

nineteenth century and combined in the Philosophy of Evolution. Briefly stated, it means that we must look at Things as they present themselves together both in Space and in Time. We must look not only at their surroundings or environment, but also at their temporal succession or change. The latter leads to the genetic view.

Thus, if we apply this to mental Things or Ideas, we must not only look at the company of other Ideas in which single Ideas present themselves to us, but we must also look at their origin and development.

IX.

This genesis of ideas can be studied in two ways, which correspond to the two ways in which living things in the outer World have been studied, more especially in recent times. The genesis or history of any individual Thing may be either a history of descent or a history of its own individual growth. Thus, Ideas may be studied in their origin and development in the course of generations and centuries, going back, if possible, to their early appearance among primitive or savage races. But they may also be studied in their separate growth in the individual life, and traced back to their first appearance in the infant mind.

These two methods may be mutually helpful. The former method has found much favour in the many recent and elaborate works on Ethnology. The other