

None of these, however, contributed much to the philosophical treatment of the social problem. What this country did contribute consists not so much, or perhaps not at all, in looking at the larger question in a comprehensive spirit, but rather in isolating certain definite and restricted questions which were suggested by the political and industrial progress of the country. Among these was the Economic Problem defined by Adam Smith as that of the 'Wealth of Nations,' and later on some problems of legislation defined by Bentham. Bentham's influence became more important and generally recognised through the labours of James and John Stuart Mill, who sought for a deeper foundation for political and economic theory in the study of psychology and logic. In addition to the psychological and logical studies of the Mills and their school this country has contributed valuable material for the study of the natural and civil history of mankind by a series of works upon Primitive Culture, among which those of Tylor and Lubbock stand out prominently. They are more purely anthropological or ethnological.

9.
Special
problems,
Adam Smith
and Ben-
tham.

10.
James and
J. S. Mill.

We have thus, in the three countries, three tolerably distinct and for some time independent courses of thought which ultimately came together and are more or less absorbed in the larger problem with which I am now dealing—the problem of human society. The distinctive features of the thought of the three nations which I have had frequent occasion to point out, and which were more marked in the first half of the

stitution . . . is in marked contrast with Locke's aristocratic one for Carolina, settled eight years

previously." (See Articles "Penn" and "Pennsylvania," 'Encyclop. Brit.,' 9th ed., pp. 495, 504).