

man's work may be, the man himself is the most important, the most valuable product; and his work is valuable only so far as it contributes to the production of a higher and truer type of manhood.

Now, if these things be true, we need not go far afield to find an answer to the question, "Who should come to College?" Every class of society needs the uplifting which a liberal education is fitted to give. Every individual of every class is the better for all the education he can get and is competent to receive. But it does not follow that everybody should come to college, for the simple reason that there are unfortunately a good many people in the world that have not been endowed with that quality of mental fibre that would enable them to profit by the college course. But to every bright boy and girl who has the necessary mental equipment let us throw wide open the college doors and encourage them to come in. The larger the number that can be induced to come, the richer will be the harvest of blessing to those who come and to the world at large.

THE SCIENTIFIC MIND.

The present is a period of great scientific activity. Great is the inheritance from scientific predecessors. Vast is the field of research still lying beyond the realization of the most energetic and the dreams of the most sanguine. Old traditions, long undisputed, are tested by the touchstone of science and either cast aside as worthless or embraced with new and assured faith. To meet the demands of the time every man should be a scientist. By this is meant that he should have a scientific mind—a mind trained to scientific methods of thought.

The scientific mind is devoid of prejudice, unswerving in its search for truth, and unshaken in its fidelity to that which is recognized as verity. No great work has been or ever will be achieved by the man not characterized by a recognition of truth as the great desideratum, to be attained at any cost of persevering labor and self-denial.

In its search for truth such a mind is essentially inductive. The man of scientific mind probes continually the universal secret of cause and effect, seeking to bring the forces of nature into co-operation with his own will, and free himself, as far as possible, from the tyranny of present and antecedent conditions. Thus is placed, as it were, a new nature by the side of the old. So, "while the tide of thought is turning the wheels that grind out the wages of workmen and the wealth of capitalists, the crest of the wave of scientific investigation is far away on its course over the illimitable ocean of the unknown."

Yet it must be distinctly understood that deductive reasoning is not rejected or undervalued by the scientific mind. On the contrary, having established certain laws, it hastens to increase their significance and applicability by the unfolding process of induction.

Ability to deduce laws, and invent facts, does not, in itself, indicate a thoroughly scientific mind. A mind of scientific habits of thinking must recognize the relations which laws and facts hold to one another, and possess the faculty of arranging them in accord with that relation, so that their maximum utility and effectiveness may be secured. The unscientific mind is chaotic. The facts with which it is stored resemble a mass of building material, useless in itself, but which