

short, hair-like processes; and of *nutrition*, beyond at the best a cavity for digestion. But the principles inaugurated were those fundamental to all life. Some of them are as follows:—

1. *The subordination of chemical and physical forces to the control of living conditions.*

2. *Germ-development*, by which, from a germ-cell, a structure of various functions becomes evolved, and is carried to an adult or germ-producing stage, when new germs are produced for another cycle of development.

3. *Death* of the adult, a fundamental stage in the cycle,—the institution of life involving the introduction of death.

4. In the case of animal life, *dependence on living food for growth*—a principle that pervades the animal kingdom from its lowest species to Man.

5. As a consequence of growth and germ-development in animals, *the initiation of two diverse moral forces*, which later became a power in the world: (*a*) the affiliating influence, arising out of the relation of parent to progeny; (*b*) the antagonistic, self-asserting influence, arising from the necessity of food. Each element had reinforcements from other appetites or conditions in animal life.