

is not generally acceptable, for many will claim conceivability of time without mechanical displacement. *Space* is a trifle more amenable to evolvment, but, when radically sounded, establishes little that is satisfying to our appetite for specific and exclusive terms. To any that may doubt it, the Spencerians' *method* is an adequate reply. Moreover, these two ideas are not even in sequence, as the gap of no correspondent for the two-dimensional warns us. Each is vague, inexact, unmanageable, indefinable.

Without following to forced conclusions the deductions to which this line of reasoning will lead us, we may yet observe that the application of a fourth dimension to psychometry and psychography would assist in making them exact sciences. Hyperspace not having as yet shown itself susceptible of demonstration, it is profitable to note how such a factor might extend or modify prevalent metaphysical abstractions; and, if we have any zeal for the advancement of Psychosophy, we are more gratified at finding the probability of existence or non-existence of its unwonted factor exhibited in a new light—and helping us to an understanding of such materials for Psychosophy as are now in our possession—than pleased with any endeavor to disprove it.

From a Psychosophic point of view, the determination of eternal damnation or eternal beatitude by present conduct is illogical, except so far as such conduct is a finite differential from which an infinite whole may be constructed. The mathematical equivalent is found in circles placed close together in parallel planes, and serving as bases for building an unknown but calculable solid that may vary from a perfect sphere, through cone and cylinder, to the most irregular and distorted polyhedron. The possibilities are more than one can tell. But if we complicate the geometrical guess by another dimension, move the induction to the next higher station, and take the sphere as our given *section* of some unknown solid, we shall observe that the chance results are unlimited. And properly so, even as one might never hope to formulate biological laws from