

in German Southwest Africa, the plot to infect French soldiers with the tubercle bacilli, and other heinous offences against international law. In the opinion of an English scientist, the militarism of Germany and the science of Germany spring from the same source, and he says that he fears the one as much as the other. His views on this matter, as well as the views of several other English scientists who before the war were engaged in research work at Oxford and Cambridge, but who are now serving their country in munition factories and elsewhere, are given in the current number of the *Atlantic*. One of the letters asserts that this war is a fight for freedom in science as much as in politics, and he discusses the German scientific spirit, which we have been taught to regard as something in which Germany has set an example to all the world, an example that we may admire, but can hardly hope to emulate.

He says that it was in Germany that a teacher of science smashed the apparatus of a subordinate because it was designed to test a question not suggested by the superior. If experiments were made which tended to show the fallacy of views held by the head of the university it was not permitted to publish them. The experimenter had first to leave the university. He says that German science is infested with such unscientific and slipshod phrases as, "It is easy to see," and "One must assume." Here we see again the dominating spirit of Germany, the spirit that insists upon imposing its will on the rest of the world, and the spirit that at the same time marks the series of ghastly political mistakes that blinded Germany to the consequences of her action in supporting Austria against Serbia. Letters that have appeared from time to time from German scientists and philosophers and educationists and preachers show that this German spirit pervades all ranks and is by no means confined to the military caste. In the face of this evidence it is hypocritical folly to say that we are not fighting the German people, but some vague and pernicious idea that has taken possession of the military leaders of Germany. We have had too much German worship in this country in the past, and even now there are efforts on the part of some pacifists to restore the shattered fetich.—*Mail and Empire*.

TREATMENT OF SUMMER DIARRHOEA.

No food for twenty-four hours or while the child is vomiting, recommends the *Charlotte Med. Journal* for March, 1916. The child should nurse only half as much as the usual quantity; between the nursings barley water, albumin water, or some of the especially prepared foods. Cow's milk should be used sparingly, if at all. Calomel, grain $\frac{1}{4}$, every hour