

attacked by decomposing influences in as many different ways as we can distinguish colour qualities. The circle of colour sensations, then, has in all probability a corresponding circle of chemical processes, in which each one has its neutralizing opposite. In this event, the return of the colour-circle to its beginning finds a corresponding physiological parallel in the return of the chemical processes to similar forms.

The adherents of the component theories take objection to the complex nature of the chemical compound constituting Wundt's chromatic substance. They forget that simplicity is only a principle of interpretation, and not a principle which is inherent in the facts. The higher the development of an organism and the more sensible it is to the various stimulations, the more complex is the chemical constitution of its parts. This is something which organic and physiological chemistry has clearly demonstrated; and we should not object to the complexity simply because we do not completely comprehend it. In fact, the more we try to understand the mystery of the connection between the vast manifoldness of the physical and physiological processes and that one unity and continuity, the mind, the greater is the complexity which confronts us. And if we would not end in logical inconsistencies, we must assume, as Wundt did in his *Physiology*, that the whole human body, regarded from a chemical standpoint, is one very complex molecule.