

which have, as we have seen, dominated scientific thought on the one side and philosophical thought on the other. These tendencies are the mathematical spirit and the critical spirit: there the exact methods of counting, measuring, and calculating; here the general canons of logical, philological, and historical criticism.

Nevertheless it is well to remark that this characteristic of universality, of cosmopolitan interest, has become less conspicuous as we have progressed in our review of the different problems which have engaged philosophical as distinguished from scientific thought. These problems have indeed been recognised everywhere as of paramount importance, but the recognition even of their existence has come about slowly and gradually in the instance of some of them, and still more slowly and gradually has the right manner of treating them been recognised. Thus, for instance, the problems of the soul, of knowledge and of the good, have all through the century occupied thinkers in all the three countries to which our survey is mainly limited; whereas the problem of reality and the philosophical problems of nature as a whole, and of the beautiful, have only quite recently become everywhere objects of systematic and methodical reflection. And further, if we have to note that it is only within the last generation that some of these problems have been everywhere admitted into philosophical treatises and systems, we are still more interested to see how much more the methods and points of view adopted by prominent thinkers belonging to the three nations vary with regard to some of the problems than they do with regard to others.

2.
More
marked in
Science
than in
Philosophy.