

as well as to the interpretation of the Weber-Fechner law of psycho-physical dependence.

We are indebted to Prof. Wundt of Leipzig for a complete and exhaustive examination of the new province of exact science.<sup>1</sup> He enlarged its boundaries,

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Wundt.

<sup>1</sup> The psychological school, of which Prof. Wundt can be considered the head or centre, has been contrasted by M. Ribot, in his 'Psychologie Allemande Contemporaine' (1st ed., 1879), with the English school, and, in the exposition in the text, I have taken a similar view. It would, however, be unjust not to note that in England, prior to the publication of Prof. Wundt's principal writings, a development of psychology in the same direction had already begun. The principal representative of this development is Prof. Alexander Bain (born 1818), whose two great works, 'The Senses and the Intellect' (1855) and 'The Emotions and the Will' (1859), appeared even before Fechner's 'Psychophysik,' and were characterised by J. S. Mill as "an exposition which deserves to take rank as the foremost of its class, and as marking the most advanced point which the *a posteriori* psychology has reached," being "the most genuinely scientific analytical exposition of the human mind which the *a posteriori* psychology has up till this time produced" ('Edinb. Rev.,' October 1859, reprinted in 'Dissertations and Discussions,' vol. iii. pp. 99, 100). Bain carried out what had been called by Thomas Brown "the physical investigation of the mind," and was probably the first English psychologist who enriched the older associational psychology by an extensive use of the teachings of physiology; the germ of his theory being contained in a passage cited by him from Johannes Müller: in fact, he

appreciated the well-known dictum of the latter, "*psychologus nemo nisi physiologus.*" Shortly after the appearance of Prof. Bain's works, the overmastering influence of the evolutionist school in England, headed by Mr Spencer and supported by Darwin, and the pronounced opposition with which the psycho-physical school started in Germany, cast somewhat into the shade the steady development, in this country, of the exact science of psychology by those who formed the direct succession to the older, purely introspective, school of Scottish thinkers. As I am not, in the present chapter, treating of psychology and philosophy, but of the attempt to gain, by the methods of the exact sciences, a conception of the phenomena of animation and consciousness, I leave for another occasion the appreciation of the English school of psychology. The members of this school considered physiology as an aid to psychological research, whereas most of the representatives of the modern German school were, to begin with, physiologists or physicists, and only became subsequently psychologists or philosophers. Characteristic of this school are two points: the opposition they made from the start to the existing methods, and their prominent use, not only of observation, but of experiment. The less ostentatious development of English thought would, no doubt, have led in the end, but for the reasons given above, to like results. An opposition similar to that so marked in Germany was, however,