

ties, or through the membranous coat of the matrix.

These seminal liquors are both extracts from all parts of the body, and in the mixture of them there is every thing necessary to form a certain number of males and females ; and the more the animal abounds with this liquor, and the more that abounds with organic molecules, the greater is their number of young ; as we have already remarked is the case with the small animals, and diminishes in the large.

But to pursue our subject with greater attention, we shall first examine the particular formation of the human fœtus, and afterwards return to the other animals. In the human species, as well as in large animals, the seminal liquors of the male and female do not contain a great abundance of organic molecules, and therefore seldom produce more than one at a time : the fœtus is a male, if the number of the organic molecules of the male predominates in the mixture, and a female if the contrary ; and it resembles the father or the mother as they happen to abound in the mixture of the two liquors.

I conceive, therefore, that the seminal liquor of both are two matters equally active

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