

and Kant figure as representatives of the two main ways of approaching the ethical problem, the problem of the Good. It cannot, however, be said that either of them has been more successful than the other in bringing the two main questions of ethics together, in finding a principle which would lead to the solution of both. And thus we find that each of these thinkers stimulated inquiries which had for their object to complete the work which was left undone, or only partially done, in their respective systems.

18.
J. S. Mill.

The disciple or follower of Bentham who attempted to give to Benthamism logical consistency and a psychological foundation was John Stuart Mill. The resources which he brought to bear upon the solution of the ethical problem in its various aspects were much greater than those possessed by Bentham. Though he was occupied, early in life already, with ethical problems, he did not attempt to bring the system of morality which through him has become current under the name of Utilitarianism into a focus, and to defend it against its enemies and critics, before he had matured his views by looking all round.

Mill was born in 1806. His 'Utilitarianism' appeared in 1861,¹ after he had published his more im-

¹ In 'Fraser's Magazine,' reprinted in separate form in 1863. Mill explains (p. 9) that "he did not invent the word 'Utilitarian,' but that he believed himself to be the first person who brought it into use"; that he "adopted it from a passing expression in Galt's 'Annals of the Parish.' After using it as a designation for several years he and others abandoned it

from a growing dislike to anything resembling a badge or watchword of sectarian distinction. But as a name for one single opinion, not a set of opinions—to denote the recognition of utility as a standard—not any particular way of applying it, the term supplies a want in the language." As a matter of fact, it had been used by Bentham himself.