

ful destruction of life, and desolation of property wherever their force is felt. Were the Indians of this continent any better off when fire arms were put into their hands? We think not.

Literature tends to create a fellow feeling between men of different nationalities. They feel that they possess a common heritage in the literary productions of the world's great writers. It is said that foreigners appreciate our Shakespeare more than English people do themselves.

How could Science procure a foothold at all were it not for literature? How could we receive benefit from the discoveries of Galileo, or Kepler, or Tycho Brahe; how could the scientific researches of Bacon or Newton be of any use to us had not the results of their work been preserved, by literature? We might have some meagre knowledge derived from mere hearsay, but Science requires something more definite than this. Each generation would be forced to make the same experiments, to work out same conclusions, at which their fathers and grandfathers had worked before them. Science must make but slow progress; if indeed it were not completely at a standstill, without the essential aid of literature.

LEADER OF NEGATIVE.

Science may be divided into two great classes, namely: Practical Science and Theoretical Science, and it is on the latter we are to speak for a short time this afternoon

To begin with, What is Science? It is truth attained by a source of methodical study, a knowledge of laws, principles and relations. Davies says, "The basis of all Science is the immutability of the laws of nature and events."

And what is the relation of Literature to Science? I think we may truly say, that Literature is largely dependent on Science; that Science lends inspiration as well as information to Literature.

Science, by placing facts in due mutual relation, forms the only sure foundation on which we can build our knowledge. By fixing the mind on facts, and proofs, it

gives it firmness, clearness and solid principles, and renders it less liable to be misled, and by filling the mind with absolute knowledge, forms the starting point to truth. Can this be said of Literature? It is true that some classes of Literature may promote inquiry and faith, and tends to the spiritualization of the mind, but just think how this good influence is counteracted by the shoals of vile, pernicious Literature, which poisons the mind and morals, and thus renders the subject incapable of performing his duty to himself or to society. I would have you note this fact,—that while Science always tends towards improvement, Literature may have, and most certainly often has had, a demoralizing effect.

Let us now consider briefly the benefits to individuals and to society from some of the particular Theoretical Sciences. Take first mathematics. Aside from what mathematics does for the individual, in filling the mind with absolute knowledge, they have led to the discovery of mechanical, mineral and other material forces, which mere speculation would never have found out. Then when we think of the different branches of mathematics, Arithmetic for example, of the incalculable aid it has rendered to commerce, etc. What awkward ways and means of computation were used previous to the introduction of Science. This reminds us too of the trade system of those times, namely, by barter. This system was practised simply for want of some suitable medium of exchange. Compare the system with that of the present day. Mineralogy, not Literature, lent its aid, and experience has proved that gold and silver are the best mediums of exchange. To Science is due the great improvements in trade relations.

Our opponents enlarge very much on the improvements wrought by Literature. Literature is the written thoughts and imaginations of men of all ages, but how many would have access to these thoughts without the aid of Science? Look at the influence exerted by Literature before the invention of the Printing Press, and compare it with the age of Science and we will have some conception of how much more Science has done for civilization, and up-building of Nations than Literature.