

of sensations and perceptions, their associations, finally, the processes of apperception and volition, are accompanied by physiological nerve-processes. Other bodily processes, such as the simple and complex reflex actions, do not enter directly into consciousness, but they form important auxiliary processes of the phenomena of consciousness.¹ It is, accordingly, quite consistent, from a purely scientific point of view, to test this central conception of exact psychology, and to refrain from introducing any purely psychical conceptions so long as the possibilities of the conception, that mental phenomena are only concomitant occurrences of changes which take place in the nervous system and centres, have not been exhausted. Investigations, with or without this definite purpose, have been very largely prosecuted in the course of the nineteenth century, and have been in part purely anatomical, in part physiological, the latter again either referring to pathological or to normal cases. Systematic courses of experiments have been begun at Leipzig and taken up, according to a well-defined special programme, by Dr Münsterberg at Freiburg, who in the researches of his laboratory has, more distinctly than any other philosopher, adopted the theory as a working hypothesis.²

36.
Münster-
berg.

¹ 'Physiologische Psychologie' (4 Aufl.), vol. ii. p. 644.

² The principal writings of Dr Münsterberg, in which his psycho-physical researches are contained, are: 1, 'Die Willenshandlung,' Freiburg, 1888; 2, 'Beiträge zur Experimentellen Psychologie,' 4 parts, 1889-92; 3, 'Ueber Aufgaben und Methoden der Psychologie,' being part 2 of the 'Schriften der

Gesellschaft für Psychologische Forschung,' 1891. These writings, although starting from the position prepared by the Leipzig school of psycho-physical research, are largely polemical, and directed against some of Prof. Wundt's principal theories. They have received a considerable amount of attention in Germany and America and in this country, and also a good deal