

looked upon as concomitant occurrences, as "Begleiterscheinungen" or "Epi-phenomena" of the more accessible though very complex phenomena of the nervous system and its centres; whereby it had to be noted, that whilst the external visible processes exhibit that continuity in time and space which is characteristic of all physical phenomena, the epi-phenomena were subject to discontinuous appearance and disappearance, to sudden growth and collapse. Having got hold of this partial formula, which in some cases admits even of a rigorous mathematical expression, psycho-physics had no pressing need of investigating its meaning any further, or of inquiring into the supposed independent existence or significance of the "epi-phenomena" as such; similar general inquiries into the origin of gravitation, of atoms, of the essence of energy or inertia, having proved to be of little or no use in furthering astronomy, chemistry, thermodynamics. It cannot be denied that this is a perfectly tenable scientific attitude. Such an attitude has notably been taken up by Dr Hugo Münsterberg, and by what we may term the Freiburg school of psycho-physics. Also there is no doubt that through a series of very cleverly contrived experiments—particularly those referring to the muscular sense and the time sense—a good deal of light has been thrown upon such mental processes as association of ideas, attention, apperception, and voluntary effort, which have thus been brought into closer correspondence with changes taking place in the nervous system. In fact, a parallelism of neurosis and of psychosis has been more and more established.

35.
Doctrine of
parallelism.

This doctrine of psycho-physical parallelism, also