

scientific knowledge of things. Matter is his Originative Principle.

From Socrates, the two Great Streams of later Philosophy emanated. The First, a Philosophy of Law, or Universals in action: the second, a Philosophy of Law, or Universals in Thought and Nature as well.

Plato and Aristotle, the Two Great Giants of Philosophy, undertook to work out the Socratic Doctrine of Thought, through the whole field of the knowable. Unfortunately, Aristotle's works were lost, for over a thousand years, but Christianity took up the "problem," and worked it out on the lines of the Spiritualistic or Idealistic Theory, to the present day. Lord Bacon resuscitated the Epicurean Doctrine, and asserted that Nature cannot well be explained without the assumption of Atoms and that Observation, Reflection, and particularly Experience was an indispensable necessity.

Descartes, said consciousness is knowledge of a present state, it is always knowledge of self as Intelligence. Self-Consciousness, this is his meaning of "Cogito ergo sum."

Geulinx and Malebranche, adopted the Cartesian Theory with slight improvement.

Spinoza is the necessary outcome of Des Cartes; Hobbes and Gassendi were chiefly Psychologists. The outcome of the whole Anglican Movement is to be found in Locke's Essay, etc.

Locke declined the Physical consideration of the mind, Matter and Motion exist: 1. No "Innate Ideas;" 2. All knowledge springs from experience.

Bishop Berkeley's "A Supreme Mind" A Sover-