

analysis of the methods of thought which had become current and useful in the mathematical and physical sciences. Whewell's 'History of the Inductive Sciences' was likewise translated into German. The translation of both these standard works was undertaken, not in the interest of pure philosophy, but by men of science in a scientific interest.

In addition to this influence of English philosophy of science must be mentioned Beneke's study of English psychology. But though Beneke was a philosopher, his writings did not during his lifetime receive due appreciation by contemporary thinkers in Germany, but had to wait till the Neo-Kantian movement of thought had gained strength from other sources. The most important other influence which worked in the same direction was the fresh life infused into psychological studies by the new science of physiology, notably of the physiology of the senses. This had its centre in the labours of Johannes Müller, which had an international influence, giving rise to important researches in all the three countries.

12.
Influence of
physiology.

In Germany it was notably through Müller's great disciple Helmholtz, through E. H. Weber, through Lotze, Fechner, and Wundt, that these physiological researches gained their revolutionising influence upon philosophical thought. But in the hands of by far the larger number of philosophical students and scholars these fruitful and promising researches led away from the main philosophical problem, with the result that instead of a unification a disintegration of thought set in, with apparently little prospect of the discovery of any unifying principle which should bring together