

physiology of the senses, to physiology proper, and to such phenomena of psychical or inner life as can be traced, not only in man, but also in the brute creation. He thus seems to have approached psychology with the true instinct and methods of an exact student of nature. In the course of years his psycho-physical studies took more and more the character of an experimental psychology, and in the latest edition of his great work he describes it as such, maintaining that the designation of physiological psychology has rather a historical meaning.¹

author of the 'History of Materialism,' Albert Lange, does only scant justice to the labours of the English school, J. S. Mill being, in fact, the only English philosophical writer of the middle of the century who was appreciated in Germany. The last twenty-five years have entirely altered this state of things. French and American writers such as M. Ribot, Prof. M'Cosh, and more recently Prof. James, treat impartially of the rival claims of German and English thinkers. 'Mind' has preserved its fairness in admitting contributions from opposite sides; and latterly there has been started by the publishing house of Frommann of Stuttgart, under the editorship of Prof. Falckenberg, a series of very useful monographs on recent thinkers, whose voluminous or scattered writings make it difficult to arrive at a comprehensive and just appreciation of the main drift of their doctrine. Ever since some provinces of philosophy were conquered by exact research, unity of plan has been to a great extent sacrificed; the natural science of mind is becoming split up into fragments like that of life. Prof. Lasswitz has given us for the first time a coherent account of

Fechner's philosophy, and although Prof. Wundt had already put forth in his 'System der Philosophie' (1st ed., 1890) a statement of his systematic views, the monograph by Edmund König (1901) is very helpful in fixing the historical position of Wundt and the genesis of his doctrine. I refer to these volumes for a bibliography of the thinkers discussed.

¹ In the introduction to the 'Physiologische Psychologie' (4te Aufl., vol. i. p. 9) Prof. Wundt says, "The conception of experimental psychology has been expanded beyond its original limits, as we now comprehend under it not only those parts of psychology which are directly accessible to experiment, but the whole of psychology; as it makes a direct use of the experimental method wherever this is possible, and an indirect use in all other instances through applying the results gained in the former, and through rendering internal observation more acute. . . . The designation of physiological psychology, which originated in the peculiar historical antecedents of our science, is one-sided. . . . The centre of gravity of the experimental method lies in this, that it alone makes reliable inner observation possible."