

amalgamation, unification, with (it may be) resulting integration as the social relations became more subtly interwoven.

In both processes the factor which biologists call "isolation" may operate; thus the expansion of groups may involve the geographical isolation of some of their offshoots, and the consolidation of groups may mean a restricted range of cross-fertilisation.

Of no little importance, as it seems to us, is some consideration of in-breeding (i. e., pairing within a limited range of relationship) and cross-breeding (i. e., the pairing of members of distinct stocks). Thus Dr. A. Reibmayr has argued that the establishment of a successful tribe or race involves periods of in-breeding, with the effect of "fixing" or engraining constitutional characteristics, and periods of cross-breeding, with the effect of promoting a new crop of variations or initiatives.

While there is—and, at present, must be—great diversity of opinion as to the best means of securing a healthier "social organism," there is practical unanimity as to the end in view, which may be expressed in the words with which Mr. Spencer closes the third volume of his *Principles of Sociology* (1897):—"Long studies . . . have not caused me to recede from the belief expressed nearly fifty years ago: 'The ultimate individual will be one whose private requirements coincide with public ones. He will be that manner of man who, in spontaneously fulfilling his own nature, incidentally performs the functions of a social unit, and yet is only enabled so to fulfil his own nature by all others doing the like.'"