

philosophic opinion of to-day, it is natural to find that of orthodox psychology and psychologists he is contemptuous:—

“Most of our so-called ‘psychologists’ have little or no knowledge of these indispensable foundations of anthropology—*anatomy, histology, ontogeny, and physiology.* . . . Hence it is that most of the psychological literature of the day is so much waste-paper” (p. 34).

“What we call the soul is, in my opinion, a natural phenomenon; I therefore consider psychology to be a branch of natural science—a section of physiology. Consequently, I must emphatically assert from the commencement that we have no different methods of research for that science than for any of the others” (p. 32).

In this difficult Science of Psychology he evidently feels himself quite at home. He assumes easily and gratuitously that there is a material substance at the root of all mental processes whatever—called by Clifford ‘mind-stuff,’ (see, however, Chapter IV. below,)—and he then proceeds to lay down the law concerning ancient difficulties as follows:—

“We shall give to this material basis of all