

## London Advertiser.

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LONDON, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 14.

## A PERNICIOUS PRECEDENT.

Ex-Mayor Wilson's manly arraignment of the School Board echoes the sentiments of many of his fellow-Conservatives, who have a sense of fair play, and believe that good citizenship comes before partisanship.

Dr. Wilson's statement is a courageous one, as it is a virtual reprint of several prominent members of his own party, and is likely to bring upon him the resentment of machine politicians. Upon a previous occasion he pleaded with a convention of his party friends for the elimination of politics from municipal affairs. Evidently he is not daunted by the discouraging reception of his views at that time.

He is on unassailable ground when he says that educational affairs in particular should be kept out of the party arena. There have been numerous School Board squabbles in the past over chairmanships and other honorary posts, but these matters concern the trustees more than the public. The drawing of party lines in the appointment and promotion of teachers is a very different thing. If this principle is established it will destroy the integrity of the teaching profession. In the present case it has allied with another principle equally vicious—that of nepotism. The teachers of the city are treated to the spectacle of principalships, both in the public and high schools, carried in the pockets of one man and peddled out to family connections. When the prizes of the profession are disposed of in this fashion, it is not very encouraging to the teaching body. Add to this the notice which the School Board has practically served, that teachers who are not of the same stripe of politics as the dominating element of the Board, need not look for preferment, and it will be realized that a scandalous state of affairs has been created, against which every good citizen should raise his voice, as Dr. Wilson has done.

## CANADA'S RAILWAY SITUATION.

The railway situation in the Canadian West is decidedly novel. The transportation problem is solving itself with marvelous rapidity. The people are witnessing a gigantic race in railway construction.

According to the Edmonton Bulletin, an excellent authority on Western affairs, the haste at present being displayed in railway building is at the fever point. The companies are scouring the country for men, teams and material. One contractor is said to have seven thousand men engaged in his construction contracts on the G. T. P. and C. P. R. between Winnipeg and Edmonton, while hundreds of men are scattered along the line of the C. N. R., ballasting and improving the road bed for the heavy traffic that is certain the coming fall. A few days ago it was announced by the manager of the G. T. P. that a contract could be let at once for grading west from Edmonton, provided an experienced and responsible contractor could be procured.

While the managements of the old and new transcontinental roads are concentrating their available forces to accomplish the construction of two new lines across the prairies, the third competitor is confining its efforts to track levelling and putting under the rails a solid foundation, the object being to enable it to operate more and heavier trains and at greater speed. It is taken for granted that the immediate prize at stake is the growing trade of Central Alberta, for it is but natural that the road first in position to handle it efficiently and at reasonable rates must go the lion's share of this trade. The ultimate objective of all three roads, however, is believed to be the Pacific tidewater. Indeed, two of them—the G. T. P. and C. N. R.—admit that it is their purpose, and no one on the scene believes that the C. P. R. intends its short line merely as a feeder.

Freight for the Orient originating in Central Alberta and Saskatchewan is at present carried south a day's haul on the C. P. R., and from Vancouver is carried a day's voyage north on the steamers. It is hardly likely the C. P. R. will be content to forever carry every passenger and every ton of freight over this four hundred extra miles at the same rates as the more northerly routes offer. Moreover, there is every reason to believe that competition for transcontinental traffic will prove a strong force in inducing the C. P. R. to extend to the coast the Winnipeg-Edmonton line.

As a result of the wisdom and fore-

sight of the Liberal Government at Ottawa the country is securing not only a transcontinental railway, forming a second link between the Atlantic and the Pacific, but is experiencing a competition in railway construction that is unparalleled even in the history of the Western States.

## TYPHOID AND WATER SUPPLIES.

As a result of recent experiments, the possibility of preventing typhoid fever by means of inoculation (presumably with attenuated germs) is now being discussed in England. It is claimed from experience in two cases—one the inoculation of nurses and attendants at a typhoid hospital at Maldstone, England, and the other its widespread use at Meerut, India—that the inoculation creates immunity. No more layman will presume to question the efficacy of this treatment, but it is to be feared that much more experience is needed than is afforded by these two cases before inoculation will find general adoption. To ordinary people the better plan of guarding against this dread disease would seem for communities to make sure that their water supplies are pure, and to keep them pure, for unquestionably water is the chief source of infection. The assertion is made that in every case where there has for years been a sustained rate of typhoid—like, for instance, that of the two Pennsylvania cities, Pittsburgh and Allegheny—it was due to water from rivers, and it is equally true that cities having pure spring water supplies are free from the disease. It has long been London's boast, as well as its good fortune, that its water supply is as pure as any to be found the continent over, which mainly accounts for the city's comparative freedom from typhoid. What few cases do appear here are invariably traceable to outside sources, the infection being caught while the victims were away holidaying, for it is a well-established fact that the disease becomes more prevalent during and immediately after the midsummer holiday season than at any other time. The necessity of the city safeguarding its pure water supply for household use is at once apparent. Citizens will resist any attempt to force on them as a substitute for their health-giving water a supply as to the purity of which there is no guarantee; for the risk is too great, as well as unnecessary.

Some London Collegiate Institute teachers are prized by other school boards if not by the MacRobert faction.

It will be noticed that in this telegraphers' trouble the public, like the innocent bystander, is the party that gets hit.

Having realized that public opinion is outraged, it is now proposed to offer the local Collegiate Institute teachers consolation money.

This is the season when many a husband in a servile household gets new light on the domestic help problem while his wife is visiting her mother in the country.

Goldwin Smith celebrated his 84th birthday on Monday. His mind is as keen and his pen as incisive as ever. A certain school of critics will never concede him a foremost place in the world of letters, as his literary style is too lucid.

A Canadian in Flint, Mich., evidently impressed by the numerous cases in which the unwritten law had been invoked in the United States, has deliberately killed a man, and boasts of his deed. Apparently any homicide across the line may escape the gallows or death-chair by trumping up a story affecting his wife's or daughter's honor.

## DETAILS REQUESTED.

[Cleveland Leader.]

Mrs. McShane—Look here, do you know that it's three in the morning?

Mr. McShane—Course I know. It's three 'n' the morn'. Think I'm fool? What I wanna know is, which morning?

## A FINE WORTH WHILE.

[New York Evening Post.]

The Land of Unlimited Possibilities attracts new significance in foreign eyes when an American judge may say to an American corporation, "I fine you the combined internal debts of Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia and Venezuela."

## BELOVED OF FEMINITY.

[Chicago Daily News.]

Gunner—There goes old man Griddlestone. He has started more female law wagging than any man in this part of the country.

Gayer—Great Jupiter! What scandal was he mixed up in?

Gunner—None! He is a manufacturer of chewing gum.

## ADVICE TO KICKERS.

[Telegraph News.]

If you are a kicker and see the shadow of failure in everything that is proposed to help the town, go into some secluded canyon and kick your own shadow on the clay bank, and thus give men who are working to build up a town a chance. One long-faced, hollow-eyed kicker can do more to keep away business and capital from a town than all the droughts, short crops, cinch bugs, cyclones and blizzards combined.

## BOUND NOT TO LOSE THEM.

[Clinton New Era.]

The other morning a woman with six children made a train transfer at Clinton station. None of the children were lonesome, but she had taken the precaution that she would not have anxiety in looking after them, for they were all securely tied to her. Asked if she would like any assistance in getting them all on the train,

she replied: "No, I can manage them all right, but they are considerable of a care nevertheless."

## UNCLE EBEN'S PHILOSOPHY.

[Washington Star.]

"Human beings," said Uncle Eben, "is a heap like fishes. What looks like good luck very often turns out to be a damn but a piece of bait with a hook in it."

## "THE RETORT COURTEOUS."

[Punch.]

Old Gabbrier (at the end of a somewhat heated argument)—I know wot's the matter with you. The winder got in that 'ole in yer ead and set yer tongue waggin'."

## THOSE IN THE MOON.

[Answers.]

Uncle Joe—Yes, Tommy, it is quite possible that there are people in the moon. Tommy—Well, what becomes of them when there isn't any moon?

## EVIL OF SUBSTITUTION.

[Philadelphia Record.]

"Give me a two-cent stamp, please," remarked the woman in the drug store. "I am all out of two-cent stamps, but I can give you something just as good," said the absent-minded druggist, producing two one-cent stamps.

## FIRST LOVE.

[New York American.]

First love—time when youth wanders moonstruck through the Forest of Arden, hanging round on every lawlorn bush—first love is "traceable to two scientific causes." So, at least, says Sir James Crispin-Brown, who has traveled far into the land of science, although he may never have been in the enchanted forest.

First, says Sir James, there is a "cerebral commotion" (which sounds remarkably like brainstorm), and then there is a "stirring of some hitherto dormant association centers." The cerebral commotion agrees well with Boswell's dictum that "love is merely a madness," and would be whipped out of the infected were the whippers not themselves afflicted. As to the association centers, all first love associates it with a brown eye or a dimpled cheek.

First love asks but little. There is perfect happiness in holding hands and turning sheep's eyes toward the adorable one. To the cautious observer it suggests cerebral commotion less than delicate trepidity, and the young lover himself appears in no romantic light; rather does he look like a homestead call in a strange land.

"The young fool," says he. And then, perhaps—in an utterly unscientific way—suddenly thinks of a lock of golden hair, a blue sash, remembers a swinging gate or a shady porch back in the "old town," where age was once young. "The young fool," repeats age, but this time with a trace of envy in the voice and maybe a quick dimness in the eye.

## OUTSIDERS CAN'T HELP.

[Ladies' World.]

The very biggest mistake that married persons make is to think that their friends will help them in their troubles with each other. The man or woman who goes away from home for sympathy finds sorrow and brings back regret.

## A LITERARY PURIST.

[Tribune.]

Lawyer (to witness)—Mr. Chalkley, if I mistake not, you said a few moments ago that you sold milk for a living?

Witness (guardedly)—No, sir; I said I was a milkman.

## ON THE SAME FOOTING.

[Kansas City Times.]

Old Uncle M. limps out and says, "This weather may be fine for farmers' corn, but I'll be darned if it is good for mine!"

## ONLY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

[The Car.]

Only in Great Britain, so far as I know, does the law hold that a foot passenger has an equal right to the highway with wheeled traffic, and that it is the duty of the driver of the latter to avoid at all costs the former, even if he has to do so at considerable inconvenience and often danger. In other countries, on the contrary, it is the duty of the pedestrian to give way to the wheeled traffic.

## PROHIBITIVE.

[New York Sun.]

He knows the art of catching fish. From a clear down to Z; He knows the lure for everything. To go fishing now and then. You couldn't tell him of a spot From Maine to Mexico, Where fish and fishers congregate, He don't already know.

He knows the time for every fish In every latitude; He knows just how to cook 'em right—Boiled, fried, broiled, baked or stewed. He knows the proper stage of tide To fish in any spot; If flooding you would catch them, If ebbing you would not.

His tackle is for anything From sharks 'way down to eels. He has no end of costly rods. Of hooks and lines and reels. To go fishing now and then. Would meet his dearest wife, But he can't afford to buy the bait—And so he buys his fish.

## TRYING TO FORGET.

[Catholic Standard and Times.]

"Beg pardon, sir," said the waiter, with outstretched palm, "but 'ave'n't you forgotten something?"

"No," replied the departing guest, "but I'm trying to forget it. Good-day!"

## PIN MONEY.

[Yonkers Statesman.]

Mrs. Beck—I want some pin-money, dear. Mr. Beck—Why I gave you \$100 only day before yesterday.

"I know it, dear; but that all went for fines for the chauffeur."

## A GET-RICH-QUICK SCHEME.

[Singular Chronicle.]

Some of the financial men and bankers say that the great prosperity of the country has used up all the cash, and that now there is not enough to go around. If this is the case the Government should get busy and issue a few billions of the long green.

## TERRIBLE DILEMMA.

[Lustige Blätter.]

At a Ball—"Why so pensive, Herr Lieutenant?"

"Ah, fraulein, I am in a frightful dilemma. If I dance with the coo-coo's fat wife tonight she will tread on my corns, and if I don't dance tonight the colonel will tread on my corns tomorrow morning."

## A HELPFUL BOOK.

[Judge.]

Professor (to graduating class in college)—Young man, there is one more question I would like to ask, and that is, what books have helped you most in your struggles for an education?

Young Seaside (promptly speaking up from the foot of the class)—The check book has helped me about as much as any of 'em so far.

## GOSSIP OF THE HARNESS HORSES

(Continued from page seven.)

would be called fashionably bred, although her blood lines are of sterling quality. She is by Jay Time, a son of Jay Bird, not previously represented in the 220 list, and her dam is by Bayonne Prince, 2:21½, a New Jersey stallion, prominent in the days of high-wheel sulkies; he by Kentucky Prince and out of a mare of whose pedigree nothing was known, but that afterwards added to her fame by producing Marcus, 2:29½, and that mare, with her history complete, has also two producing daughters with one performer apiece to her credit.

Belle Bird likewise comes from a new section in the production of fast colts trotters, having been bred in Maryland, where the trotting-bred horse has gained a lot of ground in the last few years, a number of the historic breeding establishments of that commonwealth, that for generations have been nurseries of the thoroughbred, being now the headquarters of trotting stallions and bands of mares bred in the best harness horse lines.

Many of the Aged in Training. But when Belle Bird is the best three-year-old trotter to date, there is a flock of them in training that in their work have shown speed enough to win any race for their age. A striking feature is the fact that, outside of Belle Bird, the colts that have thus far shown the best are by Peter the Great, 2:07½; Todd, 2:14½, and Bingen, 2:06½; one of which was a great colt trotter in his day.

Peter the Great was second at a two-year-old in 2:14, and won the Kentucky Futurity the following season in 2:12½. Bingen trotted a public trial in 2:12½ as a two-year-old, making him the fastest of that age, with the single exception of Arion, and Todd, prevented by an ailment from showing at his best, trotted the last half of a 2:21 exhibition mile at Readville as a two-year-old in 1:06½.

In fact, on their form as two-year-olds, the best of the candidates for this year's Futurity are Kentucky Todd, 2:14½; Blue Hill, 2:15½, and Lucille Marlowe, records made at that age, but neither of them has started in 1907 they have been overlooked in favor of the new performers that are early in the fray. It is generally the case, however, that the crack two-year-olds of one season are the best three-year-olds of the next campaign, and for that reason horsemen still are trying to the ones that made the pace for the two-year-old trotters of 1906.

## ABUNDANT YIELDS BARLEY AND OATS

## Coarse Grains to Make Up for Any Wheat Losses in the Far West.

Winnipeg, Aug. 12.—Crop reports of all kinds are in circulation at this season, and as the critical stage approaches the usual concern is felt with respect to the ability of the grain to mature in time. In some quarters an unusual amount of apprehension is evinced owing to the dryness of the season and the comparative slow growth. This lateness undoubtedly furnishes the chief cause for unrest, and if the frost comes at the usual time it will damage the grain much more than in an ordinary year. An area of about 5,000,000 acres under wheat may be considered as satisfactory, despite of the fact that the remarkable progress in grain-growing has led to expectations of a larger cultivation. It should be remembered, too, that the increases in oats and barley are very heavy, and if loss comes through a decrease in the production of wheat there is reasonable ground for hoping that the difference will be more than made up by the abundant yields of the coarse grains.

## Farmers Expect Higher Prices.

A consideration of the crop situation in relation to the general commercial condition of this country must take into account the prices which the farmers will receive for their various commodities. "Dollar wheat" has not yet arrived in this country, and the price for milling grades on the basis of delivery at Port William is at present fluctuating around 90 cents. The impression abroad in the grain-growing belt is that prices will go much higher before the close of the next crop-maturing season. This view is based on the alleged shortage in the world's supply of wheat, and the probability that the aggregate demand will raise values higher in all markets. This prospect of shortage has already been partially discounted by the advances which have occurred during the past three months, and further advances will depend upon the extent to which the reports of crop damage in various wheat-raising countries of the world are confirmed. It is undoubtedly true that the supply of wheat will be much smaller than it was last year, while the demand will probably be larger. The effects of the discrepancy will not be fully felt for at least six months, and if the prices go higher the movement will be gradual, extending over the whole of that period.

## Oats and Barley Dear.

The higher prices for oats and barley are also worthy of notice, because these grains are playing a more important part in the upbuilding of the Canadian west. Reports from the United States indicate that oats will not be a full crop there this season, and the market in Canada will be certain to reflect that shortage. At the present time the oat crop in the three western Provinces is making remarkable progress, and there is a good prospect of an unusually heavy yield. The acreage shows a large increase as compared with that of last year, and if the average for 1906 be maintained, the production will be several million bushels more than it was a year ago. The same circumstances surrounded the

THE STORE THAT SERVES YOU BEST

# CHAPMAN'S

## AUGUST CLEAN SWEEP

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New Idea Patterns on Sale at Pattern Counter at 10c each.  
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The ever-increasing interest that continues in the Clean-Sweep Sale of Summer Merchandise is a splendid tribute to the confidence that is reposed in this store and in its newspaper announcements. The people know that when Chapman's announce a sale it is a bona fide sale—an event of real importance—and that every word and every price will be found exactly as stated in our advertisements. We are now clearing our summer stocks—making room for the fall goods daily arriving. The savings are real savings. Every item is worthy of your earnest consideration. A personal visit is much more satisfactory.

## Read Carefully Our Offerings Today

Look to the Children's School Needs. The three lines of Dress Goods mentioned are particularly suitable for the school dresses and suits that must be made for school opening shortly.

300 Yards of Gray Tweeds, in stripes, plaids and checks, 40 to 44 inches wide, specially reduced for this occasion to 50c yard. These tweeds are suitable for school children's dresses, skirts and suits. Yd. 50c

Lusters at 25c Yard—We have procured a special line of Lusters, 38 inches wide and very extra value, in navy blue, browns, greens and creams, including black, suitable for children's school wear; also suitable for bathing suits.

Navy Blue Serge at 50c Yard—Suitable for good, hard school wear, in light and dark navy, fine and medium twill, 44 inches wide. Extra special at, yard.....50c

27-inch Jap Taffeta Silks at 50c yard, in the following shades: Cream, white, black, navy, sky blue, light brown, tan, fawn, cardinal, garnet, green, old rose, helio and pink. These silks are extra quality, and value at, yard.....50c

Better grades of Italian-dyed Jap Taffetas, in cream and black, at 65c, 75c and 85c yard. Beautiful goods for street costumes.

## In Our Men's Clothing Department

OF PARAMOUNT INTEREST to you is our Clothing Sale announcement. The Clothing we handle is the best within the ability of the foremost designers and makers in the country to produce. One fact may be uppermost—that it will pay you to buy your Clothing now, when such decided money savings are possible. These prices will be duplicated later ANYWHERE.

\$13.50 Progress Brand Suits, \$9.50  
\$15.00 Progress Brand Suits, \$11.95  
\$16.50 Progress Brand Suits, \$12.95  
\$18.00 Progress Brand Suits, \$14.95

## Outing Suits

\$10 Suits at .....\$5.95  
\$12 Suits at .....\$8.50

## Embroidered Zephyr Wash Dresses, \$7.50 Values at \$5.63

Choice of Shirtwaist Style or of Jumper Suits, beautifully made, and perfect fitting. Why not have one of these dresses for vacation wear? Upstairs in Mantle Department. Price.....\$5.63

All kinds of ready-to-wear apparel for vacation wear in this department. (Take elevator.)

Cups and Saucers, semi-porcelain, with gilt band, 5c  
Splendid Majolica Cuspidores, worth 35c regularly. Each, 10c  
J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128½ Dundas St.

## Last Call in the Five-Days' Carpet and Housefurnishings Sale

OUR FIVE DAYS' SALE, which started Saturday last, will end with store closing Thursday night, at 5 p.m. Take advantage of the offerings we make.

Our \$1.35 quality English Body Brussels Carpet, made and laid at 96c yard.

Our Axminster Carpet, every yard guaranteed, made and laid at \$1.35 yard.

Our 65c English Tapestry Carpet, light and dark colorings, made and laid at 55c yard.

Japanese Cotton Warp Matting, 35c and 40c quality, at 25c yard.

Many other lines unmentionable here for lack of space.

## Sensational Waist Selling

Do you know what you are missing by not attending our Half-Price Waist Sale? You are going to let the best bargain chance you ever had go by if you do not come tomorrow. Every waist in the store is half-price tomorrow.

## Thought. We have plenty of excellent writers. Indeed, they are too numerous to name. Respectable stature is common enough. It is the giants that have departed. The symptom is not peculiar to England. It is true of France, of Germany, of the United States. There is no Hawthorne, no Mopss, no Victor Hugo. Some people put it all down to democracy. The obvious retort is that Athens was a democracy, and that to Athens western literature traces its source. But the Athenian democracy was a very aristocratic one. It consisted of citizens who were also aristocrats. It rejected mechanics, as well as slaves. What has to be proved is that modern democracy does not respect mental distinction. The evidence is the other way. Some, again, contend that the decline of faith accounts for the decline of literature. It certainly was not so in the days of Voltaire, Hume and Gibbon. But for my part I do not believe in the decline of faith. The fall of dogma is a very different thing. But a theological discussion would be irrelevant here. More profitably might one ask whether the reign of literature is over, and the reign of science begun. Readers of that fascinating book, Mr. Francis Darwin's life of his father, will remember that the illustrious naturalist at the close of his career was unable to take any interest in literature at all. Even Shakespeare no longer gave him any satisfaction. Was this merely a matter of individual temperament, or did it imply that science is enough, and that the world is tired of verbal exercise? In favor of the first interpretation may be cited the case of Sir Isaac Newton, who abandoned science in middle life for theology, and the interpretation of Scripture. But science in Newton's time was an infant compared with science now, and the scientific future is full of exciting possibilities, for which mere literature can offer no equivalent. A scientific professor was once asked whether there was any hostility between science and religion. He replied that there certainly was not, but that modern science was so comprehensive as to satisfy men's

## IS LITERATURE IN DYING STATE?

Herbert Paul writes in the Contemporary Review:

Most critics, if asked who was the best writer of English now living, would probably answer, "Mr. Goldwin Smith." But Mr. Goldwin Smith is advanced in years, and has long made his home in Canada. Who is there now that can write like Froude? Of Froude's historical reputation this is not the place to speak. What made him great was his mastery of style and

## thought. We have plenty of excellent writers. Indeed, they are too numerous to name. Respectable stature is common enough. It is the giants that have departed. The symptom is not peculiar to England. It is true of France, of Germany, of the United States. There is no Hawthorne, no Mopss, no Victor Hugo. Some people put it all down to democracy. The obvious retort is that Athens was a democracy, and that to Athens western literature traces its source. But the Athenian democracy was a very aristocratic one. It consisted of citizens who were also aristocrats. It rejected mechanics, as well as slaves. What has to be proved is that modern democracy does not respect mental distinction. The evidence is the other way. Some, again, contend that the decline of faith accounts for the decline of literature. It certainly was not so in the days of Voltaire, Hume and Gibbon. But for my part I do not believe in the decline of faith. The fall of dogma is a very different thing. But a theological discussion would be irrelevant here. More profitably might one ask whether the reign of literature is over, and the reign of science begun. Readers of that fascinating book, Mr. Francis Darwin's life of his father, will remember that the illustrious naturalist at the close of his career was unable to take any interest in literature at all. Even Shakespeare no longer gave him any satisfaction. Was this merely a matter of individual temperament, or did it imply that science is enough, and that the world is tired of verbal exercise? In favor of the first interpretation may be cited the case of Sir Isaac Newton, who abandoned science in middle life for theology, and the interpretation of Scripture. But science in Newton's time was an infant compared with science now, and the scientific future is full of exciting possibilities, for which mere literature can offer no equivalent. A scientific professor was once asked whether there was any hostility between science and religion. He replied that there certainly was not, but that modern science was so comprehensive as to satisfy men's

## minds, and make them independent of "metaphysical aid."

I am not arguing, I am not able to argue, that this unbounded confidence in scientific progress is justified by facts, or even that it will last. It may be a temporary phase. My point is that it will serve to explain the apparent failure of literary genius.

## Men are not born literary or scientific. In most cases the bent of their minds is shaped by accident. The highest minds have the loftiest aspirations, which poetry and other forms of literature have satisfied hitherto. If science can be proved to hold the key of the universe, complete satisfaction cannot be sought elsewhere. As for everything which does enlarge the bounds of knowledge, what is it all but a trouble of ants in the gleam of a million million suns? If all science, except natural science, be science falsely so-called, the human intellect must inevitably be drawn away from what cannot yield them. Let bygone be bygone. Why seek ye the living among the dead. There is enough poetry in the world already. It must be waste of time to make more. Science is to literature as life to death. To become really scientific is a resurrection.

## If these views are widely held, more widely every day, the question at the head of this article, must be answered in the affirmative. It may be an euthanasia, a gradual and easy decay. But it is as certain as it is gradual.

The very fact that the name of science is often misapplied, that men claim the epithet scientific for things which it will not suit, is itself a proof of the despotism to which the unscientific world submits. Literature may be more tempting than most forms of illusion. Other verse besides Sir David Lindsay's may still "have charms." Science alone is real. The prevalence of that creed, or of that superstition, does not seem to produce scientific genius, though it has doubtless raised the level of the scientific intelligence. Its negative effect upon literature is more obvious, and the effect is not, of course, confined to the literature of any single country.