

MENTAL AND MORAL
SCIENCE.

A
COMPENDIUM
OF
PSYCHOLOGY AND ETHICS.

BY
ALEXANDER BAIN, LL.D.,
PROFESSOR OF LOGIC IN THE UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

LONDON:
LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO.
1883.

[The right of Translation is reserved.]

PREFACE.

THE present treatise contains a Systematic Exposition of MIND, a History of the leading QUESTIONS in Mental Philosophy, and a copious Dissertation on ETHICS.

The Exposition of MIND, occupying nearly half the work, is, for the most part, an abridgement of my two volumes on the subject. I have singled out, and put in conspicuous type, the leading positions ; and have given a sufficient number of examples to make them understood. It is not to be expected that the full effect of the larger exposition can be produced in the shorter ; still, there may be an occasional advantage in the more succinct presentation of complicated doctrines.

As regards the Controverted QUESTIONS, I have entered fully into the history of opinion, so as to exhibit the different views, both formerly, and at present, entertained on each. Nominalism and Realism, the Origin of Knowledge in the mind, External Perception, Beauty, and Free-will, are the chief subjects thus treated.

The Dissertation on ETHICS is divided into two parts.

Part First—The Theory of Ethics—gives an account of the questions or points brought into discussion ; and handles at length the two of greatest prominence, the Ethical Standard, and the Moral Faculty.

Part Second—The Ethical Systems—is a full detail of all the systems, ancient and modern, by conjoined Abstract and Summary. With few exceptions, an abstract is made of each author's exposition of his own theory, the fulness being measured by relative importance ; while, for

better comparing and remembering the several theories, they are summarized at the end, on a uniform plan.

It is not solely with the view of furnishing a complete manual of Mental and Moral Philosophy, that I have included in the same volume, a System of Psychology, and an exhaustive Dissertation on Ethics. The connexion of the two subjects is of the most intimate kind; all the leading Ethical controversies involve a reference to the mind, and can be settled only by a more thorough understanding of mental processes.

ABERDEEN, *April*, 1868.

PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION.

THE only material change in this Edition consists in dividing the work into two Parts: one containing Psychology and the History of Philosophy; the other the Theory of Ethics and the Ethical Systems.

I am now at liberty to acknowledge that, in the historical portions, I received the following very important contributions from the late Mr. Grote:—namely, Plato's and Aristotle's opinions on General Ideas (Appendix 1-23), and on the Origin of Knowledge (33-48); and the Ethical doctrines of Epicurus and of the Stoics. Mr. Grote also revised the abstract of the Ethics of Aristotle, and made it everywhere accord with his own interpretation of Aristotle's meaning.

ABERDEEN, *April*, 1872.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION.

CHAP. I.

DEFINITION AND DIVISIONS OF MIND.

	PAGE
1. Human Knowledge falls under two departments	1
2. The Object department marked by Extension; the Subject, by the absence of this property	ib.
3. Subject Experience—Mind proper—has three functions, Feeling, Will, and Thought. Other classifications of Mind	2
4. Order of arrangement for exposition	3
5. Concomitance of Mind and a Material Organism	4

CHAP. II.

THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND ITS FUNCTIONS.

1. The Brain is the principal organ of Mind. Proofs	5
2. The Nervous System consists of a Central mass, and ramifying Nerves	ib.
3. The nervous substance made up of white and of grey matter. The <i>fibres</i> and the <i>corpuscles</i>	6
4. The Central nerves, or cerebro-spinal axis composed of parts. I. The SPINAL CORD; the Reflex Movements. II. The BRAIN. Parts of the Brain: (1) Medulla Oblongata, (2) Pons Varolii, (3) Cerebral Hemispheres, (4) Cerebellum; their several functions	7
5. The nerves are divided into Cerebral and Spinal	11
6. The function of a nerve is to transmit influence	ib.
7. Incarrying and outcarrying nerves	12

BOOK I.

MOVEMENT, SENSE, AND INSTINCT.

CHAP. I.

MOVEMENT AND THE MUSCULAR FEELINGS.

1. Muscular Feelings compared with Sensations. The muscular system	13
2. Spontaneous Activity of the system. Proofs and illustrations	14