

some he has afforded a clue, whilst he has driven away others to seek their salvation elsewhere.

so.
The lesson of
the 'Micro-
cosmus.'

What Lotze has done for Logic and Metaphysics but has left undone for Ethics was to a large extent supplied by Henry Sidgwick in his 'Methods of Ethics'; and the importance of this work, the study of which is indispensable as an introduction to the moral philosophy of the age, stands out, at the moment, even more prominently than that of the 'System' of Lotze. The latter has been followed by the elaborate and original treatises of Brentano and Husserl (to mention only two foremost representatives) in Germany, of Bradley and Bosanquet in this country. French thinkers will more readily go back to Renouvier's 'Essais de Critique Générale,' now again republished. On the other side the lesson contained in the 'Microcosmus' has not yet been fully recognised in recent philosophic thought. To this I must now direct the attention of my readers.

It is the first attempt to take a comprehensive and synoptic view of the world and life from an introspective and anthropological standpoint. Whereas nearly all philosophies before Lotze started from some definite metaphysical or methodical principle, and aimed at constructing systems and gaining a unity of thought by applying such principles in many directions, Lotze spreads out before his readers in orderly arrangement the great world of facts with the reflections suggested by them, and finally attempts to bring them together and connect them in a few finishing strokes which constitute the main features of his philosophical creed.

The task of philosophy becomes, from this point of