

them. They arrange themselves in the form of a hollow ball. From one point on the circumference a knob projects into this ball. In the womb it is surrounded by the blood of the mother and nourishes itself on this. After two weeks, this knob begins to develop into the embryo. The first two weeks of development have been devoted to its protective covering. By the end of the fifth week the several organs of the little body are all developing. Though only about a fifth of an inch long, the embryo has a beating heart, a nervous system, little protuberances which will develop into arms and legs, and a tiny tail.

The growing body later covers this tail, which remains inside as the coccyx. On rare occasions a child is born with this little tail partly protruding from the body. An embryo in the early stages has four pairs of clefts in the throat, like the gills of a fish. Later these close and disappear, except the first pair which develop into the Eustachian tubes and middle ears. In fact the early embryo resembles the body of a fish more than that of a human. By the end of the second month the embryo has changed in appearance to look like some little animal. It is about an inch long and has the beginnings of fingers and toes. But the face is very different from that of a human being. At the end of three months and until birth it is called the fetus. Even at the end of seven months the feet have more resemblance to those of an ape than a man. Like the seven-months fetus of an ape it has thick hair only on the top of the head, eyebrows and lips.

The embryo or fetus is nourished from the mother's body through the umbilical cord, which is severed by the doctor the moment the child is born. The place where this tube joined the body is marked for life, and is known as the navel, or "belly-button." Through the umbilical cord the fetus receives blood and oxygen from its mother, and gives up its waste products to the mother.

When the fetus has fully developed, the womb of the mother is greatly distended and weighs about three hundred times as much as before, not counting the weight of the child itself. During the period of

gestation, or development of the embryo the womb begins to expand and contract, developing its muscles. At the end of nine months these are strong enough to eject the fetus and the child is born. Following the child the surrounding or protective covering is ejected. It is known as the placenta or after-birth. The mother's diaphragm and abdominal muscles aid in ejecting the baby. As the baby comes into the air its lungs automatically fill and its vocal cords respond with a little cry, the first act in a new life.

Science knows of no way to determine beforehand whether a child shall be a boy or a girl. Occasional reports come from Europe of efforts to accomplish this, but American medical authorities feel that the experiments thus far are of little or no value. But by a new method of X-ray photography it is possible to tell as long as three months before birth what the sex of the fetus is.

## INTERCOURSE

**O**N A honeymoon, over-indulgence in intercourse may lead to disgust, extreme fatigue, or even injury. The man, however great his desire, should treat his bride with gentleness and consideration. Brutality of any kind, even if he is hardly conscious of it, should be absolutely avoided. Martin Luther prescribed intercourse two or three times a week at the height of sexual power. This is a fair average. If the wife is sickly or frail, a man should contain himself for longer periods.

Intercourse should always begin with love-making. Abruptness should be avoided. A man's desire is soon satisfied, perhaps within five minutes. But a woman's desires lie much deeper and are not satisfied for fifteen or twenty minutes as a rule. The husband should make love to her, showing a great deal of affection to lead up to the climax. A woman loves to have her husband's lips upon her breast, as her breasts are intimately bound up with her sex life.

On such occasions she thinks of her man as a little child and mother love is added to the love of mating.

When the man is more passionate than the woman, she seems "cold" to him. In other cases the woman