

London, in which there was a penis, a vagina and uterus, with a testicle in the right vulvum and an ovary on the left side. Again showing the left the weaker side.

These cases are too few in number to make any very strong statement as to the difference of frequency of deformity on the left side as against the right, but they do tend to show a leaning to deformities more frequent on the left side and to a greater extent on the left side than the right.

Paralysis or hemiplegia is more frequent on the right side than on the left, and in this case the injury to the brain is on the left side, while the effect is on the right side, due to the decussation of the fibres.

All these observations tend to the idea that the right side is a little stronger than the left, and hence the use of the right hand more than the left.

The carpenter and stonemason and blacksmith, like the majority, are mostly right-handed men and they hold their chisels when they want to direct the cut, in the left hand, and strike with the heavy mallet with the right hand.

In his second article on this subject, Sir Daniel Wilson says, page 3, section 2, papers for 1886: "The phenomenon to be explained is not merely why each individual uses one hand rather than another. Experience abundantly accounts for this. But if, as seems to be the case, all nations, civilized and savage, appear from remotest times to have used the same hand, it is in vain to look for the origin of this as an acquired habit. Only referring it to some anatomical cause can its general prevalence among all races and in every age be satisfactorily accounted for. Nevertheless, this simple phenomenon cognisant to the experience of all and brought under constant notice in our daily intercourse with others, seems to baffle the physiologist in his search for any entirely satisfactory explanation."

He goes further into the habits of man in different