

comes through attempting to work up conclusions by building fact on fact. The process is too slow and tedious for quick and susceptible natures. Whatever success I may have had in this subject has been by presenting it from the deductive side. By the general statement you have presented something on which to fix a firm grasp from the first. There is interest in verifying your proposition, and you touch exactly the innate principle in woman's nature which comes out in the expression, "I told you so." The child at school cannot endure your irrational methods of treating this subject. The method adapted to the imaginative mind of the young is that which remains a permanent principle in the mind of woman, however it may change to the inductive in the matter-of-fact man of the practical world. My observations in the subjects of philosophy and logic have been equally satisfactory. Young women have remarkable aptitude in grasping these abstruse subjects when they are clearly presented in their own natural method. Woman receives instruction most readily. Impressions are most deeply made, and she cannot free herself from the educative influences of her environments.

It is to the deductive method, it is to the mental constitution of women, that we are to look in order to produce imaginative minds. Science owes to the imaginative or poetic mind many of its grandest achievements. The sublime and far-reaching thoughts of the imaginative mind of a Newton gave to the world the conception of the influence of world on world in the law of gravitation. The beautiful symmetry in the crystal was observed by the poetic mind of Häüy, who thus gained the honours so eagerly sought by chemist and philosopher. To his strong imagination, regularity and beauty of mould sprang as if by magic touch from every marred crystal

or unshapely mass of mineral. Germany's national poet, Goethe, stamped his brilliant imagination not only on the literature of his country, but on the scientific problems of the age. Botany is indebted to his creative genius for the general law of morphology. Anatomy is compelled after much hesitation to yield honour to the same poet, for announcing the truth that the skull is composed of vertebræ, and is the mere continuation of the spinal column. The richest conceptions of the human mind, whether in science, politics or religion, are those that have taken form or have been crystallized in the fervid imagination.

It must be conceded that the influence of woman upon knowledge has been most potent in preserving and creating the ideal world. The secret impress of her nature, however unconscious, on the mind of the young, has been the moulding force of many a noble life. The roll of distinguished men who owe their greatness to great mothers is a cloud of witnesses to her personal influence.

New forces are being constantly developed in our day. New channels are opened up to give employment and exercise to brain and muscle. New methods of application are revolutionizing the old lines of labour, and throwing down the barriers between the vocations of men and women. Women are constantly entering these new spheres of activity, and must be influenced in body and mind by their new relations. While we would not become unduly alarmed at this phase of our own civilization, we are, at the same time, intensely anxious that materialistic influences should not blunt her higher ideal nature. The future depends on the balance now maintained between the imaginative faculties and the purely intellectual, between poetry and science, between the woman of soul and the man of spirit.