

relationships were the first evidences of the principles of co-operation, and were established both for protection against the inroads of other tribes and nations, and in turn for being able more effectively themselves to accomplish predatory expeditions upon their neighbours.

With the advance of civilisation, the need of the organisation of nations for the physical protection of their inhabitants became less, but the advantages of a continuance of co-operation for governmental and administrative purposes became more and more evident. The rulers of these nations found that they could best accomplish their desires by instilling into the people under them a sense of the sacredness of the national entity and of the obligation due to the state above that due to family or self. This patriotism, often false, often evoked for selfish and sordid reasons, has been one of the most important influences of history, and has sometimes fructified into the most splendid instances of philanthropic unselfishness, and sometimes degenerated into the most evil examples of aggression. Belgian heroism and Prussian insolence have both been effected by this means.

Up to comparatively recent times it was almost wholly within a nation that civilisation developed, and it is only with the modern facilities of com-