the various phenomena on the ground that introducing an unprovable assumption is a gratuitous complication of thought, is to deny the function of a "working hypothesis." The same intent in physics at once rejects a "luminiferous ether," for how could one approve the statement that matter and ether cause no friction, even at the highest rate of vibration, and yet find that light waves, acting exclusively in ether, can by a prism of diamond or of hydrogen be decomposed, and by a series of such prisms be sub-divided sufficiently to identify six hundred or more lines representing a single chemical element? What, moreover, would we do with the phenomena of reflection? The claim that a hypothesis is futile because open to what even primitive logicians recognized as "the fallacy of objections," must be waived. We simply want the best, the most reasonable, until we can discover and recognize the true.

Whether or not this view of four dimensions shall be the true explanation is unprovable by any rational process. There may never be any ultimate standards perceivable to us, for they, even did they exist, might be inappreciable under present psychic conditions. Although, therefore, we may not be justified in claiming that the facts as known bear testimony to the reality of four dimensions, yet we are privileged to say that, if there be four, and we are still limited to three, these entities, essentially parts of the four—and when in the four unknown to us—would show themselves quite as unknowable as certain psychic phenomena are to a large class of people at the present time.

Turning to Psychology, the ego—in its three known phases of will, emotion, and cognition—depends upon some medium for its articulation with the external world; demands explanation of the control of consciousness over cortical cells. Since scientists have studied three-eyed lizards, the pineal gland theory has fallen into disrepute, and something more subtle is required. The postulate of four dimensions, with the ego inborn, makes will a direct relation between Psychergy and Physergy; emotion, a stimulus acting partly at the junction of