

Elizabethan period. The Restoration era on the other hand was one of cold, intellectual activity. With the exception of Bunyan, there is not a single figure who voices the imaginative and emotional side of life.

As we pass on a few centuries in English literature we are again shown the powerful contrast between two opposing forces, classicism and romanticism, and in their inevitable conflict we note the decided advantage in favor of the latter. The romantic spirit from its very nature yearns for the unseen, the uncommon, something that will give man a greater breadth of view. The result of this conflict was that the classicists were overthrown on account of their mere formal polish and lack of appreciation of nature, and we have that sparkling age of Burns, Wordsworth, and Shelley.

The relation of imagination to science is more and more coming to be seen, especially in our present age when everything is tending to be considered from an evolutionary point of view. I cannot emphasize the value of imagination any better than to use the words of Tyndall, when he says, "we are gifted with the power of imagination and by this power we can lighten the darkness which surrounds the world of the senses. \* \* \* Bound and conditioned by co-operant reason, imagination becomes the mightiest instrument of the physical discoverer. Newton's passage from the falling apple to a falling moon was at the outset, a leap of the imagination." And thus its relation might be considered to art, ethics, and religion in the same way, but whatever may be the defects of a fertile imagination, we must accord to it a prominent place in the development of the world.