

Chiefly, however, we have here to note that in the compound regulating system evolved during the formation of a compound social aggregate, what were originally independent local centers of regulation become dependent local centers, serving as deputies under command of the general center, just as the local ganglia above described become agents acting under direction of the cephalic ganglia.

This formation of a compound regulating system characterized by a dominant center and subordinate centers is accompanied, in both individual organisms and social organisms, by increasing size and complexity of the dominant center.

In an animal, along with development of senses to yield information and limbs to be guided in conformity with it, so that by their cooperation prey may be caught and enemies escaped, there must arise one place to which the various kinds of information are brought and from which are issued the adjusted motor impulses, and, in proportion as evolution of the senses and limbs progresses, this center which utilizes increasingly varied information and directs better-combined movements, necessarily comes to have more numerous unlike parts and a greater total mass. Ascending through the annulose subkingdom, we find a growing aggregation of optic, auditory, and other ganglia receiving stimuli, together with the ganglia controlling the chief legs, claws, etc. And so in the vertebrate series, beginning in its lowest member with an almost uniform cord formed of local centers undirected by a brain, we rise finally to a cord appended to an integrated cluster of minor centers through which are issued the commands of certain supreme centers growing out of them.

In a society it similarly happens that the political agency which gains predominance is gradually augmented and complicated by additional parts for additional functions. The chief of chiefs begins to require helpers in carrying on control. He gathers round him some who get information, some with whom he consults, some who execute his commands. No longer a governing unit, he becomes the nucleus in a cluster of governing units. Various stages in this compounding, proceeding generally from the temporary to the permanent, may be observed. In the Hawaiian Islands the king and governor have each a number of chiefs who attend on them and execute their orders [Ellis 1826, p. 402]. The Tahitian king had a prime minister, as well as a few chiefs to give advice [Ellis 1829, II, 363], and in Samoa, too, each village chief has a sort of prime minister [Turner 1861, p. 284].

Africa shows us stages in this progress from simple personal government to government through agents. Among the Beetjuans (a Bechuana people) the king executes "his own sentence, even when the criminal is condemned to death," and Lichtenstein [1812-15, II, 329, 298] tells us of another group of Bechuanas (the Maatjaping) that, his people being disorderly, the mon-

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