its own, although certain functions remain which are common to all. In other words, as the organism becomes more and more complex, there comes to be a division of labor on the part of the cells that comprise it. The conditions are exactly like those which obtain in the development of a community of men. In primeval communities there is little division of labor, every individual makes his own clothes, hunts his own food, manufactures and uses his own implements of war, but as civilization begins to appear, certain individuals specialize as hunters and fighters, others as makers of clothing, others as artisans. Although, in its first stages, this division of labor may be far from absolute, for every member of the community must still fight and take part in the building of his hut, yet it soon tends to become more and more so, until, as in the civilized communities of this twentieth century of ours, specialization has become the order of the day.

A good example of a one-celled animal is *the amœba,* which is often found floating in stagnant water, and which consists of nothing more than a mass of tissue, or protoplasm, as it is called, and yet this apparently simple structure can move from place to place, it can pick up and incorporate with its one substance particles of food with which it comes in contact, it can store up as granules certain of these foodstuffs, and get rid of others that it does not require; it grows as a result of this incorporation, until at last it splits in two and each half repeats the cycle. In other words, this single cell shows all of the so-called attributes of life: movement, digestion and assimilation of food, growth and reproduction. No one of these properties is necessarily confined to living structures alone, for some perfectly inanimate bodies may exhibit one or other of them, yet when all occur together, we consider the structure to be living.

In the higher animals, these functions are performed by the so-called systems, such as the digestive, the circulatory, the respiratory, the excretory, the motor, the nervous and the reproductive, each system being composed of certain organs and tissues which are designed for the special purpose of carrying out some particular function or functions. One function, however, is common to all of the organs and tissues, namely, that of nutrition,