

sonal Psychology (compare my lecture on "Cell souls and Soul-cells"). The key to the right understanding of this relation lies in the *Theory of Cells*, and in the far-reaching progress which this fundamental theory has made during the last half-century (especially during the last three decades). We now no longer look upon organic cells as dead building-stones, but as living "elementary organisms," as *Plastids* or *constructural units*.

All independent individuals, and, indeed, both morphologically (as regards structure of the body) as well as physiologically (as regards vital activity), are originally cells. But nevertheless there is a great difference between the one-celled organisms (*Protista*) and the many-celled (*Histones*). In the *Protista*, or the one-celled forms of life (primary plants and primary animals), the single cell constitutes the whole organism throughout its life. In the histons, on the other hand, the many-celled animals and plants, the organism consists only at the commencement of its existence of a single cell; as soon as this cell begins to develop, it increases by repeated division, and the numerous cells that arise constitute the tissues and organs. In the histons the sociably connected cells are dependent upon one another and upon the whole organism, and are so all the more, the more highly developed the organism is, *i.e.* the more strongly it is centralized. Hence the one-celled Protist stands in much the same relation to the many-celled and tissue-forming histon as a single man does to the community. The many-celled organism is a community of cells, and its single cells are the members of the community (compare Chapters VIII. and XVII.).

Accordingly, all the vital activities in the two main