

and exacting than in the other, but its exactions may not be disregarded without great peril, for their proper establishment and maintenance is of prime importance to health and efficiency. An attempt to ignore them would contradict the historic and scientific necessities of the development of the race.

Scientifically: Development always emphasizes peculiarities and registers itself in individualization. In the lower orders of life exchange of functions is not impossible, but as they advance distinctions which were rudimentary and scarcely discernible become pronounced, determining appearance, character and use. Interference with or suppression of these characteristics is not progress, but degeneration.

Historically: In the lower stages of civilization woman had to do nearly every form of work. She was mother, teacher, agriculturist, purveyor, manufacturer, merchant, banker and general drudge. Man occupied himself with such employments as were incidental to aggressive or defensive warfare. Civilization has developed increased efficiency and realized excellence by specializing the work of each. Civilization and interdependence develop side by side. As we rise in the scale of civilization the demands upon woman concentrate more and more, yet maintain as great variety within their narrower limits, while the demands upon man are multiplied, but simplified by processes of specialization. The suggestions of the earlier condition are the characteristics of the later. Woman's special work is still centred in the home and circles outward, while man's special work is outside the home and circles inward, each essential to and supplementing the other.

Man's success is through concentration, continuity of work, and

cumulative results. He must be a specialist, limiting his field if he would intensify his power. His strength is in persistence. The diffused man is pilloried as "jack of all trades, master of none."

The highest function of womanhood is motherhood. Her whole organization is adjusted to the accomplishment of this. She is of a more intense nature, has keener insight and stronger passions, is more conscientious in details and less skilful in generalization than man. The laws written in her nature require her to stand nearest childhood, and make her the determining factor in the moral, æsthetic and social atmosphere of the home, which is the embryo and exponent of society and civilization. Her work becomes more difficult and further reaching as it becomes more closely related to those subtle forces which determine destiny. The hope of the race is in the success with which she does this work. The demands upon her are varied, involved and numberless, and her success will depend upon her versatility. She needs alertness and equipose, judgment and skill, taste and tact, a nature enriched with varied and exact knowledge, beautified by culture, chaste and strong through discipline, lofty in ideal, and possessing the incomparable grace of unselfish ministry. Thus, and thus only, as wife, mother, embodiment, and inspiration of the best in society, an ever new revelation of the meaning, beauty, and power of the gospel of love and ministry is she qualified to meet the varied demands of family life.

The family, and not the individual, is the unit factor of the Christian civilization. The ideals for womanhood and manhood are not independent and substitutional, but supplemental. The woman is to be