

which was called artificial, occupied botanists for a whole century, when the doctrine of Descent suddenly altered the whole aspect of the living creation. In Chemistry, the Binary Theory of Chemical Composition was long in use, but after it had been replaced by the theory of Radicals or that of Types, the doctrine of Valency created a complete revolution in chemical science. Electricians of the school of Weber in Germany were seduced into what turned out a barren field of research by trying to explain electrical phenomena by assimilating electrical attraction and repulsion to the phenomena of gravitation, whilst Faraday's notion of the electric field opened out quite new vistas. And yet the older corpuscular theory of electricity has been revived for the study of electrolytic phenomena. The division of Chemistry into Organic and Inorganic has now lost its meaning, since the whole elaborate structure of so-called organic chemistry can be understood without any knowledge or reference to living, that is, organised beings; the chemical properties of which, forming the original task of organic chemistry, are now relegated to a special science, called Biochemistry.

Coming nearer home, that is, into the domain of mental science, we find a succession of attempts to put mental phenomena into some intelligible order so as to promote a survey of the human mind. Of these, the old faculty-theory and the later association-psychology are schemes which enable the philosopher to comprehend and grasp, to some extent, the great diversity of mental phenomena. They are both, at the present day, somewhat discredited.

But the most brilliant example of the Science of