

scious relations to entities and phenomena.

Regarding this proposition the following should be carefully noted :

(a) The mind is in no sense composed of parts which perform separate and distinct offices. It is the whole mind, for example, that perceives, that wills, that recalls what is past, etc.

(b) While it is the mind as an *indivisible unit* that perceives, that wills, etc., a clear and radical distinction exists between the nature of the mental energy exercised in perceiving and in willing; hence the conscious exercise of mental energy can be classified. This gives rise to the distinction called *faculties*. A faculty of the mind therefore means the mind as a *unit* putting forth a distinct kind of energy or activity, or the mind as a whole performing one kind of mental work.

(c) The power of the mind is manifested in two ways, namely: as an energy or activity and as a capacity or receptivity.

8. *Everything to which the mind, in the exercise of its power, either as an energy or capacity, can stand consciously or unconsciously related is included under one or more of the following heads :*

(a) Entities and phenomena pertaining to space and its contents ;

(b) Entities and phenomena pertaining to time and its contents ;

(c) Entities and phenomena pertaining to mind or spirit and its contents.

9. *The mind manifests its power as an energy or activity in eight simple forms as follows :*

(a) In perceiving, or being conscious of what is now and here ;

(b) In conserving, or retaining out of consciousness, knowledge or past experiences ;

(c) In reproducing, or bringing back into consciousness, past experience ;

(d) In representing, or holding up before the mind, all of which it is ever conscious ;

(e) In comparing, or recognizing, the differences and agreements between two or more objects of consciousness ;

(f) In desiring, or choosing, or preferring the presence of one kind of mental activity or passivity to another ;

(g) In willing, or originating, continuing, or changing any one or more of the activities of the mind :

(h) In deciding when, where, how, and for what purpose the active and receptive power of the mind *ought* to be exercised.

10. *The mind manifests its power as a capacity or receptivity in two forms as follows :*

(a) In the phenomena known as the *feelings* or as pleasure and pain ;

(b) In the phenomena known as habits.

PERIODS OF DEVELOPMENT.

Before outlining more minutely the constitution of the mind, and the principles and laws of physical and mental development, it is very important to have in mind a clear view of the general conditions under which these principles and laws must operate. Hence the following outline of what may be regarded as the three natural periods of human development is presented at this point, and should be carefully noted. For the sake of convenience these periods may be named the Period of Infancy, the Period of Childhood, and the Period of Youth.

1 PERIOD OF INFANCY.

This period extends from birth to about the end of the seventh year, and is marked by the peculiar con-