

life and consciousness. Modern physiology, especially psychophysics, is claimed as essentially a German science.

Meanwhile England, where the introduction of the scientific spirit as an established canon of systematic and methodical research was later than in other countries, has all through this century, as before, continued to do pioneer work in many isolated branches of science: individual, as opposed to corporate effort, has here been rewarded by a succession of brilliant discoveries, which have revolutionised practical life or opened out new views into the hidden recesses of nature. For the want of organisations of research and teaching, such as other countries possessed, these ideas of English thinkers have frequently lain dormant or been elaborated by foreign talent; but this want of a recognised system, and of a standard course of study, has forced original minds into a closer communion with nature and with life, whence they have frequently returned to the laboratory with quite novel revelations. The largest number of works perfect in form and substance, classical for all time, belongs probably to France; the greatest bulk of scientific work probably to Germany; but of the new ideas which during this century have fructified science, the larger share belongs probably to England. Such seems to be the impartial verdict of history. During the second half of the century a process of equalisation has gone on which has taken away something of the characteristic peculiarities of earlier times. The great problems of science and life are now everywhere attacked by similar methods. Scientific teaching proceeds on similar lines, and ideas and discoveries are cosmopolitan property. So much more