

just this or that part should exhibit this or that particular correlation is in most cases quite unknown to us. We know a great number of such correlations in formation; they are especially seen in those changes of animals and plants which give rise to an absence of pigment (noticed previously)—in albinos. The want of the usual colouring matter goes hand in hand with certain changes in the formation of other parts; for example, of the muscular and osseous systems, consequently of organic systems which are not at all ultimately connected with the system of the outer skin. Very frequently albinos are more feebly developed, and consequently the whole structure of the body is more delicate and weak than in coloured animals of the same species. The organs of the senses and nervous system are in like manner curiously affected when there is this want of pigment. White cats with blue eyes are nearly always deaf. White horses are distinguished from coloured horses by their special liability to form sarcomatous tumours. In man, also, the degree of the development of pigment in the outer skin greatly influences the susceptibility of the organism for certain diseases; so that, for instance, Europeans with a dark complexion, black hair, and brown eyes become more easily acclimatized to tropical countries, and are less subject to the diseases there prevalent (inflammation of the liver, yellow fever, etc.) than Europeans of white complexion, fair hair, and blue eyes.

Among these correlations in the formation of different organs, those are specially remarkable which exist between the sexual organs and other parts of the body. No change of any part reacts so powerfully upon the other parts of the body as a certain treatment of the sexual organs