

the intellectual and the volitional side which had been unduly urged by Hegel and Schopenhauer.

We must now turn to the state of philosophical thought in this country.

Little original work was done after the Scottish thinkers had settled down to expound, in answer to Hume's scepticism, the philosophy of common-sense. The only line of thought indicated already by Hume himself which gave some promise, was the treatment of mental phenomena by analogy with those of the physical world.

This resulted in a sort of "mental chemistry" which was elaborated under the conception of the Association of Ideas.

The only branch of pure philosophy which received special attention and original treatment was Ethics, and this treatment was carried on by a dialectical process which found its greatest representative towards the end of the century in Henry Sidgwick.

## VIII.

In general we may say that the Introspective Method of dealing with the phenomena of the human mind was not abandoned, although it was temporarily pushed into the background. From many sides it received tacit encouragement; so much so that we are now able to state more definitely wherein the fallacies consisted through which it was arrested shortly after the time of Hume. The first comprehensive critic of Hume's Philosophy, Thomas Reid, called the method