

are closely allied to psychological and ethical questions. To start with, here also that untiring industry is required which applies itself to pure science for purely ideal purposes, without immediate prospects of practical usefulness. And indeed we may glory in the fact that in this German scholars have always distinguished themselves by their enthusiastic and self-renouncing diligence, which labours for inner satisfaction and not for outer success."

This habit of self-renouncing labour, of singleness of purpose—in short, the ideal of pure science and its pur-  
 suit—had been elaborated in many a secluded workshop of a retired German university mainly under the influence of the classical and philosophical studies of the end of the last and the beginning of the present century. It was held up high and conspicuous by the priests of humanity, beginning with Lessing, Herder, and Kant, and ending in Schleiermacher, Hermann, and Böckh, at the head of a great army of devoted followers, travelling through the wilderness of national depression, barbarism, and despair into the promised land of freedom, culture, and hope. Such an ideal is of priceless worth, and it is this ideal which the philosophical and classical school of thought bequeathed during the first half of the century to that new school of thinkers which was destined to study, in an equally patient and unselfish spirit, the seemingly less elevated, but not less mysterious and fascinating, problems of Nature. Truly Gauss, Weber, and Johannes Müller worthily headed the new army of labourers.

82.  
Science for  
its own sake.

But though the elevated spirit in which scientific work is carried on may be the most valuable bequest of the classical and philosophical to the exact and empirical

83.  
Bequest of  
the classical  
and philo-  
sophical  
school.