

to continent, and to the remote isles of the sea, with ever-increasing momentum and shedding light and knowledge into the dark places of the earth, until it has reached a culmination in the present century of such an expression of brain power and intellectual activity unrivalled in recorded history. What is to be the outcome of this intense civilization, with its highly vitalized brain energy manifesting itself in every department of human endeavor? Is it the natural outgrowth of the evolutionary process, or is it a dynamic, spasmodic operation of force, expending itself in unnatural waste and out of consonance with natural law? Is the human brain able to stand the test of such prodigious mental manifestation? Is it able to go on projecting itself to the future with an ever-increasing ratio of momentum *ad in nitum*, or is it doomed by perversion of natural law to exhaustion and decay?

These are problems to which as psychologists we should address ourselves. It is our business to study every phase of mental phenomena. We are the mind searchers as well as the mind healers of the race. It is our special province to speak *ex cathedra* on such questions, and public opinion has a right to hold us guilty if we remain silent. In the great struggle for existence between social and economic forces there is ever an increased complexity of relation requiring a greater differentiation of brain development, and as long as this is conducted on physiological lines there seems no limit to its attainment. On the other hand, if it can be shown that amid all this splendor of achievement there are exhausting, disintegrating processes at work which are slowly but surely undermining the whole moral and social fabric of the race, then it becomes us as scientists to sound the alarm, and to light up the hilltops of science with beacon fires of warning against impending dissolution.

LESSONS OF HISTORY.

History teaches us many useful and important lessons, but there is one lesson most pertinent to the present inquiry, and it is this, that all the nations of antiquity of which we have any authentic record, began to crumble and decay at the very time they had reached the zenith of their power and glory, and further that a proud imperialistic spirit and lust of empire were the immediate forerunners of national dissolution.

It is significant for us to note that, whether by coincidence or by historical sequence of like causes producing like effects, there is manifest to-day a growing imperialistic idea in every branch of the Anglo-Saxon race. We have been accustomed to regard imperialism as the outgrowth of monarchial institutions, but even in the free democratic institu-