

that these two thinkers for whom Kant had so great an appreciation had come personally into close contact without ever having been able mutually to understand each other. Nor is it generally admitted that Kant himself succeeded in bringing into harmony the two sides of his thought which he himself associated with those names.

14.
Formalism
in Kant's
ethics.

Dropping for the moment the special philosophical terms in which Kant clothed his *Metaphysics* and his *Ethics*, we may say that, following on the one side the criticism of Hume, Kant arrived at his special conception of the human Intellect or Reason as a form-giving principle in human knowledge; and that, following on the other side the suggestions of Rousseau, he arrived at his conception of the human Will as that principle which gave to the human mind its content and essential reality. On the one side he conceived the contribution of the human intellect towards knowledge as a mere form which had to be filled with content through the impressions of the senses. On the other side he conceived of all true morality as purely formal, receiving its true meaning and reality, its value and worth, only through a mental principle, and this principle was the Good Will. He is convinced "that the moral value of man springs from an original source of our nature which is independent of all intellectual culture, of all progress in science and knowledge, that the latter are not capable of making men good, that a man may

15.
The "Good
Will."

('Archiv für Geschichte der Philosophie,' vol. vii. p. 451). The history of the rescued Notes referred to is given by Schubert in

the 11th volume of his edition of Kant's 'Works' (part i. p. 218); for Kant's estimate of Rousseau, see notably pp. 240 *sqq.*