

further knowledge of the worth of the object which is accomplished, of the result which is gained by the calculation. It is one thing to be able to trace the mechanical conditions upon which the accuracy of a clock depends; it is another to mark the hour which the clock strikes, and to note the time which it measures out to us for our work. Curiosity will lead a child to pry into the former; but the latter depends on our appreciation of the objects of life and the seriousness of our duties.

27.
Lotze's re-
lation to
Herder's
'Ideen.'

When Lotze undertook to write the 'Microcosmus,' he referred to two great works of a kindred tendency. Both attempted, yet in very different ways, to give a comprehensive view of a large field of scattered phenomena, to take in at a glance the entire scheme of a great world of facts. The earlier of the two belonged to the last century and was concerned with history, with the uniting bond of all human development. For this Herder, in his 'Ideen zur Philosophie der Geschichte der Menschheit,' had, if not invented, yet endowed the term Humanity with a specific pregnancy, meaning by it the unity of all human interests in their social and historical development—an idea which since Leibniz has governed German literature.¹ The other

See, *inter alia*, the closing paragraph of the first volume of the 'System der Philosophie' (1st ed., Leipzig, 1874). I cannot omit to notice here the extraordinary and misleading misprint in Erdmann's quotation of this passage: see his valuable 'Geschichte der Philosophie' (3rd ed., Berlin, 1878, vol. ii. p. 861), where instead of *berechnen*, to calculate, we read *bezeichnen*, to designate!

¹ The history of this idea has been written by Hettner in the

last two volumes of his 'Literaturgeschichte des 18ten Jahrhunderts.' I quote from the 2nd edition, Braunschweig, 1872. Herder had inherited the spirit of Leibniz (see, *inter alia*, the concluding chapter of my essay on Leibniz, in Blackwood's Philosophical Classics, Edinburgh, 1884). Herder formed a kind of centre of thought, inasmuch as he gathered up in his own mind and writings the influences of Leibniz, Rousseau, and the English writers of the eighteenth cen-