

and many of them would take place if the brain of the animal were removed.

The movements of the snake, after its head has been pounded into a mass beyond recognition by the school boy, are reflex, movements which when first seen cause such feelings of the "uncanny" to arise. The mechanism of these movements resides in the spinal cord, the nerves and their endings etc., and is wholly involuntary in such a case. The touch that causes it is the stimulus and the result is a reflex.

The movements of those newly born animals that are blind for some days are largely if not entirely of this reflex character, and, as has been already observed, they are of the same nature in all mammals thus born blind. This is not because they are blind, or rather because their eyes are closed, but because their blindness is an expression of the fact that their organization, both physical and psychic, is in a comparatively undeveloped condition. It will be observed, however, that these animals have developed at this period such reflexes and instincts as enable them to adapt to their new surroundings after birth. They can get nourishment by sucking—a reflex or an instinct, probably both. They can move sufficiently to huddle together and crawl close to their mother—their source of heat; for of all the enemies of young animals cold is the greatest. Warmth is a need even more urgent than food itself.

When they have learned to adapt themselves to their new environment somewhat, and so to be prepared for advances, some new developments take place rather rapidly; their eyes and ears open; they learn to see and to hear, though it must not be inferred that seeing and the opening of the eyes are contemporaneous; for as a matter of fact I have demonstrated in the clearest way that young animals born blind, as dogs, cats, rabbits, etc., do not really see objects for some days after their

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