

formula which was for him the unifying principle of thought, under the guidance of which he collected and marshalled an enormous mass of empirical knowledge. In doing this he took little notice of what others had done before him. His knowledge of the history of Philosophy was extremely superficial.

On the other side Wundt is a true representative of the German ideal of "Wissenschaft," which denotes science and erudition combined. Wundt is untiring in the study, appreciation, and criticism of earlier and contemporary thinkers; and one of his earliest and chief achievements is his great Treatise on 'Logic,' in which the nature, the limits, and the different forms of scientific reasoning are exhaustively analysed. This and his early researches in the borderland of physiology and psychology impressed upon him the inadequacy of the abstract principles of the exact sciences for dealing with mental phenomena. It was especially the criticism of the conceptions of substance and causality which prevented him from falling into and maintaining that one-sided confidence in purely mechanical reasoning which characterises the whole of Spencer's philosophy. He himself has given us an account of the enlargement of his views which drew after it a correcter and fuller appreciation of philosophical and psychological problems, as distinguished from those of exact science.

"If I were asked," Wundt says, "wherein the psychological value of experimental observation consisted, and still consists, for me, I should say that it has produced and more and more confirmed an entirely new view of the nature and connection of psychical

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