

form of industry, commerce, and mechanical appliances, now forms a large and absorbing region of human work and interests: as it were a new Reality.

As the stability and progress of civilised society depend to a very large extent on providing work for willing hands and active brains, these modern regions of thought and life which were unknown three hundred years ago, viz., the field of scientific research and the field of industrial and technical application, have absorbed an increasing proportion of workers, compared with whose occupations those of earlier times are gradually becoming — at least in highly-civilised countries — of much less interest, though certainly not of less importance. The former employments, theoretical and practical, have for intelligent minds the further advantage that in both success depends upon the use of definite methods which can be taught and learned, and through which large numbers of persons can become efficient workers, who without this training would hold very inferior positions. Whereas in former times such co-operation was almost entirely limited to the military profession, we have now, besides the military, a scientific and an industrial army, the rank and file of which becomes every day more numerous and more highly trained. All this is a creation of the modern scientific spirit. To this must be added a further characteristic feature in modern civilisation pointed out in an earlier chapter. It may be shortly described as the separation of Education and Instruction. As shown at length in the first volume of this History,<sup>1</sup> this

71.  
Problem of  
moral  
education.

<sup>1</sup> See *supra*, vol. i. p. 258 *sqq.*, n.