In this field the explored territory is as yet so small in proportion to the unexplored, and the whole subject is enveloped in so much mystery, that very few general statements can safely be hazarded. But a few things seem certain, e.g., that mind has, to a very large extent, a mastery over matter; that states of body can be induced by states of mind; that one mind can affect another, and that in ways other than the ordinary channels for communication of thought; and that this influence of mind upon mind is not wholly subject to space conditions. The value of suggestion as a therapeutic agent is now being fully tested by careful and reliable scientists, and the results already achieved are such as to compel belief and silence hostile criticism. What the end of all may be it is impossible at present to predict, but that some valuable additions to human knowledge, and consequently to human power, shall come of it, seems already beyond question.

In the fifth place the psychology of the present day is availing itself of all that can be learned regarding the mental life of the lower animals. At the very threshold of this inquiry there stands of course, the tremendous obstacle, that between the human and brute minds there exists no means of communication corresponding to the language which human beings employ for the communication of their ideas to one another. In the absence of such means, it seems impossible that we can ever know with certainty what goes on in the mind of an animal. But it is possible to glean by indirect means a good deal of information concerning their mental states; and the interest which this subject is arousing is shown by the fact that one of the highest psychological authorities in America has lately devoted a whole course of lectures to the psychology of the lower animals; and by the fact that one of the cleverest psychological observers in Europe, has taken the trouble to study, with great care, the daily life of his two kittens, and publish the results in a book.*

Hypnotism, Spiritism, Mental Therapeutics, etc.," endeavours to arrange and explain all the known facts of these various groups, by the hypothesis of a double mind in man—the objective mind, which knows by the senses, reasons by the ordinary processes of logic, and is confined within limits of space and time; and the subjective mind, which knows by immediate intuition, does not reason at all, and is not subject to space and time limitations. He explains all the facts of hypnotism, telepathy, clair-voyance, etc., by the hypothesis of the temporary ascendency of the subjective mind. The hypothesis is a very attractive one, and it is worth something to have a "working hypothesis," even though there be difficulties in the way of its conversion into a demonstrated law.

^{*} Perez: Mes Deux Chats.