization? What has science brought us to, but new and more painful forms of poisonous gases, and guns that with perfect accuracy throw shells eighty miles and murder seventy women and old men and little children in a church in Paris? The contemplation of which doubtless affords German artillerists the liveliest pride in their prowess, and gives to our mathematicians new and fascinating problems in ballistics.

Let there be no mistake in what we are saying. We are no obscurantists, no reactionaries, but we do say with all the fervour of which we are capable, that our pursuit of knowledge has been vain if it has lead us to such things as the summit of human achievement, and that we must get back to our old simple belief that a knowledge of God is the beginning of wisdom, and that the best way to attain to even some knowledge of God is not to banish the Bible from the schools.

PROBLEMS OF RECONSTRUCTION: 6. CONTROL OF DISEASE.

It was inevitable that the war should stimulate medical science. Of all the curious anomalies of human life perhaps the most curious is that while one company of men are furiously engaged in maiming or killing their opponents, another is as strenuously trying to alleviate the suffering the others have caused, and that both sets come in for equal applause. However that may be, medical science has taken enormous strides since the war began, not only in pure surgery, the treatment of wounds or injuries, but in sanitary and hygienic science as well. Armies which once were reeking with disease now have death and disease rates, outside, of course, of battle casualties, far below the civil population. The reason for this is not far to seek, it lies in the fact that a systematic organized and concerted effort is made by the military medical authorities to combat disease and the causes and carriers of disease, and that they are remarkably successful and efficient in their endeavours; and also that on the other hand