

world, has treated the subject comprehensively, and fairly and fully tried to grapple with these two facts peculiar to the inner world—its centralised unity and its capacity of unlimited growth through a process of externalisation. He has done so by his philosophical theory of “apperception and will,” and of the “growth of mental values,” two conceptions which lead us into the realm of philosophical thought.¹

But, before closing this chapter, which deals with the study of the phenomena of an inner life and the interaction of body and mind by the methods of exact research, it is well to note that long before psychology existed as a natural science, a large amount of knowledge had been accumulated by a different method. Especially in this country—ever since the time of Locke—there has existed a very large and influential school of thinkers who studied the inner phenomena by what has been appropriately termed the inner sense; every observer recording his own inner experience and leaving it to others, by doing the same, to confirm or correct his statements. Psychology, carried on through self-observation or by the

¹ It would serve no good purpose to string together a list of quotations from Prof. Wundt's voluminous writings in which these two central ideas of his philosophy find expression, especially as there is no one passage to be found in which his highest abstractions and final conclusions find an adequate expression, still less one which could be conveniently rendered in the English language. König has, it seems to me, done much to make Wundt's view more easily understood, and I must content myself at present with referring to his little

volume, notably to the extracts given on pp. 134, 141, and 167, which explain more clearly the theory of apperception and will. On the theory of the “growth of mental values,” see especially Wundt, ‘System der Philosophie’ (2 Aufl., pp. 307, 596), “Mental life is, extensively and intensively, governed by a law of growth of values: extensively, inasmuch as the multiplicity of mental developments is always on the increase; intensively, inasmuch as the values which appear in these developments increase in degree” (p. 304).