

the female ovary, therefore, has a no less important reaction upon the whole female organism than every change of the testicle has upon the male organism. Virchow has expressed the importance of this correlation in his admirable essay on "Das Weib und die Zelle" ("Woman and the Cell"), in the following words: "Woman is woman only by her sexual glands; all the peculiarities of her body and mind, of her nutrition and her nervous activity, the sweet delicacy and roundness of her limbs, the peculiar formation of the pelvis, the development of the breasts, the continuance of the high voice, that beautiful ornament of hair on her head, with the scarcely perceptible soft down on the rest of the skin—then, again, the depth of feeling, the truth of her direct perceptions, her gentleness, devotion, and fidelity—in short, all the feminine qualities which we admire and honour in a true woman are but a dependence of the ovary. Take this ovary away, and the man-woman stands before us—a loathly abortion."

The same close correlation between the sexual organs and the other parts of the body occurs among plants as generally as among animals. If one wishes to obtain an abundance of fruit from a garden plant, the growth of the leaves is curtailed by cutting off some of them. If, on the other hand, an ornamental plant with a luxuriance of large and beautiful leaves is desired, then the development of the blossoms and fruit is prevented by cutting off the flower-buds. In both cases one system of organs develops at the cost of the others. Thus, also, most variations in the formation of leaves in wild plants result in corresponding transformations of the generative parts or blossoms. The great importance of this "compensation of development," of this