

manipulation and the use of tools is manifested, are acquired. Men are not born with carpentering, weaving, modelling and architectural instincts, requiring no apprenticeship or culture, like ants, bees and spiders, martins and beavers: though the aptitude in mastering such arts is greater in some than in others. But if the tendency in their practice to use the right hand is natural, that is to say innate or congenital, then there need be no nice distinctions in affirming it.

But on any clearly defined physiological deductions of right-handedness from the disposition of the organs of motion, or circulation, or any other uniform relation of the internal organs, and the great arteries of the upper limbs, left-handedness becomes mysterious, if not inexplicable, unless on the assumption of a corresponding reversal of organic structure; for Dr. Humphry's assertion that "in all persons the left hand may be trained to as great expertness and strength as the right," is contradicted by the experience of left-handed persons in their efforts to apply the same training to the right hand.

Examples of the assumed organic causes of left-handedness, as already stated, have been repeatedly observed, with no such accompanying results. One case of the transposition of the viscera, in which, nevertheless, the person was right-handed, recorded by M. G ry, is quoted in Cruveillier's *Anatomie*, i. p. 65. Another is given by M. Gachet, in the *Gazette des H pitaux*, Aug. 31, 1861; and a third in the *Pathological Transactions*, vol. xix. p. 447 (*Nature*, Apr. 28, 1870). In like manner the theory of Professor Hyrtl fails on appeal to facts. A correspondent of *Nature* (P. S. June 9, 1870) refers to a case of transposition of the origin of the right subclavian artery—disclosed by the occurrence of aneurism,—where the person was ascertained to have been undoubtedly right-handed. So far, therefore, physiological evidence fails to account satisfactorily for right or left-handedness.

Turning to other sources of information relative to this supposed uniformity of general action, the evidence is of a very varied character; and many curious glimpses of the practice of ancient nations, and of savage races, are still recoverable. An interesting discovery, supposed to prove the simultaneous use, by preference, of the right and the left hand by two fellow-flintworkers of the old prehistoric dawn, is given by the Rev. William Greenwell, in a communication to the Ethnological Society of London, on the opening of some ancient flint pits, called "Grime's Graves," in Norfolk. The rude flint implements abundantly found in the course of his researches are such as are assigned to the