

secured, even if more bed-clothes had to be used, or more fuel to be burned. It was not sufficient to insist upon cleanliness of the skin; the clothes should also be kept clean, seeing that much of the excreta of the skin gets into them. Woollen clothing was to be preferred, even next the skin, at all seasons of the year. The underclothing should be often changed, for the reason already stated. If it cannot be conveniently washed, let it be often well shaken and exposed to the air and sunlight. Every child should be encouraged to take a daily bath, either in cold or in luke-warm water, and to use a rough towel freely in drying the skin. The food should be simple; it should be eaten slowly, and masticated well. The water that is drunk should, if there is the slightest suspicion of impurity in it, be boiled before drinking. The two great evils of children's diet are that they eat too much, and that they have too great a variety of dishes. Slow eating will prove a partial remedy for the first, and the parent is culpable who does not try to check the second. The Doctor in reply to some questions said that filtering, if effectively done will get rid of many impurities from water, even some of an organic nature, as ammoniacal compounds; but there are certain low organisms dangerous to the human frame that only boiling can render harmless—even freezing will not kill these.

The President conveyed to Dr. Playter the warmly expressed thanks of the meeting for his instructive address.

After a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Powell, the Association adjourned, to meet in the Normal School Hall in the evening, to hear an address from Prof. Calderwood, Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy in Edinburgh University, on the "Relations between the Mind and the Brain." Though there was but a day's notice of the address, there was a very large audience, composed not only of teachers, but of the most educated of the general public, present to listen to the distinguished gentleman. Indeed, so large was the audience, that the gallery had to be thrown open. The Minister of Education occupied the chair, and in an appropri-

ate, though somewhat too lengthy, speech introduced the lecturer. Prof. Calderwood spoke without any other aid than that afforded by some diagrams of the brain and nerves, which he had hung up to illustrate some points in his address. Notwithstanding this, from the time he began until he finished, his audience was kept in rapt attention by his eloquence. His ideas formed an unbroken chain, and never failed to find expression in most appropriate words. He shewed that there was unity in the design of the structure of the brain, from the crudest form in which it appeared, up to man. The convolutions which appear but rudimentary in the brain of the bird, become well defined in that of the cat, and assume their highest state of development in the human being. He shewed very clearly how the nervous system worked—one set of nerves carrying messages to the central organ; the other, carrying messages from that organ to the various parts of the body. The lobes of the brain were shewn to be quite separate and distinct except at the base; and there, their connection was so intimate that paralysis of the right side of the body was found to be the result of disarrangement in the left lobe, and *vice versa*. In animals which have a particular sense very acute, there is a great development of that part of the brain from which the nerves of this sense spring. There is considerable resemblance between the action of electricity and the will on the nervous system. For example, if an electrode be applied to a particular part of the brain of a cat while under the influence of chloroform, it begins to wag its tail, in the most natural manner. If the electrode be applied to the corresponding spot in a man's brain under the same circumstances no excitement will appear, for the very good reason that he has no tail to wag. Without asserting that phrenology is either true or false, the latest discoveries leave no doubt that particular parts of the brain perform particular functions. Is the mind a phenomenon of the action of the brain or is it independent of it? No one can yet tell. If the brain of a chimpanzee be compared with that of a human being they