

little influence over the Berlin school of physiology, but it has had a considerable influence on several members of the Leipzig school. In this school Lotze was educated.

Locke had taught, and his followers had accepted, the doctrine that the so-called secondary qualities of sensible things, such as colour, sound, hardness, &c., were subjective. Speculative physics had prepared this view by translating such properties into special forms of aggregation or periodic motion, leaving only extension and resistance as the primary properties inherent in things. Kant had gone a step further, and maintained that space and time were likewise only subjective forms of our perceiving sense apparatus. Two problems grew out of this view, which are not clearly stated in Kant's writings. First, How does the perceiving mind arrive at the elaborate and systematic space conception which is peculiar to us human beings?—*i.e.*, out of what perceptive elements, and by what psychical processes, is it gradually built up? Secondly—What is it that locates our sensations at definite places in space? There is a third question which Kant put and answered, that referring to the nature and validity of the geometrical axioms. According to his view the axioms of geometry are innate, expressive of the inborn nature of our space conceptions; in fact, the truths of geometry formed in his view the only instance of knowledge gained not by experience but *a priori*—before or outside of experience.

18.  
The brothers  
Weber.

An entirely independent series of psycho-physical investigations was started even before Johannes Müller, by Ernst Heinrich Weber of Leipzig, who, with his two brothers, Wilhelm and Eduard, may be considered as