

the much greater lateral development of the chest and abdomen of the human figure, in order to adapt it to the erect posture, as contrasted with the great lateral flattening of the trunk in quadrupeds. The equipoise is therefore more disturbed in man than in the quadruped; and it may be observed that the same consideration applies to the child, in whom the chest is at first narrow, and in whom it undergoes rapid increase of breadth when the child begins to walk: the period at which, according to the gravitation theory, the predominance of the right hand should begin to be developed. To this reason why the position of the centre of gravity to the right side should have more influence in man than in the quadruped, may be added the fact of the erect posture, enabling the gravitating influence to operate at once on the whole one side of the body."

The necessities of the monkey as a climber no doubt tend to bring all its limbs into constant use; but possibly careful study of the habits and gestures of monkeys may disclose, along with ambidextrous facilities, some traces of a preference for the limbs on the one side. The elephant has been repeatedly affirmed to betray a strongly marked rightsidedness; and this has recently been reiterated in a communication made by Mr. James Shaw to the Anthropological sub-section of the British Association, where he noted the "curious fact that elephants have been frequently known to use the right tusk more than the left in digging up roots, and in doing other things." But the statement is vague, and, even if confirmed by adequate proof, can scarcely be regarded as the equivalent of right-handedness. I formerly referred to the greater development of the left tusk of the walrus in a specimen in the Museum of the University of Toronto. I have since learned of other examples of this; and am assured by an old Hudson's Bay factor that it is of frequent occurrence both in the walrus and narwhal. On this subject Dr. Struthers remarks: "When we examine the instances of unequal development on the two sides, among animals constructed on the symmetrical plan, it does not appear that there is any preference in nature for one side more frequently than for the other. Among the mammalia, we observe that it is the left tusk of the narwhal which is normally so greatly developed. In birds the ovary and oviduct which are developed are almost always the left. In serpents, the lung which is so much developed, compared with the other, is the right. Among fishes, the pleuronectidæ, or flat fishes, present a remarkable a-sym-