

that those particular parts of the brain which are connected with bodily movements were not yet developed; the necessary nerve-tracks and their co-ordinated branches were as yet unbroken paths; they grew towards development in each movement that led towards the final purposeful one, but their growth was not complete till numerous repetitions of that final act. Similarly does brain growth and training and development grow out of every act of memory or of reason performed by the child. Education, too, of this sort, the human infant, as Prof. Preyer points out (*Infant Mind* p. 70-1) stands much more in need of than the young of the lower animals, since in the latter instinct holds such powerful sway.

All this being so, (and the somewhat lengthened reference to it was due to its importance), it follows that the normal adult should have been so trained as to leave no brain faculty undeveloped: that his brain should, in the fullest sense of the words, be a systematically proportioned whole, each part being given its due, and no more than its due, prominence. Education is an unfolding of man's capacities in full and harmonious activity; and this should be conspicuously so of this subtle link between matter and mind, the brain. Accordingly, since the human cerebrum is in independent, or semi-independent halves, the fully developed man should be ambi-dextrous; the pronouncedly right or left-handed child is not well-balanced either mentally or physically. He is lop-sided and to a certain extent lop-brained. If one hand is exclusively or preponderatingly used there will be a corresponding over-development of the motor-centres on one side of the brain, and an under-development of the other. Any training then that would unduly foster this one-sidedness is to be avoided, and any tendency to bring the two sides of the child into harmony and balance should be in the right direction. There would seem, in the abstract, no more valid reason for preferring one hand to the other than one eye or ear or leg to the other. We are told by those physiologists who have made such matters a special study that it is a great rarity to find the two sides of the body exactly alike, which they should be if symmetrically