

occupied Mill in England, and which in Germany had at the time been taken up by the Neo-Kantians. The result has been that the earlier volumes of Wundt's publications contain the most complete analysis of scientific method yet produced. They cannot be disregarded by any one who at the present day desires to deal with the subject. Wundt is in this respect a much more important successor of Mill than Mill's countryman, Spencer.

Further, though both Spencer and Wundt came from scientific to philosophical studies, the order in which they assimilated scientific ideas was not the same. Spencer was originally a practical engineer, with a knowledge of mathematics and dynamics going little beyond the practical formulæ then habitually used in dealing with problems of engineering and construction. The great change which, about that time, was being introduced into abstract dynamics through the labours of Stokes, Thomson and Tait, and Clerk Maxwell, had not yet made itself felt in practical engineering. Spencer's dynamical notions were thus the traditional ones belonging to the older school, and it does not appear that he ever realised that to a scientific thinker at the end of the century they would appear hopelessly vague, inadequate, and incomplete. Unconnected with his occupation as an engineer, which he presently relinquished, was his interest in social questions, and it was from this side rather than from the purely scientific side that he approached the great philosophical, which became for him a social, problem. He approached it through the study of biology and of organic forms by

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His approach to philosophy contrasted with Spencer's.