

immediate, most fascinating, most predominating, most remunerative occupation, was the pursuit of animal life. In this pursuit, the stimulating to invention was born. This aptitude for invention grew as time passed, and finally developed into a settled habit of scientific interest. Turning now to women, we find her activities limited to plant life, and the care of children. We find her inventions were largely processes of manufacture connected with the preparation of the fruits of the chase. These occupations created the characteristic mental life of each.

Thus, we see that in man, his occupations were constructive, the natural consequence of his varied experiences, and his constantly changing environment. In woman, hers were conservative, following from her more stationary and monotonous condition.

Men and women at the present day form two distinct classes and are not in what we might term a free and unprejudiced communication with each other.

We look to New Caledonia and discover to our surprise that men and women rarely sit or talk together. We turn our attention to the Zulus, and learn that they regard their women with haughty contempt. We observe Senegambian customs, to find that women live separate from their husbands, and that their sex is virtually a clique. We look to Ireland and China, and there perceive that the education of the women of these countries is restricted to certain limits, and habit of harboring contempt for women and their intellectual sequestration still prevailing, though in a lesser degree than formerly. Lastly, let us turn to the United States and England, two of the most

highly educated, and cultured countries in the world, and let us compare and contrast the conditions and positions of women in these two countries with those more backward, formerly named. We find that the higher the intelligence of a race or nation, the higher must be the intelligence of its women; the broader the knowledge of that race or nation, the greater the consideration given the women; and the further the advance of the women into the many and various fields of the world, the smaller becomes the barrier between men and women.

Industries had their birth in the hands of women, and the entrance of woman into industrial life is but a return to occupations that were predominantly hers. Inventions makes this only the more favorable.

The contributions of man and woman to the world are of equal value, because equally indispensable. The great, material achievements, and accomplishments of man in the scientific world, loom large and at first sight appear to eclipse woman's contributions of intuition, patience, self-sacrifice, altruism, gentleness, and love, but the keen observer, one capable of logical reason, will at once recognize that both sexes have made equally definite and essential contributions to the race.

When woman through environment and heredity has developed in a similar degree, the powers of generalization, initiative, invention and logical deduction which characterizes man, and when man has evolved those powers of refinement, intuition, spirituality, patience, and unselfishness which distinguishes woman, then will man and women truly companion each other; (Continued on page 24).