

gave the inquirer all the necessary information. When the countryman approached, an introduction followed.

"General, here is an old friend of yours, Mr. —"

"What, Mr. —! Oh, yes; I saw you at General Sharpe's. We had fine weather the next day, although I did not think it possible when you told me. Are you always such a good weather-prophet?"

(To be continued)



WHAT THE WORLD MIGHT HAVE MISSED¹

THE GREAT WORK DONE BY MEN OVER FORTY

BY W. A. N. DORLAND

A DISTINGUISHED citizen of the world, a man of extreme culture and erudition, whose achievements and literary contributions have incalculably enriched the storehouse of knowledge, not long ago remarked in a notable address: "Take the sum of human achievement, in action, in science, in art, in literature; subtract the work of the men above forty, and while we should miss great treasures, even priceless treasures, we would practically be where we are to-day. It is difficult to name a great and far-reaching conquest of the mind which has not been given to the world by a man on whose back the sun was still shining. The effective, moving, vitalizing work of the world is done between the ages of twenty-five and forty."

No more genial and kindly disposed person exists than Professor Osler, the originator of these views. Love for his fellow-man and intense sympathy are his striking characteristics. Only the most honest belief prompts every utterance of his pen. Statements from such a source, however startling or distasteful to the average reader, command an earnest perusal, a close and searching investigation—but not a blind acceptance. For even the most thoroughly grounded may, if arguing from apparently sound, but actually incorrect, premises, arrive at logically correct, but virtually erroneous, conclusions. If the deduction be correct, why, one would rea-

son, should the earth be cumbered with so much intellectual deadwood, the span of life be extended to threescore and ten years only that there may be thirty years of regression and slow but progressive mental decay? Nature in all her many laboratories is prodigal in her profusion, but never aimlessly so. There is an excess of production, but never a useless accumulation. Only that survives which is found worthy; all else speedily makes way for more powerful, more efficient, and more productive successors. The Pre-tertiary times prepared the way for the Tertiary, this for the Quaternary, and all for the dwelling of man upon the earth. The antediluvian must perish in order that his more worthy successor should find the way clear for his development. The superstitions of antiquity and of medieval times vanish before the sunburst of education and accumulated knowledge. Only in the noblest creation of nature are we to find a notable exception. Man is at his best in his youthful days, and then, resisting the sublime law of the "survival of the fittest," insists upon lingering here that he may gloat over his early successes or bemoan his intellectual decay, according to the peculiar temperament with which he has been endowed.

The sweeping and iconoclastic statement of the brilliant savant at first sight would seem to discount temperament, ex-

¹ See "The Age of Mental Virility," by the same writer, in the April number.

perience, accumulated learning, judgment, discretion, maturity—all that go to make the intellectual granite and marble of the impressive and commanding man of middle age. Impulse, initiative, adventure, rise to the acme of desirability, and are the golden virtues to be cultivated and apotheosized. Only fifteen years of mental effort, and the climax is reached! Then begins the inevitable descent to oblivion and decay. Again, it would seem to indicate that all these virtues, desirable enough in their place and time, are strictly and irrevocably limited to a certain period of the human development. Beyond this epochal dead-line they cannot be found, save in monumental exceptions which are the wonder and perplexity of the hidebound scientist.

Does history warrant or corroborate such a conclusion? Most assuredly not, and doubtless it was far from the intention of the writer of the opening paragraph even to intimate as much. The record-book of the world is replete with the opportunities and successes of age and experience. As some one has said: "The golden thread of youth is carried to a much later period of life now than it was in former years." An Indian, chided for being sixty, replied that the sixties contain all the wisdom and experience of the twenties, thirties, forties, and fifties. Yes, and some of the initiative, also. The Patriarch of the Exodus, when an impulsive and immature man of forty, deeming the hour had struck, took the initiative in his own hands, blundered, through a misconception of the times, and, because of his rash and inopportune murder of the Egyptian brawler, was compelled to flee the land. For forty years he was immured in the wilderness of Midian, buffeted by wind and tempest, exiled from human companionship, gnawed at by conflicting mental emotions, there to learn the secret of self-control, and through protracted communion with nature to acquire the massiveness and robustness of character that were essential for his true work at eighty.

It is not the motive of the present essay, however, to take up the cudgels of defense for the unfortunates who have attained to the age of forty and over. Let them speak for themselves. A feeling of curiosity to know what would be

subtracted from the sum of achievement had life arbitrarily been terminated at successive ages has prompted what can only properly be termed a retrograde analysis. Let it be supposed that all life had ceased at the individual age of seventy; then at sixty, fifty, and forty, and what then would have been left as the result of mental activity in the first four decades of life? Here is a wide field for most interesting investigation. The scope is tremendous, embracing the outcome of mental activity throughout the period of the world's authentic history, and it at once becomes evident that only a few pivotal facts can be selected as illustrative of the accomplishments of the various decades. The omission of one or another of the great records must not be construed as in any sense depreciatory or as delimiting their values and influence upon the evolution of the race.

AFTER SEVENTY

THE Biblical limitation of life is three-score years and ten, and any attainment of years over and beyond this age is by reason of strength. If it had been decreed that no man should exceed this statutory limit, what, then, would have been missed from the category of the world's achievements?

In the first place, in the sphere of action, the great Mosaic law, which lies at the foundation of, and has virtually constituted, the moral law of the nations ever since its evolution, would never have been promulgated—at least as the Mosaic law. For let it be remembered that it was presented to the Hebrew exodists when its hoary-headed sponsor had rounded out a century or more of existence. It may be asserted that this law would inevitably have been enacted sooner or later had not the ancient lawgiver seized upon the opportunity when it presented itself. This is undoubtedly true, not only of the Mosaic law, but of all great achievements which wait the destined man and hour for their evolution and elaboration. It in no wise detracts, however, from the fact that this fundamental law was given to the world by one who had attained to extreme age—the twilight of life—far beyond the average working-period of man. Again, Savigny, the founder of

modern jurisprudence, would not have published his famous treatise on "Obligations." Palmerston would not have attained the primacy of England, nor Disraeli have served his second term in that office. Thiers would never have had his great part in establishing the French Republic or have become its President; Benjamin Franklin's invaluable service in France would have been lost to his country; Gladstone would not have become the "Grand Old Man" of England and for eleven years have held the prime ministership; and Henry Clay's Omnibus Bill to avert the battle on slavery would not have been conceived.

In the field of science notable losses would have to be recorded. Galileo would not have made the wonderful discovery of the moon's diurnal and monthly librations. Spencer's "Inadequacy of Natural Selection" and Darwin's "Power of Movement in Plants" and "The Formation of Vegetable Mould through the Action of Worms" would not have been written. Buffon's five volumes on minerals and eight volumes on reptiles, fishes, and cetaceans, and Lamarck's greatest zoölogical work, "The Natural History of Invertebrate Animals," would have been lost. Von Baer, the eminent biologist, would not have composed his monumental "Comparative Embryology." Humboldt's masterpiece, "Kosmos," and Harvey's "Exercitationes de Generatione Animalium" would not exist; Euler's greatest astronomical work, "Opuscula Analytica," and Galileo's most valuable book, "Dialogue on the New Science," would have failed of publication.

Priceless treasures would be eliminated from the art-collections of the world. Tintoretto's crowning production, the vast "Paradise," would not have appeared, nor would Perugino have painted the walls of the Church of Castello di Fontignano. Titian would not have lived to paint his "Venus and Adonis," "Last Judgment," "Martyrdom of St. Lawrence," "Christ Crowned with Thorns," "Diana and Actæon," "Magdalen," "Christ in the Garden," and his "Battle of Lepanto," which appeared when the artist was ninety-eight years old. Benjamin West would not have painted his masterpiece, "Christ Rejected"; Corot's "Matin à Ville d'Avray," "Danse An-

tique," and "Le Bûcheron," would not exist; nor would Cruikshank's frontispiece to Mrs. Blewitt's "The Rose and the Lily," the latter having been completed when the artist was eighty-three years old.

In music, Verdi's two brilliant masterpieces "Otello" and "Falstaff," and his beautiful "Ave Maria," "Laudi alla Virgine," "Stabat Mater," and "Te Deum," would not have been written; Rossini's "Petite Messe Solennelle" would have been lost; while Meyerbeer's master production "L'Africaine," and Handel's oratorio "Triumph of Time and Truth" would not enrich the world's repertory.

And what shall we say of the realm of literary effort? It is astonishing to note what these old men of seventy and over have contributed in this direction. Benjamin Franklin's inimitable autobiography; Disraeli's "Endymion"; Landor's "Imaginary Conversations" and his masterful "Hellenics"; Schelling's "Philosophy of Mythology and Revelation"; Kant's "Anthropology," "Strife of the Faculties," and "Metaphysics of Ethics"; Chateaubriand's celebrated "Mémoires d'outre-tombe"; Hugo's "Torquemada," "93," and "History of a Crime"; Milman's "History of St. Paul's"; Voltaire's tragedy "Irene"; Leigh Hunt's "Stories in Verse"; Isaac D'Israeli's "Amenities of Literature"; Samuel Johnson's best work, "The Lives of the Poets"; Emerson's "Letters and Social Aims"; Ruskin's "Verona and Other Lectures"; Michelet's "History of the Nineteenth Century"; Guizot's "Meditations on the Christian Religion" and his large five-volume "History of France"; Swedenborg's "De Cælo et de Inferno" and his "Sapientia Angelica"; Whittier's "Poems of Nature" and "St. Gregory's Guest"; Tennyson's "Rizpah," "The Foresters," "Locksley Hall Sixty Years After," and other famous poems; Longfellow's "Ultima Thule," "Hermes Trismegistus," and "Bells of San Blas"; Browning's "Asolando" and his "Parleyings with Certain People"; Bryant's brilliant translations of the Iliad and the Odyssey; Grote's "Aristotle"; Hallam's "Literary Essays and Characters"; Washington Irving's "Life of Washington" and his "Wolfert's Roost"; Holmes's "Iron

Gate and Other Poems," "Medical Essays," "Pages from an Old Volume of Life," "Essay on Ralph Waldo Emerson," and the "New Portfolio"; Ranke's "History of Wallenstein," "History of England," and the twelve volumes of his "History of the World"; Hobbes's "Behemoth," "Rosetum Geometricum," "Decameron Physiologicum," and "Problemata Physica"; the last three volumes of Bancroft's history; Froude's "Life of Lord Beaconsfield" and "Divorce of Catherine of Aragon"; much of Mommsen's "Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum"; and the last part of Goethe's "Faust," and his "Wilhelm Meisters Wanderjahre."

BETWEEN SIXTY AND SEVENTY

HAD the seventh decade (that which may well be termed the period of history-making and autobiography) been eliminated from the totality of human life, still greater drafts upon the storehouse of knowledge and achievement would have to be made. From the field of action alone most important events would be deducted. That remarkable ethico-political system, Confucianism, which has done so much to mold the Celestial intellect, would have been lost to China; Bismarck would not have instituted the career of Germany as a colonizing power; Pasteur's discovery of the value of inoculation for the prevention of hydrophobia would have been left for some other bright intellect to evolve. Monroe would not have enunciated the famous doctrine for the development and protection of the American nationalities. Von Moltke would not have executed the marvelous campaign that won the Franco-Prussian War, nor would Sir Charles Napier's famous campaign in the Sind, with its great and decisive victories of Meanee and Hyderabad, have been conceived. The United States would have lost the brilliant career of John Hay as Secretary of State, and the great principle of the preservation of the unity of China would not have been established, to the undoing of national, political, and territorial greed. Columbus would not have accomplished his third and fourth great voyages, wherein he discovered the South American continent and the island of Martinique. England would not have

profited by the magnificent statesmanship of Palmerston; John Adams would not have attained the Presidency nor Jefferson have served his second term. Beaconsfield's primacy in England, Crispi's in Italy, and Daniel Webster's second term in the Department of State would have been lost to their respective governments, while the American Colony would have been deprived of Benjamin Franklin's invaluable services at home. In the great religious struggle in Europe, Luther's pamphlet on the "Wittenberg Reformation" and much of his personal influence would have been abolished; and Savigny's great "Modern System of Roman Law" would not have enriched the literature of jurisprudence.

From the granaries of science must be extracted some of their choicest accumulations, including Darwin's famous "Descent of Man," his "Insectivorous Plants," and "Emotions in Man and Animals"; Buffon's "Natural History of Birds"; Tyndall's "Essays on the Floating Matter of the Air"; Herbert Spencer's "Factors of Organic Evolution"; Audubon's "Biography of American Quadrupeds"; Lyell's third great work, "Antiquity of Man"; John Hunter's masterpiece on "Blood, Inflammation, and Gunshot Wounds"; Max Müller's "Buddhist Texts from Japan," "Science of Thought," "Lectures on Natural and Physical Religion," and "Anthropological Religions"; Lagrange's remarkable work, "Theory of the Analytical Functions"; Biot's enlarged "Elementary Treatise on Physical Astronomy"; Galileo's famous "Dialogue with God upon the Great Systems of the World"; Leverrier's tremendous task of the revision of the planetary theories; D'Alembert's important work "Opuscles mathématiques"; John Napier's masterful invention of the system of logarithms and his description thereof,—which is second only to Newton's "Principia,"—and his "Rabdologia," descriptive of the famous Napier enumerating bones; and Faraday's "Experimental Researches in Chemistry and Physics," and his "Lectures on the Chemical History of a Candle."

Truly priceless treasures would be missed from the galleries and laboratories of art. Michelangelo's celebrated "Last Judgment," the most famous sin-

gle picture in the world, and his frescos in the Sistine Chapel; Corot's "Solitude," "Repose," and other beautiful works; Cruikshank's elaborate etching for Brough's "Life of Sir John Falstaff," and his most important picture, "Worship of Bacchus"; Titian's period of artistic acme, including his "Battle of Cadore" and the portraits of the twelve Cæsars; West's famous canvases, including the celebrated "Christ Healing the Sick"; Perugino's frescos in the Monastery of Sta. Agnese in Perugia; Turner's inimitable "Fighting Téméraire," his "Slave Ship," and his Venetian sketches; Meissonier's famous "Friedland—1807," "Cuirassier of 1805," "Moreau and his staff before Hohenlinden," "Outpost of the Grand Guard," "Saint Mark," and many others of his works; Blake's great series of engravings illustrating the Book of Job; Bouguereau's "Love Disarmed," "Love Victorious," "Psyche and Love," "Holy Women at the Sepulchre," "Little Beggar Girls," and other works; Hogarth's "The Lady's Last Stake," "Bathos," and "Sigismunda Weeping over the Heart of her Murdered Lover"; Murillo's series of pictures in the Augustinian Convent at Seville illustrating the life of the "glorious doctor," and his able portrait of the Canon Justino; Reynolds's portraits of Mrs. Siddons as "The Tragic Muse," the Duchess of Devonshire and her child, Miss Gwatkin as "Simplicity," and "The Infant Hercules"; Landseer's powerful "Swannery Invaded by Sea Eagles" and his "Pair of Nutcrackers"; Wagner's "Parsifal"; the two works on which Haydn's claims to immortality mainly rest, the oratorio "Creation" and the cantata "The Seasons"; Verdi's famous "Requiem"; Handel's oratorios "Judas Maccabæus," "Joshua," "Solomon," "Susanna," "Theodora," and "Jephtha"; Gluck's "Armide" and his famous "Iphigénie en Tauride"; Gounod's brilliant oratorio "La Rédemption," his "Le Tribut de Zamora," the oratorio "Death and Life," and the "Messe à la Mémoire de Jeanne d'Arc"; and Meyerbeer's "Star of the North" and "The Pardon of Ploermel."

The devastation in the field of literature would be irreparable. Now would be eliminated Littré's great "Dictionary of the French Language," pronounced

the best lexicon in any living tongue; Grote's "Plato and the Other Companions of Socrates"; Ranke's "History of England"; Grimm's celebrated "Correspondence littéraire"; Newman's "Apologia," the greatest and most effective religious autobiography of the nineteenth century, his "Dream of Gerontius," a poem of great subtlety and pathos, and his "Grammar of Assent"; Sydney Smith's trenchant "Letters on the Ecclesiastical Commission"; Sir Richard Burton's translation of the "Arabian Nights"; Renan's "History of the Israelitish People"; Southey's "Doctor"; the third part of Butler's "Hudibras"; Grant's "Memoirs"; Landor's famous "Pericles and Aspasia" and his equally famous "Pentameron"; Herbert Spencer's "Man versus the State" and "Ecclesiastical Institutions"; Thomas Chalmers's noted "Institutes of Theology"; Lowell's "Old English Dramatists," "Heartsease and Rue," and some of his "Political Essays"; John Knox's "Historie of the Reformation"; Carlyle's largest work, "History of Frederick the Great"; Corneille's "Attila" and "Tite et Bérénice"; Defoe's "Fortunes and Misfortunes of Moll Flanders," "Journal of the Plague Year," "Political History of the Devil," and "System of Magic"; the second part of "Don Quixote," which is much superior in invention to its predecessor, though composed when the author was sixty-seven years of age; also Cervantes's second best work, "Novelas Exemplares," and his most successful poem "Voyage to Parnassus"; Saint-Simon's last and most important expression of his views, "The New Christianity"; Leigh Hunt's "Autobiography," "Wit and Humor," and "A Jar of Honey from Mount Hybla"; Swift's "Polite Conversation"; Schopenhauer's "Parerga und Paralipomena"; Goethe's "Theory of Color," his autobiography "Poetry and Truth," and many of his best poems; Young's "Night Thoughts"; Wordsworth's "Evening Voluntaries"; Bryant's "Letters of a Traveler"; Guizot's "History of the British Commonwealth"; Swedenborg's famous "Arcana Cœlestia"; Bulwer Lytton's "Kenelm Chillingly," "The Coming Race," and "The Parisians"; Edmund Burke's "Reflections on the Revolution in France" and his splendid

"Letters on a Regicide Peace"; Bunsen's well-known "Bible-work," "God in History," and "Egypt's Place in Universal History"; Wilhelm Grimm's "Old German Dialogues"; Hugo's "Toilers of the Sea," "The Man Who Laughs," and "The Terrible Year"; Isaac D'Israeli's "Genius of Judaism" and "Commentary on the Life and Reign of Charles I"; Du Maurier's "The Martian"; the second series of Matthew Arnold's "Essays in Criticism"; George William Curtis's "Easy Chair"; Wyclif's most important book, "Trialogus"; John Stuart Mills "Essay on Theism"; Huxley's "Evolution and Ethics"; Berkeley's famous "Common-Place Book," one of the most valuable autobiographical records in existence; many of Verne's best works, including "The Mysterious Island"; Dean Stanley's "Christian Institutions," an exceedingly important work; Coleridge's famous "Epitaph" and his "Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit"; Milton's "Paradise Regained," "Samson Agonistes," and "History of Britain to the Norman Conquest"; Condillac's "Logic" and the important work "Commerce and Government"; Zola's "Vérité"; Parkman's "Montcalm and Wolfe" and "A Half Century of Conflict"; Hobbes's masterpiece "Leviathan," and his famous "Elementa Philosophica de Cive," "De Corpore Politico," and "Human Nature"; Leibnitz's celebrated "Essais de Théodicée," his "Monadologie," and the "Principes de la Natur et de la Grace"; Mommsen's "Provinces of the Roman Empire"; Lammartine's "History of the Restoration" and "History of Russia"; Hallam's "Introduction to the Literature of Europe"; Böckh's great work, "History of the World-cycles of the Greeks"; Voltaire's unsurpassable tale "Candide"; Ruskin's "Arrows of the Chase," "Art of England," and the fascinating, though unfinished autobiography "Præterita"; Milman's great work, "History of Latin Christianity"; Emerson's "Society and Solitude," his anthology "Parnassus," and "Lectures on the Natural History of the Intellect"; Dryden's masterful second ode on "St. Cecilia's Day" and his translation of Vergil; the eighteen volumes of Lacépède's "General, Physical, and Civil History of Europe"; Michelet's monumental work, "History of France";

Jacob Grimm's two masterpieces, "History of the German Language" and the "Deutsches Wörterbuch"; Locke's "Thoughts on Education," "Vindication," and "Reasonableness of Christianity"; Francis Bacon's "History of Henry VII," "Apothegms," and "History of Life and Death"; Diderot's "Essay on the Reigns of Claudius and Nero"; D'Alembert's "Dream" and his play "Jacques le Fataliste"; Washington Irving's "Oliver Goldsmith" and "Lives of Mahomet and his Successors"; Whittier's "Among the Hills," "Ballads of New England," "Hazel Blossoms," "Mabel Martin," and "Vision of Echard"; Longfellow's "New England Tragedies," "Aftermath," "Hanging of the Crane," and "Mask of Pandora"; Tennyson's "Gareth and Lynette," "Last Tournament," "Queen Mary," "Harold," the best of his dramas, the lyric "Revenge," "Defence of Lucknow," and "The Lover's Tale"; Browning's "Dramatic Idyls," "The Inn Album," and "Aristophanes' Apology"; Holmes's "Poet at the Breakfast-Table," "Songs of Many Seasons," "The Iron Gate," and "Memoirs of John L. Motley"; the fourth part of Le Sage's "Gil Blas"; Froude's lives of Cæsar and Carlyle and "The English in the West Indies"; Lew Wallace's "Prince of India"; Lever's "The Bramleighs of Bishop's Folly" and "Lord Kilgobbin"; Reade's "A Woman-Hater," "The Wandering Heir," and "The Jilt"; Samuel Richardson's "Sir Charles Grandison"; Trollope's "The Prime Minister," "The American Senator," and "Is He Popenjoy?" and Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler," "The Master Builder," "Little Eyolf," "John Gabriel Borkman," and "When the Dead Awake."

BETWEEN FIFTY AND SIXTY

THE sixth decade of life has been most prolific in human achievement, and may well be designated as the age of the masterwork. In action alone its accomplishments have revolutionized history, and it would be most difficult to conceive what would be the present status of the world's affairs had these ten years of individual life never existed. Columbus would not then have made his discovery of the American continent; Marlborough would not have won the great victory at Blen-

heim; Morse's invention of the telegraphic alphabet would have been lost; Richelieu would not have attained supremacy in France and concluded the Peace of Westphalia; Cæsar would not have corrected the calendar or have written his "Commentaries"; Cromwell would not have overthrown Charles I and established the Protectorate in England; Lincoln would not have issued his Emancipation Proclamation; Bright's great fight in Parliament for reform would not have been made; Loyola would not have founded the Society of Jesus, nor Jefferson have established the Democratic party in the United States; Knox's great work of the Reformation in Scotland would have been lost; Wyclif would not have made the first complete English version of the Bible, nor Luther the first complete translation of that book; Schliemann's excavations at Troy and elsewhere would not have enriched archæology; Humboldt would not have established a line of magnetic and meteorologic stations across northern Asia; Galvani would never have enunciated his celebrated theory of animal electricity, nor John Hunter have discovered the uteroplacental circulation, first ligated successfully the femoral artery in the canal that bears his name, and have built his famous anatomical museum when generally recognized as the first surgeon in England; Kepler would not have invented his wonderful table of logarithms, nor Faraday have lived through his second great period of research in which he discovered the effect of magnetism on polarized light and the phenomenon of diamagnetism. Lord Chesterfield's famous system of social ethics and the Hegelian and Lotzian systems of philosophy would have been lost. Leibnitz would not have founded the Academy of Berlin, nor Bunsen have urged the unity of Germany. Wellington would not have accomplished the Emancipation of the Catholics during his primacy. Penn would not have made his famous treaty with the Indians; Laud and Cranmer would not have influenced the church of England, and the latter have secured the legalization of the marriage of the clergy. John Adams's celebrated "Defense of the American Constitution" would have been lost; Washington would not have become the first President of the United States,

nor would Talleyrand have overthrown the Napoleonic Empire, secured the ascension to the throne of Louis XVIII, and achieved his supreme triumph at the Congress of Vienna; Robert E. Lee's services would have been lost to the Confederacy, and much of Von Moltke's remarkable activity in strategical and tactical military affairs would have been missed; Herschel would not have invented his great reflecting telescope, nor have made his sublime discovery of the action of mechanical laws in the movements of the celestial bodies. Swedenborg would not have experienced his religious change and founded his order. Joe Jefferson would not have made the part of "Bob Acres" a national favorite, nor Irving have reached the apex of his career. Guizot would not have attained the primacy of France and ruled for eight years; Peel would not have contributed his masterwork in improving the finances of his country. Canning's brilliant career in Parliament would have been lost, together with the formation of the Triple Alliance between France, Russia, and Great Britain which resulted in the independence of Greece. Monroe would not have served through his administration, Edmund Burke have devised his famous India Bill and secured the impeachment of Warren Hastings, or Garibaldi have become the dictator of Italy.

Scientific investigation would have been impoverished by the loss of Leidy's famous contribution to biology; the first fifteen volumes of Buffon's "Natural History"; Darwin's "Fertilization of Orchids" and "The Habits and Movements of Climbing Plants"; Cuvier's magnificent "Natural History of Fishes" and his "History and Anatomy of Mollusks"; and Huxley's "Physiography" and "Science and Culture." Herbert Spencer would not have contributed his "Study and Principles of Sociology," "Political and Ceremonial Institutions" and "The Data of Ethics"; Hugh Miller's masterwork, "My Schools and Schoolmasters," would have been lost. Saint-Simon would not have written his "L'Industrie" and "L'Organisateur"; Galileo his "Il Saggiatore"; Lagrange his great work "Mécanique analytique"; John Stuart Mill his "Representative Government" and "Utilitarianism"; Copernicus his great

treatise on "The Revolutions of Celestial Bodies"; Boerhaave his famous "Elements of Chemistry"; and Adam Smith his masterpiece on the "Wealth of Nations." Biot's "Researches in Ancient Astronomy" would have been lost, as would also Condillac's "Study of History" and his "Treatise on Animals," Sir Richard Burton's "Zanzibar" and "Gold Mines of Midian," and Rennell's celebrated "Geographical System of Herodotus." Faraday would not have published the first two volumes of his "Experimental Researches in Electricity," Diderot would not have prepared the main part of his great French encyclopedia, or Tyndall have written the "Use and Limit of Imagination in Science."

Many famous pictures would be missed from the galleries of the world, including Velasquez's great portrait of Innocent X, which was pronounced by Reynolds the finest picture in Rome; his famous portrait of Pareja; the masterful "Spinners," the splendid "Venus and Cupid," "Maids of Honor," and many other of his works; some of Reynolds's best work; Cruikshank's tragical and powerful series of pictures for "The Bottle"; Perugino's masterpiece, "Madonna and Saints," in the Certosa of Pavia, and his wonderful paintings in the audience-hall of the Guild of Bankers of Perugia; Leonardo da Vinci's famous "Battle of the Standard," designed when the artist was the most famous painter of Italy; Gainsborough's most noted work, the "Duchess of Devonshire"; Romney's famous "Infant Shakespeare attended by the Passions," and "Milton and his Daughters"; the most brilliant works of Rembrandt, including his masterpiece, "Syndics of the Cloth Hall," "Jewish Bride," and the "Family Group of Brunswick"; Corot's famous "Sunset in the Tyrol," "Dance of the Nymphs," "Dante and Vergil," "Macbeth," and "Hagar in the Desert"; Titian's "Venus" of Florence, and "St. Peter Martyr"; West's "Death of Wolfe" and the noted "Penn's Treaty with the Indians"; Tintoretto's magnificent "Plague of Serpents," "Moses Striking the Rock," and many of his memorable paintings, including the four extraordinary masterpieces "Bacchus and Ariadne," "Three Graces and Mercury," "Minerva discarding Mars," and the

"Forge of Vulcan"; Constable's famous "Valley Farm"; the best of Turner's work, including "Ulysses Deriding Polyphemus," "Bridge of Sighs," "Ducal Palace," and "Custom House, Venice"; Landseer's excellent "Flood in the Highlands," "Deer in Repose," and "Deer Browsing"; Hogarth's admirable prints of an "Election," "Paul before Felix," "Moses brought to Pharaoh's Daughter," and "Gate of Calais"; Rubens's equestrian picture of Philip IV, "Banqueting House at Whitehall," "Feast of Venus," the portraits of Helena Fourment, and over forty pictures in Spain; Millet's "The Knitting Lesson," "November," and "Butter-making"; Meissonier's "Desaix and the Army of the Rhine"; and Bouguereau's well-known "Youth of Bacchus," "Mater Afflictorum," "The Birth of Venus," "Girl Defending Herself from Love," and "The Scourging of our Lord."

From the musical conservatories would be taken Spohr's great "The Fall of Babylon"; Meyerbeer's famous "The Prophet"; Verdi's "Don Carlos" and the great "Aida"; Gluck's superb "Alceste" and "Paris and Helen"; Handel's great oratorios "The Messiah," "Saul," "Israel in Egypt," "Samson," "Joseph," "Belshazzar," and "Hercules"; Bach's magnificent "Mass in B minor," pronounced one of the greatest masterpieces of all time; Beethoven's famous "Choral Symphonies"; Brahms's supreme achievement, the four "Ernte Gesänge"; and Wagner's "Ring of the Nibelung" and "Die Meistersinger."

And what shall we miss from the bookshelves? Priceless treasures in very truth. The works of Aristotle and Plato; Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason"; Bacon's celebrated "Novum Organum"; Locke's famous "Essay Concerning Human Understanding"; the second part of Butler's "Hudibras"; Raleigh's prison-written "History of the World"; Reade's "Foul Play" and "Put Yourself in His Place"; the last volume of Niebuhr's "History of Rome"; George Fox's "Journal"; Bunyan's "Holy War" and the second part of "The Pilgrim's Progress"; Hawthorne's second masterpiece, "The Marble Faun"; La Rochefoucauld's famous "Maxims"; Boswell's "Life of Johnson"; the third book of Montaigne's "Essays"; Vol-

taire's wonderful "Philosophical Dictionary" and his famous "Diatribe du Docteur Akakia"; Sir Edwin Arnold's "Light of the World" and "With Sa'di in the Garden"; Erasmus's celebrated "Colloquia"; Dickens's "Our Mutual Friend" and "Mystery of Edwin Drood"; Keble's famous "Lyra Innocentium"; Dryden's best play, "Don Sebastian," and his opera "Albion and Albanus"; Hay's (collaborated) life of Lincoln; Chateaubriand's "Les Natchez"; Boucicault's "The Shaughraun," and the beautiful "Daddy O'Dowd"; Grote's celebrated "History of Greece"; the second volume of Penn's "Fruits of Solitude"; Chalmers's work on "Political Economy"; Dean Stanley's "Historical Memorials of Westminster Abbey"; Goethe's "Natürliche Tochter" and the first part of "Faust"; the first series of Landor's "Imaginary Conversations"; the third part of "Gil Blas"; "Robinson Crusoe"; Rousseau's celebrated "Confessions"; "Ben Hur"; the last two volumes of Macaulay's "History of England"; Lamartine's greatest prose work, "History of the Girondins"; Cowper's "Task"; "The Divine Comedy"; "Paradise Lost"; "Canterbury Tales"; "Les Misérables"; the first part of "Don Quixote"; Freeman's "Ottoman Power in Europe" and his famous "The Reign of William Rufus"; the second collection of La Fontaine's "Fables," pronounced divine; "Gulliver's Travels," and the "Drapier's Letters," Swift's greatest political triumph; Sainte-Beuve's "Study of Vergil" and the final and best series of the "Monday" articles; the last seven volumes of Sterne's "Tristram Shandy"; Gibbon's delightful "Memoirs"; Zola's famous "Débâcle" and "Fecundity"; Montesquieu's masterwork, "L'Esprit des lois"; Ibsen's "A Doll's House," "Ghosts," and "Rosmersholm"; many of Matthew Arnold's best essays; Racine's masterpiece "Athalie"; Livingstone's "Narrative of an Expedition to the Zambesi"; Dodgson's "Mathematica Curiosa" and "Rhyme? and Reason?" Du Maurier's "Trilby" and "Peter Ibbetsen"; Leigh Hunt's "Captain Sword and Captain Pen," "Legend of Florence," and the charming "Imagination and Fancy"; the most singular of Lever's works, "Life's Romance"; Samuel Richardson's "Pamela" and his mas-

terpiece, "Clarissa Harlowe"; Hood's "Song of the Shirt" and "Bridge of Sighs"; the third volume of Isaac D'Israeli's "Curiosities of Literature"; Molière's brilliant "Le malade imaginaire"; Francis Parkman's "The Old Régime in Canada" and "Count Frontenac and New France under Louis XIV"; Corneille's "Discourses on Dramatic Poetry" and his "Œdipe," "Sophonisbe" and "Sertorius"; Berkeley's celebrated "Siris"; Comte's greatest work, "System of Positive Polity," and his "Catechism of Positivism"; Froude's "English in Ireland"; Ranke's "History of Prussia" and "History of France in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries"; Browning's "Rabbi Ben Ezra," and his masterpiece, "The Ring and the Book"; Max Müller's "Origin and Growth of Religion" and "Selected Essays on Language, Mythology, and Religion"; Ruskin's "Proserpina," "Deucalion," and "Lectures on Art"; Descartes's essay on the "Passions of the Mind"; Lowell's "Among My Books" and "My Study Windows"; Prescott's "Conquest of Peru" and "History of Philip IV"; Cooper's "The Deerslayer" and "The Two Admirals"; Michelet's "History of the French Revolution" and "Women of the Revolution"; Washington Irving's "Astoria"; Bulwer Lytton's "A Strange Story"; Coleridge's "Aids to Reflection in the Formation of a Manly Character"; Emerson's "English Traits" and "Conduct of Life"; Renan's "Marcus Aurelius" and his "Evangelists"; Whittier's "In War-Time," "Snow-bound," "Maud Muller," and "National Lyrics"; Tennyson's "Enoch Arden," "The Holy Grail," and "Lucretius"; Longfellow's "The Courtship of Miles Standish," "Tales of a Wayside Inn," "Birds of Passage," and "The Children's Hour"; Holmes's "The Professor at the Breakfast-Table," "Elsie Venner," and "Humorous Poems"; Machiavelli's "Art of War," "History of Florence," and the powerful play "Mandragola"; Ben Jonson's "The Staple of News" and "The New Inn"; Wordsworth's "Ecclesiastical Sketches"; Scott's last novels, "Woodstock," "The Fair Maid of Perth," "Chronicles of the Canongate," and "Anne of Geierstein"; Jean Paul Richter's "Comet"; and a host of other standard works.

BETWEEN FORTY AND FIFTY

FINALLY, the elimination of the fifth decade of life would cause tremendous inroads upon the already sadly depleted records of human achievement. John Gutenberg would not have invented the art of printing from type, nor Franklin invented the lightning-rod. Humboldt would not have devised the system of isothermal lines, nor Galvani the metallic arc, nor would the latter have made his discovery of dynamic electricity. Priestley would not have discovered oxygen, nor Jenner have made his wonderful inoculation for smallpox, nor Harvey have announced his discovery of the circulation of the blood. Bessemer would not have invented his pneumatic process for the manufacture of steel, Watt the double acting steam-engine, nor Stephenson have instituted the modern era of railways. The colonies would have forfeited the invaluable services of Washington in the Revolutionary War; Morris would not have been the financial support of the Government; Jay would not have become the first Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; Hungary would have lost the statesmanship of Kossuth; Talleyrand would not have accomplished his diplomatic career, nor Webster his great Congressional record; Peel would not have made his great speech on Catholic Emancipation; Monroe would not have negotiated the Louisiana Purchase; Calhoun would not have become the author of the doctrine of "nullification," to which the Civil War may be traced. Grant would not have won his great victories of the Civil War, nor would Sherman have achieved his military fame. Wren would not have designed St. Paul's Cathedral. France would have lost the services of Maret and Cardinal Mazarin. Cavour would not have become the virtual ruler of Italy and convened the first Italian Parliament, nor would Savonarola have become the lawgiver of Florence. Blackstone would not have prepared his "Commentaries"; Nelson would not have won the battle of Trafalgar, nor Cromwell his victories at Marston Moor and Naseby. Cardinal Wolsey would not have enjoyed his successful career; Boerhaave would not have introduced the system of clinical instruc-

tion into the study of medicine. Richard Henry Lee would not have suggested holding the Continental Congress, and thereby have strongly incited to the revolution of the Colonies. Luther would not have published the famous Augsburg Confession, nor Knox have become a Protestant and begun the Reformation in Scotland. Bright would not have made his great speech on the Crimean War; Turgot have accomplished his magnificent work in France as Minister of Finance; Richelieu would not have had his famous military and diplomatic career; Wellington would have missed his campaign in Spain and would not have overthrown Napoleon at Waterloo; Reynolds would not have founded the Royal Academy and have become its first president; Edmund Burke would not have made his great speech on Conciliation; Bunsen have accomplished his diplomatic career in Italy; nor Palmerston have lived through the most important and successful period of his life, during which he placed Leopold upon the throne of Belgium. Macready, Irving, and Forrest would not have attained the height of their power, nor would La Salle have explored the Mississippi, Livingstone have made the Zambesi expedition and discovered the Victoria Falls, nor Champlain have founded Quebec and established the French power in lower Canada.

Science would lose Huxley's "Anatomy of Vertebrates and Invertebrates"; Darwin's "Origin of Species"; Hugh Miller's "The Footprints of the Creator"; Lacépède's "Natural History of Fishes"; Herbert Spencer's "Principles of Biology" and his "Synthetic Philosophy"; Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire's celebrated "Anatomical Philosophy"; Von Baer's "Development of Fishes" and "History of the Evolution of Animals"; Linnæus's masterwork, "Species Plantarum"; Cope's famous work in paleontology; Agassiz's great work on "Zoölogy"; Lamarck's famous "Botanical Dictionary" and his invention of the name "invertebrate"; Newton's monumental "Principia"; the first volume of Audubon's "Birds of America"; Kepler's extraordinary production, "Celestial Harmonics," and his "Stereometria Doliorum," which entitles him to rank among those who prefaced the discovery of the infinitesimal calcu-

lus; Rennell's great work, "Memoir of a Map of Hindustan"; Tyndall's studies on heat-radiation and his "Natural Philosophy" and "Dust and Disease"; Diderot's monumental "Encyclopedia"; D'Alembert's "Elements of Philosophy"; Hegel's famous "Science of Logic"; Berkeley's "Alciphron" and "The Analyst"; Descartes's "Discourse on Method," "Meditations on the First Philosophy," and "Principia Philosophiæ," all great works; Lotze's fine work "Mikrokosmos"; Biot's magnificent "Treatise on Experimental Physics"; Lyell's famous "Elements of Geology"; Lavoisier's "Method of Chemical Nomenclature"; and Laplace's celebrated "Celestial Mechanics," which contains his enunciation of the nebular hypothesis. Lagrange would not have published his theory of cometary perturbations; Dalton have originated the volumetric method of chemical analysis; Galileo have solved the riddle of the Milky Way, discovered the satellites of Jupiter, and the triple form of Saturn, and have published his famous "Sidereus Nuncius"; nor Herschel have discovered Uranus, and have begun the most important series of observations culminating in his capital discovery of the relative distances of the stars from the sun and from one another.

The art-galleries would have lost Tintoretto's magnificent "Crucifixion"; many of Gainsborough's finest portraits; Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper," the third most celebrated picture in the world; the best of Du Maurier's illustrations; Doré's illustrations for the "Ancient Mariner"; Velasquez's "Surrender of Breda," one of the greatest of historical paintings; Perugino's celebrated "Pietà"; Cruikshank's famous illustrations for Dickens and Ainsworth; Rubens's pictures illustrating the life of Maria de' Medici, and his magnificent "Assumption of the Virgin" and "The Massacre of the Innocents"; Millet's "Angelus," "The Man with the Hoe," and "The Gleaners"; Meissonier's "Reading at Diderot's"; Rembrandt's greatest works, including the famous "Portrait of Jan Six," "John the Baptist in the Wilderness," and "Jacob Blessing the Sons of Joseph"; Blake's illustrations for Blair's "Grave"; West's

famous "Death on the Pale Horse"; Turner's "Decline of the Carthaginian Empire," "Hostages Leaving Carthage for Rome," and his paintings for the "Rivers of England"; Titian's "Assumption of the Madonna," one of the most world-renowned masterpieces, the famous "Bacchus and Ariadne," "Entombment of Christ," "St. Sebastian," and "The Three Ages"; Dürer's masterwork, "Adoration of the Trinity by all the Saints"; Hogarth's admirable "Strolling Actresses," the famous "Marriage à la Mode," and the series of twelve plates "Industry and Idleness"; Paul Veronese's "Feast of Simon the Leper," "Feast of Levi," and "Venice Triumphant"; Murillo's "Return of the Prodigal," "Moses Striking the Rock," and "St. Elizabeth of Hungary"; and Landseer's well-known "Stag at Bay," "Sanctuary," "Monarch of the Glen," and "Peace and War." In music must be noted Meyerbeer's "Les Huguenots"; Handel's oratorios "Deborah" and "Athalia"; Liszt's "Third Symphonic Poem"; Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde"; Beethoven's pastorals and his grand "Missa Solemnis"; Bach's "Christmas Oratorio"; Rossini's great "Stabat Mater"; Gounod's "Faust" and "Roméo et Juliette"; the greatest of Spohr's sacred compositions, "The Last Judgment" and his oratorio "The Crucifixion"; and Gluck's "Orfeo ed Euridice."

From literature would be missing all of Shakspeare's masterpieces and most of his plays; the last three books of the "Faerie Queene" and the magnificent "Epithalamion"; Rabelais's "Pantagruel" and "Gargantua"; Coleridge's "Kubla Khan" and "Christabel"; John Stuart Mill's masterful "Political Economy"; Kingsley's "Water-babies"; Defoe's famous "Mrs. Veal"; Le Sage's "Turcaret," one of the best comedies in French literature; Samuel Johnson's famous "Rasselas" and his "Dictionary of the English Language"; Rousseau's "La Nouvelle Héloïse"; "The Wandering Jew"; most of Scott's novels; Emerson's "Representative Men" and the second volume of his "Essays"; Whittier's "Voices of Freedom" and "Songs of Labor"; Rossetti's masterpiece, "Dante's Dream" and his "Rose Mary"; Racine's famous "Esther"; Jonathan Edwards's

"Freedom of the Will"; many of Béranger's songs; Burton's marvelous "Anatomy of Melancholy"; most of Addison's essays, including his creation, Sir Roger de Coverley; "Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures"; Wordsworth's "Excursion"; Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" and his able "Mémoire Justificatif"; Hume's "History of England"; Dodgson's "The Hunting of the Snark"; Hallam's "Middle Ages" and "Constitutional History of England"; "The Scarlet Letter," "Mosses from an Old Manse," "The House of the Seven Gables," "The Blithedale Romance," and "Tanglewood Tales"; Carlyle's "The French Revolution" and "Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches"; Pope's "Essay on Man"; the first two parts of "Hudibras"; the first portion of Bancroft's "History," and of Mommsen's monumental "Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum"; Lew Wallace's "The Fair God"; Lamartine's "Souvenirs of the East"; Ranke's "Roman Papacy" and "History of Germany in the Time of the Reformation"; Boehm's great "Theologia Germanica"; most of Boucicault's plays; "Lorna Doone" and "The Maid of Sker"; the first two volumes of Macaulay's "History of England" and his "Lays of Ancient Rome"; Washington Irving's "Conquest of Granada" and "Life of Columbus"; Bulwer Lytton's "Harold," "The Caxtons," and "My Novel"; the first two books of Montaigne's "Essays"; La Rochefoucauld's "Memoirs"; Trollope's excellent "Barchester Towers"; Ebers's "Homo Sum," "The Sisters," "The Emperor," and "Serapis"; Schiller's "Maria Stuart" and his great "Wilhelm Tell"; Petrarch's famous "Epistle to Posterity"; the first volume of Thiers's "History of the Consulate and the Empire"; "Henry Esmond," "The Newcomes," and "The Virginians"; Verne's "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," "Around the World in Eighty Days," and "Hector Servadac"; Lowell's "Fireside Travels" and the second series of "The Biglow Papers"; "The Song of Hiawatha," "The Golden Legend," and "Kavanagh"; Isaac D'Israeli's "Calamities" and "Quarrels of Authors"; "A Tale of Two Cities," "Hard Times," "Uncommercial Traveller," "Great Expectations," "Little

Dorrit," and "Bleak House"; Sir Edwin Arnold's "Light of Asia"; Schopenhauer's "Will in Nature"; Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic" and "History of the United Netherlands"; "The Deserted Village" and "She Stoops to Conquer"; Gray's great odes "The Bard" and "Progress of Poetry"; Prescott's "Ferdinand and Isabella" and "Conquest of Mexico"; Milman's "History of Christianity under the Empire"; "Handy Andy" and "Treasure Trove"; Du Chaillu's "Land of the Midnight Sun"; "Pilgrim's Progress"; "Monte Cristo" and "The Three Musketeers"; Henry Fielding's "History of Tom Jones" and "Amelia"; Daudet's famous "Sapho" and "Port-Tarascon"; Balzac's "Modeste Mignon" and "Béatrix"; Steele's famous political paper "The Plebeian," and his successful comedy "The Conscious Lovers"; Michelet's "History of the Roman Republic" and "The Jesuits"; Condorcet's lives of Turgot and Voltaire and his famous "Historic Table of the Progress of the Human Soul"; Farrar's lives of Christ and St. Paul; "The Moonstone" and "The New Magdalen"; Matthew Arnold's "Essays in Criticism," "St. Paul and Protestantism," "Literature and Dogma," and many of his poems; Spurgeon's "Commentary on the Psalms"; Corneille's "Héraclius," "Nicomède," and "Andromède"; the first collection of La Fontaine's "Fables" and the famous "Books of the Contes"; Dryden's "Marriage à la Mode," "Love in a Nunnery," "Œdipus," and his best drama, "All for Love"; Cooper's "The Pathfinder," and "The Bravo"; Ben Jonson's "Book of Epigrams"; Richter's masterpiece, "Flegeljahre"; Reade's "Never Too Late to Mend," "The Cloister and the Hearth," and "Hard Cash"; Tennyson's "In Memoriam," "Charge of the Light Brigade," "Maud," and "Idylls of the King"; Willis's "People I Have Met" and "Famous Persons and Places"; Lessing's "History and Literature" and "Nathan the Wise"; Erasmus's "Adagia" and "Edition of the Greek Testament with Corrected Latin Version and Notes"; Voltaire's "La Pucelle"; Ruskin's fifth volume of "Modern Painters," his popular "Sesame and Lilies," "Ethics of the Dust," and "Crown of Wild Olives";

Dean Alford's Edition of the Greek Testament, with running commentary; Fichte's remarkable "Treatise on Science"; the first series of Sainte-Beuve's celebrated "Monday" articles; Machiavelli's famous "Il Principe"; Chateaubriand's "René" and "Adventures of the Last of the Abencerages"; Max Müller's "Chips from a German Workshop" and "Introduction to the Science of Religion"; Leibnitz's "History of the Brunswick-Lüneburg Family"; the first and second volumes of Froude's "History of England"; Holmes's "The Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table"; Freeman's masterpiece, "History of the Norman Conquest"; Chalmers's celebrated work in defense of endowment, literary and ecclesiastical; most of Watts's hymns; Goethe's "Tasso," his great "Wilhelm Meisters Lehrjahre" and the noted "Hermann und Dorothea"; Parkman's "Pioneers of France in the New World," "Jesuits in North America," and "The Discovery of the Great West"; Guizot's famous "History of Civilization in France"; the best of Molière's works; Thomson's "Castle of Indolence"; Fénelon's famous "Adventures of Télémaque"; the first and second volumes of Stanley's "History of the Jewish Church" and his "Sinai and Palestine"; the first

six volumes of Sterne's "Tristram Shandy" and the first series of "Sermons by Yorick"; Penn's "History of the Quakers" and the first volume of "Fruits of Solitude"; and Young's "Love of Fame the Universal Passion."

SUMMARY

WHAT more need be said? Were the impossible to come to pass, and the work of the veterans of life subtracted from the "sum of human achievement," the world would not be virtually where it is to-day. Well has the gist of the matter been condensed in the words of a medical contemporary:

"In one respect at least the man of intellectual capacity and pursuits is much better off than his brother who works with his hands. In the world of manual labor the pitiful dictum seems well established that at forty the laborer is 'a dead one'; he must not hope for employment or a wage after that period. The intellectual man, however, despite the expression of a famous colleague, maintains the vigor of his mind unabated almost until he is ready to step into his grave; and if by this means he gains his livelihood, then need he not fear the lack of employment or emoluments even though his years be far advanced."

IN A STORM

BY HARRY H. KEMP

UPON a great ship's tilted deck
 I stand, an undiscernèd speck;
 And, where the vast wave-whitened sea
 Leaps at the moon enormously
 In green-ridged tides, the ship's expanse
 Dwindles to insignificance.
 Through ether, perilously hurled,
 Thunders the huge bulk of the world;
 But in the eyes of other spheres
 Itself a sunlit mote appears.
 In turn all suns and stars in sight
 Lessen to needle-points of light,
 Flung helpless through an awful void
 Where measures fail and time 's destroyed.
 And still dost note when sparrows die?
 Oh, God, where art Thou? Here am I!



The Century's American artists series. See "Open Letters"

Half-tone plate engraved by H. Davidson

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