

of Positivism, is not quite so original as has been alleged. We find it everywhere during that age: with Vicq - d'Azyr, who makes of psychology a branch of physiology; with Destutt de Tracy, whose ideology is simply a chapter of zoology; with Volney, who gives to his 'Catechism of Natural Law' the sub-title, 'Physical Principles of Morality'; this is the last word of the sensationalism of that age as also of that of the present day."¹

The "physicism" of Saint-Simon is further distinguished by the constitution of his supreme council of twenty-one *savants* who have taken the place of the deposed Pope and Cardinals and are elected by the whole of humanity and presided over by a mathematician. They will build a mausoleum sacred to the memory of Newton. The principal mission of the great council will be to study gravitation, the only law to which the Universe is subjected, and to direct the peaceful labours of mankind; for all men will have to work either with their hands or their brains as belonging to one and the same workshop.

The opinions of Saint-Simon underwent material changes in the course of his life. These are significantly indicated by the titles of his writings. Thus we have in 1807 an 'Introduction to the Scientific Labours of the Nineteenth Century'; seven years later a 'Reorganisation of European Society'; seven years after that a treatise 'On the Industrial System'; and four

¹ 'Histoire de la Philosophie en France,' 1^{re} Partie, "Socialisme, | etc.," 3 ed., p. 8.