

process of 'vibration' was assumed as the elementary motion in brain and nerves, this hypothetical physiology did not exclude the reference to a psychical association of mental processes. All philosophy of mind in this country, including that of James and J. S. Mill, may be termed introspective; the term "mental chemistry" was indeed used, but the elements in this chemistry were not material things but ideas. The assistance of biology proper, *i.e.*, of the physiology of the senses and the brain, came to be imported from the Continent into English psychology, notably by Bain and Maudsley, and has, since their time, been further developed through Spencer and Lewes, and to some extent also under the foreign influence of Wundt. In opposition to the latter, however, Bain himself raised his voice in one of his latest deliverances.<sup>1</sup>

Now it is one of the principal features of recent philosophy in this country that it has re-established again in its supreme place the introspective method. This was very marked in Prof. James Ward's first article on "Psychology" (1886) mentioned in an earlier chapter.<sup>2</sup> In this new departure the traditional bent of the British mind has again asserted itself. A continuity is established with the introspective line of thought which started with Locke and was carried on through Berkeley, Hume, and the Scottish School, down to J. S. Mill. But in distinction from them the new departure urged the necessity of looking at mental life as a whole, of breaking with the atomising processes of the "faculty" and "association"-psychology, of studying the continuum of

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Return to  
the intro-  
spective  
method.

<sup>1</sup> See *supra*, vol. ii. p. 527.

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, vol. iii. p. 277.