

had particular reference to some crystals of corundum and its gem variety sapphire. They were collected with a number of other minerals at the base of the Laurentian range in the vicinity of Papineau creek, in the township of Carlow. The sapphire was found along the banks of the Yak river, weathered out from a grey granite. It has been stated by Dr. Hoffman, in notes of minerals occurring in Canada, that corundum has only been found in the township of Burgess, Lanark county, Ontario.

FOURTH MEETING.

Fourth Meeting, 26th March, 1892, the President in the chair.

The President, Dr. Clark, and Messrs. Pursey and L. J. Clark were appointed delegates to attend the Conference on Social Problems, on 9th and 10th December.

Donations and Exchanges, 48.

Dr. Daniel Clark read a paper on "The Brain as the Organ of the Mind." He gave illustrations on the blackboard of the exceptional arrangement in the brain of the blood circulation, and how this differed from the system in other parts of the body. He gave the apparent reasons for this anomalous construction. He described the various structures of the substance of the brain and their functions in the organism, especially as media of sensation and volition. He gave illustrations of how impressions produced on the brain are always retained, and how valuable this law is in memory. The functions of all the bodily cells were related—each according to its kind—and more especially the varied work of brain cells in all mental phenomena. The cells were the ultimate physical organisms in relation to mind operations. Brain power was determined by their number more than by brain weight. A small brain well equipped had more tone and energy in it than a large brain not thus endowed. The absolute weight and the relative weight to that of the body were not safe guides to determine brain power. The different definitions of mind were discussed, that of the theologian, that of the metaphysician, and that of the physiologist. The battle of schools raged more over definitions than over facts, as was usually the case. The localization of brain function, according to the modern schools of Fevrier, of Charcot, of Richet, and of Campanini, were explained, as was also the recently published theory of the German Wiessman in antagonism to the theory of Darwin in respect to the hereditary transmission of acquired character.