

action of external and internal phenomena, of stimulus and sensation.

25.
Two sides of
Lotze's
doctrine.

There existed indeed another side—that which we may call the philosophical; it does not at present enter into the course of our narrative, which deals only with the extension of scientific or exact thought, and with mental phenomena and the inner life in so far as they form a province—perhaps a very restricted province—of the whole of nature. This province Lotze was among the first to proclaim distinctly to be one which natural science had to conquer and to cultivate. He is careful to explain that it does not cover the whole ground of psychology, and at the end of his long discourse on the “soul and its life,” which formed an important contribution to the great physiological encyclopædia published in the middle of the century, he clearly marks out “physiology of the soul as an exposition of the physical and mechanical conditions to which, according to our observation, the life of the soul is attached,”¹ as one of the several problems of psychology. It formed a counterpart to the physiology of the body, of the physical side of our existence, and was, like it, to become a natural—*i.e.*, a mechanical—science. Subsequently he collected the whole of his reflections belonging to these two departments in two treatises on the ‘General Physiology of Bodily Life’ (1851), and on ‘Medical Psychology’ or ‘The Physiology of the Soul’ (1852).

As little as it now enters into our programme to

manner with what affections of the body. Unfortunately, medical science has only too often lost sight of this its proper problem over fruit-

less speculations referring to that connection itself” (p. 197). Cf. also ‘*Medicinische Psychologie*,’ p. 78.
¹ ‘*Kleine Werke*,’ vol. ii. p. 204.