

taking in the ground covered by Lotze's medical psychology as well as by Helmholtz's physiology of hearing and seeing; added a large number of measurements of his own, some of them quite original, such as those referring to the time-sense, many of them in confirmation and extension of Fechner's collection of facts; invented new methods and new apparatus; brought the whole subject into connection with general physiology, as also with the more exclusively introspective psychology of the older, notably the English and Scottish, schools; and pointed to the necessary completion which these investigations demand from the several neighbouring fields of research. Through his labours "physiological psychology" as an independent science has for the first time become possible. The influence of his great work on this subject, as also of his teaching and demonstrations, has been very stimulating. With its place in the history of philosophical thought I shall have to deal in a later portion of this history. At present I will merely refer to the leading ideas and contributions it contains to our scientific reasoning on the psycho-physical problem.

Wundt approached psychological research from the side of physiology; ¹ his earlier writings referred to the

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Physio-
logical
psychology.

taken up in England in single instances—*e.g.*, by G. H. Lewes and Dr H. Maudsley, the former in favour of Positivism, the latter on the foundation of his 'Physiology and Pathology of Mind' (1st ed., 1867).

¹ The researches of Wundt and the earlier work of Fechner remained practically unknown in this country up to the time of the appearance of the periodical 'Mind,' edited by Prof. Croom

Robertson, in 1876, under the generous patronage of Prof. Bain. Even Lotze and Herbart were hardly known in this country. A similar disregard of English psychology existed in Germany. The foremost writers on the history of modern philosophy, such as Erdmann and Ueberweg, wrote as if modern philosophic—including psychological—thought existed only in Germany. Even the singularly impartial and unbiassed