

intercourse is over. The blood vessels of the penis are capable of a greater filling with blood and consequent extension in size than those of other parts of the body. This swelling is termed tumescence. Ordinarily the penis of the grown man is about three or four inches long and about an inch in diameter. During tumescence it swells to about seven inches or even more in length and to a diameter of an inch and a half to two inches. There is no bone in the organ.

The *glans* is the soft velvety end of the penis. It is filled with highly sensitive nerves, like the clitoris in a woman. During intercourse these nerves become more and more surcharged and excited until a sort of explosion, or orgasm, takes place. At this moment the seminal fluid is discharged in spurts through the little slit at the end of the *glans*, and at the same time the mouth of the womb in the woman opens wide to receive it. This is the climax of coition, and after it the nerves relax and their sensitivity is greatly dulled.

THE FEMALE

THE female reproductive cell or *ovum* is much larger than that of the male, and can barely be seen by the human eye. It is about a 125th of an inch in diameter. Besides the center or nucleus, it contains a yolk or protoplasm to provide energy for the early stages of growth, and a transparent covering or pellicle. The moment the ovum is touched by the spermatozoon of the male, life begins.

There are two ovaries in women and each contains ova throughout her life. While the male spermatazoa are constantly being renewed, ova are there from birth, about 30,000 of them, and during her menstrual life one of these passes down from the ovary to the womb every four weeks. In some women the time period is irregular. Some ova contain two nuclei, or even more, producing twins, triplets, etc., when fertilized. The ovaries take turns in passing an ovum.

From each ovary, is a tube about five inches long and one-third of an inch in diameter leading to the

uterus. They are named the *Fallopian tubes*, and are lined with a mucous membrane surrounded by a thin layer of muscle-tissue. At the upper end the tube flares into a fringe. Ova are discharged from the surface of the ovary, caught by this fringe and drawn into the tube. The Fallopian tubes are also called *oviducts*.

When an ovum reaches the *uterus* it is housed and nourished there for a time. If fertilized it develops into the embryo, and is expelled nine months later in child birth. In a virgin the uterus is a pear-shaped organ about three inches long, the lower end connecting with the vagina. The broad part of the uterus is above and forward. The lower narrow end, called the neck, is surrounded by the upper end of the vagina, into which it extends. The uterus is held in place between the bladder and the rectum by strong ligaments. It is a muscular organ, capable of great expansion as the fetus grows within it.

Below the uterus is the *vagina*, opening out of the body between the legs. It is lined with sensitive mucous membrane, and into the vagina the male organ enters during sexual intercourse. The urine passes from the bladder by a tube separate from the vagina, which differs from the male organ, where one tube discharges both urine and spermatazoa, but at different times. The vagina of woman is proportioned to the penis of man, fitting over it like a glove. It consists of two sets of lips, outer and inner, opening from front to back. At the front, and just above the opening is the *clitoris*, an organ resembling the penis in man but very much smaller. It is said by evolutionists to be a vestige of the penis, just as the nipples on a man's chest are vestiges of breasts. It is sensitive to the touch, because it is a nerve center.

The organs of the female correspond with those of the male almost part for part—ova or eggs with spermatazoa, ovaries with testicles, Fallopian tubes with the epididymus, glands with glands, and vagina with penis. The distinctive organ of the woman is the uterus or womb.

When an ovum is fertilized the woman becomes pregnant. The ovum begins to split up into a number of cells, and in a week there are hundreds of