

and consistency marvellous for the short time as yet given, and as being the work of one man; a fact which in itself shows he has seized on one great and central principle, which enables him to bring into practical harmony a vast number of scattered observations both of his own and of others. Beale's protoplasmic theory now takes the place of the cell-theory. *General opinion is now in accord as respects the facts with Dr. Beale's statements on the nucleus in 1860*" (DRYSDALE, DR. JOHN, *Prot. Theor. of Life*: London, 1874. Pp. 41, 68, 103).

2. Professor Alexander Bain makes Beale's facts the basis of the central chapter in his work on "Mind and Body," — one of those tempting but disappointing royal roads to knowledge called "The International Scientific Series." Bain, as you know, teaches that only matter exists in the universe, but that matter rightly defined is "a double-faced somewhat, having a spiritual and a physical side." That is the nearest approach to a definition that either he or Tyndall has given. In this marvellous compound unit there coinhere in one substratum extension and the absence of extension, form and the absence of form, activity and the absence of activity, — all the perfectly contradictory attributes of matter and mind. I suppose that it may be asserted that mind is co-extensive with matter; but never, until we can believe that a thing can be and not be at the same time and in the same sense, will men who love clear ideas adopt Tyndall's and Bain's self-contradictory definition of matter. But even Bain leans confidently