

animals born blind, corresponds with a similar (undeveloped) condition of those parts of the brain that have unquestionably to do with voluntary movements and the higher functions generally.

The limits assigned to this paper will prevent my going further into details, but I hope sufficient has been brought forward to show that in animals lower in the scale as well as in man there is a development to the mind as to the body; that this development follows, as does that of the physical organism, certain laws; that there is a close relationship between mind and body, and that we must, if man is to be understood, study him in connection with animals lower in the scale. Man is not apart from but a part of nature, and the sooner the world ceases to isolate man and proceeds to investigate him as a part of a grand whole, the better it will be for man and all other animals.

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NOTES, REVIEWS AND COMMENTS.

COLEMAN, A. P. PROF.—“The Anorthosites of the Rainy Lake Region.”—*Journal of Geology*, Vol. IV., No. 3, pp. 907—911 Chicago, Nov.—Dec., 1896.

The quartzose granites of the Rainy Lake district, which hold the important gold-bearing veins, have been carefully studied by Lawson and Coleman in various reports to the Dominion and Ontario geological surveys. The barren anorthosites associated with these had hitherto been neglected. Prof. Coleman describes the anorthosite rock of Bad Vermilion Lake and Seine Bay region. It is of post-Keewatin age and differs from the typical anorthosites of Quebec described by Adams. “More than nine-tenths of the rock is seen to consist of plagioclase, usually sprinkled with zoisite particles, or more or less completely changed to a saussuritic mass.” “An analysis of the freshest rock studied (from Seine River mouth) shows” a low percentage of silica and soda and high percentage of lime compared with Quebec anorthosites.”