

impress the young and immature brains committed to his charge in such a manner as will either exalt or lower their inherited faculties. In point of fact, the awful responsibility is cast upon the teacher of graduating the scale of humanity. Surely, then, it is incumbent on society to take special care that the teachers of our public schools become adepts in the diagnosis of brain power.

It appears to me that the first step towards obtaining such a knowledge should consist in the study of embryology of heredity, of anatomy and neurology, because it is impossible intelligently to diagnose brain power unless we understand something about the sources of its production. So soon as that knowledge is acquired, the second step should be for the graduating teachers to study, under specially trained experts, the methods of the application of such knowledge to diagnosis of brain power of young children.

The study of embryology has advanced greatly in the last few decades, and it has clearly revealed to us the intimate connection which exists between man and all placental animals. Researches into heredity confirm this connection by detecting certain inherited habits and instincts which are common to man and the nearest approach to man in the lower order of animals, namely, the ape. The study of anatomy and neurology teach us how impressions upon the eye, the ear, and the skin are transmitted by the nervous system to the highly sensitive brain, where they are stored up according to its varying capacity and quality, in order that they may afterwards be reverberated by that mysterious power which we call memory. All these scientific studies have taught us, by the process of induction and deduction, or, in other words, by the indentations upon and the reverberations from the brain, that intelligence is measurable by the capacity and peculiar convolutions of the brain.

For example, the brain of the lowest order of man is about twice the size of the brain of the highest order of ape. Yes; but we cannot take much comfort out of that, because we find that the difference in the size of the brains of the highest and lowest order of man is far greater than that which exists between the lowest order of man and the highest order of ape. Again, the span of intelligence between the highest and lowest order of ape is far greater than that which exists between man and the ape. For a long period it was supposed that certain peculiar portions of the brain, known under their scientific nomenclature as the posterior lobe, the posterior cornu, and the hippocampus minor, were peculiar to man and were not to be found in the ape; and that profound scientist, Professor Owen, under whose instruction, by-the-bye, I had the great honour of being placed, held to that opinion to his dying day. But, alas! even that comfort is now denied us, because the more exact researches of Professor Huxley and other scientific celebrities have proved beyond any shadow of doubt that these peculiar properties of the brain are to be found in the ape as well as in man. There are certain inherited habits and tendencies between man and the ape which are worthy of mention.

In studying the habits of gorillas and chimpanzees, it was observed that they make their beds at night in trees, with sticks and leaves, and that they are very particular about their nightcaps. I use the term nightcap in its literal and not in its spirituous sense. Well, they cover their bodies with leaves, and particularly their heads, and they sleep with the hand under the head, palm upwards. Now, it is a well known fact that children and also adult human beings have a strong tendency to place the hand under