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ALL THOSE PROGRESSIVE MEASURES WHICH ARE CALCU-
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WHOLE NO. 826

Physiognomy, or the Study of the Face.

By JESSIE ALLEN FOWLER.

Physiognomy in its practical application was studied by the early Greeks, Romans, and Chinese, and many are the books written from time to time on this interesting phase of character.

In a practical sense physiognomy may be defined as a knowledge of the correspondence between the external and the internal being, or between the physical system and the mental or



THE LOVING FACE.



THE PYRIFORM FACE.

spiritual which animates and controls it; between the manifest effect of the hidden cause, and of the signs by means of which this correspondence is expressed in the face and other parts of the body. As an art, it consists of reading character by means of its indications in the developments of the body as a whole, but more particularly of the face. It derives its name from the Greek words *physis*: nature; and *gnomon*: knowing, signifying a knowledge of nature.

If Physiology is a key to unlock the mysteries of the body, and Phrenology a key to understand the mind, then Physiognomy is a mirror for both. To a great extent, we may safely say, that as is the form of the face, so is the

character behind it; or as the mind is, so is the form, and the mind shapes the face. If the head is covered up by the hair and the hat, the face will act as a mirror to the active qualities of the mind. The changes that take place in the head register themselves in the face, for the mind acts upon the nerves of the face, and they react upon the muscles, and the muscles give expression. If this were not the case, how would the acts of the hardened criminal become so permanently and truthfully impressed upon the face?

The face reveals much that can be easily detected concerning the activity of the faculties of the mind in a concentrated way. It is often said that a person may assume an expression



THE ROUND FACE



THE JOYOUS FACE.

without living the character that is assumed, but anything unnatural or artificial in the expression or tones of voice can be detected from that which is natural, true and sincere.

It is a fact, however, that the head reveals the character before it makes its marks on the face, and it is only when the character and disposition fully express themselves in the life of the individual, that the face indicates such impressions.

Though there are three principal forms of face, the Long, the Round and the Short, which we will describe later, yet there are many combinations that are noticeable which we might mention here, as follows:

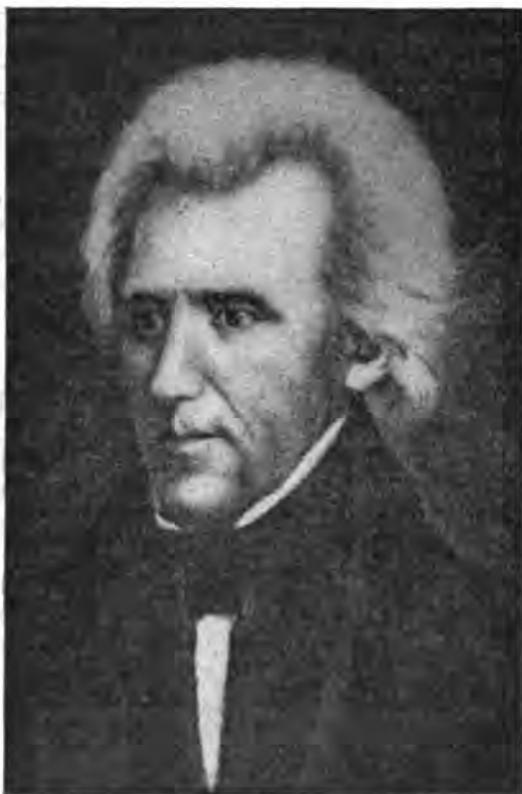
The Large; the Small; the Narrow; the Smooth; the Rough; the Healthy; the Handsome; the Homely; the Sickly; the Hard; the Soft; the Bold; the

Retiring; the Red; the Pale; also the Intelligent; the Foolish; the Pleasant; the Painful; the Regular; the Irregular; the Painted; the Powdered; the Enameled; the Pimpled; the Freckled; the Crying and the Smiling Face.

A well-formed face is a good sign, while a twisted, badly shaped face is not; a small, delicate face means weakness, while a large, strong face means hardihood. A clean, fair, full face indicates health and purity of life. Tyrants generally have hard faces; philanthropists generally have kind ones. Inspiration lights up the face, and makes it shine as the face of Moses shone when he came down from the mountain; and David must have felt sure that there was some beneficence to the face, for he prayed that the face of the Lord might shine so that the people might be saved. The



THE SAD FACE.



THE LONG FACE.

face of Christ shone as the sun, and His raiment was as bright as the light when He was transfigured before Peter, James and John.

A face as a rule tells the story of life that the individual has led; also the condition of the mind, the intentions of the individual, and his success, failure, happiness, misery, hope, despair, love, hatred and thoughts. If the thoughts are evil, the face will indicate evil thoughts; if the thoughts are spiritual, the face will indicate a spiritual countenance. As the keys of the piano make up a wonderful variety of melodies, so the emotions of the mind contribute to make as many kinds of faces. The human face tells a long, large and varied story of many volumes, and photography as an in-

terpreter of character is a great aid in its unfoldment.

L. N. Fowler, in his "Revelations of the Face," says that "the face is a canvas where, or on which, the inner life is portrayed." He remarked that "joy illumines it, sadness depresses it; satisfaction smoothes it, disappointment ruffles it; hatred hardens it, love mellows it; sin deforms it, purity perfects it; selfishness contracts it, sympathy expands it." There are faces whose expression is loveliness itself, and there are faces that carry a benediction with them. The face of Stephen was radiant while he was being stoned to death. None have the angelic look but those who are angelic; an angel cannot look like a devil until he becomes devilish. Some men have only

*Photo by Rockwood*

THE SHORT FACE.



Photo by Rockwood.

THE THOUGHTFUL FACE.

one face; others have many faces, or at least, varied expressions. Mr. Reinard supports a growing family by the changes that he makes with his face, and it is curious to note how a person can appear to be laughing on one side of his face, while the other is screwed up with anguish.

Physiognomy is not mere instinct, for it is based on laws of anatomy, from a scientific point of view, and its application is the art of reading character from a person's face; while Phrenology is the science which reads the characteristics of people from the shape of the head.

The brain, being the principle which determines the character of individuals, is the seat of the mind or intellect. With the brain are united nerves which are the interpreters of

the senses, but the head is the only part of the human being which contains brain, though nerves, bones, flesh, muscle and blood are to be found in various parts of the body and head.

A very cursory glance at certain positive conditions in human nature will demonstrate the scientific nature of Physiognomy, and a trifling measure of observation enables one to note the marked difference in the distinctive types of form, color and proportion in the development of the different races, whether one's study be devoted to the American Indian, the Ethiopian, the Chinaman, the Hindoo, the Phillipino, or the European. Even little children, when they first go to school, learn to discriminate between the distinctive color and development of their schoolmates, and they soon learn to understand something of their various mental characteristics. In fact, children are very quick to discern mental differences, and as a rule are good physiognomists.

In this country there is an excellent opportunity afforded the people to study forms of face, and to make themselves familiar with the various



THE LAUGHING FACE.



THE LARGE FACE.

characteristics that show themselves on the faces of scores of our own immigrant population.

Among the early writers on the subject, we find that Pythagoras was one of the strongest believers in this subject in his day, and he not only believed it, but taught and practised it. Aristotle was another celebrated Greek who wrote on the subject, and applied its use to the characteristics of animals. Zopyrus, and others of his countrymen, believed in it. Among the Romans, we find that Cicero and Julius Cæsar, of Rome, were loud in their praises of the subject, while Baptista della Porta was a worthy Italian who, in 1586, wrote an interesting work on this subject, called "De Humana Physiognomia," and revived this theory of character reading, and carried it out still further. Among

Frenchmen, Cureau de la Chambre, physician to Louis XIII., and De La Sarthe showed their interest in the subject. Camper, who was a physiologist, sought to deduce the degrees of intelligence of different types of heads from the size of the facial angle, and took considerable pains to explain his ideas. In the head of Europeans, he found the angle to be about eighty degrees, and a character of sublime and more than human beauty was given by the ancient artists to the heads of their gods by making the angle still greater, amounting in some cases to one hundred degrees.

Lavater went further than his predecessors in the study, and produced an elaborate book on the subject, and illustrated his views with many types of heads denoting the different characteristics, and traced the relation between the physical and moral nature of man. Since his day, we have had



THE WRINKLED FACE.



THE REGULAR FACE.

(3) The Mathematical Division is from the lower arch of the forehead to the top of the forehead. The 1st includes the domestic and animal powers, and the functions that provide the body with material warmth and vigor, namely, arterial blood, and it corresponds with the Vital, Sanguine and Lymphatic Temperaments. The 2nd includes the osseous and muscular system, with its high cheek bones, and includes the artistic, literary and ingenious qualities. It corresponds with the Motive and Bilius Temperament. The 3rd includes the mental powers, namely the mathematical and critical qualities, and corresponds with the Mental, Nervous and Cephalic Temperaments.

We might also say that there are three forms of faces from another point of view, namely, the Long Face;

a number of writers on the subject, notably Blumenbach, Spurzheim, Sir Charles Bell, Bichat and Broussais; and of still more modern date we should not fail to mention Alexander Walker, James W. Redfield, Mategatzger, Darwin, S. R. Wells, L. N. Fowler and McDowell. All of these writers have taken up the various phases of physiognomical expression, while other minor writers have largely copied from their works.

In considering a subject like this, the face as a whole should be taken into account, and its divisions pointed out. Thus if we take the modern temperaments as a guide, we shall find that its divisions are three in number, namely: the Chemical, Architectural and Mathematical. (1) The Chemical Division is from the tip of the chin to the lowest point of the ear, around to the curve of the nose. (2) The Architectural Division is between the curve or lips of the nose to the forehead.



THE IRREGULAR FACE.



THE FOOLISH FACE.



THE HEALTHY FACE

the Round Face; and the Pyriform Face, as we have already stated. The Long Face indicates a predominance of the bones, ligaments and muscles, or the Motive Temperament, and is generally indicative of speed, activity and directness of movements, as shown in the Baroness Burdett Coutts. The Motive Temperament usually predominates in persons of this type, and they are generally found among those persons who are tall in figure, dark in complexion, and who possess an abundance of strong, dark hair. Decision of character and great endurance are generally distinctive marks of the long face. Persons of this type are usually keen observers, and are found among our scientific men and women. Men of action, too, belong to this type of face. Thus our Generals in the Army, and our Admirals on the sea, our Farmers in the fields, and Speakers who are bold and eloquent, are recognized as belonging to this distinctive type.

Persons who possess a round face with full features and ruddy complexion, are known for their impulsiveness, versatility and geniality of mind. These possess the Vital Temperament. They are the opposite of those persons described under the above head, and therefore have more elasticity and ease of manner than firmness, or determination of character. They win their laurels by their geniality rather than through hard work, through their imagination, sentiment and ardor, rather than through their persistency or depth of mind. They are more brilliant, and appear to a better advantage than do the persons with a long face, and know how to make life enjoyable, both for themselves and their friends, though their appetites often make them selfish and even fickle if they give way to their physical pleasures. Their lives are generally shorter, either on ac-



THE SICKLY FACE



Photo by Rockwood.

THE PLEASANT FACE.

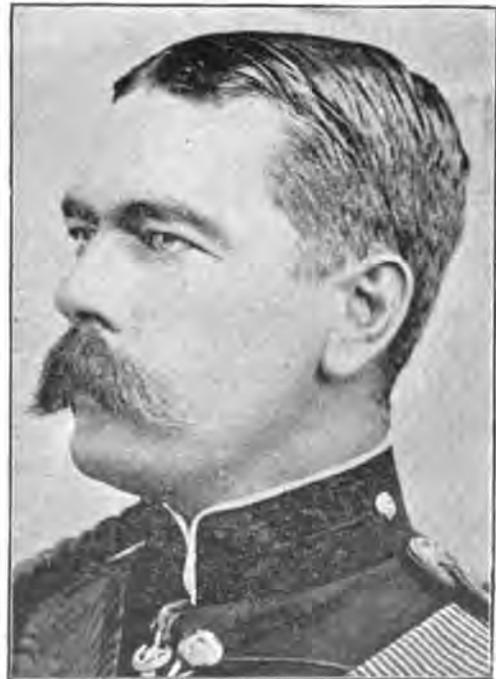
count of their strong ambition to attain some position of eminence, or through their selfishness and passions.

The third form of face is Pyriform, which indicates that the Mental Temperament is strongly represented, for in this type the forehead is generally high and pale, the features delicate and finely chiseled, the eye bright and expressive, the hair fine and soft, the chest rather narrow, the limbs small, with a general delicacy of form and gracefulness of bearing. The brain and nervous system are supreme, and the mind responds quickly to outward and inward impressions; while the imagination is brilliant, and there is an ample amount of literary and artistic

talent. The Pyriform face should accompany a matured mind, and show experience rather than animal appetites or sentiment. It should also take on the spiritual, ethical and æsthetic tendencies of mind, and where it is developed in an extreme form it will often accompany a frail constitution.

If, however, the face is broad rather than long, and has a tendency toward shortness of outline, there is more of a tendency to condense the activity of life within a shorter period of years, than is noticeable in the round face. In Peabody, Carnegie and Queen Victoria, we see fine examples of the combination of the round, full and broad types which have yielded kindness, geniality, ardor, sympathy, as well as economy, shrewdness and versatility of mind.

The authorities that should be studied on this subject are Plato in his



THE BOLD FACE.



THE HOPEFUL FACE.



THE SERIOUS FACE.

work on "Timæo"; Shakespeare in his play of "Julius Cæsar"; Baptista della Porta, in his work on "De Humana Physiognomia"; Lavater's work on "Physiognomical Fragments"; M. Zimmerman, the celebrated physician of Hanover, in his work on "Fragments"; Sir Charles Bell, in his "Anatomy of Expression"; Charles Darwin, in his work on "The Expression of the Emotions"; Spurzheim, in his "Physiognomical System"; Alexander Walker, of England, in his work on

"Physiognomy"; James W. Redfield, in "Comparative Physiognomy"; Nelson Sizer and Henry S. Drayton, M.D., in "Heads and Faces"; Samuel R. Wells, in "Physiognomy"; Bichat, De La Sarthe and Broussais, in their works on the subject; A. T. Story, in "The Face as Indicative of Character"; A. I. Oppenheim, in "Phreno-Physiognomy"; J. Coates, in "How to Read Faces"; and L. N. Fowler, in "Face Indicative."

WARMTH AND LIGHT.

The entrance of a happy man or woman into a room is as though another candle had been lighted.

R. L. Stevenson.

The Evolution of the Automobile.

By E. FAVARY.

PART I.

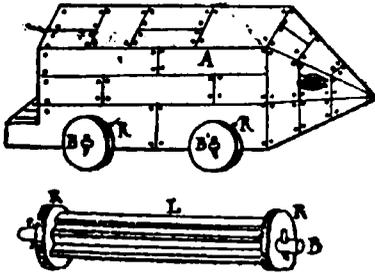


FIG. 1 (200 B. C.)

As soon as man emerged from the savage state and commenced to think and reason, he saw the necessity of husbanding his energy. He wished for a means to be taken from place to place to save himself the bodily fatigue of walking. For ages this was only accomplished by being carried by his fellow creatures, or by means of horses and other animals. Then man had a vision of a carriage that would go by itself, without the horse or any visible impetus. The idea of Heliodorus, of a self-moving chariot, was studied centuries after his death. Many brains were set thinking, but the time was not ripe for results. Even before Heliodorus (200 B. C.), horseless vehicles were used, and, according to Roberti Valturi, who in a book in 1472 mentioned a horseless vehicle that was used for war purposes, this machine is the first of its kind of which we have any knowledge.

It was composed of a heavy framework of wood, or of whatever material they possessed, and was mounted on four wheels. Fig. 1 shows that this horseless vehicle had wings fitted to the axle whereby rotation was obtained by pressing against them with levers or sticks.

In the seventh or eighth century, a Chinese mechanic made a wheeled wagon which was rowed or punted along with poles by its occupants. Several hundred years later there was no further improvement, and the same idea, that is, the rowing machine, was still the latest development in locomotion.

In the early part of the fifteenth century, some crude plans were devised by Leonardo da Vinci and by Persian savants. All these attempts were fruitless, however, as mechanical work in general had reached no standard at that time. In the seventeenth century, Western Europe became interested in this subject. In the year 1600, the mathematician Simon Stevin constructed a wind carriage at The Hague. The carriage consisted of a vast frame of wood carried close to the ground on four wooden wheels, about five feet in diameter, with rear axle pivoted to form a rudder similar to that used on boats. A tall mast was

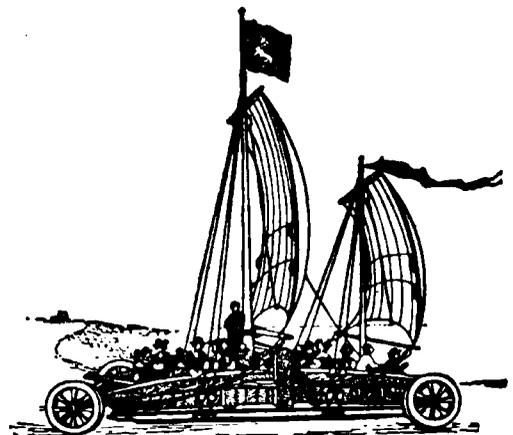


FIG. 2 (1600)



FIG. 3 (1649)

rigged up amid-ship, and a small foremast, both of these carrying large square sails. Trial runs were made with this wind carriage along the coast from Scheveningen to Petten, carrying twenty-eight people, including Prince Maurice and the Spanish Admiral Mendoza, and an average speed of twenty-one miles per hour was attained.

The next carriage which ran successfully on ordinary roads was made in Nuremberg, by Johann Hautch. This was in 1649. From the illustration of this carriage (Fig. 3), it can be seen that it was typical of the golden age of workmanship in Germany, when every piece of work was turned out with the greatest possible perfection of art. This carriage was worked by toiling men concealed inside the carriage, who actuated levers whereby rotation was transmitted to the wheels by means of gears. This carriage proceeded along the streets of

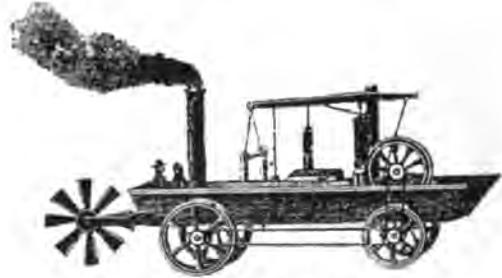


FIG. 4A (1804)

Nuremberg at the rate of two miles an hour.

In 1663, a certain Mr. Potter contrived a car which had legs instead of wheels, but in what way this was to work is a secret which I presume must lie buried with the dust of Mr. Potter.

In 1714, Mr. Duquet constructed a road wagon which was propelled by the wind, but instead of sails, a small wind-mill was used, the rotary movement of which was transmitted to two pairs of legs fixed on either side of the wagon, the forward motion being obtained by the alternate thrusting forward and pulling up of the legs. A number of other inventors contrived similar horseless carriages at that time.

The real progress in locomotion, however, was made during the eighteenth century, when steam was first used as a motive power. Although the

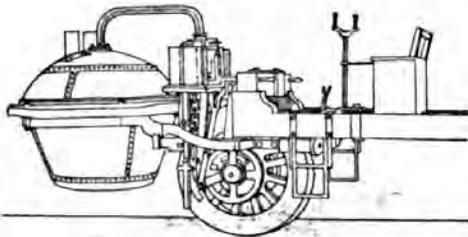


FIG. 4 (1770)



FIG. 5 (1824)



FIG. 5A [1827]

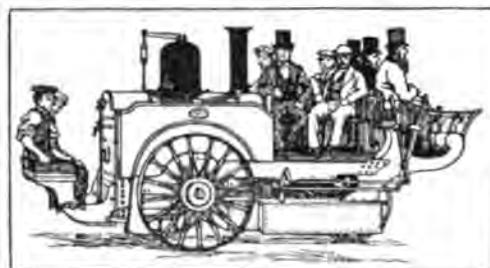


FIG. 7 [1861]

steam engine was known in the early part of the eighteenth century, it was not until 1769 that an attempt was made to use the steam engine for propulsion of a vehicle. In 1780 Nicholas Joseph Cugnot, a French military engineer, designed a steam carriage based on this principle. (Fig. 4.) This machine is still in existence, and can be seen at the Museum des Arts et Metiers of Paris. It traveled on a common road, carried four persons, and attained a speed of two and a quarter miles per hour.

In Gordon's steam carriage, as we can see in Fig. 5, the propelling of the vehicle was accomplished by arms or legs having iron points at the end which pushed the vehicle forward by being thrust into the ground.

In 1833, Sir Charles Dance started a service of steam carriages between Cheltenham and Gloucester. The local feeling against steam carriages or any machinery was very adverse

at that time in England, and many attempts were made to wreck carriages. In spite of this, however, Sir Charles Dance's steam carriages made about four hundred journeys. The service continued until 1840, when all steam enterprises were killed in England by that unfortunate law which imposed heavy tolls on all self-propelled vehicles.

Figures 7 and 8 show some road locomotions of later construction, as for instance, Rickett's and Carrett's steam carriage in 1861, and Randolph's steam carriage in 1872.

There have also been some attempts made to use a clock work as a motive power, and in 1870 an omnibus was constructed and tried in New Orleans, which was driven by clockwork. How-



FIG. 6 [1833]



FIG. 8 [1872]



THE MODERN AUTOMOBILE.

ever, the great weight of the metal necessary to store a sufficient power for any practical purpose led to an early abandonment of this method. Experiments were also made with compressed air, but practical difficulties proved insurmountable, although in theory this system was very good.

Next electricity was used in the form of primary batteries driving magneto electric motors, and some progress was made in this line. However, there was a serious disadvantage by having to carry heavy batteries, which would only furnish power enough for a limited distance of travel.

1889 Daimler constructed two-cylinder engines. This was the first engine to attract the notice of engineers all over the world to the fact that explosion engines could successfully be applied to motor cars. In the same year Messrs. Panhard and Levassor acquired the right to manufacture the Daimler engine and motor cars, on that principle, and similar to what we have to-day.

Since then numbers of important changes have been made, but still the principle seems to be the same.

SPEED MANIA

The auto is not a fad, as its uses are manifold. One of its great ad-



THE BUSINESS AUTOMOBILE.

The real discovery of a motor for propelling vehicles was not made until 1884, when Gottlieb Daimler invented a small gas engine that was capable of running at a very high speed. This engine proved so satisfactory that in

vantages is the speed at which one is enabled to travel from place to place without the use of railroads or street cars. But this very convenience has been productive of a great evil,—the evil of speed mania.

This speed mania, or speed madness, has become so predominant in many chauffeurs and owners that it is very difficult for them to drive slowly.

We need not dwell on the ever-increasing number of auto accidents due to reckless speeding, in spite of imposed fines and magisterial rebukes.

Speed madness, like other forms of mental derangement, can arise from a number of entirely different causes, but *unlike any other form of insanity*, it is not always due to abnormal developments of certain functions of the brain, in fact 70 per cent. of it is due to the inferior developments of certain faculties.

PART II.

Fig. I shows the faculties, from a Phrenological standpoint, bringing about speed madness, in their respective small or large developments:— (a) Small Cautiousness; (b) small Vitativeness (instinctive love for life); (3) large Combativeness (courage, causing recklessness); (d) large Approbativeness (bravado); (e) large Sublimity; (f) small Conscientiousness, and often lack of sound speed judgment.

Cautiousness, in driving an auto, is the most important quality of all. It is a self-protecting instinct to give us warning, and to place us upon our guard against danger of any kind or form, either in connection with ourselves, or those in whom we may take an interest. If largely developed, in an autoist, it will cause him to be careful, always and at all times. He will never exceed the speed limit, because the sense of danger is always uppermost, and if he cannot afford to, or does not wish to pay fines, he will not speed, for the added reason that he fears arrest.

If money is no object, then the autoist, with large Cautiousness, may exceed the limit set by law, but only out-

side of cities, on long straight roads where it is perfectly safe. He will never drive at such excessive speed that he will overturn his machine or cause any breakage. (By large Cautiousness, I simply mean a normal, or slightly larger than normal development; an abnormal development of this faculty, even more than others, causes a diseased brain. In England, the lunacy reports point to this mental faculty as one of the chief causes of insanity. There is nothing inflames

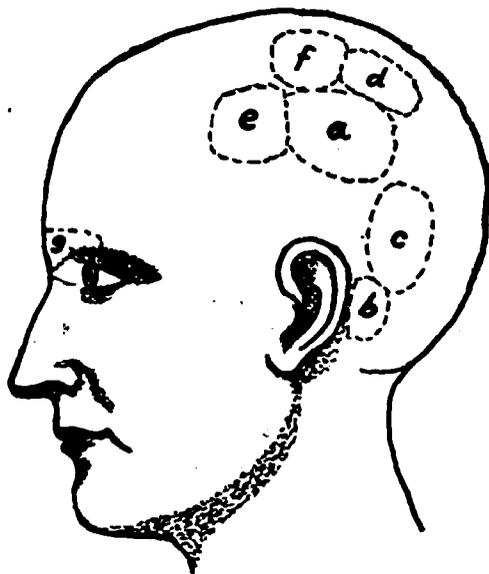


FIG. I.

the brain as much as "fear," coming from too large Cautiousness; it brings on a sort of *delirium tremens* quite independent of intoxicants.)

This faculty, when large or well developed in persons, can be recognized by a fullness of the cranium, at "a" Fig. I; if small, that portion of the head is comparatively small, sloping back as in Fig. II. It is located in the brain, in the angular gyrus, the centre, for movement of the platysma myoides, and bordering on the superior marginal convolution. It was

first localized by Drs. Gall and Spurzheim about 100 years ago, and it corresponds to that portion of the brain where Dr. Ferrier, the well-known brain specialist, has localized, in later years, by electrical experiments, *the centre for fright and fear, affecting the muscles of the mouth.*

Figs. II. and III. are the heads of speed maniacs. Figs. IV. and V. those of careful autoists.

Large Cautiousness, in the latter case, will dominate over small love of life, and result in a careful driver. An autoist with this faculty large will exceed the speed limit, perhaps, but not unless doing so is consistent with his idea of safety.

This faculty is located at the inferior angle of the third temporal convolution, posterior to the mastoid process, which corresponds on the cra-



FIG. II. SMALL CAUTIOUSNESS.



FIG. III. SMALL CAUTIOUSNESS.

Vitiveness, or instinctive love of life and dread of death and annihilation, is an instinct characteristic of both men and animals, and has no connection whatever with intellect.

Persons with this faculty large will cling to life tenaciously and to the very last when the vital spark is almost extinct, and when reason tells them there is no possible chance of recovery. An autoist with this organ large will take no risks where personal safety is concerned, although he may be careless in every other respect. If, on the other hand, Vitiveness is small, he will be inclined to speed, as he does not value personal safety.

nium to space "b," see Fig. 1. This faculty—as well as every other faculty—when well developed in persons, shows a corresponding fullness on that portion of the head.

"*Courage*" or "*Combativeness.*"—The primitive use of this faculty is to give a pleasure in contending with opposition or opposing circumstances; defence, defiance, boldness and presence of mind, is the natural language of "*Combativeness.*" When large in an autoist, with small Cautiousness, it will cause recklessness, especially if Approbativeness is also large. However, if this faculty is large, together with large Cautiousness, the result will

be a first-class chauffeur, as in this case this organ will give him presence of mind in case of danger or emergency.

This organ is located in the posterior part of the superior and second temporal convolution. It is indicated at "c."

Approbativeness.—Anxiety for the approbation of others; desire to show



FIG. IV. LARGE CAUTIOUSNESS.

off,—bravado; is a faculty highly favorable for speed mania. The autoist with this faculty large, will scorch for the pleasure of being observed, exulting in the idea that people are gazing after him with bated breath. He will also take pleasure in boasting of his quick records. If this faculty is large in a person, and Cautiousness and Vitativeness small, he will exceed the speed limit, for the sake of outstripping others and for showing off.

This faculty is located in the superior parietal lobe of the brain; it is half an inch above the lambdoidal suture, and can be discovered on the cranium at "d."

Sublimity, is in itself a great faculty. When large it enables humanity to appreciate the vast, grand, endless, sublime, magnificent, wild, terrific; the lightning's vivid flash, the rolling of thunder, the commotion of the elements, etc., and it inspires the greatest enthusiasm and thoughts of the infinite in those who have Sublimity



FIG. V. LARGE CAUTIOUSNESS.

large. Strange to say, this faculty is also a cause for speed madness, as it enjoys anything that is extreme and uncommon. An autoist with large Sublimity will exult in flying at lightning speed, and if there is neither large Cautiousness nor Vitativeness to balance Sublimity, he will even exult in and like the sense of danger.

This organ is located in the ascending parietal convolution, being bordered by the fissure of Rolando. If large, it can be recognized on the skull by a fullness at "e."

Conscientiousness, when very small, will cause an autoist to exceed the

speed limit, for the very pleasure of breaking the law, and if Approbative-ness is also well developed, he will take pleasure in boasting of the transgression. It is located in the superior, anterior parietal convolution, and is indicated at "f."

Lack of sound speed judgment is another cause for "the pace that kills." The autoist is not aware he is going faster than he intended; in fact, he does not know how fast he is traveling. This is due to a small development of the Perceptive Faculties located in the first and second frontal convolutions, and it is shown at "g."

After careful investigation and observation, I have found that in about 70 per cent. of speed maniacs, the head was narrow in the portion "a," corresponding to small Cautiousness. *Twenty-two per cent. had very large Approbateness. Six per cent. had very large Sublimity.*

Persons wishing to overcome speed-madness; can do so by restraining those faculties on Phreno-head, and by auto-suggestion; that is, before starting on a trip, they should resolve: "I shall not race this time"; "I will not be a cripple for life"; "I owe it to my family to take no chances"; "It is my duty to consider the safety of those I am driving," etc., etc.

These suggestions should be repeated a number of times during the trip, and autoists will be surprised to find how soon they will lose all desire for speeding. If you are unable to judge the speed at which you are traveling, get a speedometer; or practice at different speeds on a known distance by training yourself, and you will soon be able to judge your speed approximately.

Speed mania is a term well applied to American life in general. To-day this man has been killed in an auto accident. To-morrow that Wall Street man falls dead at his desk. In both cases Speed Mania was the cause.

To autoists, and all to whom the term speed mania applies—the motto should be—moderation! Restrain yourself! Stop and think in the wild race for money, for place, for power, or whatever goal it may be, ere it is too late. We all have our destinations in view, but why not keep within speed limits, driving at a rational, sane pace, enjoying the scenery, as we spin along, giving a glance to the sky, now and then. We are bound to reach our goal—some day, and why not do so without risk of a mental and moral breakdown, a wornout heart and shattered nerves.

The Lion Tamer's Trade.

How lions and other wild animals are tamed and educated will be vividly told in an illustrated lecture for the Institute on Tuesday evening, February 4th, by Allen Samuel Williams, a famous authority.

The daring of men who venture into the company of caged lions has been a matter for marvel since the time of Daniel. While the perils of lion taming and training supply the chief reason why the wild animal trainer's vocation and the performance of his trained animals fas-

ciate spectators, the response of his wild pupils to his instruction is an interesting study for the analyst. The members of the American Institute of Phrenology and its friends may enjoy a rare treat on Tuesday evening, February 4, 1908, in hearing one of the several famous lectures by Mr. Allen Samuel Williams, entitled, "Lion Taming and Wild Animal Training." An unusual array of stereopticon pictures, some of them startling, will illustrate the lecture.

Biophilism.

BY CHARLES JOSIAH ADAMS, D.D.,

PRESIDENT OF THE BUREAU OF BIOPHILISM.

THE IDIOT AND THE LOWER ANIMAL.

It is well to keep always in mind the three essential things of psychology. The individual knows something, feels something, does something. That the individual is different from the body is evident from the facts that the body cannot know anything, that it cannot feel anything, that it cannot do anything. The idiot's body may be more perfect than the philosopher's. But while the idiot may not know anything, he may feel something. So the idiot has a soul. Let him be put under the influence of an anæsthetic. He does not feel. That is, the body does not feel. And it does not act independently of the feeling of the individual.

The body may be perfect immediately after death. But it is dead. That is, it cannot know anything, it cannot feel anything, it cannot do anything. The idiot can feel something, he can do something, but he cannot know anything. That is, he cannot know anything in the proper sense of knowing. He is conscious, but not self-conscious, more than momentarily. He does not remember. The individual within his body is only two-thirds an individual. It feels and acts in some regards, but it, properly speaking, does not know, and it does not think.

The actions of a complete idiot should seem to be entirely reflex. The reflex action is automatic. There are two sets of nerves—the in-carrying and the out-carrying—or, to speak more technically, the afferent and the efferent. One touches, tastes, smells, hears, or sees something. He has a sensation. This comes through the afferent nerve. He is pleased or pained. He acts. This comes of an impulse

sent out, or going out, along an efferent nerve, to a muscle, to a set of muscles, or to the whole muscular system.

There is illustration of the matter in mind in paralysis. This is commonly supposed to mean the incompetency of both the afferent and efferent nerves. But I have a case under my eye where the efferent nerves are incompetent and the afferent nerves in ordinary state of efficiency. The result is that this person can feel but cannot move. One can easily imagine a case—indeed there is such a case in a bad asleepness of an arm or a leg—in which the afferent nerves are incompetent and the efferent nerves in good condition.

There is some one within to whom the message comes and who sends out a message as to what is to be done. In the awakening of the reflex action there is the playing of many a practical joke. Take that one already mentioned of the hobbledohoy's being awakened by the placing to his cheek of a folded wet towel. The uncle who did this knew that his victim's dream would be that it was something else, and that he would act accordingly. His dream was that it was the snout of a bear, and he moved in great terror. One, on a cold day, stands with his back to an old-fashioned stove, which is red hot in places. His hand is touched with the cold handle of a knife. He is prevented from anger at the laugh which his start produces only by the consciousness of how absurd it must have been.

But reflex action is for something more than our amusement. It is a wise provision of the Author of nature. It may save a belonging, a beloved object, one's own life. Who

does not remember the story of the artist who was stepping back on a gallery until he would inevitably have fallen to a marble floor and certain death had not a friend thrown something at the picture which he (the artist) was studying with a view to the final touches? He sprang forward to save the picture, and so saved himself. There comes a cry of fire, and the mother springs for the crib and takes her babe in her arms. In the bed to which he is accustomed, or even in the ordinary bed in the hotel or in the home of a friend, one goes to sleep thoughtlessly. But how differently he would go to sleep on the brink of a roof of a temple. In the former case, he would be hard to awaken, if he really needed the sleep. In the latter, he would move on the slightest excitation, and would move in the right direction.

Then reflex motion may be associated with training which has become a habit and sunken into sub-consciousness. During our Civil War the writer was a boy, and saw much of the veteran soldiers. What impressed him as much as anything else was apparent unconscious obedience to command. They would sleep as profoundly as babes under a cannon which was regularly discharging as one of a park of artillery, but be awake and on their feet in an instant at the command: "Fall in!"

The purest example of reflex action is in the idiot. I have intimated that it may be doubted if the complete idiot moves otherwise than reflexively. Its sad mother will tell you that it does not even turn to the breast as do other children. Through its whole life it has to be guarded as if it were forgotten by nature, the Mother, and God, the Father. It would appear, also, that it has been forgotten by its ancestors. For, while it lacks instinct, it as fully, in the nature of the case, lacks heredity. There is never

any evidence that it does anything because that thing was done by an ancestor or by ancestors.

Let it be remembered that we are having in mind the absolute idiot—the mental, moral and spiritual blank—the subjective O. There is no insistence that there has ever been such a being. But such a being can, possibly, be imagined. The lower animal is not such a being, your horse, your dog, your cat, your bird, or any normal creature which crawls, or walks, or flies, or swims. There are lower creatures which act more reflexively than does man. There may be no lower creature which does not act more reflexively than does man. But that man acts so, also, has been shown in this article. That he so acts you have only to touch your friend who is in a "brown study" to see. It will be proven by his start.

Idiocy is the absence of faculty. So, while there may not be an absolute idiocy, there may be a partial. As there are those who are born without any one of the sense organs, so there may be those who are born destitute of the faculty of remembering, reasoning, imagining, or of the correlation which makes any moral, mental, or spiritual function possible. There is an account of a little girl who, at nine years of age, planned the murder of her father and mother, that she might have freedom to practice degenerate tastes. How often it happens that we come in touch with persons who lack some mental faculty. For them most of us will be made more charitable by a little introspection. The writer cannot repeat the Lord's Prayer or the Apostles' Creed without book. He is void of verbal memory. And that one may be void of spiritual faculty he has had abundant evidence. Without any thought as to form of Christianity, or as to even form of religion, he was, some time ago, talking with a young man in relation to religion, and was told that

he (the young man) had never experienced a spiritual need.

As a man may be a partial idiot, so may a lower animal. The history of the hennery is full of traditions of hens which desert their nests, and of those who abandon their broods. I well remember that, years ago, there was placed in my hands a pointer pup for training. I could make nothing of him. He was willing enough, prompt enough in taking the position of indicating the game; but he could never remember anything. Though he may realize One Higher, the master, to the dog, is the Incarnation, as—let it be said with all reverence—the Galilean is to the Christian. But as there are men who cannot see the Master—the Galilean, Buddha, or any other—so there are dogs who cannot see the master.

Out of the years gone there comes to my mind an amusing, if a somewhat cruel, scene. In front of an open fireplace is a splendid old man, a glory of white hair receding from his wide and high forehead and falling over his shoulders. About him, and on the hearth in front of him, are his dogs. His favorite of these is asleep and breathing heavily. His snuff-box is in his hand. From it he takes a pinch and holds it to the sleeper's nose. At least the earlier of the actions which result are reflex. The laughter which ensues causes the tears to roll over the practical joker's face. But the laugh is soon on him. The dog retires in the room, sneezing. The master's attention is taken by something else. But soon he withdraws his hand from the arm of his chair with a jerk and a jump. Through sneezing, the dog has come to the one whom he loves supremely for consolation and sympathy, and nosed the heel of his hand. The dog's action from the effect of the snuff was no more reflexive than was that of his master from the ef-

fect of the touch of the cold point of the nose.

Did the dog go to the master instinctively? It is so that the puppy turns to the mother's dugs. And the master is everybody and everything to the dog. And did the first dog which was tamed by a man take to him as spontaneously as did, or do, that dog's descendants? This master of the snuff was a marvel with animals. He was seen to enter an enclosure, walk directly up to and place his hand between the horns of a raging bull, and quiet him. Back of this action there must have been both instinct and heredity. In these regards, as in the matter of reflex action, the man and the lower animal are at one. How is it in the regard of other influences back of actions?

I have already spoken of some of these—such as sexuality, love, parental affection, and conscience—and shall refer to them again. I shall, also, make more of thought as an influence to action later. But, as a foretaste, allow it to be said that while man is less apt to be moved by instinct, heredity, or simple feeling, than the lower animal, he is so moved; and that while the lower animal is less liable to be moved by thought, or by the feelings which are the result of thought, than man, it is, or may be, so moved. This brings to my mind a rectory cat of ours, Pixie by name, who has long since gone to her accounting for "the deeds done in the body." Her mistress and I were one day at dinner. She called my attention by an appealing mew. I looked over my shoulder. She was trying to open the door of the pantry, between the dining-room and the kitchen. It was slightly ajar. She had hold of the edge protruding, with the claws of her front feet, while those of her hind feet were braced in a crack in the floor. When she caught my eye she

pulled for dear life. She failed. Again the appealing mew. I looked at the mistress, not only of Pixie, but of me and of the rectory. She shook her

head. I shook my head at Pixie. She desisted and left the door at once. She was as aware of her subjection as I was of mine.

Science of Health, News and Notes.

By E. P. MILLER, M. D.

DISEASE AMONG THE CHICKENS.

The Kansas Farmer, in its issue of October 17th, contains an article under the heading, "Ailing Chickens." It seems that a subscriber of that paper from Beloit, Kansas, has a disease among his fowls that he does not know what is the proper name for, and he has written to the Kansas Farmer for positive information as to what the disease is, what is the cause, and what the remedy. He says:

"Can you give me a remedy for my ailing chickens. At first they get stiff and lame and can hardly walk, and are troubled some with diarrhœa. In the last stages of the disease, their eyes swell shut, their necks gets limber, and their heads seem feverish. They are usually sick two or three days. I thought it might be limberneck, but do not know the symptoms of the disease well enough to tell."

This is the answer:

"Your fowls probably have limberneck. This is a muscular disease *caused by eating putrid meat or other decaying matter.* It is said that if the craw of a limberneck chicken should be cut open, it would be found to contain a number of live maggots, with very strong and flexible points, suitable for boring. They bore into the muscles and vitals of the chicken, causing it to lose all control of its muscles, and so the head falls to one side, which gives it the name of limberneck, and after struggling awhile, it dies. There is no remedy, after

the chicken gets into a helpless state, but as a preventive one should look around and see that there are no dead animals or dead chickens on which they may be feeding, for it is from such a source that they get the disease. A few drops of carbolic acid in the drinking water of the flock might prevent them from getting into the last stages of the disease. Give no other water or they will not drink the carbolic acid solution."

Now the question arises, if chickens are troubled with such a disgusting disease as limberneck, which is nothing but the result of poison they get into their blood by eating "decayed meat or other putrid matter," is there not danger in eating dead chickens of any kind? Is there not danger from similar poisons, probably not less dangerous, getting into our blood, if we eat them?

So long as the human race eats such foods, they are taking into their blood the poisons that cause sickness and death. The flesh of fowls is probably just as bad as that of any animal; similar poisons may get into the carcasses of animals that do in fowls. There are bugs and worms and insects in the grass that cattle live on that may kill the cattle or give them diseases that tend to make their flesh unwholesome as food. The human race should live on foods that contain live elements and not dead matter.

The Creator of man knew exactly what kind of food He designed man

to eat, and He told Adam in the Garden of Eden what he could eat and what he should not eat. Let us profit by information we have got in God's revealed word, and in His work. The children of Israel, when they lusted after the flesh of quails, had a plague pestilence sent upon them, as a punishment for eating quails. Barn-yard fowls are just as dangerous, and perhaps more so, than quails, and those who live on flesh of any kind never know when they may be taken sick and what their sickness may be or how it may terminate.

HEALTH REGULATIONS IN SLEEPING CARS.

The Health Commissioner of Pennsylvania, Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, has issued an order forbidding Pullman car porters to brush the clothes of passengers in the aisles of the car.

He claims that this practice endangers the traveling public, that it is unhygienic, that scattering dust through the car and over the already sufficiently dirty and uncomfortable passengers has long been considered an unmitigated nuisance.

The practice was started by the porters as a means of getting dimes and quarters from the travelers in their cars.

This Commissioner claims that as a means of cleanliness it is worse than useless, that the clothes of those first brushed are dirty by the time the whole carload has been brushed, and what dirt has not settled back on the external parts of the travelers has filled their nostrils and lungs, not only the dust of the road, the smoke and cinders of the engine, but other germ-laden accumulations from the garments of men in all conditions of health and disease.

The Boards of Health of other States may also issue orders of like character, which undoubtedly would

be of great benefit to the traveling public, and would in a measure do away with the nuisance of paying tips to porters that they are otherwise provided for.

DISEASES AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The Weekly Bulletin of the Chicago Health Department have recently examined 17,820 children during the first twenty school days by medical inspectors of the Health Department.

Of this number, 1,476, or 8.3 per cent., were excluded from attendance at school on account of the existence of the following contagious diseases: Tonsillitis, 315; pediculosis, 378; impetigo, 188; scarlet fever, 120; scabies, 99; diphtheria, 84; whooping-cough, 66; purulent sore eyes, 45; measles, 42; mumps, 40; chicken-pox, 32, and tuberculosis, 3.

Of 456 exclusions during the week 105 were afflicted with tonsillitis. Microscopic examinations of culture of these cases show 7 of them had diphtheria.

If the children of all public schools are as many of them afflicted with diseases as recorded in Chicago, there is great risk of life in sending the children to public schools.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

The Medical Record reports eight physicians who have died in this country during last week the average age of whom is only 48 years. These physicians died of various diseases, not all of which are recorded. One had gastric disorder, another chronic pleurisy, another died with an acute disease, and the rest are not recorded.

FURTHER DISCUSSION OF TUBERCULOSIS CAUSED BY BACCILLI IN MILK.

The International Medical Congress of the world has recently held a convention at Brussels, in which the subject of Tuberculosis in Milk as a Cause of Tuberculosis in Children was up for discussion.

A resolution was passed by this convention recommending that all public institutions should boil the milk used. They claim that milk is a medium through which tuberculosis matter gets into the human system. The decision of the convention was that the only way to stop the progress of tuberculosis in the country is to either boil or pasteurize the milk in which tuberculous germs are found, and thus keep out of the body of children and grown people the germs of tuberculosis.

Nathan Straus's plan for protecting the lives of children by pasteurizing milk was very heartily commended by this association. Nearly all of the medical associations of the country have passed resolutions recommending laws to compel those who sell milk to have it pasteurized and made free from disease germs.

Now if the investigators of this subject would turn their attention upon the flesh of animals that is used for food by grown people, they would find that there are more deadly poison baccilli in the flesh of animals than there are in milk that is

used as food.

When the people realize the fact that human beings were not made for carnivorous animals or even for omnivorous animals, and that the flesh that is used as food is saturated with putrid baccilli, they will begin to legislate in a way that will protect the people from the diseases that these baccilli engender.

You cannot cure disease so long as you are all the time taking into the blood, in the food eaten, the germs that breed disease. The only way to relieve the human family from disease of all kind is to keep out of the system the material that causes these diseases, and, in our opinion, the flesh of animals is the main source from which nearly all of these disease-producing baccilli come.

It is only in recent years that anybody has imagined that milk contains baccilli that are the cause of tuberculosis. The more the subject is investigated, the more legislation is passed to compel those who deal in milk to protect their patrons from the disease to which they are liable.

New Year's Eve, and the Decision That Was Made.

"Frank, will you take Miss Sinclair in to dinner?" said Mrs. Brown, as the clock in the hall struck six on New Year's Eve.

A merry party of young people had assembled in the old-fashioned residence of Mr. and Mrs. Brown, and every one was looking forward to the pleasure of the evening.

The snow was several feet deep, and the guests had all traveled some distance in sleighs to celebrate this auspicious occasion.

Mrs. Brown lived four miles from Franklin Center, near the city of Dover, and was very popular in her wide circle of friends.

Frank Brown turned to Miss Rose Sinclair to carry out his mother's bidding, and offered her his arm as they passed into the spacious dining room and walked round the table until they found their names. On being seated, he said:

"May I pour you a little wine?"

"Thank you," she said simply, "a little claret. I only drink claret."

"You do not care, then, for sweet wines."

"I do not really care for any wine, but this is what we always drink at home. You did not pour any for yourself," she added a moment later.

He smiled.

"It would be for the first time in my life if I had."

"How strange!" Rose Sinclair looked at him with a pair of clear blue, inquiring eyes. "Have you any scruples? Do you think it is wrong?"

"Well, yes! It would be decidedly wrong for me, having been brought up to believe in total abstinence as the best course to pursue in life."

The color deepened on her cheeks a little. He saw her check back a word from her lips, and the shadow that swept over her face was sweeter than any brightness. But he could not appropriate her unmerited sympathy.

"No, no," he declared, laughing slightly. "It is not at all a temptation to me. I have never known the taste of any sort of liquor. I think I have a great advantage against fate in this respect, and—I mean to keep it."

"Then you are afraid, after all," she said.

"Sometimes we recognize danger, though we do not fear it," he replied.

"If it be danger, you must fear it. You do, or you would not take precautions."

He looked down and met her earnest glance. She was forgetting her dinner.

"If you were not afraid," she went on, impulsively, "wine would seem to you as harmless as water. It is because you have a fear that you will not touch it."

He was at a loss for a moment to know how to reply.

It was difficult to meet her candor without a touch of seeming discourtesy. "Suppose I drink to your better courage," she said, a roguish dimple showing itself as she spoke. "The deadly cup has no terror for me."

"He raised his crystal goblet and drank to her in sparkling water, saying gently, "Of my cup no one need be afraid."

There was a pause. She had not lifted the wine to her lips.

A servant came to remove the course, and some one spoke to her across the table. When he could claim her attention again, he was ready with a bright remark about the beauty of some roses in a vase near them. "Yes, they are beautiful," she replied vaguely, and then, with promise in her tone: "We had not exhausted our topic, I think. May I ask—is it your conviction that liquor should not be used in any form?"

"You are unmerciful in your candor. I might be thought ungracious if I objected to anything under the present circumstances."

"Never mind about being complimentary," she replied gravely. "I am trying to decide—to reflect. I have never before given one serious thought to this question. The people I live among—and they are all upright, intelligent and refined, regard the use of liquor as indispensable. Surely you must admit that there are thousands and thousands who are not in any way injured by its use."

"I know," he said, quickly, "but there are millions and millions who are injured by its use, and the jails and hospitals will tell you——"

He stopped abruptly.

"Yes," she said thoughtfully, "but why not take the good and avoid the evil? We need not become drunkards because we use liquor."

"Since you desire it," he answered steadily, "I will say one word, and then drop the subject. If you never touch liquor, you not only need not, but you cannot become a drunkard. If you once let it cross your lips, the first step is made."

"There are some persons," he continued, "who have a strong tendency and liking for alcoholic beverages. From a phrenological point of view, we know that the organ of Alimentiveness, when large, may lead one to encourage the use of liquor. If such a person lacks will power, volition, or a largely developed organ of Firmness, that one should take particular caution to avoid encouraging a taste for wine of any kind. Alcohol has a great affinity for water or fluid, and it goes directly to the brain, and follows the course of the blood and all fluid, and impedes the circulation. Therefore I am speaking from a scientific point of view and from positive facts when I say that wine is much more injurious to some people than to others. But there is danger lurking in a glass of wine for every one, however firm and well intentioned the person may be who takes it. I did not intend to give you a lecture on the effects of alcohol on the delicate organ of the brain, but since you invited the discussion, you must pardon me if I have shocked your sensibility, and spoken contrary to your knowledge and experience."

A considerable silence followed this remark. The rest of the guests went on talking gaily. Presently she

spoke, but so low that he had to bend his ear to listen.

"You have given me a wonderful message," she said. "I have never had any one talk to me in this way before, and I feel sure that what you have told me is true. I have made up my mind to join your army of workers, and I will begin my work of reform right in my own family."

She pushed back her glass of wine, and he knew by this that she had formed a decision that she would not break.

It was New Year's Eve, a year from the time our story opened, and the two young people, Rose Sinclair and Frank Brown, were now engaged to be married shortly after the holidays.

"I was just thinking," she said, "that since last New Year's I have made fifty converts to your phrenological temperance views—nearly one a week. What say you if we try and see how many we can make during this coming year. I want to double my efforts, and now that I can give my friends a scientific reason why they should give up their wine, I think I shall have no difficulty in convincing many of the error of their ways."—Adapted from "The Ladies' Home Journal."

The New Year.

We welcome now the New Year
Beside the open door,
While thinking of the Old Year,
Who walked the threshold o'er.

The Old Year told a story
Of many highways crossed,
Of scenes of strife and glory,
And vessels tempest-tossed.

We'll entertain the stranger,
And merry make the while,
And, barring thoughts of danger,
May Fortune on us smile.

While journeying together
Through distances afar,
In mild or stormy weather,
We'll watch our Guiding Star.

—RUBY LAWRENCE.

THE
Phrenological Journal

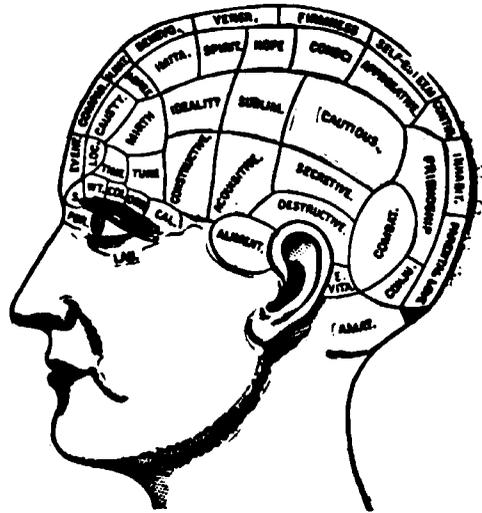
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

(1838)

INCORPORATED WITH THE

Phrenological Magazine

(1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, JANUARY, 1908

*Dost thou love life? then do not squander
time, for that is the stuff life is made of.*

Benjamin Franklin.

GOOD CHEER.

Welcome the New Year. Welcome the improved conditions in business. Welcome the indications of restored prosperity. Welcome the holiday cheer, and welcome the good-feeling that goes out from every one, irrespective of color, class or creed. The warmth of enthusiasm with which all classes are aglow is a pleasing recognition of the spirit of good will, kindness and sympathy that exists in the human consciousness at this period.

Even the most indifferent and hardened creature relaxes a little toward his neighbor, and feels at this time, more than at any other, the

onus resting upon him to do something to make others happy.

New hopes and aspirations increase the courage and confidence of young and old alike, and light up the pinched features of the careworn who inhabit the squalid apartments of crowded tenement houses. Even the inmates of hospitals, institutions and asylums take on some of the cheer of the New Year, and in effect express the sentiment that says:

"All have to share, none are too poor,

When want with winter comes;
The loaf is never all your own,
Then scatter out the crumbs."

WHERE DOES MY TALENT LIE?

A TIMELY APPEAL.

At this period of frenzied finance and high speculation, one needs the knowledge Phrenology can give with regard to how to place one's abilities. If you take a wrong step, and waste your opportunities, you must necessarily live to regret such a step. If you know wherein your strength lies, and apply your time and energy to the building up of your talents, you are doing not only what God intended you to do, but you are giving satisfaction to yourself and your friends.

Just now there is so much doubt and anxiety about how boys are going to turn out, and how girls can support themselves, that it behooves every one to study the question of properly locating their ability. Par-

ents should think this matter over, and give their children every advantage, instead of putting them into the first position that comes to their hands.

We have asked many boys what they intended to become, and the reply has been, much to our surprise, "I do not know." It appears to us that boys and girls should prepare themselves for what they are going to become later in life by deciding early, for only in this way can they take, step by step, the true preparation that goes to make a successful career.

Will not the public, individually and en masse, allow Phrenology to assist them in their family decisions as to what their children had better become? If they will, we feel sure that their battle of life will be easier and more successful.

In the Public Eye.

MR. FREDERICK H. MILLS,

SUPERINTENDENT OF PRISON INDUSTRIES.

It requires a person of special genius to take up prison work successfully, for, like many other things, it is a department that requires a proper understanding of what the work includes and the people one rubs up against.

In Mr. Mills, we find a man of remarkable insight into character. This is one of his salient characteristics; another is found in his exceptionally large Perceptive faculties. Keen observation is his stock in trade; nothing escapes his watchful eye; he notices the little as well

as the larger and important affairs of life.

Another essential to such work as he performs is large Benevolence, and Mr. Mills is essentially a man of broad sympathies, and knows how to get in touch with all classes of humanity. His sympathies may cost him a good deal, because he readily gives out thought and sentiment, as well as practical advice, to all who appeal to him, and the drain on a man's sympathy is a greater task very often than the drain on his purse. A person can draw a check

and assist any one who is in need, but where a man is appealed to for advice and counsel, he invariably has to stop, think and go over the details of the individual's life.

Insight into the value and worth of things is another strong characteristic which is easily accounted for through his large Comparison, Order and Calculation. He can tell to a nicety whether a certain kind of material will be what will serve his purpose the best, and does not believe in supporting any artificial means of carrying out great charities, and believes in calling a spade a spade. He hits straight from the shoulder, and knows what results to expect from certain premises.

In short, he is a man calculated to understand and appreciate his fellow men, and as a Superintendent of Prison Industries he has brought about a number of reforms; hence his remarks on the Evolution of Prison Jurisprudence come with pertinent force.

He has given a number of papers bearing on Prison Legislation before State Conventions, and few men are doing more good in his particular department of work in the United States.

THE LATE KING OSCAR, OF SWEDEN.

The late King Oscar, of Sweden, who has just passed away, was a remarkable character, and few kings have ruled with so much equity and good will as King Oscar has done.

His head represented him to be not a man who would seek office for the sake of office, but one who would be inclined to love his people, and rule with the belief that they looked to him as a friend as well as a monarch.

His head further manifests a nobleness of character, a benignity and



THE LATE KING OF SWEDEN.

strength of purpose, which few in so prominent a position are able or willing to show.

He was not wanting in the intellectual region, which gave him thereby a perfect command of the wants of his people; that is, he could organize and reason concerning their best interests. He was, aside from his official position, a man of marked ability in the intellectual world.

THE PRESENT KING OF SWEDEN.

The present King of Sweden, who has succeeded to the throne, is a man who possesses much of his father's intellect and moral stamina. He has in his father a worthy example of a man with true liberality of purpose and integrity of heart. He will, we trust, make as model a king, as unique a ruler, and as wise an advisor as his father.

The American Institute of Phrenology.

On Tuesday evening, December 3, the second meeting of the season was held, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather.

The Rev. Thomas A. Hyde presided, and said he was glad to find that there were some people interested in Phrenology who did not allow the weather to dampen their ardor. He regretted that he was obliged to state that Mr. William F. King, who was to have addressed them that evening on the "Vital Problems of the Day," had been called to Washington, but that he hoped to be with them in March, when Miss Fowler had offered him her date. She had asked Dr. Constantine F. McGuire to speak to them on the same topic that had been chosen by Mr. King, and he believed that they would have an interesting meeting.

He recalled one occasion when Phillips Brooks was called upon to speak, but failed to put in an appearance. His assistant therefore was going to take his place, but, on seeing the audience begin to disappear, he appealed to them by saying: "Phillips Brooks is a great man, but he does not know everything. He does not understand all the religion of the world. Therefore I appeal to you to stop and listen to what I have to say." He succeeded in making an excellent address, and in pleasing his hearers.

To-night he believed that, notwithstanding Mr. King was a man of great experience in matters of public interest, Dr. McGuire would be able to present the same subject in a scientific way.

He would like first to call upon Mr. Paulison to give them a little

music on his harmonica, as this instrument was a specialty with him. Mr. Paulison then played the "Dewey Gavotte," composed by himself, and as an encore, "Home, Sweet Home," both of which solos greatly pleased the audience.

The Chairman then asked Miss Fowler to give a practical delineation of character, which she accordingly did, of a gentleman chosen from the audience, and at the close the gentleman replied that his ambition in life was to become a special teacher or preacher. This was what Miss Fowler had pointed out that his head indicated he was adapted for.

Dr. McGuire then proceeded to address the audience, on five problems of public interest. A full report will be given next month.

Mr. Paulison then played another solo which he had composed on the harmonica to imitate Thomas's orchestra at Chicago, after which Mr. Hyde proposed a vote of thanks to those who had taken part in the evening's entertainment, and took occasion to say that those present had listened to a very fine address, and one that was entirely in accord with the objects of the Institute. He was gratified that the speaker had emphasized the need of cultivating Veneration, for without it we could see what an influence anarchy and disorder would have.

The notices for the next meeting were then announced, namely, that a lecture would be given by Mr. Frederick H. Mills on "The Evolution of Prison Jurisprudence." As Mr. Mills was a strong believer in Phrenology, some practical application of his subject with Phrenology might be expected. It was hoped that a warm welcome would be af-

forded Mr. Mills on his first visit to the Institute.

Mr. Knowles, from Smyrna, one of the oldest subscribers, was present and made a few remarks. Miss Irwin, Mr. Favary, Mr. Cheeseman and others joined in the debate. It was gratifying to see another old friend, Mr. Vanderbilt, who had taken particular pains to come from a considerable distance, which showed the keenness of his interest.

NOTICE FOR JANUARY.

Tuesday evening, January 7, 1908, at 8 p. m., Mr. Frederick H. Mills will give an address on "The Evolution of Prison Jurisprudence." Rev. Thos. A. Hyde, A.M., B.D., will preside, and Delineations of Character will be given by Miss J. A. Fowler.

Mr. Frederick H. Mills has had many years' experience in visiting prisons and will speak with authority and from practical observation. The subject should attract many listeners.

The British Phrenological Society, Inc.

On October 8th, Dr. Bernard Hollander, the eminent specialist on the brain, lectured at the monthly meeting of the above society on "Can Insanity Be Cured by Surgical Operation?" notes on which paper we hope to publish in a subsequent number.

A discussion followed, in which the following, among other well-known phrenologists, took part: Mr. C. P. Stanley, Mr. Wm. Cox, Mr. Geo. Hart Cox, Mr. F. R. Warren, Mr. J. P. Blackford, Mr. John Naylor, Mr. James Webb and Miss Ewen. Dr. Hollander replied to several questions, and a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer brought the meeting to a close.

ANNUAL CONGRESS.

On November 9th the annual Congress of Phrenologists was held in London, and was well attended. In the afternoon reports from Phrenological societies and workers were given, showing that Phrenology was making satisfactory progress in various parts of England. Mr. Youngquist, of Stockholm, Sweden, was also present, and spoke warmly of his efforts to propagate phrenology

in that country in the face of much opposition.

Interesting discussions took place upon: "Psychology—What Is It?" opened by the president, Mr. James Webb; "What Is the Best Way to Interest the Public in Scientific Phrenology?" opened by Rev. E. H. Spring, who made a number of very practical suggestions; "Phrenology and the Rising Generation," opened by Miss M. L. C. Ewen.

The evening meeting was a great one, marked by earnest and intelligent interest throughout. Mr. Jas. Webb, President, occupied the chair, and in his opening remarks spoke of "A Neglected Element in Education," by which he meant the teacher's knowledge of the individual child. Phrenology alone could furnish that knowledge, and without it much effort was wasted on the part of the teacher, and very poor results obtained from the scholars.

The general theme throughout the meeting was the practical application of phrenology to the various phases of life. Mr. John Wilson, of Manchester, spoke on "Phrenology in Public Life." Mr. William Cox gave a demonstration upon the head

of a young lady, specially dwelling upon the domestic virtues, pointing out the beautiful provision made in nature for the attainment of happiness in home life. Mr. John Nayler gave an excellent address, full of practical knowledge, upon "Phrenology in Commercial Life," pointing out the qualities needed to attain success in that sphere of activity. Mr. F. C. Stacey, of Leyton, gave a very temperate, well-considered and wise address on "Phrenology in Religious Life." Mr. George Hart Cox (Hon. Sec.) gave some useful instruction in the course of a demonstration, entitled, "Some Anatomical Landmarks." It amounted to a very practical lesson in elementary phrenology, calculated to stir up an interest in the study of the science. Miss A. B. Barnard contributed a helpful paper, entitled, "Phrenology in Social Life."

During the evening Dr. C. W.

Withinshaw distributed the certificates to the graduates at the recent examination of the society.

A vote of thanks was proposed to Mr. Webb for presiding by Mr. D. J. Davies, who gave an excellent testimony to the value of phrenology in his own case. At 16 years of age he was working in a Welsh mine, could not speak a word of English, nor even write his own name. He had a phrenological chart at that time, and determined he would learn English, so that he might study it for himself. He did so, and that chart had helped him through life. He was now a member of the Borough Council in the district where he lived, elected for the fourth time in succession, and was a member of the Education Authority of his district. He spoke eloquently, in the purest of English, of the advantages of phrenology.

By W. Cox.

New Subscribers.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.—*New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions: Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance of \$1.00 (5s. English) for twelve months' subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co., London.*

Page Cochrane.—V. T., is characterized by activity of thought, fertility of mind, promptness of perception and mental resourcefulness.

He will never be contented in an obscure position, nor in a subordinate service; he will want to take

the lead and assume responsibility; especially will he be in his element as a teacher and a student of Metaphysical sciences.

He is particularly versatile, capable in expressing his thoughts, positive in maintaining his principles, and is quite confident of the practicability of his elaborate plans.

He should succeed in a literary career and as a public speaker, for he has always something interesting to say.

In disposition he is genial, earnest and thoughtful, with a large degree of critical acumen and intuitive perception.

He is naturally an active, busy man, with many schemes on hand at one time.

REVIEWS.

"Meat Substitutes," by Isabel Goodhue. Published by the New York Magazine of Mysteries. Price \$1.00.

Considering the amount of meat that is yearly consumed, it would seem as though this new book on Meat Substitutes was necessary, and that there will be a place for it in the home of every one who really desires to give up the eating of meat. When persons give up eating meat, they naturally ask the question: What will take its place? The solution of such a question will be found in this interestingly written book. It is not an expression of extravagance, nor is it a book that supports highly seasoned food; hence the moderate eaters and those of simple tastes can find herein something that is appetizing and sustaining. If persons would only realize the fact that

the too free use of dead flesh as a diet clouds the mind and dulls the spiritual perceptions, brutalizing the finer sensibilities of the soul, while stimulating the animal propensities, more persons would, we think, be willing to live on fruits, grains, nuts and vegetables, for they are purer and more ideally perfect foods for mankind to eat. Pages are left for memoranda on the left hand side of each page of recipes which will be useful to housewives.

The book is handsomely printed, and each page is bordered with a handsome design. Taken as a whole, the book on "Meat Substitutes" is unlike anything in the way of books ever brought out before, and it will attract attention, both for its appearance and the especially timely value of its contents.

PRIZE OFFERS AND AWARDS.

The competition for December has been won by James H. Morris, of Bridgewater College, Bridgewater, Va. Honorable mention has been

awarded to Elizabeth M. Franks and Ruby Lawrence, of Brooklyn, for their poems on the New Year.

FIELD NOTES.

H. H. Hinman is doing good work at Fort Worth, and writes that there is plenty of room for good phrenologists in Texas.

Wm. E. Youngquist, the Swedish Phrenologist, has been visiting London, and has been reported at one of the recent Phrenological meetings held in that city. He wrote that he was leaving on the twenty-third of November for Stockholm.

Allen Haddock writes from San Francisco and sends us orders from that city. He is improving in health every month.

Dr. B. F. Pratt, of Ohio, is con-

tinuing his lectures throughout the State. He often speaks on Sundays in the churches. His lecture on "Fingermarks of Civilization" is creating a marked impression.

George Cozens is engaged in phrenological work at Devil's Lake, North Dakota.

A. W. Richardson is traveling in Canada.

George Markley continues to write on Phrenological subjects, and is located at Pittsburg, Pa.

M. Tope is the editor of the Phrenological Era, which he publishes monthly at Bowerston, O.

Mr. D. T. Elliott gives examinations daily at 4 Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, England, and holds weekly classes in Phrenology. Once a month the Alumni of the Institute hold meetings, when interesting discussions are arranged for the mutual benefit of all members.

Miss Fowler makes daily examinations at the American Institute of Phrenology, New York City, and gives instruction in Phrenology.

Owen H. Williams is in Richmond, Va.

E. J. O'Brien can be seen for examinations and lectures for a few weeks at Simcox, Ont., Canada.

H. W. Smith is giving lectures and examinations at Yates Center, Kan.

T. J. Miller is located in Salt Lake City, Utah, but often makes lecturing tours.

Alva A. Tanner, of Oakley, Idaho, has been making examinations in the above named place.

George A. Lee, M.D., Phrenologist, is taking orders for Fowler & Wells Co.'s publications in Mansfield, O.

Dr. J. M. Fitzgerald recently gave a talk before about three hundred physicians and nurses in Chicago. He made a decided hit, and, no doubt, this work will bring decided results later on. He delivered another address before the Wilmetter Club on December 12th, in the aristocratic suburb of Wilmetter, near Chicago, which created a continued interest in the subject of Phrenology.

Madame La Bar has established an office in Toronto, Can., and is engaged to lecture on Phrenology.

New Year's Day.

To-day our backward view is pain,
If we have wandered here and there,

Or up and down this world in vain,
And shunned the ones who need our care.

To-day our conscience cries again,
If we have failed to find the place
Where Jesus said that we, as men,
Should work and trust his grace.

To-day our minds go back with ease,
If we have found our neighbor's need,
And did not seek ourselves to please,
But sought to be a friend indeed.

To-day our hearts o'erflow with joy,
If we have seen the Master's work
Go forth with speed and glad em-

ploy,
And we our duty did not shirk.

To-day we may behold the promised home,
And if we've found Him as a friend,
We need not walk this world alone,
For He will come, His help to lend.

To-day let us as Christians true,
If we have sinned our time away,
Resolve to ask forgiveness new,
And start upon that better way.

To-day in blessing He looks down;
If we, His children, kind and true,
Desire His blessings shower'd around,
"Just do as I have done to you."
JAMES H. MORRIS.
Bridgewater, Va.

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

On February 29, 1884, the FOWLER & WELLS CO. was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a Joint Stock Company, for the prosecution of the business heretofore carried on by the firm of **Fowler & Wells.**

The change of name involves no change in the nature and object of the business, or in its general management. All remittances should be made payable to the order of

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

The Subscription Price of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE is \$1.00 a year, payable in advance.

Money, when sent by mail, should be in the form of Money Orders, Express Money Orders, Drafts on New York, or Registered Letters. All Postmasters are required to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

Silver or other coin should not be sent by mail, as it is almost sure to wear a hole in the envelope and be lost.

Postage-Stamps will be received for fractional parts of a dollar. The larger stamps are preferred: they should never be stuck to the letters, and should always be sent in sheets—that is, not torn apart.

Change of post office address can be made by giving the old as well as the new address, but not without this information. Notice should be received the first of the preceding month.

Letters of Inquiry requesting an answer should inclose a stamp for return postage, and be sure and give name and full address every time you write.

All Letters should be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., and not to any person connected with the office. In this way only can prompt and careful attention be secured.

Any Book, Periodical, Chart, Etc., may be ordered from this office at Publishers' prices.

Agents Wanted for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and our Book Publications to whom liberal terms will be given.

CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"Bookseller, Newsdealer and Stationer," New York.—This magazine is full of reviews of books suitable for Christmas presents. It is richly illustrated.

"Character Builder," Salt Lake City, U.—Contains an editorial on "Economy and Sobriety." It says: "The present money stringency throughout this nation compels economy in many homes where extravagance has held sway. Americans are intemperate in more ways than in drinking whiskey: The many expenditures for useless and harmful things by a certain class cause want and suffering among others. The

present crisis is affecting all classes. Many who depend upon their daily work for physical comforts are thrown out of employment because of the disturbed condition of capitalism. If the present money stringency will bring the extravagant to their senses and cause them to be more consistent in their living, much good will result to society."

"American Motherhood," Cooperstown, N. Y.—Contains a good article on "What Shall Our Children Read?" by Julia Sargent Visser. This is a subject that needs to be discussed more than it is by American mothers, as children are too prone to read the books they select for themselves, without showing proper discrimination.

"The Phrenologist," London, Eng.—The November number is just to hand, and contains an item to the effect that Charlotte Bronte was a Phrenologist. She mentions in "The Professor" a number of Phrenological organs, namely: "I wonder that any one looking at the girl's head and countenance would have received her under their roof. She had precisely the same shape of skull as Pope Alexander VI; her organs of Benevolence, Veneration, Conscientiousness and Adhesiveness were singularly small; those of Self-Esteem, Firmness, Destructiveness and Combativeness preposterously large. Her head sloped up in a pent-house

shape, was contracted about the forehead and prominent behind; she had rather good, though large and marked features; her temperament was fibrous and bilious; her complexion pale and dark; hair and eyes black; form angular and rigid, but proportionate; age fifteen." The magazine contains other interesting matter.

"Phrenological Era," Bowerston, O.—Edited by Mr. M. Tope. This monthly always contains bright and interesting articles on some phase of Phrenology. All students interested in Phrenology will do well to subscribe to it.

"Education," Boston, Mass.—The opening article is by Principal John J. Mahoney, on "The Problem of the Poor Pupil." His subject is a problem that needs careful handling. We consider the writer has succeeded in doing this.

"Metaphysical Magazine," New York.—Contains articles from the pens of Alexander Wilder, M.D., John Franklin Clark, A. E. Scott and Eva Williams Best, among others. It is a magazine that is well printed,

and consequently is easy to read.

"Blacksmith and Wheelwright," New York.—Is a well edited paper, and is finely illustrated. One article is on "Dangers in Engines; or How Operators May Be Injured in Moments of Carelessness," by E. W. Longanecker. It contains hints that are well worth reading.

"The Vegetarian Magazine," Chicago, Ill.—Contains an illustrated article on "Physical Culture"; another on "The Science of Vegetarianism"; another on "The History of Vegetarianism," by the Rev. Henry S. Clubb; and another on "Aigrettes, Dead Birds and Feathers," by Mrs. W. M. Fry.

"American Review of Reviews," New York.—Contains an article on "The Panic," including the following headlines: "The Financial Crisis," "The West's Revelation," "The Trust Companies," "The Clearing-House System." This article will be read by all with considerable interest. Another article on "The Net Result at the Hague" will prove equally interesting to the generality of Americans.

Publishers' Department.

A BRIGHT AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR.

"Forward Forever." A response to Lord Tennyson's "Locksley Hall Sixty Years After," "Heaven on Earth," and other poems. By William J. Shaw, the poet hermit. 18mo, 34 pages. Price, paper, 25 cents—1s.

"The Fallacies in 'Progress and Provery.'" in Henry Dunning Macleod's "Economics," and in "Social Problems"; with the Ethics of Protection and Free Trade, and the Industrial Problem considered a priori. By William Hanson. 101 pages. Price, cloth, \$1—4s.

"Nature's Household Remedies." For the prevalent disorders of the human organism. By Felix L. Oswald, M.D. 229 pages. Price, \$1—4s.

"Object in Life, and How to Attain It." By J. Leopold Schmidt, Jr. Price, paper, 25 cents.

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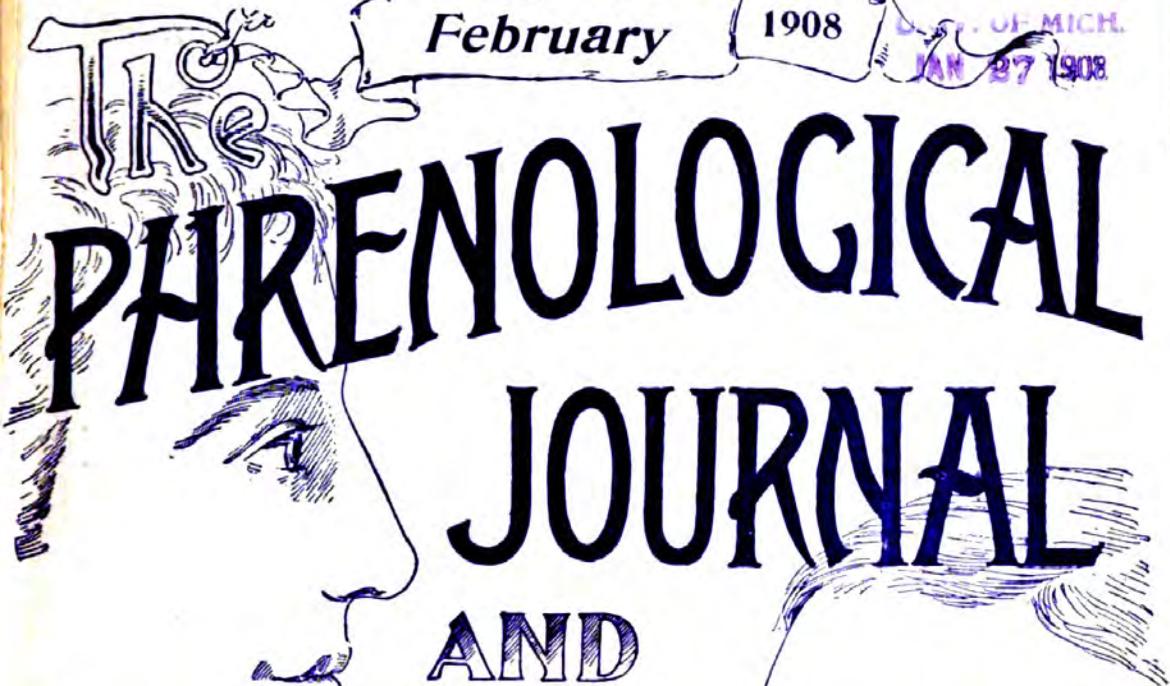
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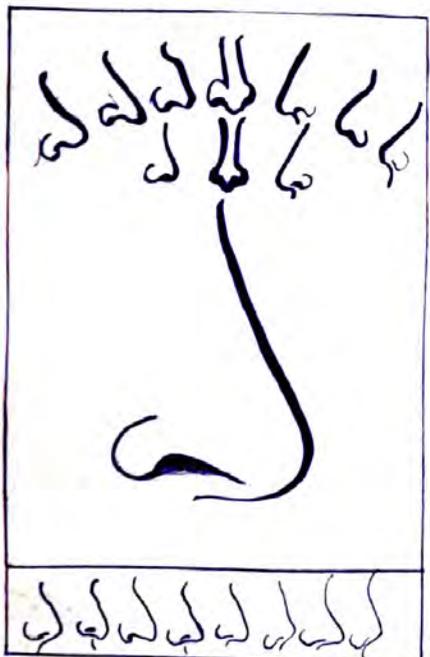
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PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH

INCORPORATED WITH THE
Phrenological Magazine (1880)

- AN -
- ILLUSTRATED -
- MAGAZINE -
- OF -
HUMAN NATURE



VARIETY OF NOSES.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
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1836

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FEBRUARY, 1908

WHOLE NO. 827

The Nose as a Sign of Character.

BY JESSIE ALLEN FOWLER.

Lavater once said that a nose physiognomically good is of unspeak-

able weight as an indication of character. and we have only to go back to the early days to realize how much the people then thought of the proper development of this most con-

spicuous feature of the face. Porta, De La Chambre, Albert and others



A VARIETY OF NOSES.

able weight as an indication of character. and we have only to go back to the early days to realize how much the people then thought of the proper development of this most con-

speculate a good deal as to the sign of character that the nose indicates. Today even more than in olden times the nose is studied as an index to a person's disposition.



A VARIETY OF NOSES



THE ROMAN NOSE.

We therefore take pleasure in calling attention to some of the most important features concerning this very interesting part of our physiognomy.

When a head has been covered with a large amount of hair, and the hair again covered by a large and beautiful hat, we have undertaken to delineate a person's partial character by the nose and other features of the face, as we find that there are distinguishing traits of character which correspond in head and face, and our experience has told us that there are rules for estimating some points of the disposition of an individual by the shape of his nose. We will therefore divide the nose into five principal classes, and from these subdivide them into other varieties, as, for instance:

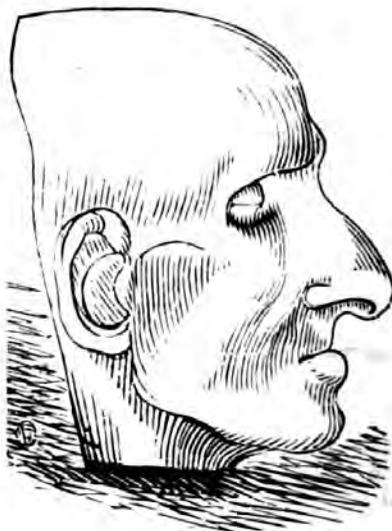
- (1) The Roman or executive nose.
- (2) The Greek or artistic nose.
- (3) The Jewish or commercial nose.

(4) The Celestial or inquisitive nose.

(5) The Snub or undeveloped nose.

From these we have the Cogitative nose, the Apprehensive nose, the Melancholic nose, the Inquisitive nose, the Combative nose, the Irritable nose, the Aggressive nose, the Defensive nose, the Toper's nose, the Secretive nose, the Confiding nose, and the Acquisitive nose.

We find, further, that we cannot take up the subject of noses without recognizing that various nations have formed a nose peculiarly their own. We have seen that the Roman Nose is executive; the Greek Nose artistic; the Jewish Nose commercial; while the American Nose is a combination of the Grecian and Roman; the German Nose is broad; the English Nose is thick and wide at the nostrils; the Irish Nose is one of self-defense, inquisitive and slightly retousse among the lower classes, and Greco-Roman among the higher classes; the French Nose is thin and sharp; the Russian Nose is snubo-celestial among the low classes, and strong or com-



A COMMERCIAL NOSE.



AN ECONOMICAL NOSE.

manding in the higher classes; the Laps and Finns have flat noses; the Indian American has an aggressive, crooked nose; the Negro has a flattened and shortened nose; the Mongolian Nose is a variety of the celestial, with a combination of the snub-flattened appearance.

THE ROMAN NOSE.

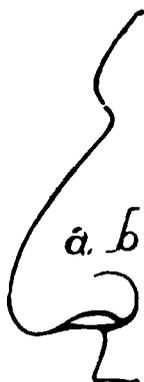
We will first study the Roman or executive type. This nose indicates a full degree of energy, decision and aggressiveness. It is the nose of the



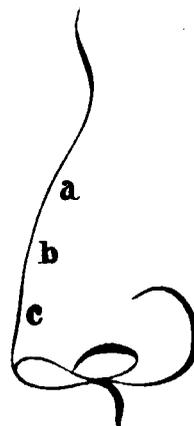
A GRECIAN NOSE.

conqueror, and has sometimes been called "the royal nose," and there are many illustrations on coins, in marble, and among portraits, to show that the conquerors of the world have possessed this form and outline. It is the nose of power and dominion, and seeks personal aggrandizement, and pushes toward its object with energy, stern determination, and an utter disregard for the little courtesies of life. It is the nose that strongly projects, and has a ridge, or unharmonious projection, at the nasal bone near the root.

Among the ancient artists, we find that Jupiter, Hercules and Minerva were given this kind of a nose. Proofs of this characteristic nose can be found in Julius Cæsar, Lord Welling-



A COMMERCIAL NOSE.



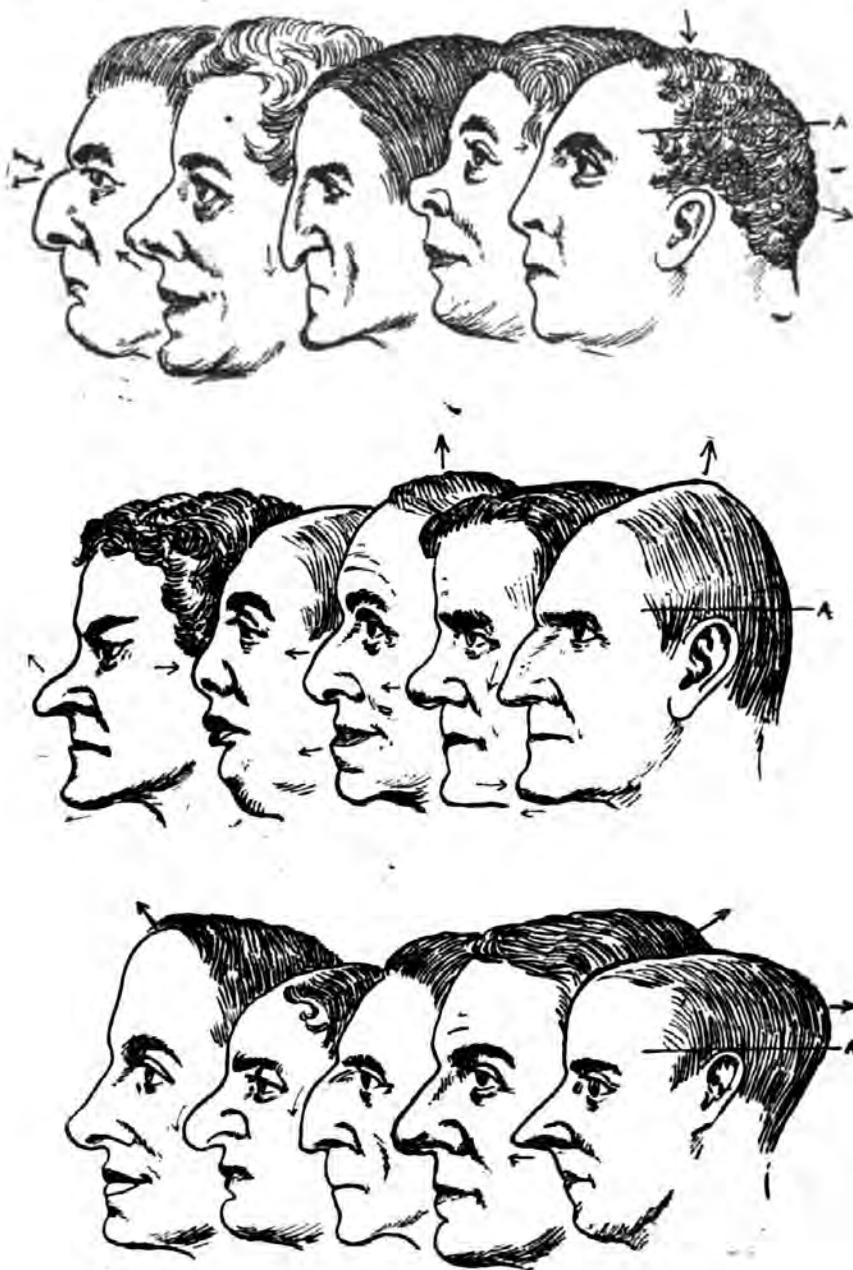
AN ACQUISITIVE NOSE.

ton, Charlemagne, Columbus, Robert Bruce, Queen Elizabeth, Andrew Jackson, Winfield Scott, Zachary Taylor, and others. These persons all showed great power of endurance, un-

daunted courage, steadfastness of purpose, and even a reckless disregard for personal safety.

THE GREEK NOSE.

This is a naturally refined and artis-

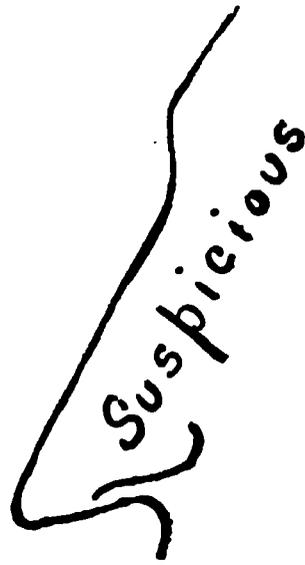


AN INTERESTING GROUP OF NOSES.



ANALYTICAL

tic type of nose, and persons possessing it are lovers of the beautiful in nature and in art. As its name indicates, it comes from the wonderful art-loving Greeks, in whose physiognomy it was a prominent characteristic. It is the nose not only of artists, but of poets, and of persons highly cultured and refined. It is the most even and symmetrically formed nose



SUSPICIOUS

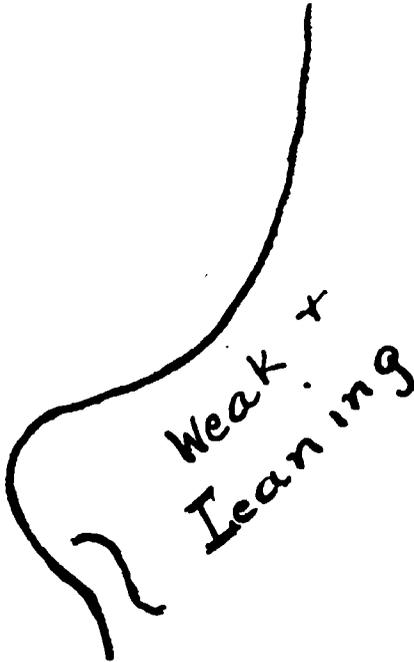
there is, although large and projecting, but has no unevenness. The ancient sculptors gave this nose to Juno, Venus and Apollo, and all the rest of their more refined deities. Persons



MELANCHOLIC



SELFISH AND ENERGETIC



WEAK AND LEANING

possessing this type of nose will exert themselves in lines of work which harmonize with their individual tastes, but they find it difficult to engage in pursuits which are in opposition to their tastes.

Among the illustrious examples of persons possessing this kind of nose we might mention Canova, Rubens, Titian, Raphael, Milton, Spencer, Addison, Byron, Madam de Stael, Mrs. Hemans, Hannah More, Maria Edgeworth, Isabella of Castile, Catherine II of Russia, Heloise, Petrarch's Laura, Dante's Beatrice, and Beatrice Cenci, among others.

It shows to a much better advantage on the face of a woman than on a man, for it agrees or corresponds with her superior refinement of character. It shows a sense of perfection, not only in a person's work, but in the things that surround him.

When the Greek Nose combines with the Roman, it forms a very beautiful outline.

THE JEWISH OR COMMERCIAL NOSE.

This form of nose is found commonly among men of commerce, and almost universally among the Hebrews or Jews. Its strong characteristic manifests itself in trading, and all successful traders generally have this acquisitive, penetrating, commercial, traveling, antiquarian and Syrian nose. It possesses a curve about half-way down its length, and often projects beyond the opening of the nostril over the upper lip. In the pictures of the Egyptians, Phœnicians, Syrians and Jews, we find this type of nose very general. It is sometimes called the "hawk nose," because the septum is elongated, and forms almost a beak by its length.

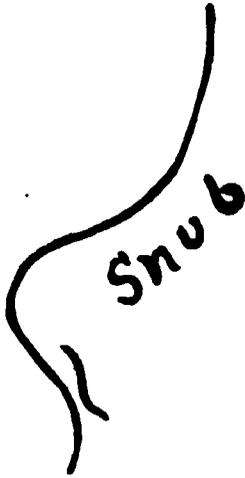
When traveling in the East, we found many examples of this type among the Arab Jews, and these were known for their trading disposition.

This nose signifies shrewdness, worldly wisdom, insight into character, and ability to amass property. It is the width of the nose rather than the length that gives it its acquisitive, economical, saving disposition. This nose is so well known that it hardly needs any illustration, but the following will serve as good types, namely, those possessed by Mahommet, Coreggio, Vespasian and Peter Stuyvesant.

THE CELESTIAL OR INQUISITIVE NOSE.



CELESTIAL



SNUB

This nose is generally recognized as belonging to the fair sex. It resembles the snub nose in length, but the point turns up instead of being round at the apex. It is a delicately chiseled nose, and generally shows inquisitiveness, or, as some have said, the perpetual interrogation point. It is the nose that seeks dependence upon others, and persons possessing this type generally look up to those possessing a Roman or Commercial nose, as great strength of character, independence of mind, and power to stand alone do not come into the category of virtues connected with this type. The Gibson girl possesses this outline to perfection. As most men admire women who look up to them for aid and counsel, there is no lack of admirers among the sterner sex for this style of nose in womankind.

The true celestial nose presents a continuous inner curve, or concavity, from the root to the tip, where it slopes off in a point to the upper lip.

Persons possessing this nose make good inspectors among women, because they are bound to find out all the information they seek, though sometimes to the annoyance of those whom they interrogate. It is the nose that detects delicate perfumes or disagreeable odors; an escape of gas, for

instance, would be readily recognized by the person possessing such a nose, while the commercial nose would not show this capacity. Such a nose also takes some pleasure, even delight, from the odors that emanate from a restaurant or kitchen in the preparation of a dinner, or the scent from the pine, spruce and fir forests.

THE SNUB OR BABY NOSE.

This is the type of nose which shows weakness and undevelopment. In babies it indicates helplessness and the tendency to lean upon some stronger person. It accompanies a mind that is unable to decide matters for itself, and generally a person hesitates, procrastinates, or puts off until to-morrow what is not definitely marked out or decided upon.

It is a nose that is flattened and shortened, and it stands in no symmetrical form to the face. It is just the antipode of the Roman, for just where the Roman Nose begins to show a convexity, the Snub Nose begins to show a concavity; hence it rounds out and bends in, and gives the look of weakness, instead of that of strong resolve. It has seldom been on the faces of men and women who have accomplished any great purpose in life, or built up any magnificent work, or undertaken any gigantic enterprise.



TOPER



GENERAL BENJAMIN F. TRACY,
MAURICE WARNER, VIOLINIST,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

It generally accompanies a person who passes along without having many ripples, or much to contend with, and it leaves the harder, sterner problems of life to be solved by the ones who have a Roman, Commercial or Grecian Nose.

It shows a lack of Firmness, Self-Esteem and Combativeness; hence it is known by the title, "Baby Nose," as one would not expect an infant to have responsibility placed upon it; neither would we expect to place onerous tasks upon the person with this weak and undeveloped feature. A few exceptions may be recalled of men who have accomplished some special purpose with a nose of this description, but they are rare and exceptional. Then, again, many persons conquer difficulties by silent forces, and may be considered great. Such

persons may possess small noses, and may never be known to fame by competing with others in a personal, public or popular way. Their portraits are not circulated far and near, and their influence is rather in the home than in building destinies or overcoming opposition. It is recorded that James I., George I., the Emperor Paul of Russia, and Kosciusko possessed this kind of nose. If the maxim is true that we are led by our noses, then it would seem that the Snub Nose proved the reasonableness of this old saying, because it lacks those salient characteristics that enable it to take the lead. While this nose is suitable on the face of a child, it is altogether out of place on the



ANDREW CARNEGIE,
GENERAL HORACE PORTER,
REV. ROBERT COLLIER.



MADAME VON KLENNER.
EMPEROR WILLIAM.
TOLSTOI.

face of a man who has to take responsibilities, and even upon that of a woman who has any active, executive work to perform.

MISCELLANEOUS TYPES.

While there are five principal noses, we mentioned a number of others that did not come under this classification, and which were really combinations, as well as variations, which are true to life, and may help our readers to better understand their neighbors who possess them.

One is the Cogitative Nose, which is broad in the wings of the nose, and accompanies the ability to invent new schemes of work, and to always have a new plan ready to take the place of the one that is defunct. The shape of this nose takes its name from its capacity for close meditation, intense, concentrated thought, and ingenuity

in working out new ideas.

THE APPREHENSIVE NOSE.

This type of nose indicates fear, and corresponds with the organ of Cautiousness. A person having this nose is on the anxious seat, and is constantly looking out for the turn of events. Such a person generally shows a deep insight into character, and a forecast that predicts what is likely to take place. The septum dips down slightly below the curve, or wing, of the nose, but does not slant downward as much as the melancholic nose. By excessive exercise of the organ of fear, a person may become highly suspicious and distrustful of others.

THE MELANCHOLIC NOSE.

Some persons are always foreboding what the future will bring, and persist in looking on the dark side of everything. They are despondent, and you can always pick them out from a



MASCULINE AND FEMINE NOSE.
NATIVE OF INDIA.
BABY NOSE.



WOODROW WILSON.
HON. SETH LOW.
RUSSELL SAGE.

large number of people and tell them by the dip of the nose, or the slant from the wings downward. The point of the nose covers up a good deal of the upper lip, and we find that good examples are seen in the pictures of Calvin, Dante, Spencer, John Knox, Bishop Gardiner and others, who have the opposite type of nose from Frederick the Great, William Pitt, Nelson and Martin Luther.

THE INQUISITIVE NOSE.

In the case of the inquisitive nose, we find that the horizontal length from the lip outward is sharp and well defined. When a person has but little fear, and a great deal of inquisitiveness, the nose is inclined to turn up and stand out from the cheek. Persons with this type of nose are always prying into secrets, getting hold of

the plans of others, and make good detectives, teachers and searchers after truth.

THE COMBATIVE NOSE.

This nose evidently takes its strength from the organ of Combativeness, and we find the indication of a disposition to fight, contend, dispute and argue, as all our debaters are eminent examples of this fact. The nose is not so straight as the Grecian; it is generally somewhat hooked and convex in its center, and shows the power to conquer, as well as overcome impediments.

THE IRRITABLE NOSE.

A person possessing this nose has a combination of Destructiveness and Combativeness, with an active development of Approbativeness. These faculties make the person very sensitive, quick to take offense, and irri-



EARL GULICK. SOLOIST.
MISS JANE ADDAMS.
SNUB NOSE.

tated by circumstances which are contrary to their plans. He is generally sought to defend his friends, especially those who are weak and timid, and there is generally manifested a sharp point in the center of the nose, a little below that seen on the Roman Nose. It is sometimes called the "nose of relative defense," and allied to patriotism, and is often found among the French and Swiss people.

THE AGGRESSIVE NOSE.

This nose is seen largely in all persons who enjoy attacking whatever they consider requires strength of character. It differs somewhat from the relative defence, irritable and combative noses, and we find the point of the nose is higher up and nearer the eyes, and the nose takes a straight downward course below this point, which is not the case with the nose of the relative defence, which stands out sharp and pointed at its apex. Persons having the Aggressive Nose are always getting into hot water, as the saying is; they enjoy arduous tasks, and think nothing of provoking a quarrel and differing in opinion from both friends and enemies. The English are said to have the Aggressive Nose, or the faculty to attack, more largely than any of their neighbors; while the French, as we have said, have the faculty of relative defence, and fight for the glory of their country rather than for conquest.

THE TOPER'S NOSE.

The Toper's Nose, as the name indicates, is formed from the irregular habits of the individual who possesses it. Alcoholic habits indicate disease, and disease produces an unsightly shape. It is generally highly colored, and although erysipelas may show itself in the nose similar to that of a toper's, yet, notwithstanding this fact, the toper's nose is a distinct type of its own.

THE SECRETIVE NOSE.

This nose resembles the Cogitative somewhat in the fact that the breadth of the wings, next to the face, indicates the faculty of Secretiveness. It corresponds with the breadth of the head above and slightly behind the ears. We find this characteristic in all persons who have an expanded apex or end of the nose.

A good illustration of this nose is seen in the American Indian and the Chinese, and all persons who seek concealment and lie low, or keep dark, as the saying is. It is seen in persons who like to button up their coats to the chin, who wear a high collar and tight cravat; and in ladies who wear a tight-fitting dress, and who encase the neck, and, in fact, form a comparison with those who delight in low-necked dresses and loose clothes.

THE CONFIDING NOSE.

The indications of this nose are seen through the curves of the wings being narrower and more contracted than those of the Secretive Nose. It corresponds with a narrow side head, while the broad wings correspond with the broad head in the region of Secretiveness.

THE ACQUISITIVE NOSE.

The Acquisitive Nose is found on persons who have a thickness just above the wings and opposite to self-defence, which is largely represented in the Jews. It gives breadth to the nose above the wings. It corresponds in the head to the width in the temples, which gives large Acquisitiveness, and persons who are very economical, and make a little go a long way, have this type of nose. Stephen Girard, a Frenchman by birth, who was the founder of the Girard College, Philadelphia, who amassed a large fortune in this country, and who left two million dollars for the erection and support of the college which bears his name, possessed this type of nose. Astor was another example of this

nose, which is also seen in the Arab and the Negro. The sign is not largely developed in the typical American face, and we do not find that Uncle Sam is noted so much for his saving propensities as he is for circulating, scattering and using his wealth when he has it. The *desiré* to save independently of acquiring can be recognized at a point nearer the center of the nose than that of acquiring wealth, and it is noticeable in some people that they can save better than acquire; while others can acquire but not save. We have noticed that men acquire and women save, as a rule.

THE AMERICAN NOSE.

As we were taught in our Law Course, by Professor Russell, that the American nation was hardly old enough to form a true national type, we might say the same of its features. In a general way, however, the features correspond with the Motive Temperament which is largely represented in the American people. Thus the features are sharp and prominent, compared with the English and German, or the Anglo-Saxon and Teutonic races. The combative, energetic and relative defense faculties are all largely represented, and this corresponds with our knowledge of the historical men who have helped to form American history.

THE GERMAN NOSE.

The nose of the German, or Teuton, is broader, but less prominent than that of the American, which it resembles in the outlines of the ridge. Such characteristics as the following are fully represented: Secretiveness, inquisitiveness, acquisitiveness, economy, apprehensiveness, comparison, analogy and discovery. Jean Paul Richter forms a very fine example of the German Nose.

THE ENGLISH NOSE.

The prominence above the center, in the region known as that of attack,

is more largely developed in the English than in the American or German; in fact, it more closely resembles the Roman than any other form. It is thicker, and has wider nostrils than the American; consequently, it indicates aggressiveness, with the object to conquer, which is accompanied by great force of character. Lord Wellington was a good example of this type of nose; so was Cardinal Newman and Mr. Gladstone. All had warriors' noses, and each showed patience, endurance and stubborn tenacity.

THE IRISH NOSE.

The classical type of the refined Irishman shows in the Greek and Roman nose, but a large majority of the middle class show a prominence in the region of self-defence and a decided depression at the root. Hence there is a slight tendency to turn out and up, though through several generations, on American soil, it has blended satisfactorily with the American, making a much more picturesque central feature of the face than ever before. Robert Emmet, Robert Ball and Sir Thomas Lipton are examples of this nose.

THE FRENCH NOSE.

The nose of the Frenchman is much thinner and sharper than that of the German, and shows a much smaller degree of aggressiveness than is indicated in persons of the aforesaid country. The French nose approaches to the Grecian type, but carries the characteristic of relative defense, which corresponds with the quick, spontaneous and vivacious disposition of the French people.

NATIONAL NOSES.

The nose of the North American Indian closely resembles the Roman type, though it lacks the length of the latter. All that we have had the opportunity of examining have shown this aggressive, energetic and warlike out-

line of nose. The nostrils are very large, betokening good lung power. Black Hawk makes a very good example of this type of nose.

The nose of the Negro is somewhat flattened and shortened. It shows pugnacity, but not so much patience and endurance as that of the Indian. There are many modifications that have appeared in this nose through circumstances and educational advantages.

The Mongolian Nose is somewhat more of the Celestial type than the Snub outline, and is seen in the Chinese and other Oriental and Eastern countries.

The Malayan Nose possesses the characteristics of the Roman and Commercial, and represents warlike and fierce energy without the mellowing influences of mind that are shown in the higher cranial developments of the Caucasian. Thus the writer of "Brain and Personality," and his school of thinkers, fail to see that character manifests itself in the various features of the face and the cerebral and cranial developments. If they had recognized this fact, such a statement as the following would not have appeared in the 1907 edition of the above-named book. It says: "But, as in the case of animal spirits, so Phrenology had to disappear before facts." There are facts undisputable, if the author of this book would only take the trouble to examine them.

An Explanation of the Noses of Sixteen Well-Known People.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

A Broad, Businesslike, Cogitative and Acquisitive Nose, and Apprehensive in the point.

THE HON. GROVER CLEVELAND.

A Nose that is deep set from the Cheek to the Outer Rim. The Wings are Solid. It shows tremendous Energy and more Executiveness than Delicacy.

THE LATE REV. JOSEPH PARKER, D.D.

A Short Nose, showing quickness of

Inspiration, great Eloquence and Ambition.

RICHARD CROKER, FORMER LEADER OF TAMMANY.

The Nose of a General, and of a man who works to win. It harmonizes with his Basilar or Executive Brain.

HENRY GEORGE.

A Nose capable of attacking great issues. Its fighting propensity is prominent, and corresponds with the width of the head above the ears, and great height of head.

DR. E. P. MILLER.

A Nose of great Penetration and Foresight; the Nose of a Reformer on Economic, Financial and Philanthropic issues. This corresponds with his width of brow and large Conscientiousness.

THE LATE RUSSELL SAGE.

A Tactful, Economic and Accumulative Nose, which corresponded with his Scientific Insight into the question of Finance.

MRS. SAGE.

A Thoughtful, Deliberate, yet Liberal and Philanthropic Nose.

ADELAIDE JOHNSON, THE SCULPTRESS.

The Grecian and Artistic Nose, which is straight, firm and delicate.

AN IRISH NOSE, SHOWING VERSATILITY AND IMPRESSIBILITY.

It is a combination of the Grecian and the Analytical.

THE LATE PRESIDENT McKINLEY.

A Nose that shows Thought, Caution and Perseverance.

THE HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

A Nose which shows the talent of the orator, while the dip indicates Apprehension and a combination of Suspicion and Analysis.

BEETHOVEN.

A Nose that is broad above and below. It corresponds with breadth of the temples, and the organs of Time, Tune, Weight and Constructiveness, which are large.

BOOKER WASHINGTON.

An Ethiopian Nose—a Cogitative, Economical and Far-sighted Nose, while the end shows Hopefulness, and the open nostrils show Spirit and Energy.

REV. ARTHUR JAMIESON.

An Aggressive Nose in the upper portion, and power of Analysis in the lower region.

LAURA BRIDGEMAN, WHO WAS DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND.

A Grecian and Refined Nose, which harmonized with her organization.

Salutatory Address Given at the Commencement Exercises of the American Institute of Phrenology.

BY MME. MARGUERITE LABAR, TORONTO, CAN.

Mr. President, Teachers and Class-mates:

We have met together in this Lecture Hall for the last time. Soon we shall bid adieu to each other and to these surroundings, these hundreds of busts, skulls, portraits, etc., but not without carrying with us a large portion of the knowledge which these busts and skulls have, in the hands of our teachers, suggested. Hereafter we shall look back upon the time at the Institute with fond recollections.

To-night we have assembled to congratulate each other on the success that each has attained. We feel that it has been good for us to be here. Our studies have been exceedingly interesting and instructive. Our teachers have been successful in imparting to us the Science of Phrenology, and with pleasure we return them our grateful salutation.

We may also exchange among ourselves, as a class, mutual congratulations. The time has sped quickly, and we are now at the end of the term. How short the time, and how vast the field over which we have gone, with three and four lectures a day. How much we have yet to learn. A few more days, and we shall be thousands of miles apart, and many of us may never meet again. But we shall meet others for whom he may be able to do more than we have done for each other with our present knowledge of Phrenology.

The great study and practice of this Science will put us on a higher plane of life, and increase our means of happiness. The memory of our studies here will always turn us fondly and gratefully to the Ameri-

can Institute of Phrenology, and to the Fowler & Wells Company.

In the future we shall often recall the cordial spirit in which Dr. Drayton enabled us to look into the history and philosophy of the Science; his scientific lectures made us think of the olden days when Phrenology was struggling for recognition. He has formed a bond of union between the past and the present, which has afforded us no little pleasure and instruction.

Dr. Brandenburg we shall remember with thoughts of gratitude when our minds recall the advice on health that he so earnestly sought to give us.

Of Dr. Gardner we shall cherish a memory of his most valuable instruction as we pursued our studies in Anatomy and Physiology. Those subjects which were difficult to interpret he handled with masterly skill.

The Rev. Dr. Hyde's lessons on Elocution have been most helpful and useful to us, as he encouraged each student, whether a public speaker or not, to keep up the practice of voice culture.

Of Miss Fowler, who has with patient toil taken us through a labyrinth of hard work, and made interesting subjects which we shall put into daily practice, as we go out into the world of endeavor, we shall often recall her earnest zeal in her efforts to make us practical and scientific phrenologists. That we may catch her spirit of earnestness is our daily desire.

Of Mr. Rockwood, whose genial lecture on Artistic Phrenology made us forget about time, space and everything else, for he held us for over an hour in closest attention, explaining

to us many points which were not mentioned by other lecturers, and showed us a valuable collection of photographs he had taken of celebrated people, we shall ever recall with grateful recognition.

Of Dr. McGuire, whose practical advice on physical culture was a treat of eloquence and practical advice combined, and to whom we tender our thanks. Dr. Adams' lessons on the philosophy of life, of animal and man, left a marked impression which will never be forgotten.

And last, but not least, I come to the Alumni. I should feel myself singularly remiss if I overlooked them. They were our friends when we had none. We were strangers, and they took us in; we hungered for brotherly and sisterly recognition, and they feasted us on the bread of friendship. I salute you, therefore, Alumni, gratefully and fraternally, in the name of the Class of 1907, and with this salutation I wish to extend a word of greeting to those who are to come after us, to those of the Class of 1908. May they be as fortunate as we have been in picking up not only the crumbs of knowledge connected with our grand science, but may they feed, as we have done, on the stronger elements of knowledge which Phrenology has afforded us.

I therefore salute them on behalf of the Class in endearing and substantial words.

Let us now turn from salutations to what the great prophet, Bard, evidently knew and understood the significance and utility of being able to know one's true self when he said:

"O, wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oursel's as ithers see us;
It wad frae mony a blunder free us
An' foolish notion ——"

How much wiser would we all be if we really knew ourselves! Now we will ask the question, How many of

us definitely know ourselves? I, for one, would be doubtful in answering, as I am an enigma to myself. Botany teaches the florist to cultivate the vine, and the flowers, to perfect the rose. Zoology the study of animals and fishes, and how to improve their growth. How superlatively more practical and instructive is the science whose aim and object is to ennoble womanhood and exalt manhood, to raise the standard of the race. Human nature appeals to me as the noblest study of the world—for as much as man transcends all sublunary things, so does the study of man supersede and surpass all other subjects. Just for a moment let us reflect on the brain of man. Can you anywhere throughout nature find a more complete mechanism? Is it not the masterpiece of Divine Invention? When we investigate the functions of this organ of the Soul, our thoughts seem to soar to something higher. If we are honest in our search of knowledge, it cannot do otherwise but ennoble our nature, for when we touch the dome of the human body we touch heaven. What is the brain? The brain is the dynamo of all mental manifestations. It is the motor that controls all Physical actions, and all Physiological expressions, the instrument through which the mind acts. The body is simply the tool of the brain. Each faculty of our minds was given us for an express use or abuse. Man without reason is but little if any higher than the monkey. For nature never does for man what man can do for himself. Does nature grow tables and chairs? No, only the trees. Do men dig coins and watches out of the bowels of the earth? No. Merely the raw ore. Well, how did we get them? We got them by Invention and Reason. There is nothing higher on this Plane of physical existence than rea-

son. It is the greatest gift of God to man. Heaven aids man, but man must first help himself. The reform of the world has been the offspring of man's intellect. Yet, after all, of how little consequence is this imperial authority unless man is first king of himself? We have men and women to-day who can and do reform the world, but are weak unto themselves. You and I know of such people, do we not? Who is strong? The man who foils selfishness and guides the propensities by the lights of moral sentiment and reason.

The baser elements of the brain rule only when reason is dethroned and morality seduced. Does brain make character? I should say, yes. For our nations are developed in accordance with the nation's brains; so if we want great nations we must first start by making great men. Nothing is educated or cultivated, improved or elevated except by the touch of man's master-hand. The brain is the standard of the man. Man is good, benevolent and intellectual, mean, dishonest and criminal by virtue of his brain—a mean, dishonest man has not a good hand no more than a good brain. Man studied from all points is sublimely wonderful. This study intensifies our interest in humanity, and

fills the heart with a higher and more ardent devotion to Philanthropy. Why not learn the science that God has bequeathed to man for his use and benefit? If young men and women would pursue this study with one-third the vigor they now peruse cheap novels, they would soon become experts in one of the highest branches of learning—namely, the science of knowing man. If you study and listen to nature's laws, written so plain and readable, you can make no mistake. Make the face and head your criterion and you will never be deceived. Look how it would facilitate business to know whom to trust and distrust. Is there any accomplishment that surpasses this? I must state that if the Philosophy of mind is true, the world should know it. No human hand should place any impediment in the way of its rapid extension. If not true, the sooner we are informed of it the better. For many are living under its teachings. No truth is clearer to reason—it is a science founded on the immutable laws of nature, which are written on the tablets of the creation of God, and therefore will and must be eternal. So if you have never given the study of this science a thought, start to think from to-day, for humanity's sake.

In the Public Eye.

A NEAR VIEW OF MRS. LYDIA KINGSMILL COMMANDER.

A strong and interesting study in heredity is the subject of our sketch, Mrs. Lydia Kingsmill Commander, author, editor, lecturer, club woman and formerly minister. Mrs. Commander's recently published book,

"The American Idea," an investigation of "race suicide," has attracted the attention of the thinking people, not only of this country, but of Europe. A review of it appears in another column.



MRS. LYDIA KINGSMILL COMMANDER

We had the privilege of interviewing Mrs. Commander the other day, and found her a most attractive and intellectual woman. From her we gathered many particulars about the influences that shaped her mind and formed her purposes in life. Two widely different strains are united in her, and both manifest themselves plainly.

"How did I become interested in reform? It was born in me," she said, in answer to a question. "My grandfather was an English Radical, politically, and in religion he was a Unitarian—which made him a very advanced man for his day. My father was trained to value religious liberty and political progress—to look forward, not back. My mother came of a very aristocratic Irish family, whose boast it was that every member of it

always had been conservative in politics and belonged to the Church of England (Episcopal). Her rebellion against accepted ideas was not religious, but against injustice to women. When she was a young girl the Civil War opened many kinds of work to women, and she begged her mother to allow her to work and earn money of her own. My grandmother was horrified at the idea, but my mother then determined that if ever she had daughters they should be prepared for self-support and independence. From early childhood I looked forward eagerly to working for my living. Instead of dreaming of the Prince Charming and wedding bells, my glorious visions were of my own work and money, of how independent I would be and what presents I could give to my family and friends. Above all I was forever conscious of fighting a battle for my sex, for I early



MR. HERBERT N. CASSON.

learned how unjust the world was to women."

"And your religious views?" we asked.

"There I show my father's influence," was the reply. "I was brought up an Episcopalian. But the supernatural never appealed to me. As soon as I was able to think I doubted the orthodox doctrines, and as I matured I became more and more rational in my views."

Mrs. Commander began her public career as a Unitarian minister in Baraboo, Wisconsin, but later relinquished that work for literature. About three years ago she became much interested in the question of "race suicide" raised by President Roosevelt, and made some careful original investigation as well as studying the population question thoroughly from the historical standpoint. Her book, "The American Idea," is the first book on "race suicide," and while its bright, racy style makes it as readable as a novel, it is packed with information and deep, clever thought. In 1894, at the International Congress of Women, Mrs. Commander gave an address on this subject.

Notwithstanding that the "Prince Charming" was not the center of her girlish dreams, the wedding bells rang in due time. Mrs. Commander is happily, indeed, ideally married. Her husband is Mr. Herbert N. Casson, the author of "The Romance of Steel" and a number of other books. Mr. Casson is in the fullest sympathy with his wife's progressive views. He is as anxious as she is to see woman suffrage and every other right and liberty for women; and he is proud that she has the courage and determination to keep her own name and make it famous.

Nature has been kind to Mrs. Commander, in giving her an idealistic temperament, with a fine quality of organization. The Vital-Mental ele-

ments predominate. Her brain is both large and active, and she has schooled it well, so that it responds readily to original thought.

As an instance of her freedom from ordinary prejudices, when I asked her if she would will her brain to the American Institute of Phrenology, instead of shrinking, as many would do, she replied, calmly, "I have already willed it to a scientist, for the University of Columbia."

Having a capable brain, and having early learned to depend on herself, she has developed a resourcefulness of mind that few women possess. Her faculties of Destructiveness, Self-Esteem, Firmness, Conscientiousness, Hope, Spirituality, Benevolence, Causality, Comparison and Human Nature are her largest and most influential qualities. These give her unusual scope of mind, independence of thought, resourcefulness of character and literary talent. She will always have an original way of putting things. She knows what she wants to say and is able to interest her hearers. Conscientiousness is a strong bulwark to her character, which makes her firm in following the ideas which she believes to be right. Fortunately her opinions are very progressive and altruistic.

Her social nature, though strong, is guided by intellect, so that in selecting friends she is swayed by sentiment, but balanced by good judgment. Similarly, in selecting her husband, while her warm affectionate nature would lead to a strong emotional impulse, love would be certainly guided by reason. This explains her wise choice and happy marriage.

Mr. Herbert N. Casson, who is famous as a lecturer as well as an author, is, as his picture indicates, an ideal mate for his wife. He has the Mental Temperament in predominance, which gives him high sensitiveness, quick susceptibility and



HIGH CAMP—PINE HILL—IN THE CATSKILLS.

great refinement. He is reflective, rather than impulsive, and does not regret any step to which his judgment assents. He is sympathetic, almost to a fault, yet his sympathy never shows weakness; it is rather that of brotherly kindness. He is a natural leader of thought and of men, and will dare to do what few under the same circumstances would attempt.

Both husband and wife are of independent spirit, high ideals, deep

conscientious scruples and firm purpose. They are perfectly mated, and admirably suited to work together, in harmony and with mutual advantage.

Their winters are spent in New York City, but in summer they retreat to "High Camp," their bungalow at Pine Hill, in the Catskill Mountains, where they carry on their literary work, "far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife."

J. A. F.

Biophilism.

BY CHARLES JOSIAH ADAMS, D.D.,
PRESIDENT OF THE BUREAU OF BIOPHILISM.

PERCEPTION.

One of the great reasons for the confusion of psychology, and the differences among psychologists, is the forgetting of fundamental things. We all agree that psychology is the science of the mind; that the working of the brain is the result of the activity of the mind; and that the activity of the body comes of the working of the brain, so far, at least, as action to an end is concerned.

It should seem that the mind must be something different from the brain; as the operator is something different from the instrument by the employment of which he sends a message; as the typewriter is something different from the machine with which he turns out copy; as the chopper is something different from the axe with which he fells the tree.

The instrument is matter, pure and simple. The one who uses it is matter

plus something. The brain is matter. What is the plus something, with which, back of the brain, we come in contact, in its pureness and simplicity? No one knows. But that is not wonderful. No more does any one know what matter is. In these writings, I have been conceiving of the mind as the individual within the body.

And illustrations are coming to me constantly that this conception is the best of possible conceptions in this regard. My friend, Mr. Alberic de Laet, heard his little daughter Muriel crying. When he had located her he went to her. She was upstairs, in a dark room. As he reached her:

"What's the matter, my dear?" he asked.

"Can't find myself!" she sobbed.

It seems to me that, to her, her little body was lost.

It should seem to be certain that the individual does often conceive of the body as apart from itself. A little girl, about Muriel's age, was crying violently in her crib, in the dark. The mother went to her, took her in her arms, and tried to soothe her.

"Am I all here, mamma?" she sobbed.

"Yes," my child," was the reply.

This brought:

"I'm so glad!"

"Why?"

"I thought I was a chocolate-stick, and that I had eaten off my legs and my head!"

The psychologist who does not go to the child and the lower animal misses the chief mines of the facts of his science. The two stories which I have related place us in the presence of the individual, face to face with it, in its apparently all but absolute independence.

I have spoken a good deal of the individual's feeling and acting, but comparatively little of its knowing.

What is meant by knowing? We speak of "knowing" man, or dog, or

monkey, or fox, meaning a secretive individual, one which is "up to a trick or two," who can "beat" the other, but who is not easily deceived; we use the word knowledge in the sense of information, general or specific, saying that one knows his profession or trade or business, or that he knows his history or what is going on in the world; but in psychology the word has a more restricted sense. In experience or information there is the involution of memory. There is something which yields facts to memory. That is perception. Psychologically speaking, perceiving a thing is knowing it.

There are two things which lead up to a perception. They are sensation and attention.

A sensation is a feeling, if one sees fit to so express it. But, in the present view, there are two sorts of feelings. There are those which are called the somatic, or bodily, feelings, such as the feelings of cold, hunger, thirst, the desire for sweet, sour, salt or alcohol. Then there are the feelings which are distinctively of one of the organs of sense, such as the touch of its Teddy Bear to the child, sweet or sour or salt—for these may be of the taste as well as of the bodily yearning—the perfume of the lily or the ragweed, the sound, harmonious or discordant, the color of the rose or the shocking of the bill-board.

There is not a waking moment when one is not having sensations, both bodily and through one or more of the organs of the five senses—the fingertips, and the rest of the cuticle of the body to a lesser degree—for the organ of the sense of touch is less local than that of any other one of the senses—the mouth, the nose, the ears, the eyes.

These are the five doors through which the individual is reached, awakened, informed, and stirred to action. Through them, or through one or more of them, the universe, and every-

thing in the universe, is trying to get to the individual. But a little attention will show how comparatively very few things do really reach any one of us. This is because nothing can reach the individual without his opening the door, so to speak, for it to enter. You may knock at your friend's door, but, if he is not in, if you are not heard, or if, for any other reason, he does not open to you, you might as well not have called.

Some things take our attention, and we admit them; some because of their intensity; some because of their persistency; some because of their strangeness; some because of their kinship with things already admitted. One would be apt to attend to a blast of a trumpet under almost any ordinary circumstances; indeed, one can hardly conceive of a set of circumstances under which he would not admit a blast of a trumpet. And what is true of this striking presentation to the ear is as true of an equally striking presentation to any other door of the soul or sense-organ. You walk on the shore of an estuary of the sea. When you reach home your boots are muddy and your feet wet. Of this you are not aware till it is mentioned. Why? You have seen a splendid swamp-rose; have gone for it over the marshes; and are still absorbed by it. The widow of the Bible won her case, not because the judge saw that it was just, but because he did not want to be bothered by her constant coming and appealing. So the weed which is ever springing up by your front-door will sooner or later have your attention. Your friend's favorite flower is a little, modest pink bell; and he tells you that he saw it often before he plucked it—that whenever he went into the woods it was peeping from the more pretentious vegetations at his feet. I well remember spending a whole day looking for a bird whose note I did

not remember having heard. Towards the close of the day I got it within range of my opera-glasses. It was a song-sparrow. But there was something wrong with its throat. Had it not been for the strangeness of its note it would not have taken my attention. That is the point. I remember that once, when I was doing the churches of London, a Scotchman came up to me and said:

"You're a wise man!"

I naturally wanted to know why he had reached such an astonishing conclusion.

"The man who dresses like every one else attracts no attention!"

My only reason for not going and buying a conventional suit at once was that my finances were at the low-water mark.

One is apt to attend to things which are kindred to the things which he has already admitted to his companionship, because of his natural adaptabilities and his calling in life. The ornithologist is ever looking for a new bird; the psychologist for some manifestation of human nature; the preacher for something which will serve him as an illustration. It is said that some men are so correlated by nature with gold that they will find a mine where no one else dreamed of its being. I shall never forget how the finest rifleman I ever knew would seem to look a squirrel into existence in the fork of a tree.

There comes to my mind an illustration of how one may be oblivious to even a striking presentation when his attention is taken by something else. I was lecturing in psychology. I was speaking on the point now under consideration. I was pointing out the necessity of heeding. I became aware of the clicking of a typewriter. I asked my hearers if they heard it. It was evident that they did. Had they heard it before I called their attention to it? I did not press the question. I did not

care that it should appear that anything could take any one's attention from the way in which I had been putting things. But I told them I had not been interrupted because of my anxiety to get the important things which I had in my mind into their minds. They smiled. So did I. But the important thing is that they saw the proposition which I was attempting to convey.

A bit of knowledge—a perception—is a complex thing. I have just made a mistake—something which it is so easy to do with the typewriter, I find—and taken from an upper waistcoat pocket a fountain-pen to make the necessary correction. I have a perception of that pen. It is smooth to the touch; it has the faint taste of gutta percha; it has the smell of that mate-

rial, especially when heated; there is a sound of twisting when I take off the cap; and I see that the holder is black, that the clip-clap is a steel-like tongue with a nob at the loose end, and that the pen is gold.

The analysis of any perception into its component parts is interesting. One should desire sensations. But that is the desire of the gawk, not to speak of the unmentionable character, who yearns for the somatic in this regard rather than what comes to any one of the sense-organs. We should desire to attend, to experience attention. But the play-house and worse places are full of the frivolous, who do nothing but look for the taking of their attention. We should perceive. That is the activity of a philosopher.

Science of Health, News and Notes.

BY E. P. MILLER, M. D.

ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO IN EUROPE.

The leading Medical Journal of Europe, the London Lancet, has recently published a statement, signed by sixteen prominent Medical men of Great Britain, that practically endorses the moderate use of alcohol as a remedial agent. Their declarations in regards to it was as follows:

"Recognizing that in prescribing alcohol the requirements of the individual must be the governing rule, we are convinced of the correctness of the opinion so long generally held that in disease alcohol is a rapid and trustworthy restorative, which in many cases may be truly described as life preserving, owing to its power to sustain cardiac and nervous energy, while preventing the wasting of nitrogenous tissues."

"As an article of diet we hold that the universal belief of civilized man-

kind that the moderate use of alcoholic beverages for adults is usually beneficial is amply justified."

A statement of this kind being copied in all the newspapers, as it will be, will do an immense amount of injury to the human race.

It is a fact that physicians, taken as a class, are pretty generally in favor of the moderate use of alcoholics.

Experiments have been made over and over again in hospitals and elsewhere, and almost without exception it has been found that disease could be cured as well without the use of alcohol as with it. There is hardly another agent that has done as much harm as a remedy as alcohol. It has caused the death of hundreds of people where it has been instrumental in saving one.

The Tobacco business in France is under control of the Government. Ex-

periments have been made in that country to show that the nicotine in tobacco is a dangerous poison. Even a drop of nicotine on the tongue of a cat would cause death. Even a drop injected into the veins of a rabbit would produce death from poisoning. The French Government is now making experiments to eliminate the nicotine from tobacco so it can be used without harm, but they find that the main stimulant is taken out by the process.

If poisons of this nature do not always produce disturbing effects when first used, their constant use gradually produces an accumulation in the blood, and after a time they block up the capillaries and then the trouble begins. Other poisons used for medicinal purposes produce the same effect. The best thing for people to do is to leave such poisons alone.

THE WHITE BLOOD GLOBULES OR CELLS.

It is well known that there are two kinds of blood globules or cells in the human system. One is known as the red and the other as the white corpuscle. Metchinkoff, a pupil of Pasteur, some years ago made the discovery that one of the functions of the white cells was swallowing and digesting the germs that swarm by millions through the lungs, digestive organs and skin. The germs thus disposed of are those which clog up the capillaries and cause disease. It is practically the waste matter of the system, and poisonous foods and drinks that are thus disposed of by the white corpuscles. Quite recently scientists have discovered that these white cells do not always attack the germs with the same avidity. Sometimes they refuse to swallow them or even approach them. The reason of this is found to be the absence of certain substances which render the microbes palatable to the cells. These substances are called

opsinins. When present in the blood in sufficient amount, they are absorbed by the blood, and they are then attacked by the white cells with an avidity which soon destroys them. But when these substances are lacking, the germs are left to grow and develop to a prodigious amount. For sufficient bodily protection, one needs not only white cells—leucocytes—abundant in number and of good quality, but also opsinins to serve as a sort of relish to make the bacteria appetizing to the leucocyte palate. To secure protection, then, we must have plenty of opsinins in the blood. There are certain poisons which, when taken into the blood, prevent the forming of opsinins. Alcohol is found to be most deadly to opsinins. A small amount of it in the blood disturbs the opsinins. Metchinkoff has found that administering alcohol in typhoid fever, pneumonia, and other infectious diseases is detrimental, because the alcohol destroys the opsinins which are essential to remove the poison that causes these diseases. Tobacco is also a poison that destroys opsinins. Tea, coffee and all sorts of drugs are damaging to them. Putrid bacteria that is found in the flesh of animals has a direct tendency to destroy them, hence where these bacteria increase too largely they become dangerous to life.

The discovery of these germs, essential to health and life, will throw a flood of light on the treatment of all forms of disease. These facts, taken from "Good Health" (a health journal that is doing an immense amount of good by discussing all matters pertaining to health) will be of especial interest to the student who seeks to know and understand the processes which contribute to vigorous health.

TUBERCULOSIS IN TURKEYS.

The flesh of turkeys is the most popular animal food of the people of

this country. It is the most prominent dish at the Christmas feast, and there is probably more of it eaten on that day than any other flesh that the human family consumes. During the Christmas just passed a post mortem held over a fat gobbler at a physician's dinner table in this city revealed the fact that the creature's body was fairly swarming with tubercle germs. The liver was a mass of tuberculous matter. This turkey was one of a lot of twenty-three. The rest, which were no doubt in the same condition, were eaten without examination, and the consequences will probably appear later in the annual mortuary report.

WESTON, THE CHAMPION WALKER OF THE WORLD.

Edward Payson Weston of Portland, Maine, has walked from Portland, Maine, to Chicago, at the rate of about 49 1-5 miles per day. One day he walked 95.3 miles.

Weston is 68½ years of age, and the distance is 1,230 miles. Forty years ago he walked over the same route at the rate of only 47 2-3 miles per day. He has beaten his record of 40 years ago from Portland to Chicago by 40 hours. Weston, since his arrival at Chicago, has challenged the world to furnish a pedestrian who, at his age, will beat the record he has made.

On the last day of his trip he walked nearly across the whole state of Indiana. When asked by a reporter what was the secret of his success, he said: "Pride, principle and pluck; these are the words that stand for success. Be plucky, have principle and pride, and you will win. I knew I could make this trip, and my walking proves it. I have done this to prove to the world that there is no country but the United States that can turn out athletes who will stand the strain of such a walk. I challenge England, France and Germany to produce a man of my age who can go over the roads as I have. I do not say this boastfully, but I mean that the United States is the country that produces athletes who stay."

What the people now want to know is, what kind of food has Weston lived upon, and what food has he used during his trip. We want to know what strength he has obtained from pork, ham, sausages, sea foods and other foods that are derived from the flesh of animals, and how much should be attributed to the vegetable kingdom in regard to food. These points will probably be brought out when the people have had time to think over the wonderful success he has made. We would like to learn, also, how much of his success is due to hereditary influences.

My Valentine.

"I am sure I ought to send the best Valentine I can find to ——," soliloquized Herbert. "If it had not been for her, my life, my talents and my hopes would have been lost."

Early in the previous Autumn Delia Woodberry and Herbert Sawyer were returning from a walk, and stopped to watch some workmen digging a sewer. Most of them were foreigners, strong, hearty fellows, but there were some Americans in the group,

one being an aged man, who wielded his spade wearily.

"Why, if there isn't old Mr. Simpson!" exclaimed Herbert, addressing his grandfather, who was standing near. "I think it's a shame for an old man like him to do such hard work."

"I think so, too," said Judge Barnes, soberly. "Frank Simpson and I used to go to school together. He was a bright, clever young fellow, and as you say, it's a shame that he

has come to this in his old age."

"I suppose there were a lot of things to hinder him from getting up in the world," said Herbert, thoughtfully.

"Yes, there were; the same that prevent a great many others from making the most of life. There's a saying that 'great minds have purposes; others have wishes.' Frank had his dreams of the future. He was the readiest speaker in our High School; he was going to be an orator some day, and we believed him. But he loved good times, and couldn't resist them even when they interfered with his studies, until he got to the foot of his class and was ashamed to go on. A lad with a purpose would have turned straight around, especially after he got into such a good place as Lawyer Morris's office."

"Why, Grandfather, that was where you studied to be a lawyer."

"Yes, and as I was saying, if wishes amounted to anything, Frank Simpson would be a Congressman or a Judge of the Supreme Court."

"But he's just digging sewers with those illiterate Italians," added Herbert.

Judge Barnes nodded with a sigh as he watched his old schoolmate's head bobbing slowly along the trench. "It pays to have a purpose and stick to it. There's a whole army of men and women in this world who have allowed themselves to be side-tracked by every little pleasure or breath of opposition, until the harvest time of life has passed and there were left only bitter regrets, and instead of the ease that should come at the close of a well-spent life, toil and hardship, with no chance for even a choice of work," soliloquized the Judge.

Herbert was taking in all his grandfather said, and the arguments were sinking deep into his inner consciousness. Had he not often given up

study for play, until he had begun to think that pleasure was a right and a necessity? Had he not often skimmed through his lessons, all the while thinking of his foot-ball game?

It was when Deacon Moore invited a number of young people for a Hay-ing Party that Herbert and Delia formed a friendship that continued to ripen, and at Christmas it was observable that they enjoyed each other's society better than that of any one else. When St. Valentine's Day came around, Delia received a dainty envelope, and a sweet sentiment inside, and it was at a St. Valentine's Party that Delia asked her companion the following question, which changed the whole complexion of his after life:

"What do you intend to be when you finish college?"

As she said this, she turned the full light of her large, engaging eyes upon him.

"I really have not decided yet," was the reply, and in the tone was a tinge of reproach and excuse.

"What! not know yet what you want to become, when you have made such a brilliant commencement?" came the swift rejoinder.

"Well, I know what I ought to be, but whether I shall realize my anticipations as an orator or not I don't know," he said, half jestingly.

"If I were you, I would make up my mind this very day, and stick to my resolution," she said emphatically.

"I suppose I should follow my grandfather's profession and be a lawyer, but sometimes I feel that my energy will not be equal to make me stick to the work," he confessed.

"For shame, Herbert; don't you remember our standing one day last Autumn watching an old man dig a sewer, and what your Grandfather said concerning him?"

"Why, certainly I do, and I ought not to be such a coward as to think

that, in the face of what I have done in college, I can fail in my work in the future."

"That's right! Now you are yourself again, and I hope you will never speak discouragingly of yourself again," said Delia hopefully.

"Indeed, I will resolve right now not to make such an ass of myself again, but I am sure I have to thank you for waking me up to my senses. And now may I ask what you are going to do when you graduate?"

"Oh, I am going to be a teacher, and I long for the time to come when I can begin; I love to teach, and I know I shall enjoy my work," responded Delia gleefully.

And so it came about that two lives were started successfully on the ocean of life after college days were o'er.

Five years later, Delia and Herbert

started on their honeymoon, and then commenced another period in their experience, but this time they entered a double partnership, for Delia studied law after preparing for a teacher, and found in the legal profession an added charm, because she could help not only children, but also women who were unacquainted with the laws of their country.

At the close of the Grandfather's life, it was a deep satisfaction to him to see his Grandson, Herbert, following in his footsteps, and bidding fair to earn for himself a Judgeship later on. Had it not been for the Valentine from Herbert, and the earnest appeal from Delia, Herbert might now be breaking stones by the roadside, or digging a sewer with a pickaxe.—

Adapted and Selected.

The Late Richard S. Sly, F. R. G. S.

We regret to hear of the death of our valued friend and co-worker in the cause of Phrenology—Mr. Richard S. Sly. We say "friend" because he has upheld the cause of Phrenology for many, many years, in days, too, when Phrenology was not so popular as it is to-day, or so well understood; and "co-worker" because he has served as President of the Fowler Institute, London, England, since the death of our honored President, Mr. Brown, of Wellingboro.

As his face indicated, he was a man of genial disposition and philanthropic spirit. He was largely instrumental in helping to make the centenary of Dr. Gall, in 1896, a thorough success, and we well remember hearing him say, with a merry twinkle in his eye: "The first half-crown I could call my own, as a poor boy, I spent with Professor L.

N. Fowler when I sought his advice on what I should become, and I have never regretted that outlay. To me, then, it was like the expenditure of a fortune, but Mr. Fowler put me on the way to make a fortune, and I have recommended hundreds of young men to follow my example and seek advice from the same source."

During the Boer War, he augmented his fortune by supplying the army with tents.

He was a godly, Christian man, and did much for the uplifting of humanity in connection with the church to which he belonged, as well as in general ways. He served the city of London as member of the County Council, and was a member of the Royal Geographical Society.

We trust that his example will emulate many young men to be torch bearers for the truth in his place.

AMONG THE NEWSPAPERS.

WHERE OUR THINKING IS DONE.

In a recent issue of the Sunday Herald (November 24th) an article appeared on the subject, "Where Our Thinking Is Done," and, seeing the same, our graduate, Mr. E. Favary, took occasion to answer it, as follows:

'I have read the article 'Where Our Thinking Is Done,' in last Sunday's Herald, and think the 'sciolist' who wrote it had good reason to hide his identity. Referring to his remarks on Phrenology, he only showed his utter ignorance of the subject, and indicated that he had never investigated the first principles of it. Had he taken the trouble to only slightly acquaint himself with this subject, he would have found at least half a dozen prominent New York physicians, and other well-known men, who are firm believers in Phrenology, because they have taken the pains to look it up.

It seems useless to mention to the author of that article the names of eminent scientists and researchers after truth, like Herbert Spencer, Rev. D. DeWitt Talmage, Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace, Horace Mann, Archbishop Whateley, Dr. L. Landois, Dr. Vimont and hundreds of others who have endorsed Phrenology, for a man who desires to write upon a scientific subject of which he knows nothing would have no respect for other people who are true philosophers. Ask any scientific

physician who has a slight knowledge of Phrenology whether the recent experiments carried on with electroids by Dr. Ferrier, the well-known brain specialist, and others have not confirmed the fundamental principles of this science, and I think you will find that they have.

"I am not a Phrenologist, but have simply studied it the same as other scientific subjects for the last eight years, for personal benefit, and I would advise the writer of this article to do the same."

We would like to say further, and in corroboration of what Mr. Favary has said, and point out that the writer seems to hold two opinions, for first he explains, "Common opinion has it that our thinking is done in the front part of the brain, so that a high forehead means a lofty intellect. And," he continues, "public opinion is precisely wrong. More hard thinking is done at the back of the head than anywhere else. Much of the rest is done in the region just above the ears. When the thinking involves action, the sides and the top of the head play their special part."

Though he speaks of "faculties of the mind," and "organs of the brain," yet he secondly explains that as we use all our muscles when playing base-ball and sawing wood, so the "brain acts as a whole just as the body does." In this statement, he shows that he has gone back to the olden days before men believed that the brain was divided into organs, or the mind into faculties.

In another part of the article, he

says: "Nine men out of ten, at least, do all their thinking on the left side of the brain, and might, so far as their purely mental operations are concerned, get on just as well if the entire right side were removed. To be sure, a tumor on the right side of the brain, a broken blood vessel, or a disintegration of the brain substance, is apt to cause more or less complete and permanent paralysis of corresponding groups of muscles, always, of course, on the left side of the body, since, as is well known, nearly all the nerve fibres, in passing from the brain to the bodily organs, cross over to the other side."

Physiology explains this point, for all the fibres on the right side decussate, or cross on to the other side, which the writer is willing to admit. Phrenology goes a step further by saying what faculties in the left hemisphere are being used when they are strongly represented.

The inconsistency of the writer's arguments is shown conclusively

when he discards Phrenology, and yet makes the following statement: "In general, then, all the thinking is done on the left side of the brain, and can we not go further and say that particular kinds of thinking are done in particular regions of the left cortex?" and continues, "the brain thinks and acts as a whole, just the same as all the muscles of the body are brought into use when we play base-ball or saw wood." No one can take what such a writer says with any degree of credence. He must either hold to the theory that the brain acts as a whole, or else he must be willing to believe that different parts of the brain serve different purposes.

We do not believe, however, that all our thinking is done with the left side of the brain, and there are many instances to prove that persons require both hemispheres to do the work of the mind completely. What we ask for Phrenology is fair criticism, and not garbled facts or misstatements.

Reviews.

"The American Idea"; or "Does the National Tendency Toward a Small Family Point to Race Suicide or Race Development?" By Lydia Kingsmill Commander. Published by A. S. Barnes & Co., New York.

This book is one that has aroused no little attention and comment, and it can be safely called an up-to-date work on social problems which are interesting people from one end of the country to the other. The President has started the ball rolling in regard to the subject of race suicide,

and many are the comments both for and against his well-meant, vigorous statements concerning this subject. Following out this idea, the bold and talented pen of Mrs. Lydia Kingsmill Commander has sought to lay bare many facts which she has collected on this theory. She writes like one inspired, and refers to the fact that this theme is being constantly considered in editorials, lectures, dramas and presidential messages. She herself has taken three years to gather facts bearing upon

the question, namely, "Does the determination of the American people to establish a small family ideal point to race suicide or race development?"

Very forcibly has she pointed out, in Chapter III, that there are no signs of decay or senility in the United States. Some of the subjects of the other chapters are: "The New Power to Decide"; "American Self-Preservation"; "The Larger Womanhood"; "The Price of Motherhood"; "The Race Suicide of Immigration"; "Reviews on How to Regulate It in the Right Way."

The book has been printed in large type, and maintains its interest to the end of its three hundred odd

pages.

She closes her remarks by saying: "When we make such social arrangements that women may have work without foregoing motherhood, we may expect such a birth rate as will maintain and rationally increase our nation. To bring about such conditions is our national task. Until it is accomplished we will not find any growth in our birth rate. Race suicide is a social question, and upon society rests the burden of finding its solution." We believe that the writer is correct in the above statement, though it may take some time before the public is aroused to such a need. The book is sure to have an unusually large sale.

Correspondents.

B. F. H., Kansas City, Mo.—You ask what you had better do concerning your little boy and his playmates, who swear and use strong language, and whose manners are not those you wish your little boy to cultivate.

We would advise you to select your own environment for your child, as formative influences are always impressed upon children, and if they are such that you do not care to encourage for your little boy, you should certainly correct them, as there is no time like youth to have a proper impression upon the young mind. It is your right and privilege, as well as duty, to surround your boy with those influences that you know will be for the best. But I grant it is difficult for you to run the risk of offending your neighbor by not letting your boy play with his little mates. We know of one case where a little girl was told she could not play with certain children who lived across the way from her if they used improper language. The little girl told the children what her mother had said, and although

they failed once or twice to come up to her ideal, they gradually broke themselves of the habit of using slang and swearing words, and then they were allowed to play together. Use some such method with your little boy, and we think that you will be rewarded in the end.

S. H., Ill.—You ask the best way to start out in the field as a lecturer.

There are many ways by which you can make a beginning, but those who have had the most experience in these matters say that it is better to begin in a small town of about three to five thousand inhabitants, and give a few free lectures, so as to interest the people in your work. When you get the townspeople interested, you can then depend upon your skill as an examiner to make your way, and pay your bills, which will not be heavy in a small town. Take five or six towns of similar size around a large city, before you venture to hire a hall in a place that has fifty thousand inhabitants. Go to some of the market towns, near a large center, where the country folk

go to sell their produce, and you will find that when your name has been sufficiently before the public, and you can afford, as well as deem it wise, to make a start in a large city, that the country people will come and hear you in the city. But unless you get your following from outlying districts, you may at first fail to awaken the desired interest in the inhabitants of the city itself.

Secondly, it would be well for you to lecture before Societies, and let them make what they can out of your

lectures, again depending upon your private examinations to support yourself.

Thirdly, if you are in a seaside resort, or a fashionable watering place, ask the proprietors of some of the largest hotels to allow you to give an address in one of their drawing rooms, for the benefit of some public charity, and you will almost invariably find that you will have more to do the next week than you would have supposed it possible.

The American Institute of Phrenology.

Notes on an Address given by Dr. Constantine F. McGuire, on December 3d.

Dr. McGuire's Address was upon "Vital Problems of the Day," which he discussed in turn in a scholarly way. The following is the first subject that he spoke upon, namely, that of Education.

Dr. McGuire took up his subject from the standpoint of Phrenology.

"The first thing to be considered this evening, and one that is interesting the public considerably, is the problem of education. Dr. Woodrow Wilson, in a recent address, spoke of the defects of the present method of primary education. Dr. Wilson went on to say that the old method was far superior to the present one, inasmuch as more attention was given to the primary subjects (the old three R's), and longer time was spent upon them. At present too much attention is given to fads and frills which are not primarily important.

Viewing the subject from a phrenological standpoint, we can see that Dr. Wilson is correct in his assertion, as we can judge from the conformation of the child's head. In infancy and childhood, the upper portion of the cerebrum is more developed than the

lower portion. The child is constantly asking why, and very often the teacher does not answer the many questions the child puts to him. But the proper way to teach a child is to explain the reason why, because the child has no conception of things as they are until they are explained to him.

Some children have a larger development of the Perceptive organs than the Reflective, and these are the children that are distinguished in school as apt pupils. But, on the other hand, we find that when we examine these children, they simply repeat the book, and that they do not understand the solution of the questions they answer so glibly. It is for this same reason that those who have large Perceptive organs distinguish themselves in all Civil Service examinations, and those who have large Reflective organs are considered dull because they do not take in so quickly as those of the perceptive class. Phrenology takes cognizance of this fact, and classifies pupils accordingly. The great object of education at present would appear to be to develop the Perceptive and neglect the Reflective. In other words, children are instructed, not educated.

Another thing that Dr. Wilson dwells upon is the multiplicity of studies. It is impossible for the child to grasp more than two or three subjects at one time, and these have to be dwelt upon for a long time before an impression is made on the cells of the cerebrum.

Another point that should be remembered in connection with education is that all the faculties are not equally developed. George Combe, after having spent ten years in the study of mathematics, was unable to repeat the multiplication table. Many other distinguished men have been unable to master mathematics. Then, on the other hand, those of a mathematical turn, as a rule, are deficient in literary attainments and poetical impulse. Mathematical prodigies who are noted for their wonderful feats in that line are very often deficient in all literary attainment. The organ of Tune is also deficient in some people, while others have it in excess. Blind Tom was an idiot in everything except in the organ of Tune. Other children are deficient in the organ of Location, and are often unable to study geography on this account.

These and other facts in connection with Phrenology are very interesting, and would be useful to teachers if they would but recognize the science of Phrenology."

To be continued.

JANUARY MEETING.

On January 7th, the third meeting of the season was held, when Mr. Frederick H. Mills, Superintendent of Prison Industries, gave an address on "The Evolution of Prison Jurisprudence." He was accompanied by Mrs. Mills and a goodly audience, who were highly entertained by his practical remarks. People who were unable to be present lost a special treat, for Mr. Mills is a practical man,

and has had exceptional experiences in the line of prison reform.

Dr. Brandenburg made some valuable remarks, and Miss Fowler made an examination of two gentlemen, thus demonstrating the practical side of Phrenology. A full report will appear next month.

FEBRUARY MEETING.

On Tuesday evening, February 4th, the members and friends of the Institute will have the pleasure of hearing one of Mr. Allen Samuel Williams's famous lectures entitled, "Lion Taming and Wild Animals."

Mr. Williams will present the subject as it exists in America. Besides a personal acquaintance with every wild animal trainer of note who has worked and exhibited in North America during the past twenty-five years, Mr. Williams has studied and participated in their work behind the scenes, but has never suffered an injury from the claws or teeth of the great cats.

While not a Phrenologist, Mr. Williams states that he regards Phrenology as valuable when applied to animals as it can be to humanity; the outward signs are in his view much plainer. The broad face and forehead of a puma, Mr. Williams thinks, indicates its openness as compared with other species of the feline family and tells of its tractability when tamed, its inclination to become fond of its human friends and the astonishing docility which, for an originally wild animal, it has often manifested in captivity when its master manifests no fear of it and treats it justly and kindly. Even in its wild state it has been known to

exhibit a disposition to seek man's society.

Captain Jack Bonavita is accredited by Mr. Williams with having attained the pinnacle of greatness as a lion tamer. At the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, 1901, Bonavita's appearance in a spacious semi-circular steel arena with a group of twenty-seven fierce lions was so impressive a revelation of daring, patience and skill in compelling obedience from and tutoring his savage pupils that the multitude of spectators sat staring in silence. Through one of these lions, named by Bonavita Baltimore, Bonavita subsequently lost his right arm, but after recovering continued to manage the lions—including Baltimore—as before.

Some popular notions about caring for and taming and educating wild animals in captivity are absurd. A prevalent error is the belief that dangerous performing animals, especially the great cats, have been drugged for the safety of the trainer. A ludicrous idea is that lions—heavily maned and with tail tufted—are clipped, as are French poodles.

The taming and training of wild animals is commercial and speculative, and sometimes, undoubtedly, cruelties are perpetrated upon the poor beasts, helpless in their restraint. This is, of course, limited by the pecuniary interest of their proprietor, who would not want a lion, costing from \$500 to \$1,000, to be injured, or any other valuable wild animal to have its value in any way lessened. But this matter is chiefly individual with the trainers, and most of them are far more careful with and kinder to their animals than the average owner of a work horse is of his livestock. The women animal trainers usually expend great affection on their pets, like Mme. Pianka, who would have lost her

own life in Baltimore trying to save her lions from burning to death had she not been restrained by the firemen.

Bonavita, Mr. Williams says, is intensely human and sympathetic, and these attributes, combined with his artistic genius, shown in the posing and groupings of his leonine students, together with his superhuman courage and singular modesty, make him a most interesting character.

Among the interesting facts about training other animals is that John Dudak, the chief trainer of the Hagenbeck and Great Wallace Shows, successfully trained and assembled in one performance sixty-four great polar bears at Carl Hagenbeck's vast wild animal emporium in Stettingen, just outside of Hamburg, Germany.

WEDNESDAY MORNING TALKS ON PHRENOL- OGY AND PHYSI- OGNOMY.

The Wednesday morning talks were commenced on January 8th, when a distinguished number of guests assembled at the Institute, at eleven o'clock. "The Face and Its Characteristics" was enlarged upon by Miss Fowler, and a discussion followed, in which many took part. Practical illustrations of the principles laid down by Miss Fowler were pointed out by members of the audience.

February Talks—15th, 19th, 26th.

Topics: Character of Children. 5th, Tempers; 19th, Talents; 26th, Habits. Lenten Talks for March—4th, 11th, 18th, 25th.

Since Miss Fowler's visit to Hot Springs she has received the sad intelligence of the passing away of two noted physicians of that city, Dr. P. H. Ellsworth, who died September 30th, and Dr. J. F. Graham, who

passed away November 17th. Both physicians were deeply interested in Phrenology, and expressed their strong belief that were it universally recognized by physicians it would be a boon to humanity.

On the invitation of the President of the New York Catholic League, Miss Fowler attended a social meeting at the home of one of the members, on November 7th, and was kept busy with examinations from seven until eleven, an hour later than was originally intended.

On November 8th and 9th, she attended the Homeopathic Fair at Montclair, New Jersey, and on November 11th spoke in the Lafayette Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of Jersey City before the People's Guild.

On November 19th and 20th, Miss Fowler attended the Little Cripples' Fair, at the Waldorf-Astoria.

On December 6th, Miss Fowler attended a Fair at Mt. Vernon, arranged for by the Westchester Ladies' Club.

On December 10th, she spoke at the Catholic League, on "Character."

On December 14th, she attended the Little Mothers' Annual Fair, at the Waldorf-Astoria.

On December 12th and 26th, Miss Fowler prepared two papers for the Portia Club, one on "The History of the Constitution of New York from 1846 to 1896, and the other on "The Constitution of New York State, Article I." On the first occasion, she assisted Mrs. L. Ellingwood Hector, who was Chairman of the day, and who took the subject up to 1846; and on the latter occasion Miss Fowler was Chairman, and was assisted by Mrs. Hector, who followed with a paper on Article II. of the Constitution.

George Cozens has been holding Phrenological meetings in Aneta, McVillie, Pekin, Michigan City and Petersburg, and is now making a tour of

Grand Forks, North Dakota, Crookston, Minn., and other adjoining towns. There is considerable interest in Phrenology, especially in the places where he has lectured for the last fifteen years.

Professor Allen Haddock, of San Francisco, in a recent letter, said that although practically ruined by the earthquake and fire a year and a half ago, his property near Golden Gate Park has now been restored at a moderate cost, and to-day it is worth double the money it was before the disaster. We hope that before long Mr. Haddock will be fully restored to health and be able to resume work as formerly.

H. W. Richardson, LL.D., is engaged in Phrenological work in Sarnia, Canada. He is author of "How to Win a Happy Married Life," and is making another hit in a new Phrenological story, called "Elvin's Rose; or, The Mind's Awakening." We wish him every success.

Miss Adena C. E. Minott (Graduate '02) is conducting a class in Phrenology at her office in Sixth Avenue, New York City. She is an indefatigable worker.

D. M. King has been lecturing at Mantua, Ohio, for some time past, and has succeeded in converting many people in his neighborhood to a belief in the science of Phrenology.

Dr. J. M. Fitzgerald, of Chicago, is busy interesting the citizens of that place with lectures on Phrenology. We understand that he is to give a lecture on "Phrenology in Relation to Salesmanship" before the Business Science Club, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, on January 14th.

PRIZE OFFERS AND AWARDS.

The prize for January has been awarded to Edgar Parker for his article on "Abraham Lincoln." We hope to publish this sketch next month, as lack of space prevents us from doing so in this number.

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CURRENT EXCHANGES.

The "Reviews of Reviews," New York.—Has many articles well worth reading, and the illustrations furnish suggestive ideas also.

The "Phrenological Era," Bowers-ton, O.—We congratulate the Editor on his last number of the Era. It shows he is alive to the times.

The "Character Builder," Salt Lake City, Utah.—The aim of this magazine is to educate the minds of its readers to higher and holier thoughts.

The "Phrenological Review," London.—Reviews in its pages matters of importance on Phrenological lines.

"Education," Boston, Mass.—Always carries a progressive spirit in its pages, and its articles are worth reading on this account.

"American Motherhood," Coopers-town, N. Y.—As its name implies, we are given an interesting menu for the mother, and consequently for the child, in this magazine. All mothers and aunties should read its pages.

"Farm and Home," Boston, Mass.—This magazine is full of hints for the farmer and his wife. Valuable suggestions are given in every issue concerning crops and livestock.

Jacob A. Riis says in the current number of *The Delineator*: "This world is full of misfits, which it is our business to set right, if we can; the worst of all is that which sets the child and the home apart. Any effort to bring them together is sure to be blessed abundantly. The birthright of every child is to have a pair of loving arms around its neck."

Brand Whitlock writes in the same magazine: "Every child should be assured a good home, and every home a good child, with a chance to develop its own individuality and to live a useful and beautiful life."

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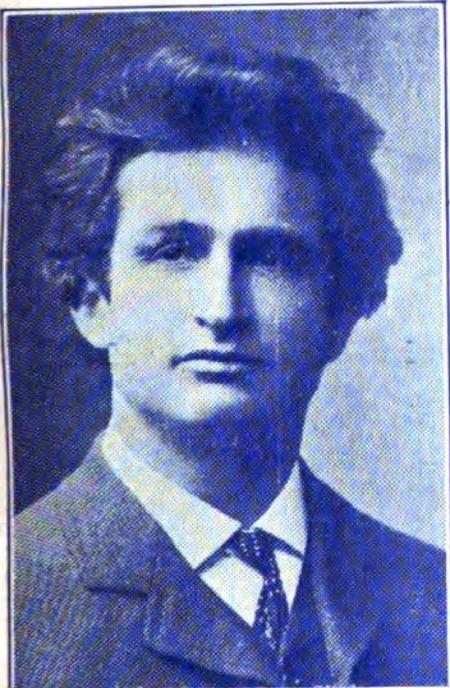
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THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH

INCORPORATED WITH THE
Phrenological Magazine (1880)

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- OF -
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NATURE



BERNARR MACFADDEN

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Anthropology, Study of Man.
Phrenology, Study of Character.
Physiology, Study of Bodily Functions.
Physiognomy, Study of Faces.
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1838

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MARCH, 1908

WHOLE NO. 828

Eyes as an Index of Character.

BY JESSIE ALLEN FOWLER.

The eyes play a very important part in the character of the face, and the main thing that generally strikes one in looking at the eye is: First, its size;

secondly, its color; and, thirdly, its expression.

Large eyes have always been admired, especially in women, and may



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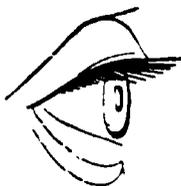
be considered essential to the highest order of beauty. But we believe that the expression which shines from the eyes is even more essential in denoting character, for the expression is a demonstration of the faculties of the mind, while the size of the eye (large or small), indicates but two characteristics—*i.e.*, general observation and definite perception.

LARGE EYES.

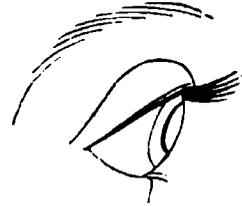
Eyes that are large indicate a ready and great capacity to observe. They take in everything in a general way, and seldom notice particulars or details. They are characteristic of extreme sensibility and capacity to enjoy everything that is presented to them on a large scale.

SMALL EYES.

Eyes that are small generally attend to details, and make a quick survey of even the smallest and minutest arrangement of things, such as a lady's or gentleman's dress, the furniture in a room, the tones of voice, and the characteristics of an individual.



No. 5.



No. 6.

THE ORGAN OF LANGUAGE, OR SPEECH CENTER.

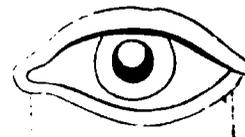
It is this organ or center that was localized by Dr. Gall in the third frontal convolution,—in the posterior and transverse part of the orbital plate, pressing the latter, and with it the eyes more or less forward or outward, which localization was afterwards subjected to further proof by Dr. Bouil-



No. 7.

laud, of France, as early in the century as 1825, who brought forward further pathological light upon the subject. It was, however, the illustrious Dr. Broca, of Paris, in 1861, who considered the proof sufficiently clear to establish a speech center in the lower left frontal convolution, and universal recognition was then given to it. He thus demonstrated that one faculty of the mind could be lost almost independently of any other cerebral disturbance.

Dr. Ferrier, among other anatomo-



No. 8.

mists, recognized the location of this center as stated above, and said that "inability to speak is not due to paralysis of the muscles of articulation, for these are set in motion and employed for the purpose of mastication and deglutition by the aphasic individual, and it is only when the centers of speech are destroyed on both sides that total inability to speak is the result."

It is, then, a scientific fact that a large development of the organ of Language in the brain pushes the eye outward and downward, giving it fullness, prominence, or anterior projection. Persons with this characteristic generally have a large command of words, and are ready speakers and writers. They are copious in the use of language.—are keen observers and readily receive impressions of whatever is going on around them.

Deep-seated eyes see everything in particular, and are accurate, definite, and ready to receive deep impressions.

WIDTH OF THE EYES.

It is well to observe the width of the eyes as another indication of character, as the width gives form to the eye, and eyelids that are widely expanded, so as to give a round form to the eye, like those of some of the domestic animals, such as the cat, or the horse, deer, hare, squirrel, bat and owl, indicate ability to see much, and mentally to readily receive impressions from ideas presented to the mind. But where the eyes are very large, the impressions are often apt to be vague and uncertain, leading sometimes to mysticism and day-dreams.

NARROW EYES.

Eyes that are narrow, as seen in the hog, rhinoceros and sloth, do not see much in general, but have a clear and definite insight into what they see. We have observed that eyelids which close in around the eye and partially cover over this organ, do not

denote so much impressibility of character, but a clearer insight, more steadiness and permanence of action. Where the eye is nearly covered by the lid, in a half sleepy way, we have an indication of suspicion and desire for close scrutiny. As a rule, the round-eyed persons see much, and think but little, while the narrow-eyed persons see less, but think more, and feel more intensely.

The large eye is generally liberal-minded, and deals in broad sympathies for humanity; while small eyes are seldom destitute of penetration and artificial simulation, and sometimes cunning and deception.

Eyes which run almost parallel with the profile of the nose, without standing forward from the level of the head when seen in profile, denote a weak organization and feeble powers of mind.

When lines run out from the side of the eye they indicate that the person is cheerful, hopeful, buoyant and optimistic.

Eyes with long, sharp corners that do not turn downward, with thick-skinned eyelids, which appear to cover half the pupil, are generally sanguine and indicative of genius.

Eyes that are large, open and clearly transparent, and which sparkle with rapid motion under sharply delineated eyelids, generally denote excellent qualities, quick discernment, elegance and taste.

Eyes with weak, small eyebrows, with little hair and very long concave eyelashes, denote partly a feeble constitution of body, and a tendency to phlegmatic and melancholic weakness of mind.

Eyes that are not round, nor entirely open, nor deep-sunken, nor far-projecting, nor possessing obtuse corners, are generally characterized for their tranquility, their mildly penetrating glance and their calm reserve. Such eyes hear and see together; they

enjoy what they see, and color the object of their devotion according to the conception of their mental vision.

Deep-sunken eyes, that are small and sharply defined, are generally accompanied by proud, suspicious and cold-hearted characters. But large deep-sunken eyes indicate penetration, devotion to an object and warm heartedness.

THE EFFECT OF CLIMATE ON THE EYE.



- No. 9. HON. JOSEPH H. CHOATE.
 No. 10. HON. RICHARD CROKER.
 No. 11. JUDGE ALTON B. PARKER.
 No. 12. WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

In hot climates we have found that the eye is dark. For instance, when we have traveled in Australia, where the climate has been a hundred degrees at ten o'clock at night, we have found that our eyes have darkened considerably, and when we have returned to the colder climates, that they

have had a tendency to become lighter in shade.

COLOR OF EYES.

After considering the shape of the eye, it is well to examine the color and see whether the eyes are blue, brown, gray, black, hazel or green. There is a saying that "it is all in the eye," and we believe that light and sight are two very strong powers, though the blind can certainly do wonderful things without either sight or light.

THE BLUE EYE.

The large light blue eye expresses the peace that throws a calm over all ruffled circumstances in life; there is also the sad blue eye that thrills the heart with a single glance, and the well opened blue eye that flashes upon you with a glorious light. Blue-eyed persons are full of soul, are truthful, affectionate, confiding, fond of change, and are progressive. The poets have praised blue eyes more perhaps than any other color. Lavater has said that "eyes that are very large, and at the same time extremely blue and almost transparent when seen in profile, denote mental capacity; also a character of extreme sensitiveness." An Italian writer characterizes them as possessed of witchery. They have a soft expression, and being the color of the sky, they seem capable of loving in an ecstatic and heavenly or angelic way.

THE BROWN EYE.

Brown eyes have a softness and a beauty peculiarly their own. Mrs. Browning wrote the following couplet of this color of eye:

"Thy brown eyes have a look like birds

Flying straightway to the light."

Some are eager, quick and merry, and denote the faculties of Benevolence, Mirthfulness and Destructiveness. They generally go with light hair and fair complexion, but there are exceptions to this rule where the temperament is of a Motive character

and the stature of the individual is tall and the limbs strong. Their glances are frank, and differ from the calmer eye of the blue or hazel. Others have an abundance of auburn light or a reddish glow in them, especially where the hair matches them. The dark brown eyes often accompany the dark brown hair, and the dark complexion. The light brown eye generally accompanies the light complexion, the gentle expression, the dainty form, and the gracious, womanly heart. Gentlemen who possess this kind of eye generally take after their mother, and such persons have considerable of the Vital Temperament.

THE GRAY EYE.

The gray-eyed persons are generally philosophical, literary, resolute, and desirous of notoriety. There are many varieties of gray eyes; some are sharp, shrewd and spiteful, and we have known even a wild gray eye. The dark, sleepy, almond-shaped gray eye, with long lashes, goes with the rarest face on earth. In the gray eye is seen the clear reasoning intellect. It looks quietly into your face, and views you dispassionately, but kindly, and shows the kind of love that mellows into steady friendship. The owner of this eye is conscientious, God-fearing and upright. He pities his fellowmen. It is the eye of the kind and considerate physician, or the conscientious lawyer, or the worthy village pastor, or the friend as faithful as a human being can be. Among women, it has been found in Joan of Arc, Florence Nightingale, Grace Darling, and Mary Queen of Scots. When the gray eye is large in its pupil, and contracts and dilates with every word or thought, it flashes feeling, and there is mischief, sunshine, twilight, and even storms that come and go. It is an eye that wins and holds one more permanently than the blue or brown; there is great sincerity behind it, and persons have to take the consequences of what they

express. The brown eye will plead; the blue will love; the hazel will fascinate; but the gray will hold onto its object with strength and firmness.

THE HAZEL EYE.

The hazel eyes are a wonderful combination of color. They possess a little yellow, blue, brown and gray, and it is easy to see on this account that various influences float through the



No. 13. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

No. 14. EX-SECRETARY SHAW.

No. 15. MADAME VON KLENNER.

No. 16. A. T., NEW YORK.

mind of the possessor of this eye and cause the person to be excitable, clear-headed, sharp-minded, quick-tempered, impatient, quite shrewd and fond of social life. The dark hazel is more stable than the one with the light shade.

THE BLACK EYE.

There are four kinds of black eyes which present themselves: first, the

small, brilliant, hard black eye; second, the glowing, cavernous, dark black eye, hot with a smouldering fire; third, the soft, swimming, sleepy black eye; and fourth, the well-set, large and finely shaped black eye, "as solemn as the hush of midnight, still as the mountain lake, yet full of passion, thought, intellect and feeling that rise in a storm till the quiet surface glows



- No. 17. HON. WM. E. GLADSTONE.
 No. 18. BISHOP POTTER.
 No. 19. WILSON McDONALD.
 No. 20. ADMIRAL DEWEY.

again." It is an eye that speaks so distinctly what it means that words are unnecessary, as the black eye has a language of its own. It is said that it never smiles, but knows the warmth of tears; that it goes straight to the heart with a single glance, but does not intoxicate like the blue, and does not wait, like the gray, for its answer. It is a passionate eye, and often ac-

companies those who are erratic and unbalanced in mind, and it is liable to go to extremes. The black eye is found in hot climates, and the latter may help to increase the excitability of the person.

THE GREEN EYE.

We find that many handsome eyes are green, though some people doubt the possibility of the human orb to take on this color. I have seen some eyes that have resembled those of cats, and certainly they have looked very beautiful. Some are large, dreamy and pensive, possessing at times a dark shade of green; at others, a light shade that combines the light gray, or light blue, which give them a lustre about which poets have written. It is said that they are not so æsthetic as the blue, nor so dangerous as the black, nor so affectionate as the brown, nor so calm as the gray, nor so versatile as the hazel; but they betoken talent and genius. There is a good deal of soul, wit, and love expressed in the green eye; in fact, it is the eye that generally accompanies a person who possesses a keen imagination, and therefore is found in writers, poets, artists and musicians, rather than in doctors, lawyers, or business men. One writer has said, in describing the different colors of eyes, that "the black eye indicates that impulse is in the ascendency, the blue shows sentiment on the throne, the gray signifies control, the hazel indicates versatility, and the green indicates rare genius." The green eyes denote courage, energy and pride. Occasionally they accompany a jealous revengeful disposition.

EYEBROWS.

As the eyebrows are so closely connected with the eyes, we believe that a word with regard to them will be appropriate in connection with this subject, as much character is indicated by the shape or outline of the eyebrow. The form of the eyebrow may

show itself by being thick or thin, fine or coarse, smooth or bushy, arched or straight, regular or irregular, and accompanied by a fine quality or a poor one.

With abundant hair on the head, we generally find strong eyebrows, which indicate a full development of the Motive Temperament. Sometimes the color is light, but generally it is dark and strong. When they are bushy, coarse and irregular, we expect to find great energy in the character; while the fine, delicate eyebrows are indicative of a fine-grained organization, and generally accompany an active, nervous, susceptible, sensitive nature. When the eyebrows are straight, the character that accompanies them is generally businesslike, and possesses sternness and masculinity. When they are arched, they show artistic taste, delicacy and refinement, and are feminine in character. Discernment is seen in low, projecting eyebrows, but there is less inclination to reason, reflect, or philosophise. The drooping of the outer angle of the eyebrow shows an inclination to run a hobby, or to think consecutively on some special subject. This development often shows itself in a reformer, or one who has had to concentrate his mind on a definite subject, as in the case of Fulton, Stevenson, Ibsen, Martin Luther, Cromwell, Nelson Sizer and L. N. Fowler. On the contrary, eyebrows that are elevated show keen interest in what is going on, but not much concentration or penetration of mind. A person with this type of eyebrow is not known for deep thought or great discernment. A person addicted to frowning shows the desire to domineer and use authority, and persons in command of a regiment of soldiers, or at the head of any arduous work, generally show a contraction of the eyebrows, which contraction forms certain wrinkles in the brow which we will mention elsewhere.

When the center of the ridge of the eyebrow is dented inward, the person is generally found to possess the faculty of resistance and revenge. If the eyebrows are greatly elevated, there is an absence of much reflection or sustained thought. Some characters can be defined by the even or straight hairs of the eyebrow, which show a remarkably calm and placid temper. But,



- No. 21. EDWARD H. BOYER.
 No. 22. LORD ROBERTS.
 No. 23. HORACE MANN.
 No. 24. DR. EGBERT GUERNSEY.

on the contrary, when they are bushy, and stand out in all directions, as was the case in the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, of London, we may expect to find strength of will, a strong spirit of resistance, energy of character, and in some persons a quick temper. When there is a large space between the eyebrow and the eye at the outer corner, it denotes a love of pleasure and enjoyment. It will evidently be large 25

well defined in those who like to go boating, skating, motoring, or who are fond of theatres and entertainments of all kinds.

The eye is the mirror of the mind; it tells much without saying a word, and often reveals more truth than the tongue; it is a guide to action. It powerfully stimulates thoughts, feelings and imagination in one another, for it is an expression of the character behind it. It has a language of its own, and saves much talking. The eye is the greatest photographic estab-



- No. 25. HON. SETH LOW.
 No. 26. HOMER DAVENPORT.
 No. 27. ALBERT F.
 No. 28. TRUEMAN FLOYD.

lishment in the world; no other has such wonderful mechanism or such delicate and powerful apparatus as the eye. We have only to open our eyes and an impression is immediately made; a durable likeness is taken as quick as a flash of lightning.

A good entertainer has a large and

full eye. Such a person can accumulate knowledge by seeing, has capacity to retain knowledge thus gained, and is inclined to enjoy social pleasures. A person of this kind makes a desirable wife.

It is unfortunate when the eye has two opposite objects before it that make it difficult to decide which to choose. Sometimes it is a lovable creature who is poor, and sometimes the riches of another attract the same eyes; or, in other words, some get a fortune away back in the eye, and a young lady in front of it, and think it is only the young lady that is lovable, but find it was not when the fortune vanishes. Some persons are always seeing chances to make fortunes, but never succeed in doing so; others never look for chances, but succeed in making a fortune.

I remember my father once said: "We get what we love so near our eyes that there is not much room left to see anything else. The miser gets his money so close to his eyes that he cannot see anyone in distress; the drunkard gets his glass so close to his eyes that he cannot see that his wife and children are starving and freezing; the habitual smoker gets so much tobacco smoke in his eyes that he cannot see to read the laws of physiology correctly; a purely selfish man sees no opportunity to do good or to help his neighbor; a vain or proud individual sees all the faults of others, but none of his own; gamblers and deceivers are quick to see their victims, and the prodigal sees chances to spend his money, but not to lay up for the future."

THE EXPRESSION OF EYES IN WELL KNOWN PEOPLE.

No. 1. "Fighting Bob" Evans. His are large, clear, penetrating eyes, and show courage, quick decision, wonderful perception, resourcefulness and in-

tuitional power.

No. 2. Miss Elsie Janis. Her eyes are a type in themselves. They show studied power, tact, diplomacy, reserve and keen penetration.

No. 3. The Countess Szechenyi. Her eyes indicate originality of character, and express an independent spirit and resolution of mind, a character not easily turned from its original purpose.

No. 4. (A) This eye is open and frank, yet the droop of the eyelid manifests an inclination to follow a hobby, and the tendency of mind to bend to one object for a considerable length of time. The fulness under the eye indicates large Language. (B) shows a very different outline of eyebrow. It is indented in the center, which shows the tendency to have revenge, and to show over sensitiveness concerning slights that the individual imagines (C) shows an eye full of soul, wealth of affection, and sincerity and trust.

No. 5. This eye indicates large Language.

No. 6. This eye indicates a pleasure loving individual, as the eyebrow is set at a distance from the eye itself.

No. 7. This eye indicates energy through the development of the eyebrow, which is full and shaggy.

No. 8. This eye indicates stupidity or lack of expression.

No. 9. Hon. Joseph H. Choate. These eyes are the result of experience. They show excellent observing powers, ready wit, and capacity to gather knowledge and take in a situation at once.

No. 10. Hon. Richard Croker. Shrewdness, businesslike capacity, and appreciation for "the almighty dollar" are characteristics that are shown in these eyes.

No. 11. Judge Alton B. Parker. His eyes indicate truthfulness and a desire to look a thing squarely in the face. They will hear both sides of a story before making a decision.

No. 12. William J. Bryan. The

depth and light which are seen in his eyes indicate eloquence, power of expression and versatility of mind.

No. 13. Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Her eyes show a large development of Language. They are eloquent, and belong to a copious speaker. They are quick to notice details.

No. 14. Ex-Secretary Shaw. He has strong and penetrating eyes, while his



No. 29. BEETHOVEN.

No. 30. JOSEF LHEVINNE.

No. 31. RUBINSTEIN.

No. 32. PADEREWSKI.

eyebrows show concentration on the outer angle of the brow.

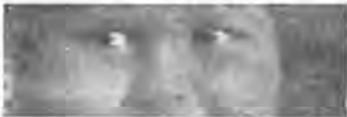
No. 15. Madame von Klenner. She possesses eyes which see everything on a large scale, and accompany a strong ambitious mind.

No. 16. A. T., New York. His eyes indicate loving docility, obedience, reverence and affection.

No. 17. Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone. Is an example of deep-set eyes which indicate a penetrating, far-sighted character and concentration of mind.

No. 18. Bishop Potter's eyes show cool deliberation, self-control, reserve and dignity.

No. 19. Mr. Wilson McDonald. Large Language is a noticeable feature of this pair of eyes. They are keen, bright and intelligent, but age has somewhat closed them, and experience has deepened and intensified their gaze.



No. 33. EDNA MAY.

No. 34. RUBY L.

No. 35. FRANK PALEN.

No. 36. INSPIRATIONAL EYES.

No. 20. Admiral Dewey. His eyes show cool determination, deliberateness, personal courage and dogged determination of mind.

No. 21. Edward H. Boyer. The eyes of this gentleman indicate a penetration far beyond the average. Nothing escapes him. He is solid for the truth, and detests any underhand work.

No. 22. Lord Roberts. His eyes show coolness in time of danger, courage in overcoming impediments, and hopefulness of mind.

No. 23. The eyes of Horace Mann indicate thoughtfulness, serenity of purpose, deep reflection and self-forgetfulness.

No. 24. Dr. Egbert Guernsey's eyes indicate kindness, generosity, hospitality, a philanthropic spirit and an intuitive mind.

No. 25. Hon. Seth Low. His eyes are lifted upward, and have a hopefulness in them which we do not generally see in ordinary eyes. They show keen perception, method and system.

No. 26. Homer Davenport. His eyes show scrutiny, and indicate that they have been trained to observe. The slant of the left eye strongly indicates that he makes a hobby of looking into a subject closely, and watches for details.

No. 27. Albert F., New York. A bright, intelligent look emanates from these eyes, and the character of this child is about as perfect as is seen in one of his age.

No. 28. Trueman Floyd. Has loving, upturned, trustful eyes, and the eyebrows show a lack of concentration which is a condition of mind natural to a child.

No. 29. Beethoven. His eyes show that they accompany a large soul, combined with purity of thought, largeness of conception, and penetration of mind.

No. 30. Josef Lhevinne. The dreaminess of an artist, musician, or inventor is here depicted. These eyes wake up under inspiration, but it takes considerable to rouse them.

No. 31. Rubinstein. His eyes indicate watchfulness and reserve of mind. The outer slant of the eyebrow indicates a concentration of thought on a hobby or study. They are platonic rather than impulsive.

No. 32. Paderewski. His eyes show genius and originality. There is pathos, but not the depth of conception that is shown by Beethoven. They are keen, critical, observing eyes.

No. 33. Edna May. Her eyes show exceptional sadness, genius, penetration, intuition and artistic expression.

No. 34. Ruby L. possesses roguish, laughing, mischievous eyes, which, with the elevation of the eyebrow on the outer corner, show the pleasure-loving disposition.

No. 35. Frank Palen. This is a good example of baby eyes, showing curiosity, and infantile intelligence.

No. 36. Inspirational eyes. These eyes show prayerfulness, spirituality and wonder. They are the upturned eyes, which you rarely see.

No. 37. "Mark Twain." Keen criticism is expressed in his eyes, and a large development of Language which should give fluency in writing and speaking.

No. 38. Wm. T. Stead. The possessor of these eyes shows penetration of mind. The eyebrows are strongly contracted in the center, and indicate command, control, authority and superintendency over work of an important kind.

No. 39. Tolstoy. His eyes are large, open and truthful. There is no deception lurking in them. The eye-

brows are bushy, and show energy and force of character.

No. 40. Prof. Chas. A. Blanchard. He has the eyes of a public-spirited man. They are full of humor, and the lines at the outer corner indicate buoyancy and optimism.



No. 37. MARK TWAIN.

No. 38. WM. T. STEAD.

No. 39. TOLSTOY.

No. 40. PROF. CHAS. A. BLANCHARD.

The Brain After Fifty.

The brain usually stops growing at about fifty, and from sixty to seventy it is more likely to decrease. It has been related by Canon MacColl that Mr. Gladstone's head was constantly outgrowing his hats. As late as the Midlothian campaign, when he was nearly seventy, he was obliged to have his head remeasured for this reason.

Canon MacColl's conclusion that this continual growth of brain contributed to Mr. Gladstone's perennial youthfulness appears not unwarranted.—London Spectator.

The above proves the fact we have often cited, that the healthy brain does not stop growing at twenty-five, fifty or sixty.

Biophilism.

BY CHARLES JOSIAH ADAMS, D.D.,

PRESIDENT OF THE BUREAU OF BIOPHILISM.

CAN THE LOWER ANIMAL HAVE AN IDEA?

That which awakens the individual is sensation. What keeps him awake and develops him? Perceptions, ideas and their combinations. What is the difference between a sensation and a perception? Sensation calls attention to something. That something is seen, sensed, perceived. The individual knows it, more or less perfectly. That is a perception. A perception may reach the individual through any one of the doors of the body, as I have called the organs of the senses. But it may, also, come in through one or another of the other doors. To drop the figure, a thing perceived, or a percept, is not something simple. It is complex. It is composed of many elements. It is an integration. Attention may be called to it by any one of its integrant parts. Take the kettle on the stove. It is singing. I look towards it. I see its shape, and that its color is a mottled green. I touch it. It is smooth. I jerk the hand away; the thing, the percept, the kettle, is also hot. And I could not have approached it had I not seen where it was. Before moving towards it, I saw where it was, in relation to me. I may have, also, seen where it was in relation to things other than myself. I saw how far it was from me, before or behind, to the right or to the left. This opens up the questions of the perceptions of space and of the positions of things in space. But with them we have not to do in this article.

It will be seen that perceiving is a complex matter. And is it more complex in the case of the man than it is in the case of the lower animal? But does the lower animal perceive, just

as man does? How else than through the same processes can a dog come to know the ball which he retrieves, or anything else? Some days ago I heard a gentleman, a stranger to me—it was in a café—boasting that he never lost a glove, permanently, because his dog, who was ever at his heel, if it were dropped, would pick it up, overtake him, and return it, proudly. That dog certainly has the power of perception. In his action other powers are involved, mentioning which would not be in place at this point. The hunter does not need that his attention be called to the fact that the dog has keener power of perception than he. That the bird, the dog, the cat, the horse and the rest of our lower brethren, have the ability which we are considering there is certainly no one who will question. But there are many thoroughly known things to which it is well, now and again, to call attention.

Another of these is that perception—the initial step of the individual's developing through perception and idea—depends upon attention. If the individual's attention cannot be drawn, if he cannot exercise attention, his knowing and his development are impossibilities. So the question of attention is, in psychology, of fundamental importance.

But before considering attention, it may be well to call attention to the idea, or the image, of the percept which remains in the mind. Some one speaks to me of the kettle of which I have spoken in trying to convey a notion of a percept. "Yes," I reply, "I remember it." What is an

idea? We all know, from personal experience, that there are what we call after images. Look squarely at an unshaded lamp, and, for a moment, after you have turned away your eyes, you see the flame. In the course of the night the clock has been striking. It is all but through. What time is it? You think that the striking has informed you. You get out of bed, and discover that you were right. You have not counted the earlier strokes. How have you been aware of them? You have remembered them. Their images—for so are called the retained impressions of things through the other senses as well as those through the eyes—have remained. There may be a developed power of retaining sense impressions. Take the cases of the tea-taster, the comparative-anatomist, the "smeller" in the perfumery manufactory, the selector of colored threads in weaving.

But these persisting images are of importance here because they lead up to what we call memories. That the lower animal has the after-image in common with man should seem to be evident from the dog's blinking his eyes precisely as a man does after looking at the sun. That the lower animal has memory-images is proven by such a circumstance as the dog's returning to the master the lost glove.

Attention, to recur to it for a moment, may be involuntary, or, to a degree, voluntary. Anything striking, and out of the ordinary, is almost sure to take one's attention. I remember that I was one day on the outlook for a blue bunting. From a byway, I was looking into the tops of cedars scattered over an old pasture. Beyond one of these, and in direct range of my opera-glasses, was a dead poplar. On a high limb of this alighted, of all things, a humming-bird. I would not have been surprised to see the exquisite little creature, had I been at home, in the honey-suckle vine, at my win-

dow, buzzing at the bloom. And I should have remembered that it builds its nest in just such a place as that in which I saw it. But I did not, at the moment, think of that. I do not remember that, in all the years of my work in the open, in ornithology, anything has ever taken my attention so pronouncedly as did this humming-bird under these conditions. And the slightest suggestion of it brings a vivid picture of it to my mind. This picture is one of my most vivid memory-images, or ideas.

The question arises: What is the difference between an idea and a percept? That there is a difference—that there are differences—every one knows. But what are these differences? In the first place, the percept does not represent the idea; the idea represents the percept. It is conceivable that one might have a percept without having an idea. Indeed, there is a constant tendency in an idea to fade away. And there are those who are constantly perceiving who seem never to remember. This should be true in the case of the complete idiot, were there such an unfortunate out of the imagination. But it is inconceivable that one should have an idea without having had a percept. Could I remember the kettle had I never seen it? Then the idea is less intense and less clear than the percept—the thing than the remembrance of the thing. And the percept is dependent upon our whereabouts and our movements. I could not have seen the humming-bird, as I saw it, had I not been where I was; nor could I have seen it had I turned the other way, or too much to the right or to the left. But an idea is independent of the place and of the position of the individual to whom it arises. Wherever I am, however I face, whether I am sitting, standing, or lying, I can see the image of the humming-bird or the kettle. Again, the thing perceived takes the attention, while the idea is taken by

the attention, speaking comparatively. In every individual there is more or less of the power of attention, while in every thing and in every idea there is more or less attractiveness, pleasant or unpleasant. This attractiveness has more instantaneous power in the thing because the thing is fixed, while the idea has to be recalled. And its clearness and distinctness depend upon the amount and the frequency of the attention which it receives. The thing is a reality. The idea is a representation. One may remember a bull coming at him, head down, bellowing, his eyes flaming; but one is not disposed to spring out of the way, as he did when he was having the experience. It is only in dreaming that the normal individual ever mistakes an idea for a reality. And is not dreaming an abnormality? In certain diseases the same mistake is made. One of these is delirium tremens. Many horrifying examples might be given. Take a pleasant one. The patient, who had been on a long spree, was sitting on the side of his bed when the doctor came in to treat him.

"Sh-h-h!" he sibilated. "You'll scare them!"

"Scare what?" the doctor wanted to know.

"The bluebirds! Don't you see them sitting all along the top of the wall?"

Again, the percept is fixed; the image is always changing. While one has interest in it, there is no trouble in attending to the percept; the image is always not only changing, but, also, receding, approaching, flitting, if the matter may be so expressed. And, once more, there are certain muscular actions in attending to a percept which do not occur in the attending of an idea, when one is awake and nervously well. One sees a new variety of fruit on a stall. In looking at it, purchasing it, handling it, he is acting very differently from the way in which he would act were it an idea in his mind.

But could he have an idea of a new thing before it appealed to him through one of his senses? That is not the question now. Suppose that he wanted another of the same fruit. This could not be without the image of it arising in his mind. Would he be disposed to lay hold of that idea and bite in it? These things he would be disposed to do when he was in the presence of the real thing. That the lower animal attends to things there should seem to be no doubt. I spoke in a former article of a young pointer which was placed in my care for training, before I came to see the enormity of hunting for the pleasure of hunting. I can now see his beauty and the grace of his position when he was indicating the game. Would he have so acted with regard to an idea? Does the lower animal have ideas?

I conclude that another human being than myself perceives from his giving the signs of perceiving, and from his acting in relation to objects as though he perceived them. The same is true with relation to the lower animal. I am approaching a horse from the rear. He turns his head and eyes in that direction. I am aware when he sees me, and of his recognizing me as a man, or as the man, say his master. And ideation is involved in perception. The one without ideas could not perceive. Of this I shall make more later. It now devolves upon me to proceed to say that, as I conclude that one has perceptions from the signs which he gives and from his acts, so I infer from certain signs, acts, and expressions that he has ideas. I see a dog's tail go between his legs, and his ears drop, as he cringes and slinks away, at the raising of a walking-stick. Must I not infer that he has more than the perceptions of the one raising the stick, the stick, and the stick's rising? Has he not the remembrance of that stick, or some other stick, having come

down on him at some time or other? If the hunter had no idea of a quail, would he know at what to shoot when quail hunting, there still being men so undeveloped as to enjoy shooting their fellow creatures. Would his pointer or setter be able to indicate the game were it void of an idea of a quail? In such a case, would it not be as apt to indicate a clod?

Among the many very great services of phrenology to psychology is that of making extraspection possible. Intraspection is the vice of the psychologist. In combating a statement

of mine in biophilism, a psychologist once said what he could not have said had he known anything of phrenology. That was, that "no individual can know what is taking place in the mind of another individual." This may be so with regard to secondary things, for instance, as to what involves honesty or dishonesty; but it is not true with regard to primary things. From results, I may know whether another human being, or a lower animal, has a percept or an idea as certainly as I may know whether it is a belonging of my mind.

The Psychology of Childhood.

BRIGHT AND PROMISING.

BY UNCLE JOE.

No. 671. Benjamin F. Reinking, Osseo, Minn.—This lad must have skipped his childhood, for he takes old views of subjects, and already feels his own importance and looks at things in a matured way.

He has a fine, full, round and high forehead, which is full of meaning. For instance, (1) he should have a good memory of historical events, of subjects he studies, or recitations he wishes to give, and also of languages.

Secondly, he should show analytical power, and ability to look into things, compare and discriminate between one phase of character and another.

Thirdly, he should manifest unusual intuitive ability, and this will make him an expert, or quick to discern the characteristics of people.



No. 671.—BENJAMIN F. REINKING.

In the Public Eye.

REV. LOUIS B. FISHER.

Much will be expected of Mr. Fisher because of the endowment that has been handed down to him, giving him an excellent equipment of bodily strength and mental vigor. Few men equal him in height, for he is six feet three inches; nor in size of head, for his measures twenty-four and a quarter inches in circumference by fifteen and a half in height and fourteen and three-quarters in length; nor in quality of organization, which is of the highest degree.

His mental exchequer is also enhanced by his appreciation for those things that are refined, and for his high ideals. His boiler is always full, and his executive power takes him out into the world of endeavor in a remarkable way.

The moment one sees him, that instant one feels the strong personality that he has inherited, for he is a man who is the product of more than one generation.

When we had the pleasure of interviewing Mr. Fisher, we spoke of his hold on life and his capacity to live to a good old age. He said: "My mother's mother lived to be nearly a hundred; my mother's father between eighty and ninety; while my father is still living, and his mother lived to a reasonable age."

He has a wonderful union of characteristics from both father and mother, and hence shows more strength in the use of his mental powers than he otherwise would.

When we stated that the indications went to prove that he came from some northern country, he said: "I was born in Maine, and can trace six or eight generations back, on my mother's side, of people who

came from England in the Mayflower."

We were not then so surprised to find that his height of stature corresponded with other tall people whom we had the pleasure of meeting when visiting the State of Maine.

Having so much energy, he is somewhat inclined to be prodigal with his strength, and can do two days' work in one, and even do the work of half a dozen men without realizing how much energy he has expended until after his work is completed. He becomes so absorbed in his work that he forgets himself entirely, and his surroundings are even obliterated from his mind while he is carrying on a line of thought.

He is not one who needs to borrow ideas, for he is capable of giving out much original thought himself, and will be able to liberally supply other people with ideas; in fact, he will never be able to use, or put into practice, all the ideas that come into his mind.

His height of head where the moral brain is developed, indicates that he lives for the interests of others rather than for his own. His sympathies are broad, and they go out to all classes of the community; in fact, he cannot live in a narrow sphere, or take a narrow ideal for his guide. Had he a large fortune left to him, he would know what to do with it in laying it out for the benefit of the community to a good account. Had he studied, as a younger man, for the medical profession, he would have been highly successful and had more practice in curing the sick and in giving advice than he would have known how to get through.

He will always be in the vanguard of progress, and never behind the times, for as long as he lives he will be public spirited, and will maintain his interest in modern and advanced ideas.

By the height of his head, we judge that he has strong religious

though he may not express an opinion for that purpose. Hence his influence must be widespread, and unconsciously he must lead others to live a higher and holier life than they would without his influence. The organ of Veneration has a very strong influence on his character,



REV. LOUIS B. FISHER, D.D., LL.D.

preferences, and he must hold broad ethical views of life. His organs of Hope and Conscientiousness do not allow him to set himself up as a pattern to others, but he has a mind that is influential, and persons take note of what he has to say, even al-

and makes him possess a devotional and reverential spirit.

He is a man who does not cater to the rich, or those who have handles to their names, but if he wanted to secure a certain kind of knowledge, he would go to the person who could

give it, whether he lived in a cottage, log cabin or castle.

He knows the value of money, but the latter does not appeal to him so much as a storehouse of knowledge. He must show wonderful foresight of character, and be able to look ahead and predict what is likely to take place.

The grandeur of mountain scenery and the vast torrent of water that comes surging over Niagara Falls appeal to his imagination, and increase his eloquence as a speaker. His mind, therefore, expands on a large scale, and is comprehensive when attacking a new subject, either with pen or voice.

If he could have stifled his strong tendency of mind in a moral and religious direction, he could have given his attention in a mechanical way, and would have invented and worked out many new ideas that would have combined beauty of style and perfection in art with practical usefulness and scientific expediency.

He is a man very much after the order of Mr. Gladstone in his way of systematizing his work. He can tell where a thing is and direct others to send it to him when away from home, even amid a large number of papers and personal belongings.

He possesses an exceptional memory for historical events, for people in general as well as in particular; he should be excellent in judging of the characteristics of people, and be

able to appeal to the young, middle aged and old with about equal force.

Pets and animals appeal to him, and he likes to have them around him; he can adapt himself to new changes in life and circumstances by carrying his home feelings with him wherever he goes; he makes new friends, as well as holds on to his old ones; and revels in nature and all her objects of beauty.

Thus he should be capable of holding an audience in rapt attention; when visiting the sick he is sure to benefit them by his words of encouragement, or the shake of his hand, for he appeals to the higher nature of men and women, and helps people to grapple with their difficulties in life with more common sense piety and holier resignation, yet strength of purpose, than most persons are able to do.

He is organized, (1) to do literary work; (2) to speak before large audiences; (3) to engage in administrative work, as an adjudicator, or as Justice of the Peace; and (4) to use his higher devotional mind as a minister or professor of theology, on broad and liberal lines.

Dr. Fisher was at one time pastor of a church in Bridgeport, Conn., where he became quite interested in the study of Phrenology, and sent for a number of books on Phrenology from the firm of Fowler & Wells Co. He is now President of Lombard College, Galesburg, Ill., which includes a Theological School.

A Psychological Study of Bernarr MacFadden.

Since 1838 the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL has stood for the best hints on Hygiene, Health Culture, and the laws of Life and Health, and from time to time it has contained sketches of nearly all the famous hygienists and

educationalists in the world. Among this number sketches have appeared of Horace Mann, Dr. Trall, Dr. Virchow; and, in modern times, of Dr. Charles H. Shepard, Dr. E. P. Miller, Dr. F. Wilson Hurd, and many others.



BERNARR MACFADDEN.

Before the public to-day stands another man who has done a remarkable amount of work for physical culture during the past few years, and we have been asked to give a psychological study of his character for the readers of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and Physical Culturists.

This comparatively new worker who has sprung his meteorological light upon the horizon of this twentieth century is no other than Bernarr MacFadden.

His personality is unique. He has been endowed by nature, and especially through culture, with a remarkable organization. Everyone who has read his "Physical Culture" is aware of the muscular strength of the editor, for the diagrams in nude style of his mus-

cular power have been displayed from month to month, which have illustrated the various exercises of which the human body is capable. Therefore we will only refer to his physique as a foundation for his active and original mind.

He has a potentially large and powerfully built brain, a Motive-Mental Temperament, and he has very few, if any, sleeping brain cells. So noticeable is this fact that he forms a striking comparison with many men who have large brains, and yet do not use them.

From his profile our readers will see that his brow is particularly well pronounced. He uses his Perceptive Faculties largely in gathering data and in making observations of natural objects. His memory of forms and outlines is immensely developed; hence he should be able to carry in his mind's eye what he has once seen, and describe it graphically whenever the occasion calls for such knowledge.

His ability to organize work is one of his strong points of character; in fact, he will prefer to start things, and set them moving, rather than to bend his whole mind to detail work concerning one object.

With his immense lateral brain he is inclined to take up work on an extensive scale, in an extravagant way, for he hates to do things that are not comprehensive, and that do not involve an understanding of the whole subject. He is inclined to ransack the whole world for items and facts that bear upon his particular line of work.

His Sublimity, Language and Comparison are all strikingly developed, and these faculties fire his imagination and incline him to be extravagant in the expression of his ideas. He cannot say things in simple language, but what his mind's eye sees, that he thinks he must reproduce on paper. He uses the superlative degree in calling attention to any phase of his work,



Photo by White.

BERNARR MACFADDEN.

and with his large Destructiveness and Combativeness he defends his position with a tongue of fire and the strength of a Hercules. It is this combination of faculties, namely, Destructiveness, Combativeness, Sublimity and Comparison, that makes him consider no task too great for him to undertake, and he counts no trouble too stupendous if it will militate toward the object he is after.

That his organization is remarkably magnetic, inspirational and intuitional, is to be seen by his large Causality, his aggressive faculties, and his active Benevolence, which all tend to act along practical lines.

His Benevolence is not the kind that will give to the beggar in the street, but he will slash into any custom that, to his mind, is lacking in reason, phil-

osophy or scientific usefulness, for the benefit of the public or humanity.

He is a remarkable man in his grasp of ideas, and original in his way of expressing them. He has not the mind of an imitator or copyist, but prefers to do things in his own style, and is liable to suffer for his opinions. He receives strong impressions, and strikes while the impression is hot, and before his ardor has cooled.

The organ of Wit plays a very important part in his literary work, and it combines with Combativeness in showing in a strong degree of sarcasm through pointed debate.

He gets hold of a new idea and runs it in his fashion, through his originality of mind; hence he has made himself the extraordinary man he is. He cares little for what people say concerning him, and does not take time to consider, from a critical point of view, the full force of his words, but aims at making an impression in a concrete way. His words are like cannon balls passing out from a sixteen-inch gun, as compared with a boy's toy pistol used on the Fourth of July. In this way he draws attention to what he has to say, and people are entertained by his originality and force of character even if they do not fully agree with his extravagant statements.

His brow is broad and full in the center, which helps him much in the argumental arrangement of his speeches.

No one doubts the object and sincerity of his motives in striking at great evils, though many object to his methods of denouncing present modes of life, unhygienic living, and common sense principles in training the human form.

He should cultivate more Cautiousness and Secretiveness, and restrain Combativeness and Destructiveness, for by doing so he would moderate his actions and language.

PHYSIOGNOMICAL SIGNS.

The features of his face indicate a fighting, courageous nose; cool, penetrating eyes; thin, eloquent lips; a square, masterful chin, which always accompanies a character that strikes out from the shoulder to win great issues; and an ear which betokens longevity.

The short upper lip shows a man of many affairs and great versatility of mind; too much versatility, in fact, for any one man to control the vast interests that have accumulated under his leadership.

The photographs here presented are excellent likenesses, and readers can solve for themselves the wide influence of such a personality.

Science of Health, News and Notes.

BY E. P. MILLER, M. D.

HOW TO TREAT ACUTE COLDS.

An article in the Medical Journal, on Acute Colds, says that "there are five hundred ways to treat a cold. Some of the drug store cures offer to do the job in one day. The most common remedies are quinine, aconite, calomel, whiskey, Dover powder and hot lemonade. Some of these remedies, at least, may be serviceable if judiciously applied. If one keeps up good elimination from every source, colds will seldom occur. This suggests something in the way of proper treatment. To "feed a cold" is ill-advised. In treating a cold, too, the vaso-motor system needs a good shaking up. Nothing does this better than the cold bath in some cases. If you have a patient who really cannot afford the luxury of a cold more than a day or so, here is the way to cure him. Keep him in a comfortable room where the temperature is unvarying. Better still if you can keep him in bed.

But what is a cold? How is it caused? What is the remedy, and what is the treatment? A common cold is caused by exposure to cold and dampness that checks the action of the skin, so that it closes the pores, and the impurities that are in the blood are carried to other organs and produce

more or less congestion. A cold bath is not for anybody but those with a vigorous circulation. It might do more harm than good in many cases.

The worst cold can be cured by taking a hot bath just before going to bed. Have water in the tub enough to cover the body, and the heat of the water about 100 degrees, and with a good coarse towel rub the body all over in this hot bath for fifteen or twenty minutes, put in a little more hot water if the water cools down. Sometimes a little cool water thrown over the body after the hot bath will be beneficial.

What is wanted is a good blood circulation in the skin. Such a bath taken just before going to bed will often break up a cold. We find that the Turkish, Electric Light and Electro-Thermal Baths all have heat connected with them, and with heat and massage you can break up a severe cold by one or two applications of this kind.

MUSTARD AS A REMEDY.

Mustard as a remedy sometimes produces a very marked effect very soon after using it. It is put up now in small plasters; all you have to do is to dip it into water and apply it to the body. It is good, both as an internal and external remedy. There is less harm from it as an external remedy than an internal remedy. When

applied externally it causes the blood to flow very freely to the part of the skin to where it is placed; that draws the blood from other organs. If it is left on until it blisters it will do harm to the skin. As a stimulant to the blood it can be used quite beneficially. A tablespoonful or two put into a warm bath will bring a stimulating action to the skin more than it can be done without it.

A writer in the Medical Summary says: "One of our very best antiseptics may be found in every home. That is hot water. Such homely things as turpentine, harts-horn, kerosene, sulphur, etc., may prove very serviceable, but hot water is one of the best of all remedies in that line. If a person's stomach is out of order, it will be well to give him two or three tumblers of hot water an hour. It will greatly relieve his suffering by either the stomach throwing it off, or it will dilute the poisons and they will pass out through the natural channels. Hot water is probably the best of all the other household remedies."

SIMPLE REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.

Constipation is one of the most common and wide-spread maladies that the human family is troubled with. Almost every form of dyspepsia is associated with constipation of the bowels. There is fully one-third of the waste matter of the body that works off through the alimentary canal, and these waste particles are retained for a time in the colon, or in the sigmoid flexure. Constipation means a partial suppression of the natural functions of the colon and rectum.

The colon is that portion of the alimentary canal in which the waste and poisonous matters of the system are deposited and retained on the way out of the body. The sigmoid flexure is a sort of bag at the lower end of the colon, where these poisonous mat-

ters are retained until there is a desire to expel them from the body.

There are many thousands of medicines that have been formulated for the removal of constipation, and there is hardly one of the whole number that does not, when used very often, have an injurious effect upon the condition of that part of the alimentary canal. Nearly all of the drugs that are used to prevent constipation contain poisons.

One of the simplest means to relieve constipation is to inject warm water, and even this remedy may be used in a way to do harm. If a large quantity of water is thrown into that part of the body by a syringe, when the body is in an upright position, it may lead to a dilation of the colon and rectum; that is, the muscular fibres being distended by the weight of the water, may interfere with their contractive power. Where people use large quantities of water frequently, they will in time cause a dilation there, that will be a great annoyance to the patient.

A teaspoonful, or two, of sweet oil, thrown up the rectum at night is one of the best injections to relieve constipation that has yet been discovered, and one that will do the least harm. There are many cases of constipation in which there are partial spasms of the colon, and in such cases the oil injections work better than any remedy that has yet been discovered. In some cases, it may require a half-teaspoonful of sweet oil to cause a discharge of the feces.

Olive oil is one of the best oils to use for constipation, although any vegetable oil might answer the purpose. Constipation is often accompanied by a torpid condition of the liver. One function of the liver is to filter from the blood the poisonous matters that should be excreted from the body, in the form of bile that is carried into the gall bladder and then exuded from that into the duodenum,

or the second stomach, as it is called, which passes on through the whole length of the alimentary canal, and has a tendency to stimulate the peristaltic action of that canal. It thus gets rid of the bile excretion that should be thrown out by that organ.

Patients who are troubled with a torpid liver are almost always troubled with constipation, and if they would eat foods such as they should, using quite a quantity of fruits and vegetables, thoroughly masticated and digested, it would purify the blood and remove impurities of all kinds.

ARSENIC.

Arsenic, as almost everybody knows, is a deadly poison. Why should it be used as a drug, except on the supposition that this poison would kill disease germs? It is possible that a small quantity of it might have that effect, but to take much of it might kill the patient.

An article on the subject of arsenic as a remedy appears in the Medical Summary of November, which says: "Tough, old eczemas clear up under a course of arsenic and iodide of potassium. The writer has observed that a course of arsenic apparently aggravates skin diseases the first week or so, but salutary results soon follow. Fowler's solution of arsenic may be given in eight or ten drop doses thrice daily to adults and children, and they soon gain tolerance to it. But it should be given on a full stomach, and well diluted." We should say, the fuller the stomach and the more diluted it is, the better for the patient. The writer of the above mentioned article says: "This obviates in a good measure the gastrointestinal irritation so often produced by it."

Well, if Fowler's solution very often produces irritation of the intestinal canal, the stomach and any of the organs, the question is, is it a safe remedy to be used?

If people study the causes of disease, and why they occur, they want to know how to treat them. To give a dose of poison with a view of curing a person when you do not know the cause of the disease, is prescribing in the dark. You do not know what the result of the poison may be. There have been very few cases where poison has been given as a remedy for disease, that there have not been some doctors who have said that they have seen injurious results from administering those poisons.

The less arsenic people take, and the more baths and attention to diet they give, the better for all concerned. People ought to eat pure foods, breathe pure air, use pure water, and keep the skin active, and if they will do this they can remove almost any form of disease by hygienic agents that do no harm, but benefit the patient.

DISEASE EPIDEMICS.

The New York *Herald* of December 29th contains a short article in regard to an epidemic that is prevailing in Pittsburg, Pa. It says that "thousands of people are ill with typhoid, pneumonia, and grip to such an extent that there is a great scarcity of employees for carrying on the industries. It prevails so extensively as to be almost in every home."

Now what is the cause of typhoid, pneumonia, and the grip? What are the conditions that produce it? We will guarantee, if an investigation was made into the food that the people eat, that every one of these diseases could be traced to some kind of food they have eaten that contains the poisonous germ that is causing these diseases. Evil elements in the blood cause disease. People who live simply on fruits, nuts, cereals and vegetables, and eat sparingly, if they do not violate other laws of their organism, will not be sick at all. The Creator has promised freedom from diseases to all the peo-

ple who keep His statutes, His commandments and His laws. And it is our belief that if the people of Pittsburg would live in obedience to God's

laws, and keep His statutes and commandments, they would not have typhoid, pneumonia or the grip, or any disease of that kind.

Phrenological Pointers on the Characteristics of Abraham Lincoln.

PRIZE ESSAY.

BY EDGAR PARKER.

Lincoln was great in many ways—great in strength and great in mind. The motive temperament, with his long limbs and muscular power, gave him remarkable leverage, and this temperament gave tone and power to his mind. His temperament was pre-eminently motive mental, while the vital was not so prominent.

His brain was large and well nourished by his body, which made his ideas clear and positive. His perceptive faculties were very large and active, and furnished many items for digestion by his great reasoning power which gave him clearness of thought; while his comparison enabled him to separate the greater from the lesser points in an argument, and gave him sagacity in exposing by wit, ridicule or reasoning, the weakness of an opponent's statements.

He had a wonderful memory of words and could speak offhand in a way to secure at once the attention of his hearers.

His "human nature" was very strong and he very quickly perceived the motives or sincerity of those who addressed him.

The moral group of faculties dominated his organization. Kindness or Benevolence was a prominent feature, while Conscientiousness was a ruling motive. To the sincere and honest, but wrong, he was forbearing and kindly,

but to the tricky and insincere he was very severe.

Spirituality was a lively feeling in his organization, as well as Veneration, and exerted great influence in his trying time. His anxiety to do the right thing as President was extreme and arose from his ruling love of justice which dominated the moral group.

Hope was not so strong as the other moral organs, though it was encouraged by the light afforded by the reasoning group.

The sentiment of self-esteem was not large, and the value he put on himself came from his conscious intellectual power, while Approbativeness gave him the ambition to secure the good will of the people by doing the very best possible for the nation.

He had no conceit, he thought little about himself and was indifferent to criticism about his personality.

He complied in some respects with the rules required to give dignity to his office in matters of dress, but was always glad to lay them off when he could.

The Social group was very strong, in which he took after his mother. He highly enjoyed a company of friends and from his vast memory always had a story to suit the point.

His popularity arose from his evident sincerity, simplicity and honesty, so that he earned the title of "Honest Old Abe."

The Evolution of Prison Jurisprudence.

Address Given by F. H. Mills, Supt. of Prison Supplies,
At the American Institute of Phrenology.

It would seem from so formidable a topic that the speaker should be able to present the subject scientifically, and give at the outset an outline of the causes of crime and the best methods of preventing it. Unfortunately, or fortunately perhaps, the speaker has had to do with the practical side of the crime question for many years, and has therefore no real knowledge of just what is the great cause of crime, except that it is an abnormal development of an Adam-born-sinning, inherent in all human beings. The portion of the community who are not able to so control this propensity that they can keep within the pale of the law, become criminals, so called. Some of them are so classed because only once in a lifetime, under some sudden and great temptation they fall, or in a burst of passion, they commit some assault, or even murder, and others are criminals from their birth, and every circumstance and environment in life develops the evil in them. The great grist of the criminal courts is grinding them out every day and the constant stream of criminals, accidental and confirmed, is flowing into the prisons. Who knows or cares about it unless some one of this army be related to us? When this occurs, we are suddenly brought face to face with a subject that has never before been of interest to us. Just at this time the subject has probably been more acutely brought to the attention of our best families than ever before in the history of our country. With a strenuous President, directing his best efforts to place a large portion of our undesirable citizens in prison, and many Napoleons of large finance waiting their

turn at the wheel, it is indeed time for all of us to sit up and take notice.

From an intimate knowledge of what the prisons now are, I congratulate my fellow citizens whom I see on the way that they have chosen so propitious a time in which to live and commit crime. The prison of to-day differs very widely from that of a century ago, or even twenty-five years ago. The great doctrine of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man has so permeated the hearts of all that the amelioration of the convict in prison has come along with the other and wider developments in the great uplifting of mankind.

The earliest account we have of a prison under State control for the confinement of persons convicted of crime is the State Prison, established in Massachusetts in the year 1805. The convicts sentenced to this prison were confined in solitary cells, and whenever employment was provided it was at some work that could be done in their cells. When the convict entered the prison he was blindfolded and led to his cell. He entered it alone without even a glimpse at his keeper. Once inside, there he remained, one, two, five, ten, twenty years, or even a lifetime. His meals were slid in to him through a wicker cage door, and he was sometimes allowed to work at something that he could do with his hands without instruction or supervision. Thus, every vestige of human sympathy was taken from him. The State literally took over the criminal as hostage for outraged law and held him as we do a wild beast, with no thought of his improvement or rehabilitation. At the end of the time

prescribed by the Court, he was again turned back to society with the feeling of revenge fully developed and the satisfaction in the criminal mind that he had paid the penalty of his crime; therefore, he had no obligation to society. Such confinement took away every chance of betterment that the criminal may have had and gave abundant reason why, when he came from the prison, there was no place for him in a law abiding community.

A departure from this system of solitary confinement came with the erection of the Auburn Prison in this State in 1817, and about the same time there was built in the City of Philadelphia, the Eastern Penitentiary, conducted on the solitary cell plan.

By day they were employed at Auburn in association in large prison workshops. To prevent mutual contamination, all conversation between them was strictly prohibited. The well meant purpose of each of these systems was the same. Their authors and advocates agreed that crime is contagious and that the remedy is quarantine. The result hoped for them was reformation, and the road to reformation was believed to be by way of discipline. At Philadelphia, the prisoner was left to his own reflections, interrupted by the occasional brief visits from voluntary prison visitors. At Auburn he was flogged for talking contrary to the rules. Odd impressions of the criminal were then generally current. Captain Elam Lynds, the warden in charge at Auburn, held that no large prison could be governed without the aid of the lash. The directors of the Massachusetts State Prison exhorted all its employees to think of it as "a volcano filled with burning lava," and laid down the rule that the discipline "must be as severe as the law of humanity would tolerate, in order to conquer the mind of the convict and reduce it to a state of humiliation." In Connecti-

cut, prisoners slept at night with their feet fast to iron bars, and their bodies attached by chains around the neck to a great wooden beam. On the occasion of the first religious service held in the Walnut Street Jail, in Philadelphia, the jailer, by way of precaution against riot, and to insure the personal safety of the officiating clergyman, had a cannon placed in the prison yard, and stationed a guard beside it, holding a lighted match.

Between the partisans of these rival systems, a furious controversy broke out, the echoes of which may still be heard reverberating around the globe, for it has not yet completely died away. Both systems had their advocates. The protracted discussion which ensued had the merit of bringing to light the inherent defects and essential cruelties in both systems, but victory rested with the opponents of the Pennsylvania plan, which was tried by three or four States and abandoned. It nominally survives to this day at Philadelphia, but not in fact, since in the Eastern Penitentiary there are now 1,200 prisoners in 800 cells. In fact, there are two men in most of the cells and in many of the cells there are as many as four occupants.

The development of the Auburn plan in this State is coincident with its development in this country; and practically every step of progress in the separation and classification of criminals in this country has had its inception in this State.

Through the efforts of a society having for its object "the reformation of juvenile delinquents," there was established in New York City, in 1827, the first institution for the care and education of youthful offenders, and the House of Refuge at Randall's Island, keeping well up with advanced methods, still continues the work along

(Continued on page 97.)

THE
Phrenological Journal

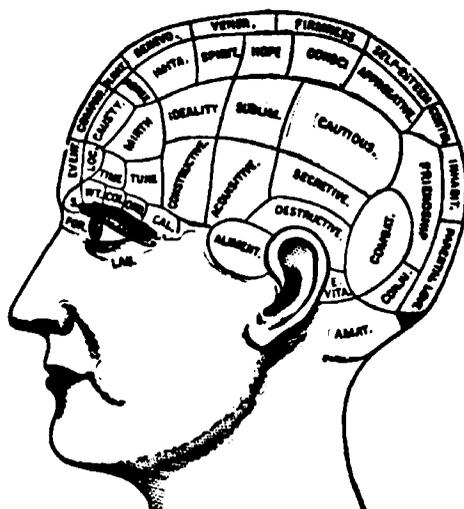
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

(1838)

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(1880)



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He that would govern others first should be the master of himself—richly endued with depth of understanding, height of knowledge. — Mas-singer.

Brain and Personality.

It is remarkable that a man with such a standing as that possessed by Dr. William Hanna Thompson, of New York, who has recently published an excellent work on "Brain and Personality," should allow his prejudice to stand in his way, concerning Phrenology, or that he should fail to read Dr. Gall's large work on the brain, and his valuable atlas which accompanied the work, when he attempts to dispose of Phrenology.

In the light of fair dealing with a subject like the brain, such prejudice can only be explained as an oversight or neglect, when we find the writer ignoring Dr. Gall's discoveries in speaking of the subject of Phrenology and the speech center. Had he read

Dr. Gall's work he would have discovered that he, Dr. Gall, first located the speech center in the third frontal convolution at its basal extremity.

To quote from his book, the following words will explain that Gall should have the credit of this discovery, instead of Dr. Broca, the eminent surgeon, as is stated by Dr. Thompson: "The cerebral region resting in the posterior half of the roof of the orbit, between XV (anterior border of the third frontal convolution), and 39 (at the posterior border thereof, abutting on the fissure of Sylvius), is the organ of the memory of words."

Dr. Thompson attributes the discovery of the organ to Broca, because, he says, he supplied pathologi-

cal cases, and a number of post-mortem examinations. But had Dr. Thompson been equally anxious to credit the Father of Phrenology with the discovery of this important cerebral center, he would have found a number of cases of aphasia, after injury or disease, in the Phrenological literature, as early as 1834, and even as early as 1824, while Broca's theory concerning the faculty was not published until 1861.

The inconsistency of the writer is also apparent on page 20, where he says: "But, as in the case of animal spirits, so Phrenology had to disappear before facts."

Instead of facts proving against Phrenology, it has been just the other way. Innumerable cases are on record which justify the statement that Phrenology has not disappeared, as the writer says; neither is it true that "it was shown that Gall and his followers did not study a sufficient number of brains, because on the one hand their mathematical convolutions were found as largely developed in the brains of paupers, dying in hospitals, as in the few mathematicians whose brains Gall had investigated; while the brains of some eminent men had no specially developed convolution where they ought to have had them."

It is logical to expect, and possible to find, that a pauper dying in a hospital may have had a mathematical brain as well developed as the brains of some eminent men who were not paupers, and were not to be found dying in hospitals.

As a matter of fact, Dr. Gall did examine a vast number of brains to

support his theories, a fact which Dr. Thompson seems to have lost sight of, or been unaware of, or he would not have made the above statement. His argument falls to the ground when we find that all mathematicians have not succeeded in becoming eminent, popular or successful during their lifetime.

On page 21, Dr. Thompson continues, with equal irrelevancy: "On the other hand, while the inner table of the skull corresponds in a general way with the subjacent convolutions, it does not keep shape with any special convolutions whatever; while as respects the outer table of the skull there may be no correspondence at all."

Here again we could prove with many facts, and demonstrate with many skulls that the convolutions of the brain have made their distinct impression upon the inner table of the skulls in question, and bear a correspondence with the outer table of the skull.

As a third point, Dr. Thompson, after disposing of Phrenology in this flippant manner, goes on to prove the localization of the speech-center, but denies the possibility of there being more localization of functions in the brain, "as the tenets of Phrenology" would seem to allow. He has evidently not made a thorough study of Dr. Ferrier's work on "The Functions of the Brain," or the works of many other anatomists, which treat of the localization of the gustatory center in the second tempero-sphenoidal convolution, or the experiments of Dr. Voisin in connection with "the center of exaltation," or the theory of Herbert

Spencer mentioned in volumes I and II, *Zoist*, in 1844-45, concerning "the center for the revivification of ideas," in which he not only demonstrated his belief in Gall's system, but showed himself an acute observer. He has evidently not read what Professor S. Exner and Dr. Ferrier have done in experimenting upon the brains of animals on the posterior second frontal convolution, where Dr. Gall located Imitation, or the "center of Mimicry"; nor has he mentioned the "center of fright," which Sir Charles Bell speaks of in his "Anatomy of Expression," and which center Professor Munk re-

ported to the Royal Society; nor has he mentioned Darwin's work on "The Expression of the Emotions," and what he says in relation to this "center of fright"; nor has he mentioned Dr. Voisin's experiments on the "center for expression of cheerfulness," or hope, which caused the movement of the elevator muscles and the muscles of the corners of the mouth and eyes, to give the muscular expression of joy. These things, and many more, are passed over, yet they should have been mentioned by the writer before he tried to dispose of Phrenology or cerebral localization.

The Evolution of Prison Jurisprudence.

(Continued from page 94.)

this line started more than eighty years ago.

In the year 1859 there was established at Auburn, a Hospital for Insane Criminals, which marked the next step in the separation of the mental defectives from the other criminals. This hospital was enlarged and moved to Mattewan in 1892. A further division of the insane was made in 1899, when the Dannemora State Hospital was erected. The Mattewan Hospitals now receive persons declared by the courts insane before conviction for crime, and the hospital at Dannemora receives the insane criminals.

Dr. Frederick Winns, in a paper entitled "The New Criminology," says the Reformatory Prison for adult prisoners is the most distinctive American project in prison reform during the last century. The credit for the estab-

lishment of the Reformatory prison in this State must be given to a small number of philanthropic Americans, led notably by Mr. Brockway. Many features of the marking system and some idea of parole had been embodied in the system of prisons at Norfolk Island under English rule years before, but the formulating of the reformatory principles into a practicable system vitalized and made applicable by the indeterminate sentence and enacted into a law establishing the New York State Reformatory at Elmira, marked the first great step toward the reformatory system now so universally established throughout this country. The system of trade instruction and the scheme of scholastic and physical training now carried on in that institution gives the young man committed there for his first offense in crime an opportunity of education and

training quite equal to the best technical and military schools in the world.

The population of the prisons is largely made up of men and women whose first breach is tainted with the germs of disease. Their whole lives up to the time they reach the prison are spent amid surroundings of vitiated air and putridity and decay. The regular life and plain diet of the prisons changes the whole order of development of these subjects when they commence their new life. In many cases the dread germ of tuberculosis develops as soon as they arrive. It is a settled policy of the New York Prison Department to transfer all such cases to the new hospital at Clinton Prison, in the Adirondack Mountains. The patients are there domiciled in hospital wards instead of stuffy cells and given the benefit of the most advanced system of treatment, in a climate favorable to recovery, under the direction of an expert in tubercular treatment.

I have given you, as quickly as possible, the several stages of development, the separation and classification of the prisoners in our own prisons, and now by process of elimination I have finally reached the particular class of prisoners of which I desire to tell you something as to their status and treatment. I refer to the adult criminals in the State prisons. Situated as we are, here at the gateway of the Republic, we admit more than a million new people each year. Austria, Russia and Italy each sent us more than 200,000 immigrants last year. Vital statistics in this city gave us 120,000 births in the same time, only one-quarter of which were of American parentage. It is from this great army, coming from lands of ignorance and superstition, wholly unacquainted with our language, laws, or our country, that we get our prison population. Coming as they do with no preparation for living in a land of liberty,

what is more natural than that they should very soon run counter to our laws and find their way to prison. Surely, they do come, and their number is constantly increasing—12,000 of them in the prisons of this State. This is the problem that confronts the authorities in charge of the prisons: How shall we meet the demands of the present day public sentiment which calls for the training of the adult criminal? The young offender has ever been in the public mind. Training and care for the young has been the cry that has thundered through the century and all praise to those noble men who have heard it; but of what inestimable value is the saving of the adult!

The dominant thought in the minds of the officers in charge of prisons of this State has ever been to produce a financial income from the labor, but the adoption of a new constitution in 1896 changed the system of labor and the vote of the people gave notice that they would not hire out the labor of the convicts, but directed that they be employed in the manufacture of articles for the use of the State and its political division.

The present Superintendent of State Prisons came into office at that time, and he has developed a marvelous system for the training and education of the adult criminals in this State. The whole population is classified into groups and grades based on the convict's conduct in prison and previous criminal history. The first or "A" grade comprises those serving their first term and these are retained at Sing Sing Prison; the "B" grade is made up of those who have served a previous term in prison, and they are brought from all the other State Prisons, and serve their time at Auburn; the "C" and "D" grades are made up of the hardened criminals who have shown by repeated commitments that

they are likely to remain criminals for all time. The salubrious air of the Adirondacks is set apart for them, and they spend their time in Clinton Prison at Dannemora.

A system of scholastic instruction has been established in the prisons under the direction of the State Commission of Education and the convicts are required to attend school, a portion of every day in the year, except Sunday. The eagerness with which the prisoners embraced this opportunity for instruction in the rudiments of an education has been most remarkable, and the fact that there are no illiterate men in the State prisons of this State to-day is a most eloquent testimonial to the potency of this means of reformation. The scheme of instruction comprises the essential features of the common school course, with such changes as are necessary to adjust it to the requirements of the class of pupils it seeks to benefit. The education and mental training of the school is meant to develop the convict's mind to a point of reasoning where he will be enabled to determine right from wrong, and it seeks to instill in them an appreciation of the real material benefit to them of right living. With full appreciation of the necessity of practical application of the learning thus acquired, an industrial system is provided in which the convicts are so placed that they receive trade instruction in work that fits them to take places as workmen when they are released. The workshops in the prisons are organized and carried on substantially the same as are the great workshops for free workmen. The catalogue of articles manufactured comprises more than 700 different articles. There are in the New York State prisons twenty-six separate industrial organizations; seventy-five different trades are carried on, and the convicts assigned to and working

at these trades are placed in exactly the same relation to labor and the way of acquiring a living by their own efforts as they must meet on their release.

For the manufacture of cloth, the prison is provided with a well-equipped and up-to-date mill; indeed, two separate mills, one for woolen cloth and blankets at Auburn Prison, and another for cotton cloth and yarns at Clinton Prison. The investment in raw material for this branch of manufacture is confined to the purchase of wool and cotton. These raw products are scoured, picked, corded, spun into yarns, woven and finished. A tailoring department at Sing Sing cuts and makes up the cloth into suits. These suits comprise uniforms for the Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath, the officers and patients in the several State hospitals and the inmates of the charitable and eleemosynary institutions of the State. The cotton is made into yarn for underwear and cloths of all kinds. Twenty-five thousand pairs of woolen blankets were made last year. Shoes are made by modern methods, by improved machines. Printing is done with new appliances, a newspaper is printed, in which all the articles are contributed by the convicts; street brooms, corn brooms, brushes, woodenware, tinware, matting and ironware of all kinds are manufactured.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.

Forty thousand desks were furnished to New York City alone last year, which have been uniformly satisfactory to the purchasers. Furnace grates and sewer castings in great variety have been made, and the manufacture of iron products is particularly well adapted to trade instruction. The variety of work in this class of product is sufficient to enable the prisons to give practical instruction in no less than six different trades, all of which are carried on outside of pris-

ons, and each one of which affords the convicts excellent opportunities for engagement to an outside manufacturer immediately upon his release. The manufacture of staple lines of furniture includes chairs, bureaus, tables, office desks, wardrobes, settees and every kind of furniture required for public buildings and parks of the cities and State.

The progress of each convict in school, industry and conduct is carefully noted and becomes, under the operation of the indeterminate sentence plan, a factor in the fixing by the Board of Parole the time of his release. A further inducement to endeavor in all these lines of progress is made to the convict by reward of honor bars and privileges of creature comforts in the prisons.

The elimination of every extraneous influence from the administration of prisons and the introduction of these two beneficent means of moral training—*i.e.*, education and industrial training—has brought in its development an almost complete change in the routine and regime within the prisons. A gray, well fitting uniform has been substituted for the old stripes, military for lock step, shears for convict's hair in place of the old clippers which made the convict resemble an ape, where he now may feel no loss of self respect. Crockery has replaced the old tin cups and pans; the underwear is now numbered and kept separate, so that each convict has his own. An oculist and a dentist look after the eyes and teeth of the men.

An electric light in each cell has replaced the old tallow candle. The pad-

dle, the rack, the ducking stool, the handcuffs, and all unusual and degrading means of punishment have been abolished. Infraction of rules consigns the convict to a solitary cell, there to remain until he reaches a normal mind and signifies a willingness to conform to the discipline.

My own opinion may not be of any more value than that of any other citizen, but I feel constrained to give it. I believe we have laws enough and the whole direction of public sentiment should be to the support of the officers in charge of the machinery for the suppression and punishment of crime. I believe in education for criminals, and in training them in trades, and am in full sympathy with all the means for their rehabilitation, which I have detailed, but I do not believe that all idea of punishment should be eliminated.

The legislature has not yet been sufficiently convinced of the necessity of larger appropriations. It is for this reason I am speaking to you now,—to show what has been done and what yet remains to be done.

I thank you very much for your patient hearing, and hope this little glimpse of the changed and improved conditions in prison administration may aid you in helping to educate that public sentiment so necessary in the building up of all good work for the benefit of the defective classes in society.

A discussion followed, and when answering questions put to him Mr. Mills said he had used his intuitional knowledge for many years and seldom had been mistaken in his judgment.



What Phrenologists Are Doing.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

THE FEBRUARY MEETING

was held on Tuesday evening, February 4th, when Mr. Allen S. Williams gave his special illustrated lecture on "Wild Animals and Their Habits." There was a good attendance. Miss Fowler made some phrenological examinations at the commencement of the meeting. A report of the lecture will appear next month.

MARCH LECTURE.

On Tuesday evening, March 3d, Mr. William F. King and Miss Jessie A. Fowler will give addresses. Phrenological examinations at the close.

WEDNESDAY MORNING TALKS FOR MARCH.

Topics, 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th: Character, How Influenced by Food, 4th, Raw Diet; 11th, Vegetarian Diet; 18th, Mixed Diet; 25th, Fruit and Nut Diet.

MORNING TALKS FOR APRIL.

1st, 2d, 15th, 22d, 29th.

Topics: Character in Handwriting. 1st, Round; 8th, Pointed; 15th, Ornate; 22d, Irregular; 29th, Bold.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

Mr. Elliott gives examinations daily at No. 4 Imperial Buildings, and weekly classes are held for instruction in Phrenology. The Alumni of the Institute hold monthly meetings, when discussions are arranged for the mutual benefit of all present.

THE BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY (INC.)

Mr. H. C. Donovan (author of "The Brain Book and How to Read It") lectured on "The Perceptive Faculties" at the monthly public meeting of this society in December, in London, England.

Mr. James Webb (president) occupied the chair. He said Mr. Donovan knew his subject (Phrenology) well, having studied it from boyhood, and during a long life had looked upon it as one of the most important branches of natural science. No one was better able to speak on the Perceptive Faculties.

Mr. Donovan, in the course of a very able and instructive address, spoke of the location, function and cultivation of each faculty of the perceptive group, and also referred briefly to the reflectives. Applying the teachings of Phrenology to the practical work of Education, he advocated a reform in scholastic methods, particularly in the case of girls. At the present time in the highest grade educational institutions for young ladies in England, namely, the University Colleges, it was thought sufficient to devote about one hour a day only to the systematic training of the perceptive faculties, and the rest of the time (seven or eight hours of study) was given to the translation of Latin and Greek and such like subjects—in short, they were learning things, only to forget them again on leaving college.

Mr. George Hart-Cox read the heads of two young gentlemen in a way that was approved by the subjects themselves and their friends who were present.

At the monthly public meeting on January 14, Mr. J. B. Eland read a paper on "Environment." Mr. H. C.

Donovan occupied the chair. In the course of the paper Mr. Eland dwelt upon the effect of persons' surroundings upon their characters under the three phases of Environment—Domestic, Social, and Supernatural—from the Phrenological point of view.

Mr. Eland replied to some points raised in the discussion, and the evening concluded by phrenological readings of the heads of a young man and a lady, the former by Mr. Nayler and the latter by Mr. Eland,—in each case with admitted accuracy. A social meeting was held on January 28.—Reported by Wm. Cox.

FIELD NOTES.

L. E. Slocum is making a phrenological tour of southeastern South Dakota. He makes a house to house canvas, giving examinations. He reports that he has made over three hundred examinations in Mitchell, S. D.

J. P. Wild attended the Irish Fair recently held in New York City, and was very successful in giving Phrenological examinations.

George Cozens is making a phrenological tour of Grand Forks, North Dakota; Crookston, Minn.; and other adjoining towns. He writes that there is considerable interest in Phrenology in these Western towns.

H. W. Richardson, LL.D., is engaged in Phrenological work in Sarnia, Canada.

Miss Adena C. E. Minott still conducts her class in connection with her Phrenological work, at her office in Sixth Avenue, New York City.

D. M. King is continuing his Phrenological work in Mantua, Ohio, where he has met with much success.

Dr. J. M. Fitzgerald, of Chicago, is constantly giving lectures before various Clubs and Societies in that city, and is succeeding in interesting the people of that city in the science of Phrenology. We wish him every success.

Owen H. Williams has been in Washington, D. C., for several weeks.

H. W. Smith is giving lectures and examinations at Mortonville, Kan.

C. W. Tyndall is doing phrenological work in Hastings, Neb.

Joe Michel, graduate of A. I. P., is located in Spokane, Wash.

Geo. Markley, assistant editor of the *Phrenological Era*, is in Pittsburg, Pa.

Henry Hughes (Class of 1870) writes us from Santa Rosa, Calif.

Geo. W. Savory (Class '06) has returned to Claremont, Calif.

W. J. Logan (Class '06) called in the office and attended the lecture on February 4, 1908.

W. D. Lamb (Class of 1889) is at Plumas, Man., Canada, where he publishes a weekly paper.

M. Tope is at Bowerston, Ohio, from which place he publishes his monthly magazine, *The Era*.

Otto Hatry is at Pittsburg, Pa.

Miss Fowler makes daily examinations at the American Institute of Phrenology, New York City, and gives instructions in Phrenology.

W. E. Youngquist writes us that on his return home from London in December he lectured in ten cities and towns, giving seventeen lectures in all in Denmark and Sweden.

During the month word has come to us of the death of Herr Cohen, the well-known Phrenologist of Blackpool. For many years he has given his entire time to lecturing on Phrenology and kindred subjects. He has visited the United States on two occasions, and has been successful as a lecturer in this country.

If the ranks are thinning, let others feel it their duty to rise up in the places of those who have been parted from us.

We received a call during the month from Mr. Van Houten, who during the past year has been lecturing in Maine

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CURRENT EXCHANGES.

The "Delineator," New York City.—This magazine contains much that is useful as well as interesting to its readers. The following paragraphs are extracts from its pages:

"ANOTHER AMERICAN COUNTESS."

"There is never a notable international marriage that people do not try to drag in some element of romance. This, unhappily, is not always present, but in the case of Gladys Vanderbilt and the young Hungarian nobleman, Count Lazzeo Szechenyi, there is every reason to believe that title and wealth were not the principal attractions.

"While the count is all that could be

desired in the way of lineage, he is by no means a 'catch.' There are scores of men higher placed in the world who would have been only too happy had the great American heiress smiled on them. On the other hand, Count Lazzeo comes of a family as ancient as any in Europe, and he has large landed estates in Hungary. The nobility of that part of Europe have lived proud and exclusive in their mountain castles for a thousand years.

"Miss Vanderbilt is not, strictly speaking, a pretty young woman, but she has both character and heart. The rumor is—and there is no reason for doubting its truth—that she fell in love with the charming young Hungarian in the romantic, good, old-fashioned way, and that he in turn found her vivacity and brightness more agreeable than the long line of ancestors possessed by the other girls he knew. So the match was made, and they expect to be happy ever after."

"THE MAN WITH THE ROOMY HEART."

"Mr. James F. Ball, of Montgomery City, Missouri, enjoys the distinction of having adopted a whole family of nine children, the oldest ten years old, the youngest twins of four weeks. Ball, who is an ex-probate judge, was visiting their home in California when their mother died and it became obvious at once that the father was not able to keep the home together now that the wife had gone. Ball's decision was immediate.

"I'll take 'em," he said, 'give 'em to me. I'll take 'em. My wife and I'll round 'em up nice and cozy.'

"With this simple statement he assumed his nine-fold duty.

"The problem of railroad fares back to Missouri next confronted him, but Ball is a man of resource and he at once telegraphed the president of the Southern Pacific Railroad that he had to have transportation for himself and the nine back to Missouri. And sure enough, after some verification of facts, Mr. Ball and the nine received free passes back home.

"They will live in Montgomery City, where Mr. Ball is a practising lawyer. Seven out of the nine children are still alive and living with him."

The "Phrenological Era," Bowers-ton, O.—The January issue contains several instructive articles. Under the department of Child Culture some useful hints are given on "Family Government." An interesting matrimonial article on "Marriage Ethics," is promised for next month.

"Eternal Progress," Cincinnati, O.—A magazine "for men and women who wish to become much and achieve much." One interesting article is on "Finding Your Work." It says: "No matter what we may hope to attain later on, we must begin by doing what we can do now. The unfailing path to progress and advancement is to do what you are at present fitted for, and to do that so thoroughly that it becomes a means of growth. It is a well known fact that work well done always increases our capacity.

"It is our privilege to accomplish as much as possible, and to receive from life as much as life can give; therefore we should not permit ourselves to be misplaced. And if we already are misplaced, we can work

ourselves into the proper place by converting present conditions into stepping stones, and by turning all our attention upon the place we wish to reach."

"Farm and Home," Springfield, Mass., and Chicago, Ill.—Much of the February number is devoted to Poultry Culture. It is a magazine that contains much valuable information for farmers, and those interested in live stock.

"American Review of Reviews," New York City.—The February issue, as usual, contains notes and comments on matters of interest in all parts of the world, with portraits, cartoons, and other illustrations.

The "Metaphysical Magazine," New York.—Has an article on "Metaphysics of the Family," by Charles Edward Cumming, which treats of ideal home life and family relationships; and another on "The Consciousness of Brotherhood. A Key to Occultism," by William L. Garver.

The "Beacon Light," Columbus, O. A magazine devoted to "the childless home and the homeless child." It contains news and notes of what is being done by the Children's Home Society, of Ohio, in caring for friendless children and securing suitable homes for them in private families. It says: "Fifty to five hundred children, placed out in as many good families, each with a papa and mamma to look after and chaperone them, have a hundred per cent. better chance to win out in the battle of life than the same number can possibly have brought up in any institution, however well financed, equipped and officered, whether by Church, State or Benevolent Order." It is an illustrated magazine, and is published quarterly.

Publishers' Department.

"Systematic Memory; or, How to Make a Bad Memory Good, and a Good Memory Better." By T. MacLaren. Enlarged and improved edition. Price, 60 cents.

"How to Improve the Memory." By G. H. J. Dutton. Illustrated. Price, 10 cents.

"Vegetarianism the Radical Cure for Intemperance." By Harriet P. Fowler. Price, by mail, 30 cents.

"How to Strengthen the Memory; or, Natural and Scientific Methods of Never Forgetting." By Dr. M. L. Holbrook. Price, \$1. Success in life depends largely on never forgetting.

Notes on Botany, Vigor, and Development; or, How to Acquire Plumpness of Form, Strength of Limb, and Beauty of Complexion, with Rules for Diet and Bathing, and a Series of Improved Physical Exercises. By William Milo, of London. 23 illustrations. Price, 10 cents.

"A Lucky Waif." A story for mothers of home and school-life. By Ellen E. Kenyon. 299 pages. Price, cloth, \$1.00.

"Physiognomy Made Easy," by Anna I. Oppenheim, is fully illustrated by original drawings, which give the student ample facilities for studying this science of physiognomy. Price, 50 cents.

"Marriage: Its Histories and Ceremonies." By L. N. Fowler. With a Phrenological and Physiological exposition of the functions for Happy Marriages. Twenty-second edition. 12mo, 216 pages. Illustrated. Cloth, \$1. The first sixty-nine pages of this work are devoted to the History of Marriage and to a description of the various methods and customs which different nations and tribes from the commencement of the world to the present time have adopted to gratify their sexual nature, with suggestions

in relation to those qualities which should and those which should not exist in husband and wife, etc.

The Natural Cure. Consumption, Constipation, Bright's Disease, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, "Colds" (Fever), etc. How Sickness Originates and How to Prevent It. A Health Manual for the People. By C. E. Page, M.D. 294 pages. Price, cloth, \$1.00.

"Memory and Intellectual Improvement." Applied to self-education and juvenile instruction. American edition; illustrated. By Professor O. S. Fowler. Price, \$1. Fowler's Memory goes to the root of the subject, and no late work approaches it in value.

"The Biography of Dio Lewis, A.M., M.D." By Mary F. Eastman. 12mo. Price, cloth, \$1.50. This work prepared at the desire of and with the co-operation of Mrs. Dio Lewis.

"The Handbook for Home Improvement." Comprising how to write, how to talk, how to behave, and how to do business. Complete in one volume; 600 pages. Price, \$2.

"The Hygienic Treatment of Consumption," by D. M. L. Holbrook, M. D. Cloth, price by mail, \$1. "We have not for years had the privilege of reading a book more thoroughly helpful, truthful, scientific, and yet clearer and simpler in language, than this latest work of this author. The directions which he gives are easily followed; his analysis of causes leading to pulmonary troubles is intelligible to every layman; the incidents that illustrate his points and dissensions are interesting and valuable. In short, it is a book which not only every physician, but every head of a family should possess."—*Public Opinion*.

"How to Grow Handsome." By D. H. Jacques; \$1. We hold that it is every woman's duty to be as beautiful

as possible. Nature intends that she should be the fair sex. One of woman's aims in life should be to cultivate the beauty, be it little or much, that nature has endowed her with. In doing this she increases her power for good in the world. Emerson says: "A beautiful woman is a practical poet, teaching her savage mate, planting tenderness, hope, and eloquence in all whom she approaches." Read "How to Grow Handsome."

The next session of the American Institute of Phrenology commences the first Wednesday in September. For further particulars apply to the Secretary, care of Fowler & Wells Co., 24 East 22d Street, New York.

Phrenological Era says: "A copy of the book, 'The Mental Groups,' is on our table. It makes seven groups of the forty-two faculties, and explains each group and faculty in a familiar manner, so that an amateur can learn much from it. 46 pages, paper, 25 cents. Author, N. S. Edens. Fowler & Wells Co., publishers."

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"Water Cure in Chronic Diseases." By James Manby Gully, M.D. New edition, 12mo; extra cloth; price, \$1.50. Mrs. S. E. D. Thompson, Lee, N. H., says: "I cannot well express my gratitude for the benefit I have received from the book and its author's personal counsel. Condemned to die, I am now well. It is truly wonderful how the power of resting is increased under the influence of the regimen prescribed. I have distributed many copies of this book, and have known of a life-long asthmatic cured, billiousness removed, perennial hay-fever banished for good, and other wonderful changes wrought, by means of the regimen formulated in 'Natural Cure.'

"Digestion and Dyspepsia." A complete explanation of the physiology of the digestive processes, with the symptoms and treatment of Dyspepsia and other disorders of the digestive organs. Illustrated. By R. T. Trall, M.D. Bound in muslin; price, \$1. By far the best work on the subject ever published. With fifty illustrations, showing with all possible fullness every process of digestion, and giving all the causes, and directions for treatment of dyspepsia, a disorder which, in its various forms, is the cause of nearly all the diseases from which the human race is suffering.

"How to Feed the Baby to Make It Healthy and Happy: With Health Hints." By C. E. Page, M.D. Sixth edition revised. 168 pages. Price, cloth, 75 cents.

"Accidents and Emergencies; a Guide Containing Directions for the Treatment in Bleeding, Cuts, Sprains, Ruptures, Dislocations, Burns and Scalds, Bites of Mad Dogs, Choking, Poison, Fits, Sunstrokes, Drowning, etc." By Alfred Smee, with Notes and Additions by R. T. Trall, M.D., 32 illustrations. New and revised edition. Price, paper, 25 cents.

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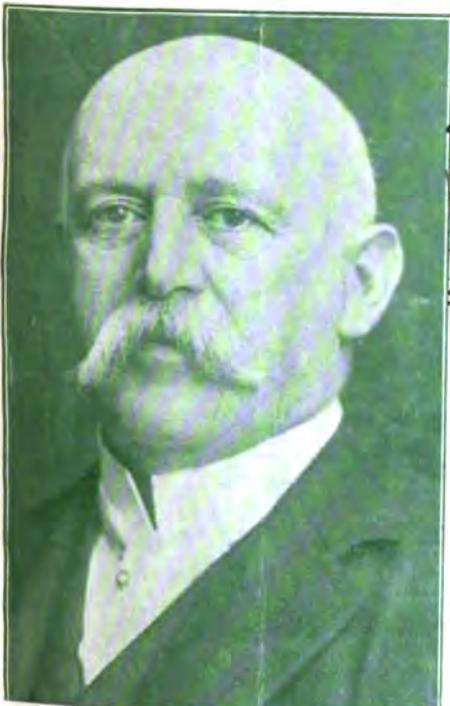
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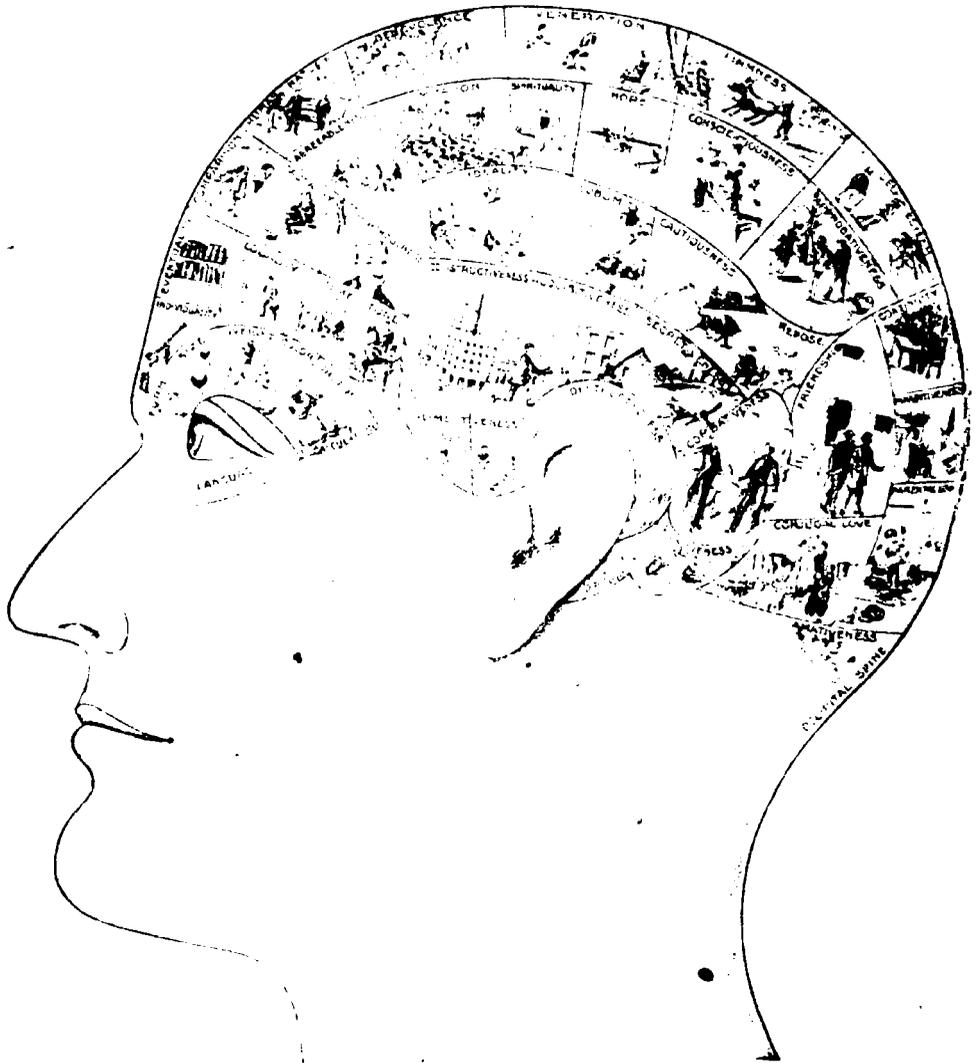
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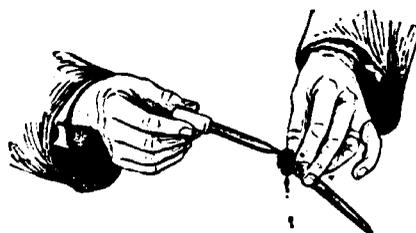
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WHOLE NO. 829

**Ears and How they Reveal Character, Disposition,
Disease and Longevity.**

BY JESSIE ALLEN FOWLER.

Ears are the side doors of the mind, and are next in importance to the eyes as inlets to the mind; they take note of what is going on around and be-

People who read character from the face, and look only at the eyes and nose, without looking at the ears, pass many valuable points concerning char-



KING EDWARD'S EAR. QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S EAR.
QUEEN VICTORIA'S EAR.

hind, while the eyes make us acquainted with what is taking place in front. Ears were made for hearing, and the larger the ear the better the hearing.

acter, disposition, disease, and the probable length of life. There is very little literature on ears, though every other feature of the face has been

minutely described, and we believe that this is partly due to the apathy shown in regard to the importance of this feature of the face. One reason why the ear has not been so universally studied as the nose, lies possibly in the fact that the ear is not, like the nose, for example, indicative of any distinctive racial form. We have not yet found the Roman, Grecian, or Ethiopian ear; but as a student of Physiognomy, when traveling in dif-



No. 1. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

ferent parts of the world, I have found much to interest the general reader on this subject. Charles Lamb hesitates not to boast of his delicate *side-intelligencers*, neither envying the mule for his plenty nor the mole for his exactness. Julius Cæsar made reference to this feature when he said: "Friends, Romans, Countrymen, lend me your ears."

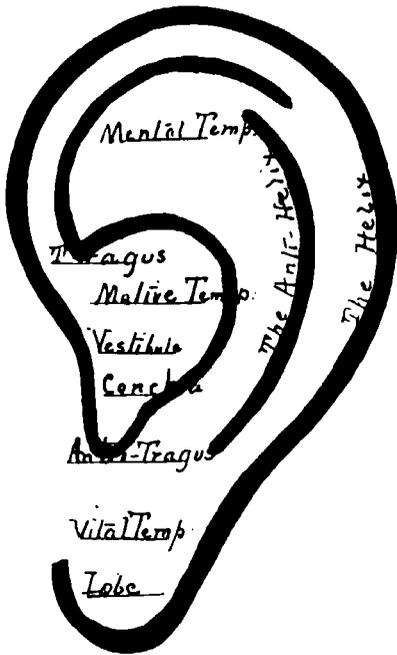


DIAGRAM OF THE EAR.

By comparative study, our experience has led us to see that there is a great deal of difference manifested in the curves of the ear, and even in the two ears of one person, as well as in the ears of different members of one family. The right ear resembles the father, or masculine ancestor, while the left ear resembles the mother, or feminine ancestor.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF THE EAR.

The Physiology of the Ear tells us that the outer curve is the Helix; the inner curve the Anti-Helix; the opening next to the cheek the Tragus; the width of the opening the Anti-Tragus, which forms a kind of vestibule; the central cavity leading into the canal, the Concha; and the separate part at the bottom of the ear, the Lobe. In some persons the latter is joined to the side of the face, though in other people there is to be seen a distinct lobe separate from the face. When this lower lobe is deficient in development it indicates that there is a slender hold on life; while if the lobe is long and healthy in appearance, and



No. 2. ELLEN TERRY.



No. 3. MADAME ANTOINETTE STERLING.

has considerable color, there is an indication of vitality and health. A thin Helix shows intelligence, and a thick Anti-Helix quick temper. A per-



No. 6. SIR FREDERICK LEIGHTON.

Anti-Helix are limited to the upper portion of the ear. In its proper sphere, just on a line with the Tragus, it is not only auspicious, but great.



No. 4. THE MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY.

son with an abridged Helix only needs time and opportunity to get on in the world. Seventy-five per cent. of the people known to the police courts, it is said, possess a prominent Helix. It must be borne in mind, however, that the sinister potentialities of the



No. 7. BURNE-JONES.

To illustrate this, we have only to mention such persons as Charles Dickens, Swinburne, John Stuart Mill, Cardinal Newman, and the Duke of Devonshire. There are some ears that present no Anti-Helix at all to speak of, as seen in the ears of Patti, Mil-



No. 5. MISS WINIFRED EMERY.



No. 8. M. JEAN DE RESZKE.



No. 9. EDWARD LLOYD.

No. 10. LORD RANDOLPH
CHURCHILL.

lais, Father Ignatius and King Edward of England. It may be urged that the combined psychic power wielded by the persons with a wide Helix is only another proof of the greatness of the thin Helix, the former showing intuitive, and the latter reasoning capacity.

There are three minute but beautifully formed bones of the ear, called the Malleus, or hammer; the Incus, or anvil; and the Stapes, or stirrup. These bones are named after the shapes they bear, and are exquisitely formed.

THE TEMPERAMENTS.

If we divide the ear into three parts we shall see that the upper portion corresponds with the Mental or Nervous Temperament; the middle portion corresponds with the Motive, Mechanical, Biliary, Osseous or Thoracic

Temperament; while the lower portion corresponds with the Vital, Sanguine, Lymphatic, Phlegmatic or Abdominal Temperament.

THE MENTAL OR NERVOUS TEMPERAMENT.

The Mental or Nervous Temperament, as fully explained in the December issue, 1907, is expressed by a height above the opening, and persons having this type of ear are influenced by what they mentally comprehend, or can reason about. They do not take things for granted, but are studious, thoughtful and philosophic. We find that Gladstone, Cicero and Ignatius, among others, had this height of ear.

THE MOTIVE OR MECHANICAL TEMPERAMENT.

If the ear is well developed in the central part, and is somewhat broad,

MISS CHARLOTTE YONGE'S EAR.
MR. EDWARD LLOYD'S EAR.MISS FORTESCUE'S EAR.
PADEREWSKI'S EAR.



CAESAR'S EAR.
CICERO'S EAR.

MR. GLADSTONE'S EAR.
SIR FRED'K LEIGHTON'S EAR.

we find that persons possessing such an ear have the Motive Temperament, and show capacity to adjust themselves to active, outdoor, executive work. In fact, persons with this form of ear are enterprising, and believe in hustling over their work to accomplish their end. Their cheek bones are high, as a rule, and they are osseous in build. They have the bilious organization, and the thoracic part of the body is quite prominently represented, as in the case of Charles G. Bush, cartoonist for the *New York World*, who has also large Perceptive and Analytical Faculties; Red-Shirt, the fighting Chief of the Sioux Indians; General Benjamin F. Tracy, who has a strong Motive or muscular

temperament; General Frederick D. Grant, and Jesse S. Anderson, among others.

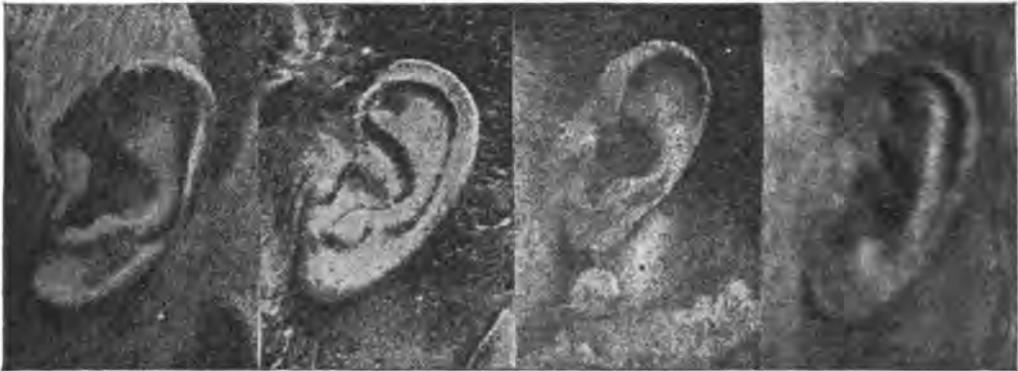
THE VITAL OR NUTRITIVE TEMPERAMENT.

When the lower division is well developed, and the other portions less so, the individual shows that he has the power to generate vitality, and has a good hold on life. He often prefers doing indoor, sedentary work, or engaging in a literary occupation or professional labor, to hustling about among men or working in the open air. The nutritive and health-giving elements are strong in him, as in the case of Queen Victoria and Mr. Charles M. Jacobs, Chief Engineer of the Hudson River Tunnel, and the



"OUIDA'S" EAR.
MR. THOS. HARDY'S EAR.

MR. J. M. BARRIE'S EAR.
REV. C. H. SPURGEON'S EAR.



CARDINAL NEWMAN'S EAR.
JOHN STUART MILL'S EAR.

ADELINA PATTI'S EAR.
EX-SECRETARY SHAW'S EAR.

Hon. Grover Cleveland, who has a massive lower lobe to his ear; also Ex-Secretary Shaw, who has a good proportion of this section, and Mr. Theodore Sutro, among others.

Of the external ear, we find there are many different kinds, as follows:

THE LARGE EAR.

The large ear is indicative of a plodding disposition. Persons possessing this kind of ear accomplish what they set out to do. Such ears are found on the heads of men like Father Mathew, Peter Cooper, Sir Josiah Mason, of Birmingham, England; William Lloyd Garrison, Isaac T. Hopper, Thomas Garret, Horace Greeley, Abraham Lincoln, and Cardinal Newman. Among women, we

find Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Maria Mitchell, and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe have possessed large ears, and they have all shown great determination of character which has enabled them to carry through the work they undertook.

THE SMALL EAR.

The small ear indicates delicacy, and has been seen on the heads of such men as Girard, Astor, Rothschild, and all persons of a delicate organization. Mr. Thomas Hardy has an ear that is well rounded and clear-cut, with a moderately thin Helix and small Lobe; the Anti-Helix is prominent at the lower part. While Mr. Clark Russell's ear presents a curious



MR. CLARK RUSSELL'S EAR.
MR. JUSTIN McCARTHY'S EAR.

DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES'S EAR.
FATHER IGNATIUS'S EAR.



MR. JESSE S. ANDERSON'S EAR.
MR. THEO. SUTRO'S EAR.
HON. WILLIAM ALLISON'S EAR.

MR. CHARLES M. JACOBS'S EAR.
MR. WALTER HENRY HALL'S
EAR.

contrast, as it possesses a sharp angle in the upper right hand part of the curve, which is completely absent in the top of the ear possessed by Mr. J. M. Barrie, as this presents a direct slant from the upper right hand point of the curve, making it diametrically opposite in structure to that of Mr. Clark Russell.

THE LONG EAR.

The long ear, like that of Mr. Burne-Jones, indicates great tenacity. That of Mr. Jones, besides its length, indicates a small Concha which is able to hold delicate musical sounds. The length of the ear should correspond with the length of the nose and chin, and a long ear generally betokens long life. The ears of Queen Victoria, Queen Alexandra, Miss Ellen Terry, Miss Charlotte Yonge, Cæsar and Cicero, as well as those of Hon. Wm.

Gladstone, Charles Dickens and John Stuart Mill, all possessed the advantage of being long, though they varied considerably in the curves and outlines.

THE PROJECTING EAR.

The projecting ears are adapted to receiving sounds, principally from before rather than sounds that come from behind. Mme. Antoinette Sterling, Father Ignatius and Mme. Adeline Patti possessed this kind of ear.

THE FLATTENED EAR.

Flattened ears that lie close to the head are more beautiful in their indications than those that are projecting, but they are not so quick to gather sounds. Sir Frederick Leighton and Queen Alexandra have ears of this kind.

POINTED AT THE TOP.

The ear that is pointed at the top,



GEN. BENJAMIN F. TRACY'S EAR.
DR. CARLETON SIMON'S EAR.
GEN. FRED D. GRANT'S EAR.

PROF. WOODROW WILSON'S
EAR.
PROF. CHARLES A. BLANCH-
ARD'S EAR.



No. 11. Short and Broad; indicates Energy, Force and Pluck; also good Digestion and Lung power.

No. 12. Long and Narrow; indicates Long Life, Strength of Character and Tenacity.

No. 13. A Large, Round Upper Curve; a Well Poised Character, but a Defective Lower Lobe, indicating a Delicate Constitution.

like that of Mr. Edward Lloyd, is one that illustrates great will power and determination of mind, as well as a plodding disposition, and one that conquers many difficulties. His was not a symmetrical ear, like that of the Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon, which was round and beautifully shaped in the upper curve; or like that of the grand old man of literature, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, whose curve was one continuous arch from start to finish, and from these two differences we see much variation of character.

THE SHORT LOWER LOBE.

The ear that presents a short lower lobe, like that of Lord Randolph Churchill, introduces us to that type of individual who generally expends his energy faster than he generates it. In the case of the above-named person, he died before his time, though he was known for his brilliancy, wit and repartee. His ear was uneven in other respects, besides that it pos-

sessed a small lower lobe, for it was irregular in its outer curve. His head was uneven in its formation, and although at one time he gave much promise of future attainment, he was unable to sustain himself through hard and continuous political work. In this ear of Lord Randolph Churchill we see too small a lower lobe to indicate long life and vitality, and all the strength of the ear seems to be in the upper region above the orifice. There is quite a distinct curve upward, pointing towards Self-Esteem and Firmness; while it makes a distinct contrast with that of Mr. Burne-Jones, both in its Helix and Anti-Helix.

THE ROUND TOP.

Ears that are round at the top are indicative of well-developed moral faculties, such as are to be seen in Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes and the Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon, among others. Persons possessing such a curve to the ear indicate an evenly de-

veloped moral character. There is no great extreme expressed by such persons, no erratic temperament, no great surprise of conduct, nothing, in fact, that one could take exception to, and the faculties of Conscientiousness, Firmness, Hope, Spirituality, Veneration and Benevolence are all evenly expressed in a person possessing such a contour of ear.

THE FLAT TOP.

An ear that is flat across the top seldom accompanies the Vital Temperament, and in the ear of Burne-Jones, which we have already mentioned, we find the Helix is almost straight across the top, instead of following a curve, as in the case of Queen Victoria, Queen Alexandra, and the Marchioness of Londonderry. In Cardinal Newman's ear we have a very good illustration of one that is almost square across the top, which indicates, owing to its height from the opening, a level head, and one about equally developed in the moral region. Where an ear is high, round, full, and still somewhat flattened, a combination of qualities will appear and be readily recognized in the character, as compared with the person

who possesses simply a round or a flat Helix. In the former case, the faculties above mentioned will be strongly accentuated, while in the latter they will be only fully represented.

THE CURVED HELIX.

When the Helix, or outer edge, is curved from the point of contact with the cheek around the top and sides, until it reaches the lower lobe, we find a perfectly normal ear, and seldom is such an ear to be found. There is generally some indication of weakness, intensity or strength of character which disturbs this line of beauty. We find in the ear of Clio, the French actress, this beautiful symmetry or curve. In Cicero's ear, the curve extends from the opening around to the Tragus, but the part of the ear that is below this portion is irregular. There is masterfulness and uniformity expressed in his ear, as well as intellectuality of character. The ear is almost perpendicular, while that of Sir Frederick Leighton slants back, and is indicative of strong ambition. In Sir Frederick there was self-confidence expressed, which is a characteristic that is lacking in the ear of the Marchioness of Londonderry.



No. 14. Broad Helix, indicating Obtuseness and Disposition to be Led rather than to Lead.

No. 15. Large Upper Lobe, indicating Strong Mind; Narrow Helix.

No. 16. Broad Central Region; good Arterial Circulation and Evenness of Disposition.



No. 17. Small Upper Lobe, showing Weak Mental Temperament; Decided Backward Slant; Showing Self-Esteem.

No. 19. Narrow Ear, Weak Motive Temperament; Upper Lobe Slants Forward, showing a Kindly Disposition.

No. 18. Strong Upper Lobe; Excellent Moral and Intellectual Capacity.

THE PLAIN UNCURVED HELIX.

An ear that shows a plain uncurved Helix, or outer edge, or very little Helix at all, like that of Adelina Patti, is indicative of intellectuality which is well sustained and under excellent control where the sentiments are acted upon, but ardor and enthusiasm are not so fully represented as in Queen Victoria, whose ear had a beautiful curve, or in that of Miss Fortescue. Another example of the lack of curve after the Helix leaves the upper portion, is that of the Duke of Devonshire, whose ear is almost flat from the top down to the point, thus indicating a self-contained character, and one not much inclined to exert itself even to meet its highest opposition, or grasp its greatest opportunities.

THE CURVED INNER EDGE, OR STRONG ANTI-HELIX.

Every perfect ear contains a second curve, though many are imperfectly formed in this particular. In Cicero's ear, as well as in that of Father Ignatius, we find the curve even and distinct. The inner curve of

Cardinal Manning's ear is pointed in its center; hence it stands out against the Helix in a distinct way. The latter indication serves as an example of concentrated energy, force of will, courage of personal convictions, and capacity to fight against opposition. When compared with that of the Duke of Devonshire, we see almost a total lack of personal courage, but indications of a more yielding disposition. In Cæsar's ear, the inner curve is short but distinct, showing masterfulness and power, or personal magnetism.

A SEPARATE LOWER LOBE, OR LOBULE.

Where the lower lobe is detached, or forms a distinct separate lobe from the ear, as we find in the ear of King Edward, John Stuart Mill, Gladstone, and others, the capacity to hold on to life is very distinctly expressed. Cardinal Newman's ear is another example of this feature, and almost invariably we find that persons possessing this type of ear live to be over eighty. It corresponds with the generating principle, or the organ of Vitativeness,

and gives to the individual warmth, ardor, enthusiasm and intensity of mind.

A REFINED TYPE.

Had we no other guide to indicate a refined or coarse type of character beside an illustration of the ear, we should still be able to indicate very closely the amount of refinement, or the lack of it, expressed in the individual. A refined ear has symmetrical curves, and few angles, as though it were divinely made, instead of chiseled by the interception of man's passions or ambitions.

A COARSE TYPE.

Nature has expressly stamped a coarse ear upon individuals who lack refinement and culture. The skin is coarse, the curves are irregular, the angles are prominent, and vulgarity is seen in every part of this delicate feature.

In a word, then, long ears indicate tenacity; large ears, a plodder; small ears, delicacy; large orifices, receptacle for much sound; small orifices are

adapted to sensitive and delicate sounds. Ears standing out from the head indicate executiveness and expression of character; ears lying close to the head indicate reticence of character. Ears large at the top indicate aspiration, comprehensiveness and liberality; ears large at the bottom indicate long life. People with long ears are content to hear about things in general, make a wholesale survey of a subject, and deal in a general business; persons with small ears desire to know the details of an affair, to see and examine things closely, to do nice work, to be artistic and finish things carefully. Large ears monopolize over small eyes in gaining information. Such persons tell what they have heard. People with large eyes and small ears tell what they have seen, and they learn mostly by seeing. Elephants, and all large eared animals, are guided by what their ears tell them, while animals with small ears are guided by their instinct or sense of sound.

Ears indicate courage, timidity, lib-



No. 20. Thick-set, Compact Organization; Quick Circulation; also Quick Temper and Responsive Mind.

No. 21. Well Balanced Mind and Body; Even Temperament; no great Extremes.

No. 22. Broad across the center; Impulsive Nature and Irritable Temper.

erality, stinginess, selfishness, independence, energy, aspiration, and almost every other attribute of the mind. There is the elephant's listening ear; the donkey's plodding ear; the bull dog's deliberate ear, and the greyhound's locomotive ear.

When studying the ears, we must not forget that they indicate more than one thing. For instance, if the upper portion is broad and full, it shows comprehensiveness and liberality of mind, while in the same ear you may get a small lower lobe indicating weak vitality. Again, you may find an ear large at the top and narrow in the center, which indicates strong intellect and a weak condition of the vital organs. An ear that is broad in the center, yet weak and pointed at each end, may show quick arterial circulation, but a deficient mentality and poor powers of endurance. An ear that is broad in the two upper portions, and small in the lower, indicates the desire to do wholesale work, and a person possessing such an ear generally goes beyond his strength and gets into deep water before he knows it.

Ears generally follow the direction of the faculties they represent.

No. 11 shows a wide opening and curve across the upper portion of the ear, and where this is the case we find the individual is very particular to live a consistent, scrupulous and moral life. There is good intellectual power indicated, and stability, perseverance and reliability expressed in the upper curve, while a healthy organization is indicated in the breadth of the central portion, as well as in the length of the lower lobe.

No. 12 is a fine illustration of a long ear; it indicates health, long life, and strength of character; also considerable vigor of constitution. The central portion is not so broad, comparatively speaking, as that of No. 11, but

it is much more fully represented than is seen in Nos. 17 and 19. It therefore represents a moderate degree of arterial circulation and organic power. The vestibule, or central opening, is not large, but what sounds it hears it retains accurately. Will power and respect for superiors are characteristics that are shown through the upper curve pointing toward the organs of Firmness and Veneration. Power rather than delicacy is the keynote of this character.

No. 13 shows a strong Motive Temperament or broad central portion. It accompanies a person who has strong muscles, a good framework, and capacity to handle a vigorous business. Whatever the individual does will be accomplished in a heroic, masterly and efficient manner. The greatest weakness of this ear is indicated by the delicate point of the lower lobe.

No. 14 indicates a compact organization, and the Helix is broad and thick, showing that the person is somewhat obtuse and dull of understanding, but is good tempered and possesses a mellow disposition.

No. 15 does not show the irregularities that are seen in No. 20 and No. 22. Given a good chance, a person with an ear of this character can do well. He is versatile, available, and knows how to adapt himself to many conditions in life. His heart power is efficient, hence he can expedite business in an emergency. He does not suffer from cold feet or hands, for his circulation is good. He is able to think out a new proposition, for his brain capacity is equal to considerable demand made upon it.

No. 16 presents a thick upper curve, or Helix. The Vital Temperament is finely represented in this ear. The lower lobe indicates healthiness, evenness of disposition and love of active life.

No. 17 is quite a contrast to No.

16, as it is indicative of great delicacy of organization, and the person must have had considerable difficulty in maintaining his health as a child. He has grown stronger as he has matured, and stands a chance to live out his full span of years if he is prudent in the expenditure of his energy. The ear slants backward rather than forward, and presents a contrast to No. 19, where an opposite slant is noticeable. This ear indicates persistency even to stubbornness, and in this respect is a contrast to No. 21.

No. 18 is evenly developed in the three regions. Thus the intellect, the vital stamina, and the hold of life are all well represented. It indicates strong moral and intellectual capacity, and the person's horizon is not cramped by narrow views.

No. 19. This ear belongs to a person who has a marked individuality. Anyone can see that it is a singularly pointed ear. The Helix curves forward, and loses its shape just where No. 17 shows to advantage. Both ears are typical and are seen in everyday life, but each is extreme in its way, and the persons possessing either of these types should try and get out of his or her rut and broaden his or her environments as much as possible. The central portion is narrow, and the person is a sufferer from diseases of the vital organs. The probable term of life will not be a long one.

No. 20. This ear is peculiar in shape, and although it is not so narrow or contracted as No. 17, yet the person possessing such an ear is not so highly sensitive as the one whose curve is smaller and more clearly de-

finer. The person who possesses such an ear as this can slip along easily through life, without having many electric shocks or storm clouds. She loves the pleasures of life too well to be highly particular how or from whence they come. She is fond of gaieties, balls and socials, and could not live the life of a secluded nun.

No. 21 is a symmetrically formed ear. A person possessing such a fine Helix and Anti-Helix will be easy to get along with, either in business or professional life. The health of the individual will be maintained to at least eighty or eighty-five years, and there will be very little need for a physician's advice. His vital organs will not get out of order as quickly as those of No. 19, and he could visit the sick without taking on disease even after coming in contact with infection. It would be well if the world were filled with more persons who possessed an ear of this description.

No. 22. This ear is a fine contrast to No. 21, inasmuch as it shows many irregularities. It belongs to a person who likes to live well, and while he has money to spend, will lay it out without much thought for the morrow. The pleasures of life are more to him than treasures laid up for the future; hence he is generous, and has many friends while his money lasts, but when that fails, his friends will leave him, for he will seek the comradeship of those who think of the pleasure of the moment.

We trust we have said sufficient upon this important subject to induce all students of human nature to make a close study of the ears.



Wild Animals and their Habits

LECTURE GIVEN BY MR. ALLEN S. WILLIAMS ON FEB. 4TH, AT THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

TAMING THE LION.

The ferocity of carnivorous wild beasts, particularly the largest species of the feline tribe, and the consequent danger to man, when he confronts the lion, tiger, jaguar, leopard or puma without the protection of intervening iron bars, makes the taming and training of wild animals a fascinating exhibition to a public that cheerfully pays to see it. There have



ALLEN S. WILLIAMS.

been instances of the morbidly curious who have been daily patrons of a wild beast show, where there was an unusually adventurous trainer facing irreconcilable lions or tigers, who have confessed that they came in the expectation of seeing the trainer attacked by an untamable animal. The feats of the animals who have been taught to perform, while a cause for wonder, are in all probability but a secondary attraction to the majority of spectators. Regarding elephants, monkeys, sea lions, even bears, and

all wild animals less fierce or powerful than "the great cats," it may be that the marvelling at the intelligence and accomplishments of the animal actors, and the ability and persistence of their trainers, takes first place.

The motive for the training of wild animals in captivity, which has attained a high degree of elaborate development, is mercenary. The showman's central purpose is to make money out of the public; the showman, however, like his trainers, may love, admire and be interested in wild animals, which keeps him in a business that, while sometimes profitable, is always uncertain, and one at which money can be lost as well as made rapidly. The ethical phase of the subject includes the question of cruelty to animals—present here, as always, when animal life is dominated by man—and its reflex effect upon the perpetrators and the spectators, without whose patronage there would be no shows presenting trained wild animals.

So far as the motives of the showmen are concerned, they can be ignored. Regarding cruelties possibly perpetrated in wild animal training, I have witnessed them in a few minor instances, but doubt that they exist to any great extent. If no higher motive existed, a showman, even if below the average of mediocrity in ignorance, would not allow injurious cruelties to be inflicted upon costly wild animals. Conscientious care of wild animals in shows is the rule, and friendships and strong attachments between keepers and trainers and their animal charges and pupils are common, and when casually observed by outsiders appear to be regarded as

more marvelous than the leap of a lion, who naturally fears fire, through a blazing hoop.

There exists an ancient argument between men of the realm of menageries and trained wild animal shows and the scientific folks of zoological collections as to which condition of life is best for the captive wild brute. That he is a captive at all is explained by the advocates of both schools as necessary or desirable for the education of the public; this is supplemented with the argument that he is better off because not exposed to the hazards and irregular subsistence of wild life, and in general is a "better insurable risk" in captivity than he would be in his natural habitat. The scientist of the "zoo" says that the greater scope of the indoor and outdoor accommodations of the "zoo" cages and corrals, the nearest approach to a natural environment possible, a more equable temperature, and the conventional life, are superior. The showman declares that animals rebel against monotony, are like to die of ennui, and appreciate the variety of motion and change of scene in traveling, and that exercise for the performing animal is as desirable and beneficial as physical culture is for man. This discussion is respectfully referred to the debating societies; I have heard it for years—with no decision.

There exists such a thing as the taming and training of wild animals. This I take as I find it, and for more than twenty-five years I have studied it in four ways; by interviews with owners, trainers and keepers; viewing public performances; witnessing training "behind the scenes," and participating in it; and by personally making the acquaintance of wild animals, chained and unchained, outside of and inside of cages. I have also occasionally read things that have

been written upon this subject, which were interesting but unsatisfactory to a scientific mind.

It would be some satisfaction if, as a result of various investigations, some fixed principles or a set of general rules could be announced as an accepted basis for the training of wild animals, or even of the lion and his big cat cousins. Unfortunately, so far as I know, there is no code of laws for wild animals (outside of Kipling's jungle stories or Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton's natural history of the ten commandments), and the subject of



MISS CLAIRE HELIOT AND HER
PET LION, SICCHI.

training them, after taming them, has not attained to a science. Every individual animal is different from every other one; trainers differ, and are different, and there are no training schools for trainers and no courses in pedagogy for the high school of wild animal training. Always the student of any living species early realizes the differences existing between individual specimens; differences in appearance, methods, manners, actions and

vocal sounds. In the higher forms of animal life, the phrenological and physiognomical differences are often plainly apparent. One hundred lions might look alike to the unobservant, but on a brief inspection their heads, faces and bodily contours would reveal great variations to the expert "animal man." Because of these variations, a trainer must deal differently with each candidate for star or ensemble honors in the arena of public performance, just as a physical instructor does with his physically varying subjects for development and aspirants for athletic achievements.

A view of the subject of wild ani-



CAPTAIN JACK BONAVITA AND BALTIMORE
ON THE RIGHT OF PICTURE.

mal taming and training as it exists in America is broad enough for our purposes; it apparently has no extensive ancient history. Records in plenty tell us that wild animals in captivity were familiar to the people of Southern Europe in ancient times; numerous references to them in the writings of Greek and Roman scholars show they were in the possession of the great and rich and that they may have been tamed and allowed considerable personal liberty, though there is nothing to suggest that they were ever trained to perform. One large cat animal in Asia, *Felis Jubata*, the Cheetah, a long-

legged leopard, was trained to pursue game. The taming of wild animals is mentioned in the New Testament; in James iii, 7, it is written: "For every kind of beasts and serpents is tamed and hath been tamed of mankind." Lions are mentioned in the Bible, but tigers are said not to be named. In Proverbs xxvi, 13, it is written: "The slothful man saith there is a lion in the way; a lion is in the streets." Probably the man would not be very slothful if he met a lion. This passage is merely a characteristic Oriental metaphor.

America's first lion tamer was Isaac Van Amburgh, who was born 1815 at Fishkill, N. Y., and who died 1865 at Philadelphia. His fame rested upon merely entering a cage of lions. A man named White, long an employee of the Barnum & Bailey show, and who is still living, was the first man to ride with lions in a den on wheels, in the street parade of a circus and menagerie. From the great animal emporium of Carl Hagenbeck, at Hamburg, came an exhibition of trained wild animals to the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893, which was the first revelation to Americans at home of the possibilities of the higher education of wild beasts. In 1901, Frank C. Bostock, at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, showed marked improvement in many ways upon the Hagenbeck performances, particularly in artistic groupings and posings of the animals. The star feature of the Bostock Arena was the appearance of Captain Jack Bonavita with an ensemble act of twenty-seven fierce lions. In general and in detail, Bonavita's achievements head the list of success in taming and training lions. Women have attained great success in the perilous pursuit of reducing to submission and educating wild animals of various species. As a lion tamer, Miss Claire Heliot,

with a company of fourteen lions, carries off the palm. The most successful woman in this line, training and caring for her own lions and managing her own business, is Adgie, well known to the show-going public. There is quite a long list of people of both sexes prominent in this hazardous profession, each one remarkable for achievement and narrow escapes from death or mutilation at the claws and teeth of unruly pupils.

So far as the taming goes, it involves a process of gradual acquaintance and absolute fearlessness and steadiness of nerve on the part of the tamers. The teaching is mostly adapted to the nature of the animals. Animals are sometimes forced into the poses or acts required of them, but commonly are led there by holding food before them; they are rewarded for obedience and punished for being refractory. To a considerable extent elephants are at first hoisted with strong tackle into the positions required of them. A prerequisite to success, particularly with cat animals, is to keep always the same rotation of

events or actions in a performance. Monkeys, being natural mimics, are easily taught. To many observers the performances of highly trained sea lions are the most remarkable.

The hazards of the taming of wild animals, particularly the big cats, cannot be overestimated. Familiarity often breeds contempt with trainers and keepers, especially those who are uneducated and not over intelligent, and then something happens and they lose a limb, or life. It is a favorite statement with some writers upon this subject to insist that wild animals are never tamed. There is still no better word to use to describe a lion that will obey orders, endure the proximity of a man or woman within its cage, express its liking for its keeper and appreciation of caresses, as compared with a devil of a black leopard that would die fighting if a foolhardy man invaded its quarters, so we will continue to call wild animals that perform "tamed." As for relapses into natural savage ferocity, all experienced people know that they are among the possibilities and may follow many different causes.

Home, Sweet Home!

BY FRED CLARE BALDWIN, D.D.

While there is nothing that can be said in extenuation of the crime of eaves-dropping, it will happen from time to time in the life of the busiest man (or woman) that a conversation not intended for his ears will, by the force of circumstances, be literally thrust upon him. There are times, too, when it calls for much strength of character to be compelled to hear and yet to refrain from listening. For whatever moral weakness is betrayed by the publication of the following dialogue the author craves the most

charitable judgment his readers can find it in their hearts to bestow.

"How perfectly dear it was in you to come; even though I had been wondering for two whole days what could possibly be keeping you away!

Am I glad to get back? Knowing me as you do, my dear, that can scarcely be taken for a serious question.

And did I have a pleasant trip? Well, you must remember that it was not undertaken, primarily, for pleasure. You know how it all came

about—do you not? Then I must tell you.

We had but recently returned from our California tour, and were just getting into the swing of home life again, when I—well, I literally broke down. How horrid, too, in the very midst of such a menu of social events! Why, that very week I had given two luncheons, attended two dinner-parties, three afternoon receptions, and no fewer than four committee meetings of The Mothers' Club; and it was only the following week when I was to read before the club upon "How to Make the Home a Place of Rest." But there is nothing to be done for a collapse but just to submit to it. Doctor Nervii (isn't he too dear for anything?) said it was a clear case of domestic over-work and worry, and insisted that I must break away—must go, in fact, where I could forget for awhile that I even had a home or had ever possessed one, and just rest up my shattered nerves. It was a disappointment to George, poor fellow, whose business had never so keenly needed his personal attention; and as to Richard and Evelyn, the darlings!—they were well-nigh heart-broken. But Doctor Nervii was relentless—and so, just four months ago yesterday we set sail.

Where did we go, and what did we see? You surely cannot expect me to answer these in a single afternoon! As I have told you, we went primarily in search of rest. But, Oh, my dear, have you ever been abroad? Well, you ought to go; 'tis nothing short of an education in itself. First of all, we did England, Ireland and Scotland. Then, of course, we crossed over to the Continent, visiting Paris and Berlin and Vienna, stopping long enough in each place to saturate thoroughly ourselves with the very atmosphere of its social life and historic spirit; and then we found ourselves

in Switzerland, and, afterwards, in Italy. I am sure that some day, no, in some series of days, I shall be able to relate a small portion of the story that moves on the canvas of my memory like a grand panorama. Kaleidoscope, did you suggest? Well, perhaps so, but 'tis a liberal education to have seen Europe with one's own eyes—and some day, I hope, you will be able yourself to make the journey.

And here we are at home again (Oh, delightful word!), and I want to tell you, confidentially, that when the world gets ready to erect a monument to that man who wrote "Home, Sweet Home," there is one person who will make a subscription proportionate to her gratitude!

And I'm so glad you've come; for to-morrow I go to the city to do some shopping, and I need your advice. For you must know that one week from to-morrow we shall start for Florida. Yes, it is horrible to relate, but it is true. Only yesterday my old symptoms began to put in their appearance again, and last night George took me to see Doctor Nervii, and he says I must get right out of this climate and away from all the distractions of home life, or I shall be a perfect wreck. And George says he thinks he can arrange his business affairs so as to permit of a few weeks more of his personal absence.

The summer? Oh, yes, I forgot to tell you. When we return from Florida we shall spend perhaps a week or two in this celestial spot; and then shutting up the home, we shall probably oscillate for two months between Newport and Bar Harbor. The remaining time we shall put in at some mountain resort.

When shall we return? Probably late in October. After that George and I have planned to take a run down into Old Mexico (the Doctor says it will be such a relief after the strainful

life of our American summer resorts), and we shall reach home again (Oh, precious word!) in time for the winter season, which promises this year to be a strenuous one. You know I have been elected president of the Child-Psychology Club and Secretary of the Society for the Promotion of the Simple Life. It was the latter position, you will recall, that Mrs. Nervii

held until she broke down and the doctor was compelled to send her to a sanitarium.

Oh, I tell you, my friend, there is no place like home. And I am so glad you find time to run in on me whenever I am here; for next to the joy of having a home of one's own lies that of sharing its comforts and sweets with one's dearest friend."

Science of Finance

By E. P. MILLER, M. D.

I see that the editor of THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL has called attention to the shape of my nose in the February issue, stating that it indicates "a reformer of Economic, Financial and Philanthropic Issues." Whether the shape of my nose has anything to do with it or not, I certainly am deeply interested in the questions mentioned, and I would like to have all the readers of this journal know just what Economic, Financial and Philanthropic Issues I am interested in.

I have taken a deep interest in the question of the money of the country ever since the close of the Civil War in 1865. I was a strong advocate of the issue of United States legal tender notes commonly called "greenbacks," and I now believe they should have been the only paper currency used in the United States. Unfortunately, the Treasury department has been controlled by bankers in their own interests instead of the interest of the masses of the people. The Secretary of the Treasury, at the close of the war, was a banker, and he shaped the finances of the country in the interest of the banks, and not in the interest of the people.

During the war, President Lincoln and Secretary of the Treasury, Salmon P. Chase, recommended Congress to issue United States legal tender notes to take the place of gold and

silver coin, the latter having all left the country soon after the war began, to pay for foreign products to carry on the war. On August 31st, 1865, the year the war closed, there were in the country \$684,138,959 of legal tender notes, some of which bore interest at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent; \$432,000,000 of which, however, bore no interest. It was through the agency of this money that the war was brought to a successful termination. From 1862 to 1879 there was no coin in circulation as currency.

As soon as the war was over, Secretary of the Treasury Hugh McCulloch began to manipulate the money of the country in favor of the national banks. In his report for 1867, he stated that within fourteen months after the war closed, with the amount of legal tender notes in circulation, the gross decrease of the public debt had been over \$447,000,000. Now what did he do with this money? Instead of using it to pay off the 6 per cent. gold bonds and stop the interest on that amount of the public debt, he destroyed legal tender notes to the amount of more than half of this \$447,000,000, which was part of the public debt; thus taking out of circulation nearly half of the actual money that the people had to do business with. He then sold 6 per cent. 5-20 gold bearing bonds to the banks,

and under the national bank law that was passed, the banks took them to the Treasury and received back 90 per cent. of the face of the bonds in bank notes to be used as currency. In that way, the banks were drawing 6 per cent. interest on their bonds, and they loaned their notes to the people, and got from 6 to 12 per cent. interest on them, according to the law of the State in which they were doing business. By this change the bankers were receiving a double interest, the bonds representing one, and the bank notes, used as currency, the other; and the people were obliged to pay interest on the bonds, while on the United States notes that had been destroyed there had been no interest.

In 1865 the debt bearing coin interest was only \$1,108,310,191; the debt bearing interest in currency was \$1,273,220,103; the debt bearing no interest was \$461,616,311. Secretary McCullough immediately began the process of converting the currency interest debt into debt bearing interest in coin. Within three years after the war closed, he had increased the debt bearing 6 per cent. interest in coin to the extent of \$999,267,559, making it over \$2,100,000,000, and decreased the debt bearing interest in currency upwards of \$1,000,000,000.

If the Secretary of the Treasury had left this \$684,000,000 of legal tender notes in circulation, they would have been at par with gold coin within two years after the war closed, and the public debt could have been paid off within eight years; instead of that, the policy was to take away the money with which business was being done and put in its place the notes of national banks, which were not money, but a promise to pay it. The result is that we have almost as large a public debt now as we had at the close of the Civil War.

The panic that took place at the close of 1907 was brought on solely

by the inflation of national bank notes. During the last ten years the issue of national bank notes has been increased upwards of \$423,000,000; at the rate of over \$42,000,000 annually. During the last two months of 1907 the bank notes were inflated \$80,000,000. This is what brought on the panic. National bank notes are not money; they are currency that is a promise to pay money, but the banks have not the money to pay with. The debt that the banks owe the people for the money that is on deposit with them amounts to nearly \$15,000,000,000 and there is not coin enough in the United States to pay much more than 25 cents on a dollar of that amount.

My plan to stop this panic is to have Congress pass a bill at once, to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to issue \$700,000,000 of the United States legal tender notes to take the place of the bank notes that are now issued, and place a tax of 10 per cent. on all bank notes that are in existence after July 1st, 1908. Let the banks surrender their notes and the bonds held for their security to the Government, and let the Government take them and make a "Bond Fire" of them. In exchange, let the banks do business on legal tender money instead of on credit notes, or promises to pay. Had this policy been pursued from the close of the war, this country would have been many billions of dollars richer than it is to-day, and the wealth would have been distributed among the people who perform the labor. As it now is, the great demand for money is for speculating in stocks in Wall Street; and all this trouble has come from bank inflation of the currency in order that the banks may furnish the money for stock-gamblers and stock-manipulators.

We do not want any more of that kind of currency in the country. The people ought to rise *en masse* and

prohibit Congress from issuing any more bank notes; instead of five kinds of paper money, have only one kind of paper money in the country, and that ought all to be in United States legal tender notes, and all issued by the Government.

I want to see started a movement among the people to establish a National Legal Tender Money League in every election district in the United States. If a Bill such as I here suggest was passed by Congress it would stop the panic at once; business would revive, laboring classes would be employed, and prosperity everywhere secured. It is said now that there are over 180,000 workingmen in New York City out of employment, and they are demanding work from the city government. There is not less than one million of laboring men in the United States out of employment, and there will be between two and three millions idle if they go on with any measure that has been so far proposed in Congress.

There are several Bills now before Congress, but none of them seem to recognize what is the cause of the difficulty, and, therefore, the remedy they are prescribing is not such as will cure the trouble. The real cause is the one indicated in this article, and the only remedy that will save the patient is the one here suggested. This is a brief outline of the difficulty.

I have published a pamphlet called "True Solution of the Money Question," in which I explain the main principles underlying this movement, and I have advertised for the establishment of Legal Tender Leagues all over the United States. If the readers of THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH would each send \$1 for 12 copies of this pamphlet, and distribute them among the voters in their vicinity, it would help immensely in securing the passage of a law to substitute legal tender notes for bank notes, and stop all panics forever.

In the Public Eye

MR. CHARLES M. JACOBS, CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE HUDSON CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

In a sketch that we gave of Mr. Charles M. Jacobs in THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL of January, 1905, we wrote at some length a description of his character. To-day Mr. Jacobs is more than ever before the public eye as a man who has been able to complete an engineering feat which up to this time has not been previously accomplished on this side of the Atlantic.

As his head indicates, he has several salient characteristics. The first is to be seen in the massive width of his head, which gives him tremendous energy and executive ability. The height of the head, from the opening of the ear directly upward, over the

organ of Firmness, gives him immense perseverance, stability of mind, and will power to carry through a project that he has once undertaken to accomplish.

He is a man of strong principles, which is seen by the contour of his head in the region of Conscientiousness. He is not a man to break his word, or to make a promise that he cannot keep.

The crown of the head shows him to be a man of independent thought. He is not one to follow the lead of another, and consequently can master his own details. It must have been this quality of his mind, together with his large Constructiveness, Causality, Comparison, and the faculties we have already mentioned, that has made him the successful engineer he is.

The length of his head indicates that he is linked to the rest of humanity by strong ties of friendship. He does not forget old associations, even when he is separated from them by some thousands of miles. Though he is a man who enjoys his home, yet he is able to adapt himself to travel in such a definite way that he can project work in India, and have an office in London, as well as New York.



Photo by Kockwood.

CHARLES M. JACOBS

He is capable of taking responsibilities upon himself in blocking out work for a large number of men, in using up material available, in making clear and accurate calculations, and in showing ingenuity and versatility of talent. Thus he can succeed as an engineer, builder, promoter, excavator, or explorer.

Mr. Jacobs was born in Hull, England, and has twice traveled around

the world.

When asked to make a detailed report of what he considered could be done under the Hudson, he gave so accurate and minute a plan of what he believed to be possible in engineering skill, that he was asked to undertake the work, which he eventually did, and succeeded in raising half the funds from English capitalists, while Mr. William McAdoo raised the other half on this side of the Atlantic.

PROF. M. TOPE.

FOUNDER OF THE PHRENOLOGICAL ERA,
TEACHER, PUBLISHER AND EDITOR,
LECTURER.

Prof. M. Tope, who has obtained the honorable sobriquet of "the Phrenologist of Bowerston, O.," was born in a log cabin in Carroll County, O., January 28, 1857. His mother died when he was a little more than eleven years of age, and he was left as the oldest of seven small children to help care for the family. Securing a fair education in the common schools, he began teaching in the spring of 1878. For years he taught school and applied himself assiduously to study, but, like Horace Greeley, he never attended a day at any college. He closed the work of teaching in 1892, as principal of the Bowerston schools, having taught in all seventy-six months.

In 1877, while selling books, a copy of Prof. O. S. Fowler's "Human Science" was sent him by mistake, which he kept for his own use. He at once espoused the cause of Phrenology. After mastering the book, he began lecturing and writing. From the first he attracted the attention of scholarly men, and Dr. Jos. S. Burr, of Leesville, O., said in the Conotton Valley *Times* of August 7, 1879: "Tope will make his mark upon the world far above the common walks of life."

Prof. Tope is a most earnest stu-

dent and honest practitioner of human science. He has never taken alcohol and does not use tobacco in any form. He is modest even to timidity; yet the many testimonials show him to be a very impressive lecturer, and he is a very interesting and forceful writer, making impressions that are lasting in their influence. He combines an earnestness and smack of wit with a reasoning ability that all common people admire and love to hear. And his examinations are marvelously correct, full of detail and careful explanation, and most satisfactory. A verbal delineation by him will convince any one of the truthfulness and usefulness of Phrenology, and in every case it is worth much.

He has shown much pluck in his efforts in a field almost by himself, and against many difficulties and hardships. He is a worthy pioneer of the profession in Eastern Ohio, whom some day the people will delight to honor, for Phrenology is coming to be recognized more rapidly than ever as an indispensable guide in all the important affairs of life. His lectures are deserving of large audiences in every church and hall in the land. He has received commendations by the hundreds.

For nearly ten years he published a small newspaper, which he discontinued in October, 1903. Recuperating from overwork, the *Phrenological Era* was launched in January, 1905, and has been steadily growing ever since, until it now circulates in more than half the States of the Union and in Canada, England, Japan, Sweden, South Africa, etc. Prof. Tope not only edits this journal, but sets the type, prints it and mails it all by himself. Besides this splendid journal, Tope's School of Phrenology, which gives lessons by mail, and the State Phrenological Society of Ohio, were originated by him. He is one of

whom it may be truly said he is a hard and incessant worker.—*Harrison County Democrat, Cadiz, O.*

Prof. Tope's ancestry were "Pennsylvania Dutch," with a strain of Irish from the third generation back on his mother's side; and he humorously remarks that this is where he gets his wit. He is of medium height and weighs 137 pounds. The size of head is considerably above the average, and temperament Mental-Mo-



PROFESSOR M. TOPE

tive. Activity, ambition and determination are written all over the character, and in type of organization, as well as in style, he is not unlike Profs. O. S. Fowler and S. R. Wells. He is distinctively a scientist of the first rank, whom we are glad to welcome into the ranks of Phrenology as a co-worker and publisher, and commend his journal and labors throughout the world.

Mr. Tope has been endowed with a high degree of the Motive-Mental

Temperament, which betokens activity and general industry of mind. He is wide awake, from the sole of his foot to the crown of his head, and this industry lies along scientific lines. It is easy to perceive that he takes an interest in every practical science. His perceptive intellect is remarkably developed; hence he is a close observer, a gatherer of facts, and a man to be inspired with the principles of doing good to his fellows wherever this is possible.

He will die with his harness on, for he is not a man to complain of fatigue

or hard work, and will outlive many who are more robust than himself.

We congratulate him on the success of his efforts in promoting the cause of Phrenology and in organizing a State Phrenological Convention. We wish that every State would follow his example, and then Phrenology would spread its wings as the eagle spreads its pinions and the peacock displays its feathers, and we should gather converts to the Science more rapidly than it is possible to do in any other way.

Biophilism

BY CHARLES JOSIAH ADAMS, D.D.

PRESIDENT OF THE BUREAU OF BIOPHILISM

ATTENTION.

Feeling is a tremendous factor in attention. And, as we all know, attention is preliminary to all but the sensory and somatic feelings, to all knowledge, and to all actions save the mechanical, the instinctive, the hereditary, the reflex.

I have spoken of attention, incidentally as precedent to perception, as, of course, perception is precedent to ideation. I have spoken of how a humming-bird took my attention as nothing in ornithology has ever taken it, because of the little beauty's appearing under strange conditions, in strange surroundings. A new thing, or an odd thing takes attention. A man, knowing that I know something of birds, came to me, and told me that he had seen a bird in the air, acting very foolishly. Its feet were hanging, its wings were above its back, used just enough to keep it from falling. It reminded him of a storm-tossed kite, which had broken from its owner, coming to the ground, the storm over. He said that it was between

the English sparrow and the American robin in size, and that its breast was yellow. "And its back olive-green?" I asked. As to that he could not say. But it had been facing him, and he had noticed that it had a long, down-curving bill. "It was the yellow-breasted chat," I informed him, adding: "And it was acting foolishly only apparently, as you would have known had you been a bug in the air near it." This is a complete illustration of the attractiveness of the new and the out of the ordinary. I am dining with a friend in a public restaurant. He calls my attention to the hat of a young lady, to see which I have to look over my shoulder. What took his attention to this hat among scores was its being out of the ordinary to almost the extent of monstrosity. Another thing which takes attention is likeness. Some days ago, as I was walking in a retired country road, I met a horse with a white face and a white front foot, a horse which was black as a crow in every other regard, black and fairly glittering. I

stopped at once, and stood looking at him till he had reached me, passed me, was out of sight. Why? Because he recalled to my mind a horse which in my youth I rode on the wide plains of the West. Perfect similarity has the same effect. In 1890 some five dozen English starlings were let loose in Central Park. They thrived and sent out colonies. One of these settled in my neighborhood. I was soon very familiar with them and very much attached to them. After this acquaintance was established, I was in England. There the bird which first took my attention, and held it the longest, was the starling. Then that which one expects to see is apt to take his attention as soon as it appears, if not a little before; for it is on expectation that the mountebank and the prestidigitator—to say nothing of the professional materializing medium and hypnotist—are constantly playing. But expectation, while it may be abused, may be legitimately used. The man coming from the continent to London sent word that when he stepped from his compartment at Charing Cross Station he would have his handkerchief in his right hand. So he was recognized, at once, through expectation. The chemist tells his class that he will add another liquid to the mixture in the alembic, and there will be a certain result, and, though otherwise the result might have been overlooked, it is distinctly seen. Another aid to attention is the desire to see, or to experience through any other one of the senses. Though I knew England rather well, I had never seen a sky-lark, till I was there two or three summers ago. On my way to Paris by way of Boulogne-sur-Mer, between London and Folkstone, I spoke to a young Englishman, who was in the compartment with me, of my desire to see this the most intrinsically interesting of the English birds. He looked from the window,

with a "There!"—pointing. My desire was fulfilled. And my companion assured me that the specimen was a very beautiful one. Again, as I have said, feeling is a tremendous factor in controlling and directing attention. Take the feeling of vexation, or chagrin. Of all the sermons and lectures of mine which have, with greater or less perfection, gotten into print, the one which I remember best was a sermon, an attempt at reporting which was made in Denver, something like a quarter of a century ago. I said something about the *mystical body* of the Christ, meaning the Church, of course. What the reporter had me say was the *mythical body*. I happened to step into the See House. The Bishop called me to account—laughingly, it need hardly be said. No matter what the feeling may be, sensory or bodily, pleasant or unpleasant, of the mind or of the heart, solitary or social, it affects attention with regard to what awakens it. The child absorbs the mother, the fiancee the fiance, the master the dog. Most of us, in walking through a pasture will hear a snake, upon its making the slightest noise, and see it upon its showing the merest fraction of its personality, and start, or have a tendency to start, though we know it to be, not only an innocent, but, as well, a beneficial denizen of the field. To the average individual the deepest of all feelings are those of personal interest. The reading of advertisements with this in mind is entertaining. How the shrewd man of trade does play on these feelings. What other thought is under the settings forth of the virtues of patent nostrums? There are those who insist that self-love, if not selfishness, is at the heart of everything the individual thinks, says, does. That is not true. But it is nearly enough true to make one sad, in thinking of himself as well as when he has others in mind. I

know folk who pay no attention to even the Church, because they see nothing of interest in it to themselves—nothing of material interest in the present. They are not sufficiently developed to see that what is for the benefit of society at large is for the benefit of the individual member of society. I would have the young man attend to his ecclesiastical duties. "What is there in it?" he replies. There is a story told of a man who was first a minister-of-the-gospel, then a physician, then a lawyer. He gave as an explanation of his frequent changes of profession that he started out in life thinking that men cared more for their souls than for anything else, that he soon discovered that they cared more for their bodies than for their souls, and, afterwards, that they cared more for their pocket-books than for either their bodies or their souls.

Attention may be objective or subjective. In the former case it attends to a percept, in the latter, to an idea. You receive a letter from a college chum whom you have not seen for thirty-seven years. He wants to meet you in New York City. You write him to be in a certain room of a certain hotel at a certain hour. You arrive a little early. You look in the room. You recognize no one. No one recognizes you. You go to another part of the hotel. A little later you return. As you walk down a corridor you see some one at a telephone. Can it be he? He reaches out his hand, calling you by name. What has been going on in your case?

You do not recognize him. Yet it must be he. You have had common experiences which come up. You come to know that it is he through a process of reasoning. Had you recognized him the idea of him in your mind would simply, more or less perfectly, have coincided with your pres-

ent percept of him. As it was you had a sense of confusion which did not wear off during the larger part of a day which you spent together. This came of your not being able to fit the idea to the percept, or the percept to the idea. Can there be a better illustration that the idea within or the percept without may be the thing to which attention is given?

Had he had a dog when he and you were youths together, and could the dog have lived so long, would the dog have failed, as you did, to recognize him? That the lower animal has the power of ideation, precisely as man has, it is only the one who has a theory to establish who will question. This matter will come up as we proceed. The question now is: Is there essential difference between the way in which is drawn and governed the attention of man and that of the lower animal? But space is gone, and we must leave its answering for the next paper.

*In my last article I tried to convey the distinctions between the percept and the idea—the thing as seen, or heard, or smelt, or tasted, or touched, or appreciated through more than one or all the senses, the thing as remembered. This attempt would have been more successful had it not been for a mistake. What should have appeared was: The idea is less intense and less clear than the percept—the *remembrance of the thing* than the *thing*. What did appear is: The *thing* than the *remembrance of the thing*. In the course of these writings there was another mistake made, to which attention might as well be called now. I made an extract from a letter which I once received from Edmund Clarence Stedman, to the effect that, taking the construction of the cat's eye into the account, he did not know that the cat does not know more of immortality than he did at that time—something which he could not say now: he having since his writing the letter, and since my quoting from it, gone to his reward. When the article containing the extract appeared, *mortality* stood for *immortality*.

THE
Phrenological Journal

AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

(1838)

INCORPORATED WITH THE

Phrenological Magazine

(1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, APRIL, 1908

Do not dare to live without some clear intention towards which your living shall be bent. Mean to be something with all your might.

Phillips Brooks.

CHRISTIAN PSYCHOLOGY.

Considerable attention has been attracted to the announcement which appeared in several papers that Bishop Samuel Fallows, of the Reformed Episcopal Church of Chicago, was a believer in the mental cure of disease. He called it "Christian Psychology," and stated that his Church would inaugurate such cures in the near future, with the advice and assistance of some of the leading neurologists and physicians of the city.

"Christian Psychology," he said, "uses every curative agency in the world as an aid to the powerful influence of suggestions and auto-suggestion, for mental and physical help. It unites the physician and the clergyman in the great work of healing, and it aims to give the physician

trained men and women to assist him in his ministry to the sick and suffering. Its hope is to link all the churches, irrespective of their creed, in this beneficent effort which is the imperative demand of the age. It is to prove through their members that there is no necessity for seeking antagonistic organizations in order to gain the boon of health and happiness."

It is along these lines that the Boston Emmanuel Church movement has been working. The Rev. Dr. Worcester and the Rev. Dr. McComb, the ablest neurologists of Boston and New England, are heartily co-operating with them. The results have been most encouraging.

The Bishop's assertion is that Christian Psychology will cure anything that is curable by Christian Science

methods, which he believes are simply cures by faith. This faith-cure is practised to a certain extent by all physicians, and Dr. Fallows believes it should exist in its highest form among earnest Christians. The following are a few of the ills that the Bishop asserts may be cured by Christian Psychology: Functional Nervous Disorders, Hypochondria, Sleeplessness, Nervous Dyspepsia, Melancholia, Mental Depression, Hysteria, Neurasthenia, the Drug Habit, Want of Confidence, Irritability, Worry, Anger, Fear and Weakness of Will.

Dr. Fallows says he would not agree to cure a case of grippe without the assistance of a physician, and he wants to make it plain that he expects to work hand in hand with physicians. By giving patients good suggestions, however, he believes he can do much toward curing disease, and probably banish it entirely.

The method he expects to adopt is as follows: He intends first to address himself to the sub-conscious mind of those who desire to be cured, and give them such suggestion as may be beneficial to them. To cure a person who is suffering from nervous breakdown, or a mental ailment, he intends to use two methods. The first method is to seek for the root of the evil,—the patient's cause for worry or despondency. If that is removable, it should immediately be removed, and the cure effected. The second method is to give such suggestions as will lodge themselves in the sub-conscious mind and direct the

actions and deeds of the patient upon another and more beneficial plane.

In a recent article on Dr. Quackenbos's method of curing disease by Hypnotism, we noticed that the sub-conscious mind was used as a center to work upon. Many people think that the sub-conscious mind is something so intangible that Phrenology cannot explain it. This is a mistaken belief, and we shall take occasion to make the matter clear in a future number of the JOURNAL.

A DISCUSSION OVER NOSES.

A discussion has taken place in Chicago concerning the value of Dr. Bessie Andrus's nose, which was broken by a street car brake, and for which damages were asked to the value of twenty-five hundred dollars.

Dr. J. M. Fitzgerald was asked to give his opinion upon the injury, to which he replied that if it was of such a character as to interfere with Dr. Andrus's possibilities for attracting approbation, twenty-five thousand dollars would not be excessive damages. "I would not have my nose broken for any such sum," he remarked, "and Dr. Andrus's professional career might be damaged seriously if her nose, by such an injury, had been made unsymmetrical. A physician's appearance has a great deal to do with the confidence he or she inspires in patients."

Dr. Fitzgerald was further asked to describe some of the famous noses of Chicago, and with the article which appeared in the Chicago Tribune of March 1st a number of sketches of noses were given.

New Subscribers

J. S. D., England.—Active employment will be best for this young lady; a sedentary occupation would not be agreeable to her tastes, nor would it suit her from a physical point of view. She is energetic, impetuous and lively; ambitious to excel in her work; as she grows older she will appreciate a responsible position. She is very candid and outspoken, also warm-hearted, affectionate and generous in disposition. With industry and diligence she will make a good scholar; she has an inquiring mind; is critical and intuitive, also very susceptible to good influences. She will be discreet in guarding her personal interests, yet will not do so in a selfish spirit. She should study Music and learn recitations, for she has the ability to recite well. As she advances in years she will be able to give a good account of herself, for she is self-reliant, and is conscientious in her work.

J. M., Nuneaton, England.—The Photo of the lady represents a good constitution, a practical type of mind and an active, energetic spirit. She is very thoughtful and discreet, capable in planning and superintending work; is resourceful and fertile in devising ways and means, and is splendidly adapted for responsibility. She has a kindly affectionate nature; is buoyant and agreeable in disposition, very expressive and companionable, with refined tastes. One will never be dull in her company, for she has good conversational ability and a capital general memory. Brightness and mental alertness will characterize her in all things.

B. B., Poole, England.—Your active temperament, strong sympathies and practical outlook have helped you in accomplishing some very useful work during a long life. "Temperance in

all things" must have been your motto, for you wear well and know how to conserve your energies. Your "Natural force" has not yet abated, and you still take an active interest in your surroundings, and will be warmly interested in the progress of all good work. You have always been susceptible to good influences; are circumspect, unselfish, steadfast in character and dignified in bearing. You are strongly intuitive; keenly perceptive, observant, and a student of human nature. Your capital memory enables you to call up reminiscences of the past, and your friends will be interested in the many incidents you recall. You have lived a useful life, and can still think clearly and give judicious advice to your juniors.

J. T. N., Crossland Moor, England.—Is governed by a high order of moral integrity, an aspiring nature, with strong sympathies, and the desire to live a useful life. He should interest himself in public work of a philanthropic character, and practice public speaking. He is thoughtful, enthusiastic, expressive and takes a lively interest in his surroundings. He has more self-reliance than concentration; is particularly active and versatile; is genial and hearty in the social circle; quick in all his mental operations, and will prefer an active life to a sedentary occupation. He should study Mental Science, for he has special aptitude for these studies, and strive to be more concentrated in his efforts.

PRIZE OFFERS AND AWARDS.

The prize for February has been awarded to D. M. Lacey, of North Dakota, for his description of Indians.

The March competition was some-

what difficult for the judges to decide upon, owing to three excellent articles which were received, two of which contained some fine diagrams of noses. The most comprehensive article was written by Leo Weintrob, of Atlantic City, and the prize has been awarded to him, while honorable mention is given to G. W. Noland, of Kansas, and Miss Rose Albery, of Boston. Mr. Weintrob, in his article, speaks of

the necessity of selecting the proper balance of noses when persons are desirous of marrying, as two Roman noses will beget a third, and he pertinently remarks: "Who could imagine Santa Claus with a stingy, pinched-up nose?" He also speaks of the nose of Socrates and other Greek philosophers. We regret that we cannot give a prize to each.

WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY

On Tuesday evening, March 3rd, the fifth meeting of the session was held, when Miss Jessie A. Fowler gave a lecture on "Character as Revealed in the Face and Head," illustrated by stereopticon views. It was hoped that Mr. William F. King, Chairman of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, would also be present, as announced in the March JOURNAL, but owing to the fact that he had just recovered from a touch of the grippe, and because of his enforced work for the removal of District Attorney Jerome, he begged to be excused.

Miss Fowler's lecture included some fifty, or more, stereopticon views, which proved two points, namely: Is Phrenology true? And is it useful? She first showed a number of national types, beginning with the American Indian, including pictures of the Englishman, Frenchman, Scotchman, German, Italian, and the modern American; also a number of typical skulls. She then showed some pictures of brains, explaining that phrenologists studied what was underneath the skull quite as much as the skull itself. Pictures of the early Phrenologists were then thrown upon the screen, and their chief characteristics pointed out. Experimental Phrenology, or the work of modern Psychologists, was touched upon, while the motor centers,

and the brain as a telegraph office were pictures that were described in some detail.

To close her lecture, Miss Fowler explained the Temperaments, and gave several fine illustrations of each, as well as of many popular men and women of to-day who are noted for special characteristics.

After the lecture, she proved the practical use of Phrenology by examining a lady and gentleman selected from the audience.

The Rev. Mr. Hyde occupied the Chair, and introduced the speaker, while at the close of her address he gave one of his eloquent speeches which are so characteristic of him when called upon to give an impromptu address. He spoke of the importance of Phrenology and the interest that was being created in the subject by the monthly lectures, one proof of the interest being the large audience present. He said Miss Fowler was a consensus of the early Phrenologists, and was born to the work, as well as bred in the atmosphere of Phrenological thought, and had given personal study to the anatomy and physiology of the brain, thus storing up not only the inheritance that had rightfully come to her, but augmenting, by her own efforts, a personal understanding of the subject.

Mr. Frank H. Paulison, entertainer and musical imitator, gave a selection on his harmonica, which showed his sensitive touch and high sense of feeling.

Mr. Piercy, the Secretary, made announcements of the lectures given by Miss Fowler on Wednesday mornings, which were free to the public, the topics for the month being: "Character, How Influenced by Food.—Raw Diet; Vegetarian Diet; Mixed Diet, and Fruit and Nut Diet," at which lectures she would point out the kinds of food various constitutions required according to the shape of their heads. He further announced that on Tuesday evening, April 7th, Dr. Henry S. Drayton would lecture on "The Alaskan Indians," and having recently visited that country in the far northwest, he would have some interesting reminiscences to give. Dr. Drayton, he said, was known to many, and therefore would need no further introduction. He hoped that a large and enthusiastic audience would be present to hear him.

At the close, a reception of old and new friends was held, and the following were introduced to the lecturer: Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. Gordon B. O'Rourke, Miss Marie Gorges, Mrs. Miller, Miss Kelley, Mrs. Shelton and son, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Geo. Willard, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Lyon, Madeline Quinn, Miss Vatet, Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mr. Lewis, Miss Baker, Miss Merceret and friends, Miss Irwin, Miss Drew, Miss Anderson, Mr. Hill, Mr. Beauchamp, Mr. Allen, Mr. Stouffer, Mr. Maugans, Mr. Emmer and friend, and Mr. McGee, among others.

VITAL PROBLEMS.

BY CONSTANTINE F. MCGUIRE, M.D.

PART II.

(Con. from Page 66.)

Another topic that has been discussed in respect to education is a

lack of respect and regard for superiors and old people. Young people nowadays think they have nothing to learn from those who are older, and as a consequence their manners are ill-behaved and impolite. If we look to the Chinese, there we see an exemplification of the organ of Veneration. A child is taught not only to honor his own parents, but to hold the memory of his ancestors in the greatest veneration. This organ of Veneration is not spoken of at all in our modern Psychologies. In fact, the matter is relegated to religion, and our modern Psychologies pretend to ignore the whole question of religion in connection with education. Veneration and Spirituality are closely connected, and Phrenology teaches that some of our greatest men were noted for both these qualities of mind. If people would appreciate more these two organs of Spirituality and Veneration, they would greatly disapprove of the removal of the motto "In God we trust" from our coins.

Another topic that engages the country at large is the matter of frenzied finance. We see men in the highest positions of trust prostituting their powers for their own aggrandizement. Men who were thought to be pillars of society are found in the present crisis to be greatly wanting in common honesty. Now, Phrenology points out that only men with large Conscientiousness and Prudence should be placed in positions of trust. A man may be fairly honest, and do very well with small Conscientiousness, provided he is not exposed to great temptation. But men holding positions as Trustees or Bank Presidents must be above the average in Conscientiousness, and if the truths of Phrenology were more generally understood and appreciated, we would see a better type of men holding these responsible offices. We read of Sir Walter Scott sacrificing his health and

life in the vain endeavor to pay off the debts of his publishers, which, as a matter of fact, he was not really bound to do. Many other instances might be quoted of men sacrificing their lives and fortunes lest they might injure the interests of those depending upon them.

WEDNESDAY MORNING TALKS.

The Wednesday Morning Talks for January were upon Physiognomical topics, and proved quite interesting to a large number of ladies and gentlemen who assembled from week to week. The guests of honor during the month were: Mrs. Cornelia S. Robinson, President of the Happy Hour Club; Mrs. John Glaser, Mrs. E. J. Dye, Mrs. Philip Yancey, Dr. Elizabeth H. Muncie, Miss Jeannette Baird, President of the Portia Club; Mrs. John Fowler Trow, President of the Post Parliament Club; Miss Margaret Pascal, of the Pascal Institute; Miss Alice L. Drew, Mrs. J. J. Schwartz, Miss Louise Schroeder, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Griffiths, Rev. Albert B. King, Mr. C. A. Busch, Miss M. C. Hammann, and Mrs. M. W. Ferris, among others.

During February, the subject was Child Culture, and the guests of honor were: Mrs. Aso-Neith Cochran, Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Mrs. Tristram Coffin, Mr. S. V. Rehart, Mr. Clyde Balston, Mrs. J. F. Deleot, Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt, Mr. Chas. Blakelee, and Miss A. Merceret, among others.

Morning Talks for April.—Topics: Character in Handwriting. 1st, Round; 8th, Pointed; 15th, Ornate; 22d, Irregular; 29th, Bold.

Morning Talks for May.—Topics: Character in Personality. 6th, In Dress; 13th, Colors; 20th, The Walk; 27th, The Voice.

Character Demonstrations after each talk.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

Mr. Elliott gives examinations daily at No. 4 Imperial Buildings, and weekly classes are held for instruction in Phrenology. The Fellows of the Institute hold monthly meetings, when Papers are read and discussions are arranged for the mutual benefit of all present.

THE BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INCORPORATED.

Dr. C. W. Withinshaw, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.M. Edin., lectured at the monthly meeting on Feb. 10th last, in London, taking for his subject, W. E. Gladstone, the Great British Statesman, whose character and work he studied from a phrenological point of view.

Mr. James Webb, President of the Society, took the chair. There was, as usual, a crowded audience, and a very interesting lecture was given. Some portraits giving front and side views of the remarkable head of Mr. Gladstone were shown by means of a lantern, by Mr. George Hart-Cox, who kindly lent the apparatus. In the course of his lecture Dr. Withinshaw gave some measurements which indicated the unusual size of Gladstone's head in all its parts. The circumference was above rather than under 24 inches, and the frontal projection $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The width at Destructiveness $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; width at Cautiousness $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches; and at Calculation $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Height, $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches, and the saggital arch measured $13\frac{3}{4}$ inches from the root of the nose over the top of the head to the occipital protuberance.

A brisk discussion followed the lecture, in which the following took part: Messrs. H. C. Donovan, J. B. Elandi, A. Morris, J. Nayler, A. Wakeling, James Webb, Geo. Hart-Cox, Miss Denning, and William Cox.

The lecturer replied to some questions and criticisms, and acknowledged a vote of thanks which was accorded to him on the motion of Mr. Eland, for his able, instructive and interesting lecture.

Reported by Wm. Cox.

FIELD NOTES.

L. E. Slocum is making a phrenological tour of south-eastern South Dakota.

George Cozens is making a phrenological tour of Grand Forks, North Dakota; Crookston, Minn., etc. He writes that there is considerable interest in Phrenology in these Western towns.

H. W. Richardson, LL.D., is engaged in Phrenological work in Sarnia, Canada.

D. M. King is continuing his Phrenological work in Mantua, Ohio, where he has met with much success.

Dr. J. M. Fitzgerald is giving lectures before various Clubs and Societies in Chicago, and is succeeding in interesting the people of that city in the science of Phrenology. We wish him every success.

Owen H. Williams has been giving examinations in Washington, D. C., for several weeks. He is an Agent for Phrenological Literature and takes subscriptions for THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

H. W. Smith is giving lectures and examinations at Mortonville, Kan.

C. W. Tyndall is doing phrenological work in Hastings, Nebr.

Joe Michel, graduate of A. I. P., is located in Spokane, Wash.

Geo. Markley, assistant editor of the *Phrenological Era*, is in Pittsburg, Pa.

Henry Hughes (Class of 1870) writes us from Santa Rosa, Calif.

Geo. W. Savory (Class '06) has returned to Claremont, Calif.

W. J. Logan (Class '06) has re-

tured to Canada.

W. D. Lamb (Class of 1889) is located at Plumas, Man., Canada, where he is publishing a weekly paper.

M. Tope resides at Bowerston, O., from which place he publishes his monthly magazine, *The Era*.

Otto Hatry is located at Pittsburg, Pa.

Miss Fowler makes daily examinations at the American Institute of Phrenology, New York City, and gives instructions in Phrenology.

W. E. Youngquist writes us that on his return to Sweden from London, in December, he lectured in ten cities and towns, giving seventeen lectures in all in Denmark and Sweden.

A. A. Tanner has been lecturing at Locust, Idaho.

S. D. Allen, of San Diego, Cal., writes for literature on Phrenology, and says his mother knew O. S. Fowler in Heath, Franklin County, Mass., about 1825, when he was eleven years old.

On Jan. 31st, Miss Fowler visited Dover, N. J., on the invitation of Mr. George Singleton, and lectured before the Men's Society at Wharton on Phrenology. The chair was taken by Mr. A. M. Ryan. A number of teachers responded to the invitation, which was sent out extensively throughout the neighborhood. Miss Fowler examined three representative gentlemen at the close, including the Mayor.

On Feb. 3rd, Miss Fowler lectured before the Men's Society in Dover, when Charles D. Platt, Vice-Superintendent of Schools, occupied the chair. There was an excellent audience, and the room, which was the lecture room in connection with the Memorial Presbyterian Church, was an inspiration to speak in, as Miss Fowler declared. She made six examinations at the

close, one gentleman examined being S. Millard, of Belfast, Ireland; while in the audience was a lady who came from Huddersfield, England, and who remembered hearing Mr. and Mrs. Fowler lecture in that town some fifty years ago. She brought with her, as great treasures, the portraits of Prof. Fowler and his wife, and showed them to the lecturer. Three of her grown up children were with her; one had had an examination in New York, and was doing well.

Among the audience was Rev. W. Halliday, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Bennett and Miss Bennett, Edgar E. Brooks, John R. Dalrymple, E. B. Pitcher, and W. M. Searing, and others.

The next day Miss Fowler was kept busy with appointments for examinations.

On March 5th, Miss Fowler addressed the New York Women's Legislative League, on "Vital Problems Concerning Women and Children, and the Laws Referring Thereto." Miss Fowler spoke of the compulsory school laws, and the need of more moral training in the schools, and showed some children's skulls to indicate large and small Veneration. "If the children in this generation," she said, "are not taught to show respect for their superiors and their Heavenly Father, the heads of the next generation will be noticeably deficient in this and other moral faculties." She then spoke of the sanctity of the home, and encouraged the women to stand firm as a body in upholding the sacredness of the marriage laws. A good deal had been said lately about Trial Marriages and Race Suicide, she said, but she deprecated the lack of interest that many mothers took in the bringing up of their children, and regretted that there were some women who encouraged Trial Marriages. Dr. Har-

riet Keating, in thanking the speaker for her address, said that American women often shirked the responsibilities of motherhood, which should be the highest glory of womanhood. Mrs. Devereaux Blake, the President, agreed with the speaker in thinking that young men should be trained to become good fathers, and cited one case of a mother who told her she had six boys, of whom she was proud to say that all were prepared to become proper husbands and fathers. Mrs. Bent, Mrs. Benedict, and Mrs. Tuttle, among others, joined in the discussion.

OBITUARY.

DR. MARY WOOD-ALLEN.

On January 21st Dr. Mary Wood-Allen was called to her final rest. She was the author of a number of popular hygienic books, and at one time edited the popular monthly called "*American Motherhood*." Some of her writings have been on the following topics: "Almost a Man"; "Almost a Woman"; "Teaching the Truth"; "Child Confidence Rewarded"; "Marvels of Our Bodily Dwelling," etc. She was an ardent believer in Phrenology, and paid a glowing tribute to the usefulness of the Science at one of Miss Fowler's Morning Talks in 1907.

She possessed a philosophic mind which assisted her greatly in her writings.

MORRIS K. JESUP.

Morris K. Jesup, the New York banker and philanthropist, died January 22nd, at the age of seventy-seven. He was a man universally respected for his business genius and the many philanthropic efforts which he promoted.

ERRATA.

Credit is due to Mr. Charles Todd Parks for diagrams on Page 38.

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

On February 29, 1884, the FOWLER & WELLS CO. was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a Joint Stock Company, for the prosecution of the business heretofore carried on by the firm of Fowler & Wells.

The change of name involves no change in the nature and object of the business, or in its general management. All remittances should be made payable to the order of

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The Subscription Price of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE is \$1.00 a year, payable in advance.

Money, when sent by mail, should be in the form of Money Orders, Express Money Orders, Drafts on New York, or Registered Letters. All Postmasters are required to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

Silver or other coin should not be sent by mail, as it is almost sure to wear a hole in the envelope and be lost.

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Change of post-office address can be made by giving the old as well as the new address, but not without this information. Notice should be received the first of the preceding month.

Letters of Inquiry requesting an answer should inclose a stamp for return postage, and be sure and give name and full address every time you write.

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CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"Character Builder," Salt Lake City, Utah.—Contains an article on "The Advance of Prohibition"; another on "Moving Picture Shows," and another on "Build a Character," all of which are interesting articles, and should be read to be appreciated.

"Phrenological Era," Bowerston, O.—"Bliss and Blister" is the title of the first article, by the editor, M. Tope, which treats quite exhaustively of the subject of happiness in married life. "Elvin's Rose," by Prof. H. W. Richardson, is a continued story. The magazine contains many interesting items of news.

"Naturopath," New York City.—Contains an article on "The Present Status of Vegetarianism in the United States," by Rev. Henry S. Clubb; another on "Diet for Corpulent People," by Benedict Lust; and still another on "The Science of Deformities," by the same writer, all of which deal with important subjects in a practical and sensible way.

"American Motherhood," Coopers-town, N. Y.—Contains an article on "Spiritual Parenthood," by Charles Edward Rugh, which is an important article; another on "A Problem for Mothers," by Mame B. Griffin, which is full of good thoughts for trainers of the young.

"New York Press."—The Feb. 16th issue contains an article on "How to Rid New York of Eyesores," by Ye Village Improvement Society. Illustrations are given of clotheslines being stretched from house to house, upon which the daily wash is hung; also of the dust man emptying his cans in a careless manner so that the wind is scattering the dust in all directions. We wish the Society every success in its reorganization.

"Medical Times," New York.—"The Ovarian Temperament," by Geo. H. Swayze, M.D., is an article that should be widely read, as it has been well thought out. One editorial is on "Capital Punishment of Mentally Defective Murderers," which is highly interesting from a psychological point of view.

Reviews

The Prolongation of Life. Optimistic Studies. By Elie Metchnikoff. Illustrated. Cloth, 343 pages. Price, \$2.50 net.

Elie Metchnikoff is the Sub-director of the Pasteur Institute, Paris. The above work is the English translation, edited by P. Chalmers Mitchell, M.A., D.Sc. Oxon., Hon. LL.D., F.R.S., Secretary of the Zoological Society of London; Corresponding Member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

This book is a sequel to *The Nature of Man*, which was brought out several years ago, and was one of the remarkable books of the decade. The author has devoted many years of study to the subject of old age and its improvement and prolongation. The subjects discussed are: The Investigation of Old Age; Longevity in the Animal Kingdom—Relation between longevity and size; Longevity in the lower animals; Longevity of Man—Circumstances which may explain the long duration of human life; Natural Death amongst Plants; In the Animal world; Amongst human beings; Should we try to Prolong Human Life? Benefit to humanity; Suggestions for Prolongation of Life; Diseases that shorten Life; Intestinal Putrefaction shortens Life; Psychical Rudiments in Man; Human Traits of Character Inherited from Apes; Somnambulism and Hysteria as Mental Relics; Some Points in the History of Social Animals—The Individual and the Race; Insect Societies; Society and the Individual in the Human Race; Pessimism and Optimism; Goethe and Faust—Goethe's Youth, Optimism, Old Age; Goethe and "Faust," The Old Age of Faust; Science and Morality—Utilitarian and Intuitive Morality; Morality and

Human Nature; Individualism; Orthobiosis.

"Dame Curtsey's" Book of Novel Entertainments for Every Day in the Year. By Ellye Howell Glover. Published by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, Ill. Price, \$1.00 net; By Mail, \$1.07.

To both the woman who entertains much, and to the one who entertains but little will this very complete book prove useful. It includes observances for every holiday in the year, as well as numerous suggestions for all sorts of games and diversions for both old and young. Many of these are distinct novelties. This book has opened up possibilities in some of our minor holidays that others on this subject have overlooked entirely. Hallowe'en, April Fool's Day, Arbor and Labor Day, etc., are here shown to be just as good subjects for the entertainer as Christmas, New Year's and Fourth of July. This is a splendid handy book of information for the host and hostess.

Dr. Ellen. By Juliet Wilbor Tompkins. Illustrated. Cloth, 280 pages. Price, \$1.50. Publishers, The Baker & Taylor Co., 33 East 17th Street, New York.

This is a vigorous, romantic novel of life and love in the California Sierras. Doctor Ellen is a medical practitioner with plenty of character, who, for a sufficiently compelling reason, sacrifices her future to retire to a mountain village. The story of her struggle against adverse conditions, and of the man who came into her life, is dramatic, and has absorbing interest.

How to Be Oneself; New Thought Manuals—III. By R. Dimsdale Stocker. Paper, 83 Pages. Price,

50 Cents. Publishers: L. N. Fowler & Co., London, England; and Fowler & Wells Co., New York.

The subjects are: The Keynote of Selfhood; The Self and the Subself;

Problems of the Sub-Conscious Self; The Individual and Society; A Plea for the Larger Humanity. It is a book from which everyone can gain something.

Publisher's Department

AN IRISH VILLAGE INDUSTRY.

St. Patrick (fifth century) founded a church at Donaghmore, and is said to have erected a fine cross. The only industry of the village is the manufacture of soap, and this is particularly interesting, in that it is carried on in the old way in which this article was made one hundred years ago.

It is not so long ago since the soap industry itself monopolized the attention of the Press. One heard much of cheapening the cost and lessening the time of production, by using modern methods. Here, in the quiet village of Donaghmore, one finds a firm which actually takes time to make *mild* soap, maintaining their original methods at all costs, and shunning the strong, coarse alkalis from which other soap is made. This quite regardless of whether it takes as many days to make the soap from the old-fashioned materials as it takes hours to produce them with caustic soda. Modern science has reduced the time that many manufacturing operations require; for instance, the old process of tanning took six months, whereas, tanners now turn out leather in as many weeks, but every one knows it is at the expense of the quality.

It is idle to attempt to go into the technicalities of the trade in this article, but roughly speaking, the deter-

ioration of soap is due to the wholesale substitution of chemical for natural constituents. At the beginning of the last century, all hard soaps were made from plant ashes, amongst which McClinton's soaps—the proprietary name of the Donaghmore specialties—stood very high. When the chemical process of making soda-ash from salt by treating it with vitriol was invented, soda became very cheap, the result being that all the soap-makers of Great Britain substituted soda for plant-ash. They shrank from the tedious work of producing the old-fashioned soap, and the expense of the natural ash, and the result to-day is a product which, while it may not show its injurious effects on a strong skin, will undoubtedly take the bloom off a delicate one, and bring the hard lines of age before their time. A hundred years ago our grandmothers kept their lovely complexions without "skin foods" and "beauty creams," or any aid but this mild, natural soap and pure water.

Besides the natural salts of plants, McClinton's high-class toilet and shaving-soaps are made solely from vegetable oils. It is not long since the manager of the great Beef Trust in defending his firm against the charge of selling diseased meat, asserted, "that tuberculous and diseased animals are not used for food, they are made into soap." Many of the much-advertised shaving-soaps in the market are made by what is known as "the

cold process," the fats being merely warmed, and alkali stirred into them. Disease germs would not be destroyed thereby, and many a man has suffered for years from the effects of "a dirty shave." Now the only shaving-soaps *in the whole world* which contain no animal facts are McClinton's. The snow-white shaving-cream of this firm is a hygienic luxury.

Why vegetable salts should produce milder soap than mineral alkalis, the chemist has not yet been able to determine, any more than he can tell why goods dyed with natural indigo will keep their color long after the chemically identical product from coal-tar has faded to a sickly green. How many skin diseases are due to the hasty methods of modern manufacturers, and the chemical or bacterial constituents of the soaps they produce, it is impossible to say, but such common troubles as rash, prickly heat, minor eruptions of all kinds, even possibly worse skin diseases still, very often date back to the use of an impure soap.

Here, in Donaghmore, old-fashioned ideals still survive. In this picturesque spot, for a hundred years or more, they have been making soap by methods which ensure purity. That little village on the hill-side, near the placid Irish river, has grown without making one sacrifice in the integrity of its products. The late Professor Kirk, of Edinburgh, for "years had been seeking for somebody who could make us hard soap without any mixture of soda," and he finally found McClinton's soap. "There is something," he wrote, "in the composition of this soap which makes it astonishingly curative and most agreeable on the skin. Lather made from it, instead of drying, and so far, burning the skin of those using it, has the most soothing and delightful effect." Other authorities, Dr. Chavasse in his "Advice to a Mother," Chas. J. Glasson, M.D., in

"Motherhood," Professor B. Laynard, author of "Secrets of Beauty, Health, and Long Life," Mrs. Earle in her delightful "Letters to Young and Old," Apollo, the great athlete, the Editor of *Good Health*, all with widely diverse interests, have written of *one* or the other of McClinton's three specialties—Toilet Soap, Hibernia Shaving-soap, and Shaving-cream—in the same laudatory strain.

Can it be wondered that the little village prospers, in a land where prosperity is not too common, and that this firm, far from making a soap for Irish people alone, find a knowledge of its merits bringing increasing support from the four corners of the world? For, strange to say, far-away colonies use much more of this soap than the inhabitants of Great Britain, and if people at home were to use it to the extent that the New Zealanders do, the output of the works would be increased twenty-fold. Why is this? If McClinton's works were in a Whitechapel backyard, employing the "cheap alien," it would be a "London firm" with all the glory that suggests. In the colonies, however, people judge the *soap*, and finding it good, they *write for it*, for no traveller ever asked them for an order!

We may say the firm believe that country manufacturers should give their workers the advantages of the country. Every cottage stands in a large garden, most of these have half an acre, and all the newer cottages are detached, and have three bedrooms, a kitchen and scullery, the rents of cottage and garden being from 1s. 3d. to 2s. per week.

The history of the firm is a striking illustration of how a fine industry may thrive in an obscure Tyrone village in the teeth of the cut-throat competition of great manufacturers in the big industrial centres, simply through the inherent merits of its products.

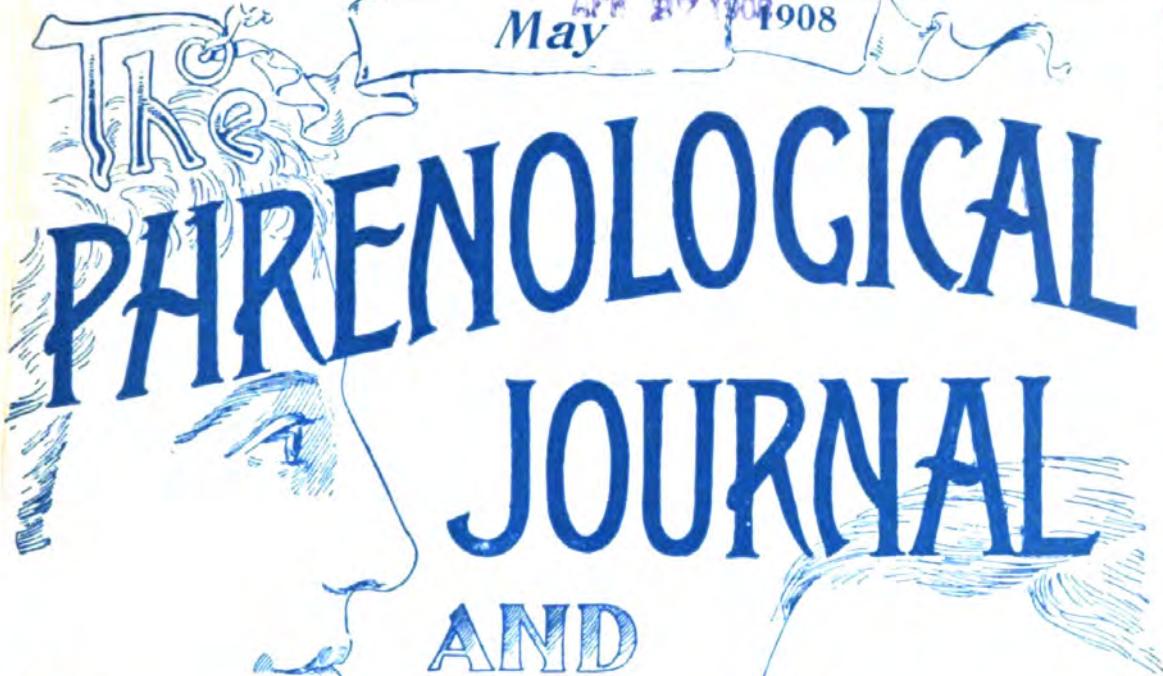
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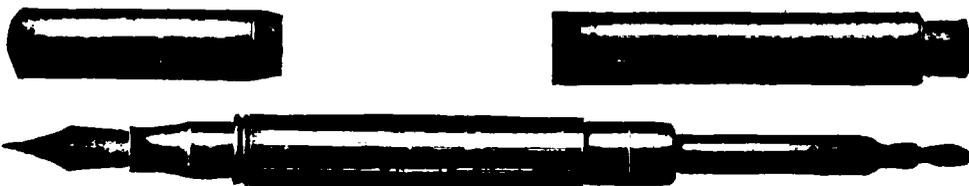
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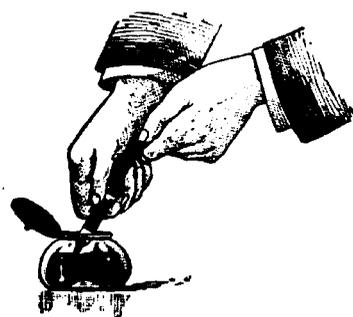
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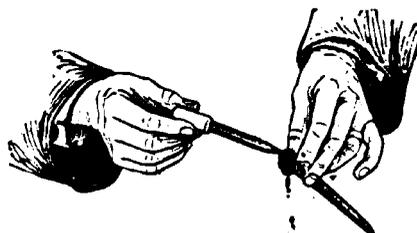
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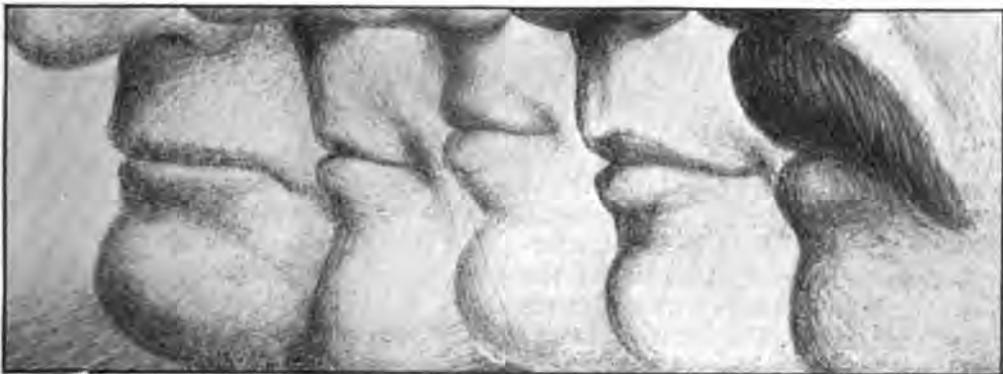
WHOLE NO. 830

**Mouths Large and Small; Lips and
Their Significance.**

BY JESSIE ALLEN FOWLER.

In judging of the features of the face, we are liable, from a physiological standpoint, to give more importance to our study of the nose and

It has been rightly said that the mouth and lips express every emotion of the mind, while the lips are sentinels to the heart, lungs and stomach, which



No. 1. W. M. EVARTS.

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eyes than any other part of the face, and very often the mouth and chin are not studied with as much definiteness or interest as they deserve.

make them gateways to the soul.

Dr. Rogerson says: "The mouth supplies us with a trustworthy clue to character in conjunction with other

parts of the human form. Often pictured in the mouth are much earnestness, deep sympathy, acuteness, energy, forbearance and placidity. The mouth is generally the first part of the face to give life expression to our inward workings. In one moment the mouth shows tenderness, in another passion. Gliding over it with electric rapidity, we perceive some of the highest and noblest, as well as some of the lowest and basest of all human qualities. A curled lip, for instance, generally indicates a snarlish spirit; a

lips at least moderately full. Large mouths indicate more character," says he, "than small ones, but very large lips always denote a gross, sensual and sometimes a stupid and wicked person. A calm, uncontracted, unconstrained mouth, with well proportioned lips, with a mild, tender, easily movable, fine-lined, not too sharply pointed forehead, should be revered as sacred. A mild overhanging upper lip generally signifies goodness. Well defined, large, and proportionate lips, the middle line of which is equally



FULL AND CLOSED LIPS.



No. 6. REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

No. 7. W. SHILLABER.



THICK AND THIN LIPS.

thick purple lip the lover of beef and wine; the thin compressed lip much determination and fire of character."

Students should bear in mind, however, that they must look upon the human face in its entirety, and the relation that each individual feature bears to the other, and from the general outline form an idea or estimate of life, nature, character, disposition or tendency of mind.

The well-known physiognomist, Lavater, once wrote: "The wisest and best men have well proportioned upper and under lips, evenly developed and full. Every eloquent man has

serpentine on both sides and easy to be drawn, are never seen in a bad or common countenance."

Many persons think that a large mouth is vulgar, but if it accompanies a fine quality of organization it shows largeness and liberality of mind and generosity of feeling.

If the mouth is irregular and coarse, as well as large, the strength and power will be repulsive, and persons will be naturally estranged from such people.

Holcroft says: "Whenever the under lip (with the teeth) projects horizontally, the half of the mouth in pro-

file, expect—allowing for other gradations—one of the four following qualities: stupidity, rudeness, malignity and avarice.

If the mouth is small, we shall find as a result delicacy, refinement and concentration of mind.

When the lips are large, full and round, particularly in the case of the lower lip, we find that such accompany an expression of the social faculties, and there is great intensity of mind, warmth of feeling, ardor in affection and a warm loving friendship.

When unduly developed, jealousy will creep in and manifest itself as an abnormal development of the love principle and a hatred toward any object that comes between it and its desire.

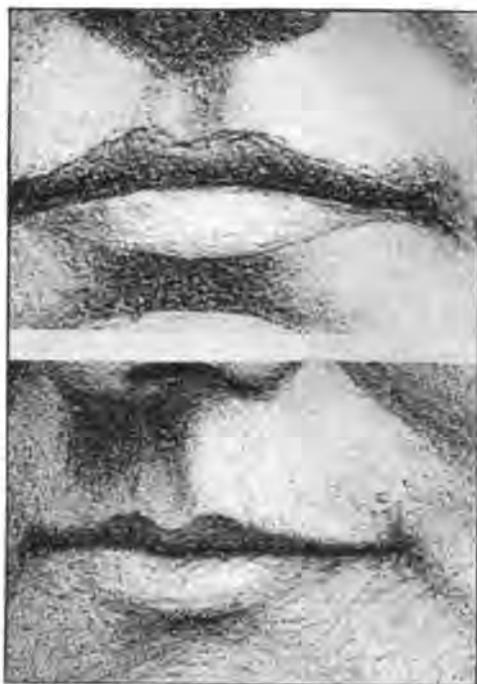
Lips that protrude generally produce boasting, threatening, lying and swearing. As they generally indicate a full development of Sublimity, Destructiveness and Combativeness, they make dogmatic assertions and in public speakers we generally hear extravagant language. In homes they generally bring unhappiness and destroy concord and peace. They vindicate their rights, as they call them, without recognizing the rights of other people.

Thin lips indicate reserve, coolness, conservatism, and diplomacy of mind, great power of control and capacity to take responsibilities. They are non-committal, and will not communicate what people so much like to know, namely, personal business and gossip. Gladstone's lips were thin, long and firmly set, and he, it was said, was the most conservative Liberal leader in the House of Commons during his political campaign.

Lips that are open, correspond with an expressive, spontaneous and open nature. They are found to accompany an ambitious disposition; such persons seek praise, and public as well as

private approval.

After the eyes, we look to the mouth to express the inner workings of the mind. It is said that we make our mouths for ourselves, while God has given us the other features of our face. A good mouth will often make a person forget to look at the indifferent and badly shaped nose.



No. 8. COARSE AND VULGAR LIPS.
No. 9. LUCRETIA MOTT, REFINED
LIPS

FORM OF THE LIPS.

From the size, proportion and form of the lips, we can judge considerably of the development of the social propensities which are located in the posterior part of the head, the lips, mouth and chin being interpreters of the back part of the head. Amativeness, or the faculty which represents ardent love, is strongly developed in those persons who have large, full, red lips. They are ardent, sympathetic and loving in disposition; while those persons who

have thin, pale lips are emotionless and show a deficiency of warmth in love, and never care to be caressed. Both kinds may be carried to excess, and both should be balanced by other characteristics.

JEALOUSY.

Jealousy, which is a most undesirable characteristic to possess, shows itself in the fullness below the lower lip. In excess, it generally accom-

which surrounds the mouth and draws together or closes the lips. When this muscle is large and strong, it produces slightly converging wrinkles in the red part of the lips, sometimes extending slightly into the white part, while hospitality is seen when the corners of the mouth are drawn backward, making two perpendicular or slightly curved wrinkles in the cheeks. These are often deep and long, and



No. 10. DANIEL WEBSTER.

No. 11. JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

panies large Self-Esteem and Approbativeness, with the attributes of scorn, contempt and love of distinction. It causes much unhappiness in society and family life, and strikes a discordant note wherever it is manifested.

FRIENDSHIP AND HOSPITALITY.

Friendship, which is another of the social faculties, is noticeable in persons who have a full, round muscle

extending along the sides of the nose, making quite a furrow on each side of this feature of the face. Persons having this form of mouth and these extended lines, desire to extend hospitality and entertain their friends.

APPROBATIVENESS.

The element of Approbativeness is shown in the lips in a very decided way through the upper lip lifting itself up and exposing the teeth. Thus

ambition is largely represented by open lips, and is seen in the French and Irish more than in the English or German. The Negro, who is anxious to appear well and receive the good opinion of others, manifests this characteristic in a very decided way. When approbation is developed in excess, it leads to vanity and hypersensitiveness, and should be corrected

straightness and stiffness of the center of the upper lip, and a person with such a lip never gives up, and is able to meet opposition and adversity with great resisting power.

SELF-ESTEEM IN THE LIP.

The element of Self-Esteem is to be found in a fullness and convexity to the upper lip, each side of Firmness, and wherever both of these signs



No. 12. MARK LEMON.

No. 13. MARTHA WASHINGTON.

before it becomes a strong characteristic.

It is said that the love of distinction is shown in the upper lip when it is slightly curled. It leads one to be ambitious in some special line of thought or work; perverted, it leads to a love of notoriety.

FIRMNESS.

When we find a stiff upper lip, we may recognize that it is a sign of firmness, for there is a perpendicular

are developed in one individual, you will find that such an one cannot be subjected to your control, and he will bend others to his way of thinking rather than they be forced to follow another person's bidding.

A lack of Hope is seen in the lips when they curve downward. Persons with this disposition find it difficult to look on the bright side of life, and easily become depressed, discouraged and even morose. They con-

sider life is not worth living very often, and do not struggle against circumstances; while the opposite element of Mirthfulness shows itself by the corners of the mouth being drawn up, as in the face of Sterne, Voltaire and Cervantes. These persons were noted for their mirthfulness, and it is easy to find individuals who represent this characteristic among those who "laugh and grow fat," and who are always seeing the humorous side

shows a love of travel, the one lying close to it, or half way across the lip, love of home; the one three quarters across, patriotism, while on on the outer edge of the underlip represents cosmopolitanism. These are fine points of distinction, however, and require close observation to distinguish them. We remember seeing the face of an old woman which was marked all over with deep lines and furrows, which certainly made a fine study for an ardent student of Physiognomy.

NINE KINDS OF LIPS.

There are nine principal kinds of lips which should be enumerated as follows: large, small, regular, irregular, open, closed, thin, thick and projecting.

Large mouths indicate more character than small ones, but here, as in all other things, quality must be taken into account; they generally indicate eloquence and oratorical power.

Small mouths indicate delicacy and sensitiveness of character, and are generally found in women, while large ones are characteristic of men.

Regular lips indicate moderation in all things and an evenness of temper and intellect.

Irregular lips indicate an unsymmetrical character and an uneven disposition; when large and coarse, as well as irregular, they show rudeness and vulgarity of speech and language. There is a lack of harmony between the active and passive principles of the affections, the upper lip representing the active state of the mind, the lower lip the passive condition.

The open lips, described elsewhere, indicate ambition and a lack of reserve.

Closed lips show personal control and reserve of character.

Thin lips denote coldness, industry, a love of order, decision, and housewifery. They also indicate a cold, calculating disposition, tact, and capacity to hold important affairs.

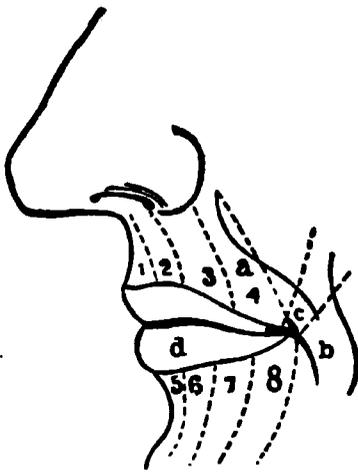


Fig. 55.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Concentrativeness. | 7. Patriotism. |
| 2. Comprehension. | 8. Cosmopolitanism. |
| 3. Application. | a. Clearness. |
| 4. Gravity. | b. Precision. |
| 5. Love of Travel. | c. Cheerfulness. |
| 6. Love of Home. | d. Love. |

of things, or poking fun at people.

LINES OF THE LIPS.

Dr. Redfield finds eight different characteristics which he enumerates by lines on the upper and under lip, commencing with a line in the center of the mouth representing concentration, which draws the upper down to a point, the line next to it denoting comprehension, which is shown by the length of the upper lip, the line outside of this showing patience, while the one on the exterior of the upper lip indicates gravity or lack of Hope. The line in the center of the lower lip

Full thick lips indicate a loving, affectionate and sometimes a sensual nature.

Projecting or pouting lips indicate a coarse, brutal nature, one that seeks personal pleasure and shows a strong rather than delicate appetite. This type is often found among the Germans and Negroes, while the French, on the contrary, are more delicate in their tastes, and their lips are in accordance with their characteristics.

A straight middle line of the mouth is a sign of strength and hardness among men, but when a woman takes after her father, she may, and does, often possess the same characteristics. A lack of affection is seen in women when their lips are narrow and close, and a disposition is observable that is reserved, secretive and abstemious when the lips are much compressed. A disposition that is communicative, outspoken and frank, is found when the lips are parted or open, and such persons will seek praise and public and private approval.

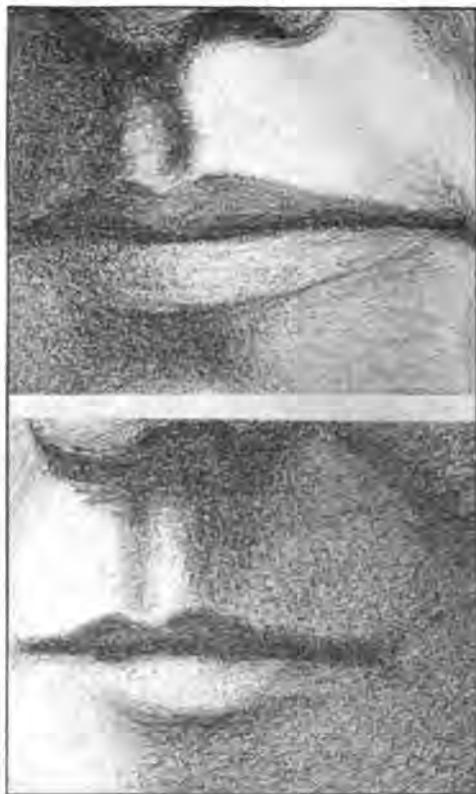
The lines around the mouth should be studied, as they are indicative of considerable character. If the lines at the corners of the mouth turn up, they accompany a hopeful, mirthful, cheerful and optimistic disposition. If the lines from the mouth turn down, the characteristics are the reverse to the above, and indicate pessimism, hopelessness, and a lack of sanguineness, buoyancy and elasticity of mind.

The lips indicate nearly all the characteristics of the mind, such as friendship, hospitality, jealousy, contempt, ambition, firmness, self-esteem, gravity, mirthfulness, complacency, self-control, capacity for enjoyment, dissatisfaction, hate, love, companionableness, and affection.

MOUTHS.

The best type of mouth is that which is of a medium size, and of which the lips are not too firmly pressed together. Dignity, or the lack

of it; ambition, or the lack of public sentiment; self-respect and self-possession, are seen in the mouth. An incessant talker, or a weak babbler, or a disagreeable gossip, generally carry about with them an open mouth. Such persons will talk about something even if they have nothing much to talk about; they will always find something to say, and we must remember that the orator, the person whose mind is

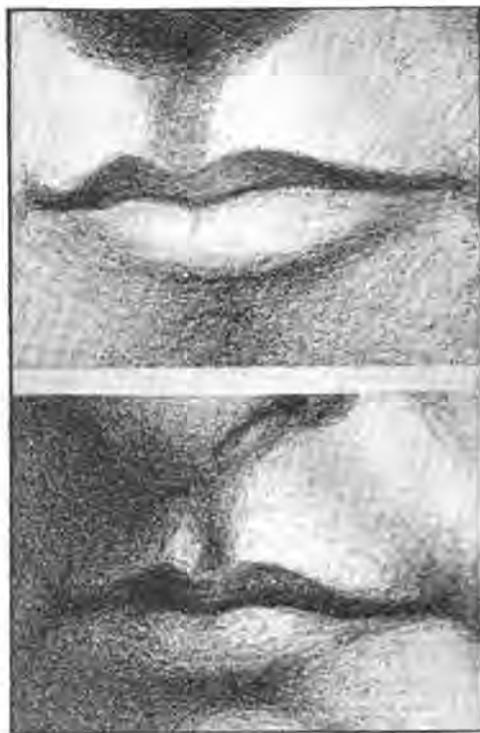


No. 14. REV. J. H. BROWN.

No. 15. FRANCES WILLARD.

well cultured, is generally endowed with this kind of mouth. Thus the fluent speaker generally possesses a mouth that is flexible and opens easily. The mouths that are tightly shut generally mean decision and courage, and belong to persons who can take the lead. A good natured person has generally full lips which are prefera-

ble to the closed, thin-lipped mouth which belongs to the hard-hearted, miserly, reserved individual. Lips that are colorless, which belong to the closely shut mouth, show a sharp, though clever, stingy, harsh and cruel disposition which often accompanies a man of law, a police officer, or one to give correction to inmates of public institutions, one who is cold-hearted even in taking his pleasures, and is a



No. 16. DANIEL O'CONNELL.

No. 17. NAPOLEON.

person from whom one naturally and instinctively recoils, for the glance of the eyes is generally of a ferret kind, such as the peering, sharp, inquisitive, domineering look. Such a person is rarely trusted with high and noble purposes, for there is selfishness, avariciousness and cruelty of disposition.

When the upper part of the mouth hangs over the lower, giving what is

sometimes called an overhanging upper lip, one may expect to find a sweet-tempered, kindly disposed, friendly and companionable individual. Such a person will keep all people at a distance if the latter do not know their place; but they are genial, youthful and pliable in disposition.

If, on the other hand, the under lip protrudes, it generally betokens talent, wit, satire, and even cynicism. If a person feels his superiority and special contempt for others not so talented, he will present a curled upper lip and a protruding under lip. Such persons are not deep, but they are often shrewd and capable of throwing a guise over their real character and succeed in making people believe they are what they appear to be, while in reality they are only shamming.

It is said that Cupid's lips form a very charming bow, and this form of mouth is typical of good nature if not too tightly drawn.

It will be seen that the lips, as well as other features, should not present great extremes in order to be moderate in all their characteristics. Thus they should not be too thin or too full, too florid or too pale, to present the best types, for the heavy jaw, the thick, full pendant lips, the fingers thick at the bases, with large balls of the thumb, unite to indicate to us the person who seeks self enjoyment, the lover of pleasure, the one who will look out for the good things of the table, and so long as he is not put to any trouble himself, may be entertaining and kind-hearted; but he will not be a person of high culture, of philanthropic desires, or one to aim high.

It has been truly said "out of the mouth the heart speaketh" and it seems to be perfectly true that in time the words one utters leave their impression upon all the features of the face, but especially upon the mouth, and as what issues from the mouth

tends to lower or elevate the character, so all should be mindful of the impression that is being made upon the delicate, almost wax-like features, and see that they are unsullied and beautifully formed.

The mouth has the advantage of being under the direction of both the motor and sensory nerves; hence the mouth is sensitive to both touch and taste. There are many muscles around the mouth which serve to give it mobility, and the fifth, or trifacial nerve is in near touch to this important feature of the face. It is the sensory part of the nerve that branches to the palate and gives us our sensitiveness of taste; while the sense of smell, coming from the second division of the fifth nerve, connects the senses of taste and smell. This is probably the reason why our Alimentiveness is gratified when we smell pleasant odors in the cooking of food that appeal to us, while anything that is unpleasant to the sense of smell is repugnant to us.

The trifacial nerve, which we have already spoken about, and which is so intimately connected with our study of the mouth and lips, is the largest cranial nerve, and supplies the skin and muscles of the face through three divisions, (1) Special Sense in the Ophthalmic region; (2) Common Sensation in the Superior Maxillary direction; and (3) Motion in the Inferior Maxillary direction. The origin of this nerve is in the lateral tract of the Medulla Oblongata, immediately behind the Olivary Body. It arises from the side of the Pons, and it can be traced to the Fourth Ventricle. It supplies the center recognized by Dr. Ferrier as the Gustatory Center, and the location which phrenologists have recognized, as well as scientists, to be in the Second Temporo Sphenoidal Convolution, called Alimentiveness, for without this center in the brain persons would lack the delicate sense of taste.

There is therefore quite a connection between the nerves of sensation in the nose and the mouth.

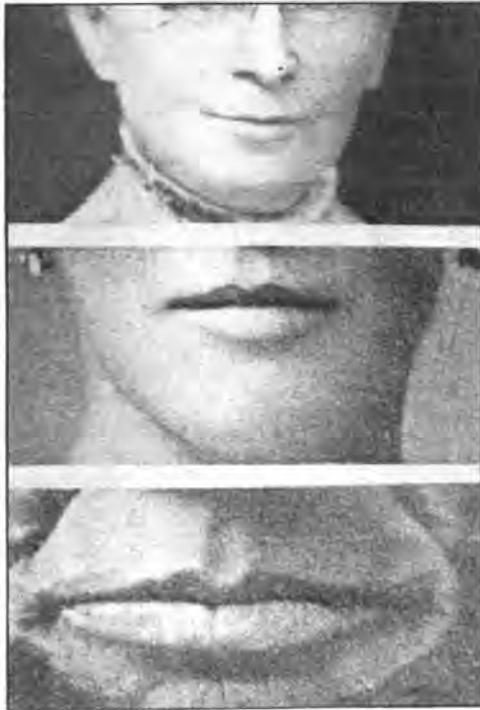
When persons are very fond of home and the family circle, their lips indicate this when the lower lip is full midway between the center and the outer portion. When a person is



No. 18. FEMININE LIPS.

philanthropic and sympathetic, there is always to be found considerable width of the under lip at the angle of the mouth.

We very seldom find a person with a short upper lip who has great powers of endurance, while, on the contrary, a long upper lip shows the ability of the mind to take in broad lines of thought, and indicates power of en-



No. 19. MRS. PHILIP CARPENTER.
No. 20. MADAME VON KLENNER.
No. 21. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

duration, as is seen on the faces of President Roosevelt, Governor Hughes, Secretary Taft and Benjamin Franklin.

Thus where we find two indentations under the lower lip each side of the center, there is an indication of love of children, pets and animals. If we look for this in persons who have the care of an orphanage, a public creche or nursery, we shall find this indication large. Sir Josiah Mason, who had three hundred orphans in his home in Erdington, near Birmingham, England, possessed this indication in a marked degree.

In short, there are loving, affectionate lips and vulgar, coarse lips; cold, dead lips and warm, kissing lips; large, pliable lips and small, compressed lips; closed, secretive lips and open, ambitious lips; stiff upper lips, and jealous lower lips; also pouting, projecting lips; scornful and con-

temptuous lips; Cupid's curved lips; savage, straight lips; humane, soft lips; lively, whispering lips; thin, eloquent lips; and full, passionate lips.

EXPRESSION OF THE MOUTH IN WELL-KNOWN PEOPLE.

No. 1. W. M. Evarts. His are thin, politic lips.

No. 2. Cardinal Manning. His are small, thin, concentrative, and reserved lips.

No. 3. Aaron Burr. His are expressive, emotional lips.

No. 4. Clara Barton. She has thoughtful, sympathetic and philanthropic lips.

No. 5. Antoine Probst. His lips are coarse and brutal.

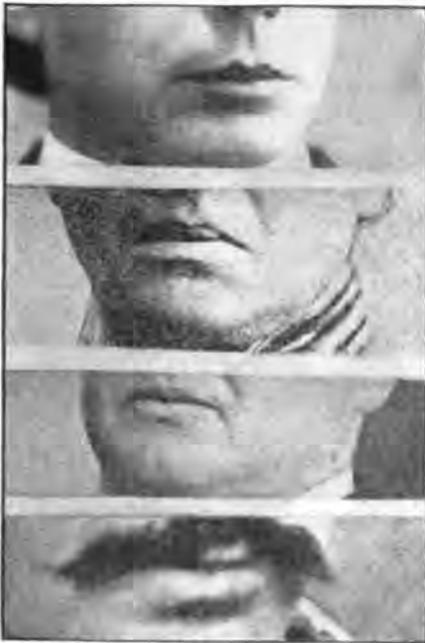
No. 6. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. His are full, expressive and humane lips.

No. 7. W. Shillaber. His are intellectual, literary and refined lips.

No. 8. These are coarse and vulgar lips.



No. 22. LAUGHING, OPEN LIPS.



- No. 23. SIR WILFRED LAURIER.
 No. 24. ADMIRAL FISHER.
 No. 25. WM. F. KING.
 No. 26. THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.

No. 9. Lucretia Mott. Her lips are refined and delicate.

No. 10. Daniel Webster. His are thin, comprehensive lips, and show eloquence and concentration in the length of the upper portion.

No. 11. John Jacob Astor. Wide, compressed lips, which show great versatility in the shortness of the upper portion.

No. 12. Mark Lemon. His are long, thin lips, which droop at the corners, indicating small Hope.

No. 13. Martha Washington. Hers are bright, cheerful, encouraging, womanly lips.

No. 14. Rev. J. H. Brown. These are strong, masculine, well formed lips.

No. 15. Frances Willard. Hers are delicate, sensitive, feminine lips.

No. 16. Daniel O'Connell. His lips are eloquent, expressive and benevolent.

No. 17. Napoleon. His upper lip is short, showing versatility, ambition and pride.

No. 18. These are well formed feminine lips.

No. 19. Mrs. Philip Carpenter. Her lips indicate the Mental Temperament, and show wit, versatility and talent.

No. 20. Madame Von Klenner. Her lips show a well balanced temperament, with a predominance of the Sanguine. They indicate ready repartee and adaptability.

No. 21. Abraham Lincoln. His lips indicate the Motive Temperament, and show practical common sense, justice and sympathy.

No. 22. These are laughing, open lips.

No. 23. Sir Wilfred Laurier. His lips are strong, positive and manly. The upper lip projects, which shows public spiritedness.



No. 27. PATRICK HENRY.

No. 28. WM. J. BRYAN.

No. 29. BISHOP FOWLER.

No. 30. HON. W. E. GLADSTONE.



- No. 31. BISHOP HENRY POTTER.
- No. 32. JOHN G. MILBURN.
- No. 33. HON. JOSEPH CHOATE.
- No. 34. HON. HENRY B. BROWN.

No. 24. Admiral Fisher. His lips indicate scorn and pride, as well as strength and pertinacity.

No. 25. Wm. F. King. His lips show great discernment and versatility of mind.

No. 26. The Sultan of Turkey. His lips show contempt, jealousy and selfish pride, as seen particularly in the lower lip.

No. 27. Patrick Henry. His lips are thin, eloquent and patriotic.

No. 28. William J. Bryan. His lips are thin, eloquent and versatile.



FINE REGULAR LIPS



PROJECTING LOWER LIP.

No. 29. Bishop Fowler. His lips are thin, and show thought and deliberation.

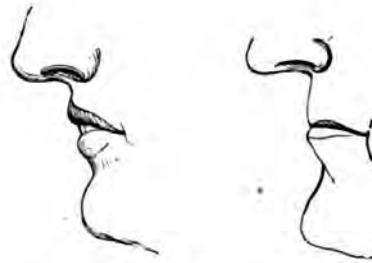
No. 30. Hon. W. E. Gladstone. His lips are thin, and show cosmopolitanism.

No. 31. Bishop Henry Potter. His lips are thin, and show eloquence and self-possession.

No. 32. John G. Milburn. His lips are thin. The lower lip projects, showing geniality and pliability.

No. 33. Hon. Joseph Choate. His lips indicate eloquence, intellectuality and humor, as well as analytical power.

No. 34. Hon. Henry B. Brown. His lips are thin and somewhat irregular, but eloquent and versatile.



OPEN AND CLOSED LIPS.

Action and Reaction of Soul and Body.

BY THE REV. ALBERT B. KING.

It seems proper that mankind should recognize the vital and controlling connection between all physical forces of the body and the life of the soul.

The poet Spenser utters the aphorism, "The soul makes the body"; but in his day he could not have known how true, how broad and deep this is in its application to mental faculties, physical traits and life as revealed in modern Psychology, Physiology, Phrenology and Physiognomy.

The eyes of the majority may instinctively see this to be true, yet because a minority are blindly sceptical, we now call attention to four of the most plausible Objections and to their answers made by Profs. O. S. and L. N. Fowler, Sizer, Vago and ourselves.

Objection 1. Number of the Faculties.—"Phrenologists do not agree in regard to the number of the faculties, and are constantly adding to them, showing that there is nothing fixed or certain about the system."

Answer.—The differences among phrenologists in reference to the number of faculties are not greater but less than among the teachers of other systems of mental philosophy.

In neither case does the circumstance invalidate the system taught. Phrenologists do not create faculties and organs, they simply discover and describe them. They are not responsible for their number. Our list of organs is increased by the discovery of new ones. The functions of certain portions of the brain yet remain unknown. Is the science of astronomy considered unsettled and untrustworthy because some astronomers "see stars" where others, with less development of the observing powers, or

inferior instruments, have found only blank space? or because they are constantly adding to the number of the known planets? In fact, is not the objection under notice slightly absurd?

2. The Anatomical Objection.—"No Phrenologist has ever observed the supposed lines of demarkation between the organs assumed to exist in the brain, or has ventured in the course of his dissections to divide a hemisphere of the brain accurately into any such number of organs as have been mapped out on the surface of the skull."

Answer.—(a) Were this objection literally true, it would not be relevant, because it is an admitted principle of physiology that in the present state of our knowledge the form and structure of an organ are not sufficient to convey an idea of its functions. The most expert anatomists have looked frequently and long upon a bundle of nervous fibers, inclosed in a common sheath, without discovering that one set of them was the organ of voluntary motion, and another that of feeling; on the contrary, from their similarity of appearance, these nerves had for ages been regarded as possessing similar functions.

Nevertheless, Sir C. Bell and Magendie have demonstrated by experiment that they possess the distinct functions of feeling and motion. It may, therefore, be proved by observation that the different parts of the brain have distinct functions, although it were true that no difference of structure could be perceived; but—

(b) It is not a fact that no difference of appearance is discoverable. It is easy to distinguish the anterior, the middle and posterior lobes of the hu-

man brain from each other; and were they shown separately to a skillful phrenological anatomist, he would never take one for the other. The mental manifestations are so different, according as one or other of these lobes predominates in size, that there is, even in this case, ample room for establishing the fundamental proposition that different faculties are connected with different parts of the brain.

Further, many of the organs differ so decidedly in appearance that they could be pointed out by it alone.

(c) It is admitted that the organs of the brain are not perceived to be separated by strong lines of demarkation, but the *forms* of the organs are distinguishable, and the mapping out is founded in nature, though originally the result of the observation of the external surface of the cranium.

Objection 3. Ignorance of Phrenologists.—“The teachers and disciples of Phrenology are ignorant of anatomy and physiology, and they delude only those equally uninstructed.”

Answer.—This statement is untrue, and therefore the objection it is intended to embody falls to the ground.

Drs. Gall and Spurzheim were admirable anatomists. The dissections of the brain made by the latter are acknowledged to have been the most satisfactory ever performed. The Messrs. Combe of Edinburgh, Drs. Vimont and Broussais of Paris, and Dr. Charles Caldwell of the United States, all advocates and teachers of Phrenology, were also anatomists of great skill and learning; and among the “Uninstructed” ones who have been “deluded” by their teachings, we may mention such men as Dr. Samuel George Morton, Professor of Anatomy, etc., and author of “Crania Americana”; Prof. John Elliotson, M.D., F.R.S.; Dr. Robert Hunter, M.D.; G. V. C. Smith, M.D., Professor of Anatomy, and Editor of the

Boston Medical and Surgical Journal; Nathan Allen, M.D., and John M. Carnochan, M.D., the most distinguished surgeon in the United States. We might increase the list indefinitely, but these names will suffice.

Objection 4.—It is even charged by some that Phrenology is based on Atheistic Materialism. The fact is not disputed that among the adherents of all the sciences there are found irreligious sceptics, and there may be such in the ranks of Phrenology, but such are obliged to torture the fundamentals of the science to draw inferences hostile to the faith of the orthodox Christian.

Opponents brand Phrenology with Atheistic Materialism by asserting that we teach that the brain is as unalterable as a cast-iron prison cell, and not only controls and limits the activities of the soul, but that its organs in such a sense contain the spirit, that when the body dies and the brain turns to dust, the soul ceases to exist.

This is as false as it is foolish, for to the contrary, Phrenologists teach that (a) The living soul and living organs of the brain act and react upon each other, and that these organs, like all the tissues of the body, are *ceaselessly changing in size, quality and density* of their convolutions, according as the life of the soul is more or less mean or noble, sinful or pure, and precisely as one organ is more used or neglected than the others. We see, therefore, that the living brain is, as a mental force, the reverse of a cast-iron, inflexible, Mohammedan predestination. While it is true that the condition of the brain affects the character of the soul's action, it is more largely true, and with a priority in the endless procession of causes and effects, that the wisdom or folly, the righteousness or sin of the soul's life is (barring physical injuries inflicted by God's Providence) always responsible for the condition of the brain,

and of the entire body, which is the mansion of the soul.

(b) The above explains the emphasis with which the Bible enjoins and encourages parents to train up their children in the way they should go, with the promise that when this is done, and they are old, "they will not depart from it"; and the assured promise, "They who seek me early shall find me," is likewise explained as being in perfect accord with Physiology and Phrenology. For it is true that in the formative days of early childhood, the entire body, including, of course, the convolutions of the brain, are of a material more impressible and open to the plastic influences of growth and use, than they are when habit and character become solidified in adult life, and more and more fixed and irreversible when middle life graduates into the rigidities of old age.

Blessed be the child who early yields to the shaping, condensing and cleansing power of the Holy Spirit of God's grace; and as a rule, with few exceptions, woe to the "hoary head" not "found in the way of righteousness."

The books of record giving a history of all denominations of Christians reveal the fact that the vast majority of those who profess to be followers of Christ surrender their hearts to Him in their youth.

We are glad to know and proclaim that the almighty and exceptional grace of God is equal to the conversion of aged sinners, but such instances are exceptions which prove to be true to the rule embodied in the promise, "They who seek me early shall find me."

Has not the Creator of man's body given this promise with a full knowl-

edge of the fact that the convolutions of the brain grow denser and denser where one organ or group of organs are more exercised than other organs, and as we grow in years and our habits of thought and action become confirmed?

Now, if the soul or spirit alone furnishes life and motion to the body, and controls the action and developments of the organs of the brain, as Phrenology teaches, then we have a right to assert with all Christian Theists, that after the crumbling of the brain into dust, the indestructible soul still lives.

No man of common sense will venture to assert that because his soul inhabits a body with which it is in vital alliance only separable by death, that when that connection is severed the soul ceases to exist.

For he will correctly reason from analogy that when a man abandons a wretched tenement, become dilapidated through his own folly, and walks towards a beautiful palace built for him by his Father and Elder Brother, it is absurd to conceive of him as passing out of existence in the interval of walking from one house to the other.

Thus we deny in toto that Phrenology teaches directly or inferentially Atheistic Materialism, although it may be true that, as there have been infidel Astronomers, so there may be infidel Phrenologists.

We have only to add that an experimental proof of the reality of the fact that the soul operates through the convolutions of the brain, and that this concealed activity slowly and visibly imprints itself upon the shape of the cranium and features of the face, can be obtained by consulting a professional expert Phrenological Examiner of the human head.

Happy the man who early learns the wide chasm that lies between his wishes and his powers.—*Goethe*.

A Visit Among the Alaskan Indians.

AN ADDRESS GIVEN BY HENRY S. DRAYTON, M.D., BEFORE THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

During a recent visit to Alaska, Dr. Drayton had an exceptional opportunity for studying the American Indians of the North. He said that people have, unfortunately, a narrow idea of the true extent of Alaska, but they are, growing to appreciate its



AN ALASKAN INDIAN.

great extent, and when the Hon. William H. Seward succeeded in purchasing that part of our country for the government, he did a great thing, though at the time, it was called by many "Seward's Folly." But the Statesman lived long enough to see that the acquirement of Alaska was one of the most important events of that period. It cost the Government

\$7,000,000, and now it yields more than seven millions annually in its fisheries alone.

The lecturer spoke of the scenery, and compared it with that of other parts of the world, such as the continent of Europe, the Rhine country, etc.; he described some of the notable features of its vegetation, the remarkable fertility of the island and coast regions, and mentioned certain facts regarding its mineral resources. He said that people might study some sections of the country to advantage before they went to Europe. He had seen the Alps and Appenines, and some of the noted Mediterranean districts, and while they were grand and beautiful, the scenery one meets on a voyage from Seattle northward is more impressive.

From Seattle one can sail in the "Channel" for fifteen hundred miles along the main coast, and by islands of great extent offering a wonderful diversity of the rarest attractive features, both natural and artificial,—the occasional settlement adding its interest to the work of nature.

Dr. Drayton said that the Indians in that part of Alaska appeared quite different from the typical Indians in other regions, inasmuch as they are more inclined to adopt the nineteenth and twentieth century ideas, and the religious views and modes of living of the whites. Yet there was evidence that the Indians have no great love for the white man, because their early acquaintance with him was of a nature to inspire aversion. The early settlers were of a rough type, and taught the Indians to drink "fire-water," and inculcated other habits

which had done them much injury. This fact was remembered by the Indians, and with their acquirement of the better things of civilization through honest teachers and missionaries, they experienced a feeling of resentment and mistrust toward white people in general.

Mr. William Duncan, the veteran missionary in Alaskan fields, said Dr. Drayton, must be credited with accomplishing a great work among the Indians of the Southeastern country. The settlement at Metlakahla is a remarkable one, where several hundred converted Indians have built a model town. Among them are but two white men, Mr. Duncan and his assistant; they want no more, and he judged from his observations there, that they scarcely needed any more, being competent themselves to manage successfully their own industrial and social affairs.

He compared the heads of these coast and island Indians with those of Indians found in other parts of America, especially the Carib, or flat head Indian, the Esquimaux and the Indians of the East, and of the lower plains, and saw elements of intellect and character that promised a fine future for them if they were allowed to develop along natural lines, without the introduction of too many of our latter day ideas.

Along the Yukon River, vegetation in summer grows very luxuriantly, even in the upper latitudes, as about the Arctic Circle, and in the Tenana district.

The glaciers, he remarked, were numerous, and some very interesting, and one of them can be seen above Juneau, which is forty miles wide, with several divisions. From this he counted five cascades, some six hundred feet long, each a silver-like torrent in the sunlight, running to the sea. Those glaciers that are active, discharging icebergs, like the Taku,

Denver, LeConte, Davidson, Muir, etc., are especially worth consideration. The rapidity of movement of these glaciers sometimes exceeds sixty feet a day, and they discharge blocks of ice sometimes a hundred and fifty feet in depth below the water.

There are upwards of thirty thousand Indians and half-breeds in Alaska, classified in four general divisions: the Koloshians, the Kenaians, the Aleuts, and Eskimaux. Those



AN ALASKAN WOMAN.

with whom we have the most to do are the first and third groups. These Indians occupy the islands and the coast, and are analogous to those found in British Columbia.

As the traveler proceeds along the coast and among the islands, the natives he comes in contact with speak a sort of mixed dialect called Thlingit, from the name of the tribe most prominent in the various industries pursued by them—namely, the fisheries, mining, canning, and boating industries. He finds them not wanting in sagacity as traders, and industrious and capable in their vocations. Some speak English well, and show a good

degree of aptness in business and the arts. Dr. Drayton had seen excellent examples of carving on walrus ivory and wood, and admirable embroidery and basket work done by the women. In music, many of the young Indians do well. At Metlakahtla there is a band composed of the young men that is by no means to be discredited.

The Aleutian Indians are estimated to cover an area equal to the extent of Maine, and are rich in metals, gold, copper and iron.

The lecturer said: "The Indians of southeastern Alaska are different in a conspicuous manner from the Indians of the plains and Rocky Mountains,



AN ALASKAN GLACIER.

the Indians with whom the people of the United States are acquainted, at least, in legend and history. One finds the difference manifest in the characteristics respectively of the Indians of eastern Oregon and the open plains of the country east of the forest areas of the Pacific coast. The Alaskan Indian partakes of the mental disposition rather of the "Canoe Indians" of Oregon and Washington, as they are termed, than of the "Horse Indians" who are similar in organization and spirit to the red men of the Rocky Mountains and Central West. These are the born fighters with whom our settlers have had to do. The "Canoe Indians" have their elements of strength, and defended themselves vigorously when invaded, but were

not as fierce, predatory and savage as the others. So the Alaskan coast Indians exhibit in the form of their heads and their temperamental qualities a milder and more tractable nature than the Indians of the interior. Their heads are similar to those of the Eskimo in many other respects, and have also a likeness to those of the average Japanese. I have been struck by the resemblance of a group met, say at Wrangel or Juneau, all dressed in American costume, to the Japanese seen in the cities of the Pacific coast attired similarly. The similarity suggests a racial approximation at some time in the past.

"They have responded with much more readiness to the approaches of judicious teachers, and learned the ways of civilization more kindly, adopting the habits and productive life of the whites with a success that in some of their settlements is surprising.

"It must be said that under Russian rule not much was done for them in the way of teaching and civilization, but since the American occupation the schools and churches established by missionaries at different points have wrought great changes, so that little is now heard of the savage and hideous ceremonials that characterized their religious rites and tribal gatherings within forty years of the present date. To-day at all the settlements the Indian is a very important factor in the prosperous industries. He does most of the common labor, and is perhaps seen at his best in the fisheries, mills, and in managing the steamers that ply in the waters from Vancouver northward.

"The accompanying Indian portrait is of the type with which we of the East are familiar, strong in general outline, conical in the crown, relatively narrow in the anterior region, and broad and angular in the central basilar region; while the Alaskan we

meet mostly with, Thlingits, Haidas, Tsimsheans, and the allied families of the islands, show less proportional elevation of the crown, a rounded forehead, and a fuller lateral development anterior to the ear.

"At Wrangel, Ketchikin, Petersen, Doughs Island, Juneau (where one of the best houses in the place was built



A CORNET BAND.

by a prosperous Indian), Sitka, and others, we met with groups of these Indians who are employed in the industries and trades there located.

"The Indians with whom we eastern folk have been acquainted have not shown the docility for civilized vocations, even with far better aids for instruction and larger rewards. The mental organization has its significance here, and helps to an understanding of the variation shown in educational susceptibility."

Of the Totem Pole, which has given cause for a great deal of speculation and various opinions, Dr. Drayton said that the subject has been pretty well analyzed and appears quite simple. Tourists are generally much interested in them, not only because of their picturesque and grotesque carvings, and the ingenuity displayed in the setting of many in the Indian villages and in the cemeteries, but because of the peculiar and curious symbolism of the figures. From his own

observation and conference with intelligent men in Alaskan waters, the philosophy of the Totem appears clear enough. Ages ago, according to the Rev. William Duncan, the Indians adopted Totems to distinguish the four social clans into which the race is thought to be divided. Each of these clans had symbols to represent their tribes and families taken from the animals, fish and birds, as the whale, bear, frog, raven, starfish, wolf, eagle, beaver, etc. In their mythology or legends, these creatures were regarded by the Indians as visible representatives of powerful beings. The families in a group, or clan, are considered to be of the same kindred, and those that have the same Totem symbol, or, as we might say, the same heraldic device or crest, are counted as blood relatives. Families may be separated and become allied to other and hostile tribes, even speaking a different dialect, yet in keeping the



BASKET WEAVERS.

same Totems the relationship is recognized, and it counts for hospitality and kindness between them.

The Alaskan natives will tell you of a great flood that occurred ages ago, that destroyed great numbers of their people. Some escaped by their canoes, and became widely separated, drifting in many different directions, and finding settlements after the wa-

ter subsided on land far distant from each other. But they kept their original symbols, and followed, to a great extent, their old customs.

The Totem Poles contain these symbols or crests, and it has been the



A TOTEM POLE.

custom to erect them in front of the house of a leader, member, or chief of a clan. Upon the death of the head of a family, a pole is erected in front of the house of his successor, on which is carved, or painted, the sym-

bolic animals of the dead man's clan. At Wrangel, Ketchikan, Sitka, Kasaan Island, and other places, interesting examples of Totem poles are standing. Some are of considerable height, and show no little skill in carving. In the old burial places there are family graves over which are erected similar devices, for the most part the token of respect for the departed Indian being a single emblem which represents, we may suppose, his own heraldic device. The pride taken in these tokens is of a piece with that shown in the families of noble lineage in Europe, though sentiment is stronger, amounting even to a kind of religion, and so analogous to that of the ancestral worship of Asiatic races. The similarity in this regard shown by Alaskan Indians to the race and family sentiment of the Japanese is suggestive of kinship, as well as the similarity of physiognomy to which reference has already been made.

In their marriage customs these Totem emblems have a significance. While members of the same tribe may marry, families having the same badge are not permitted to intermarry. The Thlingits have for their Totem symbols the raven, wolf, whale, etc., but a member of a family having the raven badge cannot marry one of another family having the same badge, but can marry a wolf, a whale, or an eagle. So on the poles erected before the houses are seen combinations of the symbols intimating the nature of the marriage associations. Poles are met with that rise to a height of fifty or sixty feet, and carved with carvings of the ancestral symbols. A notable one stands in the principal square of Seattle, that is sixty feet high and five feet broad at the base,—the family tree, so to speak, of a celebrated chief who lived in the neighborhood.

While it is generally true that the

Indian women are subordinate to the men in the matters of succession, they appear to possess rights that the men are bound to respect. For instance, the Indian children take the crest of their mother, and a man's heir is not his own son, but his sister's son, and the clan relationships thus promoted have a great deal to do with the social ties that prevail among the Indians in general. A strange Indian entering a village is rarely at loss to find a hospitable greeting. He finds a Totem Pole on which is one of the crests of his family, and he can enter the house before which it stands, and is welcome. The dissemination of this crest or totem custom among different tribes has had its good effect in promoting peaceful relations between them, where, but for their existence, there would have been feuds and battles.

Say in Wrangel or Sitka, you chance on a pole with the following combinations: at the bottom a whale, over that a raven, then a wolf, and over all an eagle. On analysis, this order shows that the great grandfather of the house on the mother's side had for his crest a whale; next the grandfather belonged to a raven family; then the father claimed the wolf for his emblem, and the present or last occupant of the house belonged to the eagle class.

In closing, the lecturer said that the Indian was likely to be an important factor in the development of the

wonderful resources of Alaska. He was showing his value now as equal to the white man's enterprise in nearly every line of industry, quite unlike the Indians of the United States who had



A WATER CARRIER.

been provided for in great part as the wards of the nation, in colonies, or reservations, where they contributed little or nothing to the well being of themselves or the general public.

HAPPINESS.

Who is the happiest of men? He who values the merits of others, and in their pleasure takes joy, even as though it were his own.—*Blackie*.

Biophilism

BY CHARLES JOSIAH ADAMS, D.D.,

PRESIDENT OF THE BUREAU OF BIOPHILISM

CONTROLLING ATTENTION.

Ridpath was once complimented on his ability as an historian. He replied that his one ability lay in his power to attend to one thing till he saw it distinctly. This reply was related to me by the man who passed the compliment—the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Yocom. I asked a question or two. What I developed was that “the one thing” referred to was not “one thing,” but many things which went to the making up of a period of history, greater or less—a mental picture, of, say, the reign of one of the Ptolemies.

There are two sorts of attention—the reflex and the voluntary. I was yesterday walking along a country road. There was a sound which I had not before heard this year. It was *o-kal-eer*. It absorbed me at once. “The red-winged blackbird has come!” I thought. My attending to the sound was reflex—independent of me. Then I began looking for the bird. I soon saw it, veering on the wind, at the edge of a row of trees, its splendid scarlet epaulets showing fully. The sound had awakened an idea. To this I attended voluntarily, and to having it fit the object.

While one is attending to an object, or an idea, it is, of course, retained by the sense, or the senses, or by the memory. But, no matter how one may will, this retention is not perfect. As I write, there is before me, on the back of an easy-chair, a cherry-colored cushion. I stop my writing and look at it. The color deepens and lightens. It will not remain the same color, as to intensity. The same is not true when I glance at it, glance away, glance back at it, time and again.

Then it is each time the same color and shade. Whenever one begins to try to govern attention it begins to rebel, if the matter may be so put—to vary in intensity. It is indisposed to prolonged concentration. It is like the indolent man with a set task to perform. It goes by fits and starts. And it should seem that it is more pronouncedly so when its object is an idea than when it is a percept. I close my eyes and attempt to give my attention to the idea of the cherry-colored cushion. How it does skip about like a mote in the sunbeam which crosses my study!

It is in the very nature of attention to pass from one object, or idea, to another. Your dog lies in the sun on your veranda. His head is somewhat up. His eyes are half closed. But, as every sentient being must be when awake, if not, to a degree, when asleep, also, he is attentive, though drowsily. You can see that he is at least somewhat aware of the folk who pass on the street, of other dogs which appear, of the birds which flit about. Watch the child playing on your neighbor's lawn. It stumbles and totters from one thing to another—the flower, the toy, the clod, successively, attracting it. How much more than children are those who have no object in life? The adult can never be much more than a child—can never rise above the savage—who does not attempt that hardest of all things—to govern his attention.

Everything is attractive to the child because everything to the child is new. There comes the time when familiar things in new settings are attractive. In my bedroom there hung for months a Hoffman's Head of the Christ. I

had become so familiar with it that I seldom noticed it, save when some remark called my attention to it, or I took a friend to see it. But I had been away that house-cleaning might take place. On entering my room, on my return, that picture took my attention as never before. Why? It had been hung in a new place. Then think of what a factor feeling, sooner or later, comes to be in attention. I remember that, with a company of shipmates, I was, on the evening of the day of landing, taking a stroll through Liverpool. All of a sudden one of them gave a cry, left the party, and darted into a green-grocer's. We stopped and waited. In a moment he was back, carrying a paper sack of gooseberries, saying: "Try them; there's nothing like them on the other side of the sea!" He was a boy again. There is no need of analyzing the feelings which the sight of the gooseberries had awakened in him. And he confessed to us that he had been on the lookout for them, knowing—he having been reared in England—that it was the season for them. With regard to them, he was in a state of expectancy—a state of mind out of which there is the hailing of the thing expected—a, so to speak, precedent attention.

And it must be remembered that an idea, psychologically speaking, is as much of a thing as the thing which it represents. How, now and again, one is thrilled by a new idea—new to him! "I see!" cried the man to whom a bit of machinery was exemplified—when he did see—after much explaining. And his eyes were gleaming. And in poem, romance, or treatise what a pleasure to find an old and familiar idea in a new setting! There are the possibilities of both pleasure and pain, or either, in the idea of a feast of body, heart, or soul which was once enjoyed. There is no one who does not know this, to at least a degree, out

of his own experiences. And let one be expecting an idea in mechanics or literature, or in any department of intellectual activity, and how he recognizes it upon its slightest showing!

That the lower animal attends to things precisely as man does, and under the same influences, it seems hardly necessary to spend much space in proving. The new dog in the community has the attention of every dog which has lived there. The dog which had never heard the filing of a cross-cut saw, attended for a moment, and then "stood not on the order of his going," his tail more than neatly tucked between his legs. Your friend hands you his handkerchief, and asks you to have it in the right lower pocket of a sacque-coat and meet him at a certain corner at a certain hour, the next day. You and he have been discussing animal-psychology. You comply. The hour come and the place reached, he is there. His dog is with him. The first thing the dog does is to nose at the pocket named. You take the handkerchief out, and give it to him. He carries it to the master. Has his attention not been taken by a familiar thing in a strange place as much as mine was by the Hoffman Head in a new hanging? I remember seeing a lady and a negro shedding tears together over a bit of linen—only a rag. But it was a bit of the material out of which had been cut the shroud of the mother of the former and the mistress of the latter. The dog recognizes, and loves to lie upon a garment of the absent, or the dead master. The dog might not notice the tame bird, but how almost impossible it is for the quail to escape his attention when he and his master are afield! Expectation cuts the same figure with him which it did with the English shipmate of mine in the case of the gooseberries.

But how about the lower animals and ideas? Have they ideas? If not,

how do they remember? A remembrance is another name for an idea. This is not the place in which to speak of the combination of ideas, of which the lower animal is as capable, up to a certain point, as is man: a statement which will be elaborated later. That the dog, or the horse, or any other lower animal, has new ideas is evident from the fact that it is capable of development. Have you never noticed how your dog cocks his head on one side, brings forward his ears, and tries to understand some new thing in the way of say a trick, which you are trying to convey to him? When he has grasped the new idea he is wild with joy. If he be a terrier of the right species, cry "Rats!" to him in new surroundings—in a coach of a railway-train, for instance. He will evidence more attention and interest than the cry has ever awakened in ordinary circumstances, look puzzled, and whimper, at his wits' end. The dog has feelings as well as the man. And they have an influence upon his attention. I knew a dog years ago who knew a tramp from any other human being at sight, was singularly moved by him, and would not allow him to approach the house in which his mistress lived, especially when she was alone. I know of a horse who never fails to see a negro, who is frightened almost out of his skin by meeting a company of these sons of Ham. The dog is wild

with delight when he sees his master preparing for the hunt. And, more. He expects him to prepare at certain times. Still more, if the master delays preparation, the dog will call attention to the time's having arrived, devise means to attain his end, and almost explode with joy when the effective idea has struck him.

In addition to novelty, to seeing the familiar in new settings, to coming again upon a once familiar thing, to expectation, there is something else which makes it hard to control attention—that is: fatigue. It is well known that the average person is more indisposed to intellectual than to physical effort: though the laboring man who has never tried intellectual work may envy the one of mental pursuits. Were he to try the latter he would gladly go back to the former. There is nothing so exhausting as holding the attention on the object or the idea, the succession of ideas, or waiting for an idea or an object. There is reason for the exhortation: "Let patience have her perfect work." Letting the attention wander is the idleness of idleness. It is the heart of lounging and day-dreaming. The cat waiting at the mouth of the hole for the mouse is the example of examples of controlled attention. The idea in its mind is that of a mouse—or of the mouse which it saw enter the hole. It is waiting for the corresponding object to appear.

The Psychology of Childhood.

BRIGHT AND PROMISING.

BY UNCLE JOE.

No. 672.—Ella and Robert Stevens, Hamilton, Ont., Can.—When a baby comes into the household, as Miss Anna A. Rogers says in the *Atlantic Monthly*, everyone has to give way to its needs, or its apparent needs.

This may be from two causes: first, the imaginary needs of the child set up by the mother, and second, its vital or real ones. Where the sacrifice for the child is built up on sentimental ideas, one has but little patience with

the mother, but where the requirements are legitimate, one has only admiration to extend. We believe that there are many cases where the mother fusses too much over a newborn infant, and cuddles and pets it almost to death. In such cases, the infant would be better if left to the nurse in charge, as it would have more peace, rest and sleep, or what the baby needs.

Another reason why a baby disturbs the even tenor of a household is because he or she has, even thus early, the elements of a character to start with, and every day these factors develop and take on more color and importance. It is for this reason that we are interested in the photographs of our infantile friends, and as a proof that character is displayed in the photographs of our little friends, we will quote from the letter of the mother of these two children whose pictures are here given. She says: "You read the little girl when she was seven months old, and what was told us then has in every way come true."

The girl is now twelve years and six months old, has fair hair and blue eyes; her weight is eighty-three pounds, her circumference of head twenty-one inches, and at her present development she shows a remarkable maturity. She is thoughtful, philosophical and mathematical in her trend of mind; hence would make an excellent teacher, and could specialize in Literature.

The little boy, Robert, has a circumference of head of seventeen and a half inches; his height of head is twelve and a half inches, over Firmness; and the length of his head is eleven inches. He is three months old, weighs sixteen pounds, and has fair hair and blue eyes.

He should show a distinct character, and one remarkable for its determination, courage and enterprise. He will not give up a thing that he is aiming



No. 672 — ELLA AND ROBERT STEVENS.

for until every avenue has been tried, for he has large Firmness, Combativeness and Destructiveness, with a well developed moral group, all of which faculties will sustain him in his ideals.

He is a sturdy little fellow, healthy in organization, and ready to do his part, or share, in making the world better for his having come into it.

Science of Health, News and Notes.

By E. P. MILLER. M.D.

THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL ON THE MORTALITY, DISEASE AND DEGENERATION OF THE HUMAN RACE.

Dr. T. D. Crothers, of Hartford, Conn., at a meeting of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, held at Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 8th, 9th and 10th, 1907, made an address that shows the intimate association of alcohol with a large part of the mortality, disease and degeneration of the present time, and urges the profession to take up the physical study of the subject. He showed that the mortality from alcohol, both direct and indirect, was from ten to twenty per cent. the cause of all deaths, and ten per cent. of all diseases were very largely influenced by, or due to, this cause; also that from twenty to fifty per cent. of all mental diseases, and fifty per cent. of idiocy, pauperism, and other degenerative conditions had an alcoholic causation. Fifty per cent. of all criminals serving sentences for crime in 1906 were due to the influence of alcohol. Nearly half a million persons came under legal recognition for intoxication and petty crimes last year. Reliable authorities showed that fifty per cent. of all railroad and other accidents were due to the mistakes of persons under the influence of spirits. Beyond this, the losses, the revolutions and the injuries noted in every community, assumed great proportions. This problem was a physical and medical one. Every advance in science showed that there were physical causes which develop from different sources which could be studied and known, and that the whole

subject was not a mass of theories, but one of facts the same as that of epidemic and contagious diseases. The evils had reached such a stage that public opinion was making herculean efforts along theoretical lines to overcome and break it up. The author urged that it was a medical subject to be understood by medical men. When the facts as to causes were known, then the remedies and methods of prevention would be clear and practical. The failure of physicians to know the subject has brought in an army of quacks whose presence was a reflection on the intelligence of the physician who understood and treated these people. The great temperance movement should be directed and managed by physicians along exact lines of scientific study above all prejudice, and they would become practical and reach to the bottom of the great drink problem and point out the methods of cure and prevention. When medical men were taught to recognize the physical side of this problem and study the facts alone, irrespective of all theories, then the mortality and disease would disappear.

Now this is a move in the right direction. When the medical profession and the various religious associations join together and take up this question of the use of alcoholic liquors, tobacco and other narcotics and stimulants, and discuss it from the physical standpoint, they will begin to get hold of the solid facts which will have an influence in the final solution of the whole question of the use of poisons by the human family.

THE
Phrenological Journal

AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

(1838)

INCORPORATED WITH THE

Phrenological Magazine

(1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, MAY, 1908

Mazzini says: "Do good around you: preach what you believe to be the Truth and act accordingly; then go through life looking forward."

HAVE YOU A MUSICAL HEAD?

The principles of Phrenology are constantly being explained in the papers without any credit being given to the discoverer of the Science or his followers. In a recent article in the *New York World*, a well worked out theory was explained that it is possible to judge whether a person has a musical head or not; and Dr. Auerbach, Chief of the Institute of Neurology in Mannheim, declares that the conformation of the cranium tells the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, with regard to the question: "Are you a musical genius or not?"

He says: "We no longer, in an age of science, talk of great artistic gifts as faculties of the soul, but as functions of the brain. Nowadays a physical examination of your cranium will decide your case, and may, if adverse

to your aspirations, save you long years of sighing after the unattainable, clearly the kindest way of treating you."

"In every artistic singer, without exception," asserts Dr. Auerbach, "the development of the brain between the temples is abnormal."

This, and much other interesting information, goes to prove that the Doctor is a true Phrenologist.

IS PHRENOLOGY A SCIENCE?

G. S. C., of Watson's Bay, Canada, asks: Has Phrenology become a science? Also: To what extent are Phrenologists to be relied upon?

These questions have been answered in the *Christian Herald* as follows:

"(1) No, it is not a recognized science.

"(2) It is not possible to read or forecast character by the general conformation of the head, or what professional Phrenologists call the 'bumps.' Of course, a well shaped, normal head is to be distinguished from a weak, abnormal development; but many of the greatest minds the world has known would have been pronounced poor or indifferent if judged by the average phrenological method."

To show how incorrect these answers are, we would like to refer the correspondent to the January number of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1904, page 6, where it says: "Phrenology has been proved to be a true science from empirical observations and scientific experiments, (1) by the most rigid tests; (2) by means of large collections of skulls and casts of heads of men and women remarkable for some special mental faculty; (3) by observations and measurements of thousands of living persons; (4) by the correspondence of form with function which was first suspected, then confirmed, and finally demonstrated by the comparison of the heads of individuals of every age, as Alfred Russell Wallace has graphically stated in his work, 'The Wonderful Century.'

"We know that a mathematical proposition is correct when it can be proved in two ways, and scientists rightly tell us that in order to prove that a subject is based on scientific principles, it must have two factors, namely, (1) empirical observation; (2) scientific experiment. Phrenol-

ogy possesses these two factors. It has had its observers who have made measurements from the exterior of the skull, and it has had scientific experimenters who have made with regularity and precision experiments in thousands of cases with electroids and the galvanic battery. Thus when empirical observation and scientific experiment go hand in hand, we can recognize that a subject like Phrenology is an exact science.

The second query, namely "To what extent are phrenologists to be relied upon?" has been answered by the above named editor in a way that is entirely misleading, as we are told it is not possible to read or forecast character by the general conformation of the head, or what professional phrenologists call the "bumps." In reply to this, we would say that it is possible to read or forecast character by the general conformation of the head, and we would refer the correspondent to Professor G. H. Humphrey's interesting work on "Treatise on the Human Skeleton," in which he says: "The skull is moulded upon the brain, and shows in accordance with it. . . . No scientific man, even if he does not altogether agree with Gall, disputes the doctrine that the construction of the skull is remarkably proportionate to the whole anthropological organization in brutes and in man, and the whole of Craniology, as it is understood by anatomists and anthropologists, would have no meaning if this idea were not the leading one."

We would also refer the corre-

spondent to what Professor R. Hunter has said, namely: "Phrenology is the true science of the mind. Every other system is defective in enumerating, classifying and treating the relations of the faculties."

The editor of the *Christian Herald* made a great mistake when he said that all professional phrenologists call the faculties "bumps." It is only gentlemen like himself, who wish to bring ridicule upon a valuable science, who indulge in such language. He admits that a well shaped, normal head is to be distinguished from a weak, abnormal development, but he cannot do that without the aid that Phrenology gives to him.

The last point that the editor makes, and thinks that he has entirely

annihilated Phrenology thereby, is that "many of the greatest minds the world has ever known would have been pronounced poor or indifferent if judged by the average phrenological method." He must himself be a very poor judge of the craniological method used if he thinks it cannot recognize talent in whatever shaped head the talent exists, for it is not the large head that gives one man his intellectual ability or another his musical genius, or a third his artistic talent. They may be found in very small and insignificant heads. Therefore we would invite G. S. C., and every other doubter of Phrenology, to examine the subject for themselves instead of trusting to the poor and mistaken opinion of the editor of the *Christian Herald*.

Correspondents.

TRUE DEVELOPMENT.

Editor PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL:

From the study of Nature we learn that every material substance required by mankind for his development is here in Nature's laboratory, awaiting man's application of the same. We also learn that there is a law of Mechanics, by which the genius of man can construct any device, or machine, necessary for the progress of the human race. Furthermore, machines can be constructed to build these several separate parts more perfectly and infinitely more cheaply than the expert mechanic can perform the work.

The inventor's keys to Nature's storehouse are at first defective, and necessity puts the mind to work to change the same. The new thought

concerning the principle involved comes like a flash, from whence no one knows. First a crude model is constructed, which has to be rebuilt over and over again to perfect the mechanism, remedying one defect after another until the machine is set up to work, when other defects are discovered, and other additions are needed to make a harmonious and almost perfect machine for the progress of the race.

The most wonderful of all machines is the Human Machine, and all the necessary elements for progress are within the machine, if properly applied, which means that we should develop all of our God given faculties of a physical and mental kind, equally and normally.

Everything in the universe is a de-

velopment, growing upon what it feeds, increasing or decreasing in exact accordance to environment. In the great plan of the universe, we are of necessity free agents, with the privilege of developing downward below the beasts of the field; but we also have the great privilege of growing upward to our true estate.

In the course of ages, when the defects of our system of education have been removed, man will grasp the idea that he is not sinful by nature, but sinful by the perversion of his true nature. He will learn that anything that lowers him in the scale of being is sinful, with necessary penalties attached, and that anything that has an elevating influence is not sinful. He will learn that there are sure rewards for all good thoughts and deeds, wherever performed. Then, and not before, will the human race see the necessity of developing all of their God given faculties evenly and normally, and thus avoid the lopsided condition of our present civilization.

When the defects have all been removed, there will develop a race of perfect people, far beyond the most

advanced thought of the age, reflecting the character of our Maker to a degree unknown to-day.

S. V. REHART.

R. A., Boston, Mass.—You ask if a loose scalp indicates any lack of mentality or physical weakness. Answer: We have not heard of any cases that indicate that a loose scalp is detrimental to mentality, or shows any physical weakness. In fact, we believe that a little looseness of the scalp is a benefit, rather than the reverse, to the circulation of the brain.

C. E. S.—You ask with regard to the color of the hair, and what is the condition of mind or mental attitude toward circumstances that preserves the original color till late in life, in spite of any hardship. Answer: We have known of persons who, through great sorrow, have had their hair turn white in one night, but they have been very sensitive individuals; hence their mentality has impressed the pigment and altered its color. Some persons do not allow worries to affect them materially, and thus they preserve their color of hair into old age.

New Subscribers.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.—*New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions: Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photographs. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance of \$1.00 (5s. English) for twelve months' subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co., London.*

G. E. W., Charlestown, Mass.—The photographs of this gentleman exhibit a predominance of the Vital Temperament; hence he works with more than ordinary ease and composure when compared with a gentleman possessing the Motive Temperament. He is a good worker when he gets started, but it sometimes takes him a little time to get his coat off and his mind made up to do initiative work. If he has plans blocked out for him, he can readily comprehend their scope, but if he has to formulate the plans, he is liable to get the pattern too large for the cloth, and hence may not always reckon how

much strength, vitality and financial aid he has at command. His Acquisitiveness is not as large as his Benevolence. He is generous-hearted and liberal-minded to a fault, and the dimple in his chin corresponds with his large Friendship and Benevolence. People can get hold of his good will, and make him sacrifice his own time to their convenience. He would make a good electrician, or could engage in a business where silks and soft goods were the commodities to be sold. He had better study Elocution, and take up some public work where his interest in humanity will be called out.

H. J. H., St. Louis, Mo.—The photographs of this lad indicate that it is hard work to get him to change his mind when he has once started on a thing, and it will be a noticeable feature of his character that he will want to finish what he has commenced. This does not mean to indicate that he is altogether lacking in versatility of mind, but he is often contented to go along in the old rut when by a little change he could modify the conditions advantageously. He has a long upper lip which indicates perseverance and stick-to-it-iveness, which,

together with his caution, may lead him to avoid changes. He would make a good naturalist, an excellent poultry raiser, gardener, or horticulturist, and he would also do well in some manufacturing line where he had to use up material to produce certain results. He is fond of pets and animals, and quite sympathetically inclined toward other people.

H. B. W., Regina, Sask., Can.—You have too large and high a forehead to engage simply in details. Your work should be in making plans for others, instead of getting down to hard work yourself. You can think out almost any proposition that people care to test you with, but it is difficult for you to bring yourself down to be exact in the small affairs of business. You seldom fail when you have large propositions to consider, and your mathematical talent ought to serve you well when you are asked to block out work. Make the most of your talents, either in the professional line of teaching, or else in the intellectual department of a business, where you can display some originality of mind. You can put the finishing touches on, if someone will do the pioneer work.

What Phrenologists Are Doing.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

On Tuesday evening, April 7th, Dr. Henry S. Drayton lectured on the ever interesting topic, "Alaskan Indians," when there was an appreciative audience to hear him. The Rev. Thomas A. Hyde introduced the lecturer in eloquent words couched in his serious as well as humorous way. He referred to the many years he had known Dr. Drayton at the American Institute of Phrenology, and said as the day had been somewhat sultry, he

thought that the chance of hearing about the cool breezes, the icebergs, and the fine intelligent people in Alaska would be refreshing to them all.

Before calling upon Dr. Drayton, he wished to ask Mr. Frank H. Paulison to give them a selection on his harmonica, which was highly appreciated. Miss Elbertine Oakman then gave a recitation, "The Abandoned Elopement," which was a clever study of character, finely given.

In presenting the subject of Alaska and the Alaskan Indians, no one could have been more graphic and skillful in explaining the principal items of interest than the doctor. He made all present wish that they could take tickets at once and visit the lovely country for themselves. Dr. Drayton illustrated by Indian skulls the formation of head of the Northwest Indian. A full report of the lecture appears in another column.

At the close Dr. Drayton was warmly applauded for his able lecture, and the chairman called upon Dr. Brandenburg to make a few remarks. He said he had been much interested in Dr. Drayton's lecture, especially his description of the Indians whose heads varied from those that they were accustomed to see nearer home.

Miss Fowler then made an examination of a young man's head, which, though not an Indian's head, was, she believed, just as interesting from a psychological point of view. The size and quality were above the average, and the young man showed exceptional qualifications for journalism, which work he had been engaged in for many years—a line of work, in fact, which was pointed out for him to follow without any knowledge of his actual work in that direction.

Mr. M. H. Piercy then gave out the notices, and announced that Dr. C. O. Sahler, of Kingston, would lecture on May 5th, on the important subject of "Suggestion in Regard to Health and Disease." As Dr. Sahler was well known to many present, he hoped that there would be a hearty welcome afforded him in May. He announced that the topics for Miss Fowler's Wednesday Morning Talks during the month would be on "Character in Handwriting." He referred to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL which he hoped that many present would subscribe for, and showed the

new lithographic Phrenological Chart, which was an improvement upon all previous pictorial heads, and trusted that all would examine the same.

Mr. Paulison then favored the audience with another solo, and after a vote of thanks to those who had taken part, the meeting was brought to a close.

Among those present were Mr. and Miss Dreyer, of Brooklyn; Mr. C. Balston of Newburgh; Miss Irwin, Miss Marie Gorges, Mr. C. A. Lineback, Mrs. Keir, Miss Cherry, Dr. Brandenburg and friend, Mr. D. Vines and Miss S. E. Baker among others.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

Mr. Elliott gives examinations daily at No. 4 Imperial Buildings, and weekly classes are held for instruction in Phrenology. The Alumni of the Institute hold monthly meetings, when discussions are arranged for the mutual benefit of all present.

BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INCORPORATED.

At the annual general meeting of members of the above society, held in London on March 10th, Mr. George Hart-Cox was elected to the presidency for the ensuing year. The following were also elected to fill the offices opposite their names:

Mr. Charles Morgan, Hon. Secretary.

Mr. F. R. Warren, Hon. Treasurer.
Miss Deaning, Hon. Librarian.

It was decided to give Mr. James Webb, who retires from being president after two years of office, an enlarged portrait of himself as a mark of esteem and affection from the members.

The annual report was of an encouraging and hopeful character.

FIELD NOTES.

L. E. Slocum is making a phrenological tour of south-eastern South Dakota.

George Cozens is making a phrenological tour of Grand Forks, North Dakota; Crookston, Minn., etc. He writes that there is considerable interest in Phrenology in these Western towns.

H. W. Richardson, LL.D., is engaged in Phrenological work in Sarnia, Canada.

D. M. King is continuing his Phrenological work in Mantua, Ohio, where he has met with much success.

Dr. J. M. Fitzgerald is giving lectures before various Clubs and Societies in Chicago, and is succeeding in interesting the people of that city in the science of Phrenology. We wish him every success. He lectured before the Baptist Ministers' Conference at Detroit, Mich., April 27th, on the subject of Phrenology.

Owen H. Williams has been giving examinations in Washington, D. C., for several weeks. He is an Agent for Phrenological Literature and takes subscriptions for THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

H. W. Smith is giving lectures and examinations at Mortonville, Kan.

C. W. Tyndall is doing phrenological work in Hastings, Nebr.

Joe Mitchel, graduate of A. I. P., is located in Spokane, Wash.

Geo. Markley, assistant editor of the *Phrenological Era*, is in Pittsburg, Pa.

Henry Hughes (Class of 1870) writes us from Santa Rosa, Calif.

M. Tope resides at Bowerston, O., from which place he publishes his monthly magazine, *The Era*.

Otto Hatry is located at Pittsburg, Pa.

Miss Fowler makes daily examinations at the American Institute of Phrenology, New York City, and gives instructions in Phrenology.

W. E. Youngquist writes us that he has been lecturing in Denmark and Sweden.

A. A. Tanner has been lecturing at Locust, Idaho.

Prof. O'Brien and the lady soloist, Madame Bonvini O'Brien, drew a large house at Cray's Hall March 31st. The soloist brought considerable applause from the audience and the professor himself was at his best, convincing everyone present that he is well versed in the art of Phrenology and can explain the technicalities of the formation of the brain to a nicety. With him there is no guess work, but a pure case of logical conclusion, as he has spent a lifetime in studying one of the grandest of subjects. He says many a man has latent powers that he does not know of and we believe a consultation with him might have untold good results, providing his advice would be followed along the lines of the particular vocation for which the person is adapted.—Galt, Ont.

WEDNESDAY MORNING
TALKS.

The Wednesday Morning Talks for March were devoted to the subject of "Character and How Influenced by Food." Miss Fowler explained that many persons are interested in food from various standpoints, but she wished to treat the subject from the development of the head, and she referred them to the June number of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1907, which gave the basis of her ideas with regard to the "Correlation Between Food, Brain and Occupation." She said that not only life was built up by the food we ate, but also character and brain cells.

The topics treated upon were "Raw Diet," "Vegetarian Diet," "Mixed Diet," and "Fruit and Nut Diet." At the latter talk, Mr. Benedict Lust was present, and after Miss Fowler had presented the Phrenological side of

the question, she introduced Mr. Lust, the editor of *Naturopath*, and a worker along reformatory lines in connection with health, food and clothing. He brought with him some sandwiches made out of whole wheat bread, and fruit and nut bread; also whole wheat crackers and fruit crackers which were passed around among the audience at the close of his practical remarks.

Interesting discussions took place after each lecture. The guests of honor during the month were Mrs. A. L. Erlanger, Mrs. Ada Crisp, Mrs. M. Mitchell, Mrs. C. E. Munch, Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt, Mr. C. C. Clevenger, Miss S. E. Baker, Mrs. E. Bennett, Mrs. E. J. Dye, Miss E. C. Thompson, Mrs. E. M. Crosby, Mrs. W. H. Gaston, Mrs. K. M. Creagh, Miss A. Merceret, Mr. A. H. Preston, Mrs. J. C. Brooks, Mrs. H. D. Allen, Miss D. B. Allen, Miss H. M. Barbour, Miss Ada Van Gieson, Mr. J. Vanden Berg, Jr., Miss E. L. Bogue, Miss N. Teeter, Miss Adena C. E. Minott, Mrs. H. Gallager, Mr. J. B. Tomann, Mr. F. B. Beckham, Miss M. B. Wilcox, Miss E. Negley and Mrs. E. Canning, among others.

The Morning Talks for April were on Handwriting.

The Morning Talks for May will be on "Character in Personality." (6th) In Dress; (13th) In Colors; (20th) In the Walk; (27th) In the Voice. Character demonstrations will be given after each talk.

OBITUARY.

MISS HARRIET HOSMER.

Miss Harriet Hosmer, the well-known sculptress, died at her home in Watertown, Mass., February 21st. She was born in 1830, and though delicate in constitution, yet proved to be a very energetic and active worker. She developed her capacity for modelling figures as a girl, and commenced

by taking the clay from a pit in her father's garden and modelling animals therefrom. She studied Drawing in Boston, and Anatomy in the Medical College at St. Louis, and on her return home, her father, who was a physician, built her a studio. Her first work was a copy of Canova's bust of Napoleon, and an ideal head, "Hesper, or the Evening Star," which was exhibited in Boston in 1832. In that year Miss Hosmer went to Italy with her father and Miss Charlotte Cushman, and remained in Rome seven years as the pupil of John Gibson, the English sculptor. Miss Hosmer received a commission from St. Louis for a bronze statue of Senator Thomas H. Benton, for which she received \$10,000, and other important commissions followed.

For many years Miss Hosmer made her home in Rome, after which she spent several years in England, and then returned to this country. While abroad, she had a wide circle of eminent American and English friends, among whom were Hawthorne, Thackeray, George Eliot, and the Brownings. She made a number of discoveries and inventions, one of which was a process of hardening limestone so that it resembled marble, and she wrote prose and verse for many periodicals. She possessed a very versatile mind, large Perceptive faculties, and keen intuitions.

"OUIDA" (LOUISE DE LA RAMEE).

On January 25th, "Ouida" (Louise de la Ramee), the celebrated novelist, passed away. She was sixty-eight years of age, and published numerous novels with a fertility that showed her wonderful versatility of mind.

HAPPINESS.

Those who have felt the fewest desires enjoy the greatest happiness.—*Besant and Rice.*

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On February 29, 1884, the **FOWLER & WELLS CO.** was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a Joint Stock Company, for the prosecution of the business heretofore carried on by the firm of **Fowler & Wells.**

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Change of post office address can be made by giving the old as well as the new address, but not without this information. Notice should be received the first of the preceding month.

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All Letters should be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., and not to any person connected with the office. In this way only can prompt and careful attention be secured.

Any Book, Periodical, Chart, Etc., may be ordered from this office at Publishers' prices.

Agents Wanted for the **PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL**, and our Book Publications to whom liberal terms will be given.

CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"Character Builder," Salt Lake City, Utah.—A recent number contains an article on "The Temperaments," by J. P. Miller. This article is illustrated, and as all literature on this subject is eagerly read, this article is sure to be interesting to many. "The Eighth Lesson in Breathing," by Dr. Francis King, is an article containing some good ideas.

"Phrenological Era," Bowerston, O.—Contains a continued article by the Editor on "Bliss and Blister." "Physiology in the Light of Phrenology" is an article by George Markley, which was a paper read before the Phrenological Conference in 1907.

It has an enthusiastic editor.

"The Phrenologist," England.—In a recent number, Mr. H. C. Donovan's paper on "The Perceptive Faculties" was published. This was the subject of Mr. Donovan's paper given before the Phrenological Society at a previous meeting.

"Daily Attractions in New York."—Contains an interesting symposium of what is going on each day of the week; also the subjects of special services in the churches on Sunday. Mrs. H. E. Dey writes on "The Simple Life."

"Power and Poise," Cleveland, O.—Edited by Virgil P. English, M.D. The opening article is on "Building the Body; How It Can Be Best Accomplished." "The Most Efficient Factor in Disease" is another attractive article. In the department of "Mental Physical Culture," the first article is upon "Muscular Action the Result of a Mental Impulse." This magazine is devoted to the development of men and women of high efficiency—to building health and building character.

"Review of Reviews," New York City.—Edited by Albert Shaw. Contains a fine illustrated article on "America's Fleet on Its Great Cruise," and also another on "Voting Saloons Out of Business." Both are articles that deal with up to date questions, and are well worth reading. A sketch is given of the late William

Stead, Jr. The magazine is beautifully illustrated, and contains many other interesting articles of recent achievement.

"Good Health," Battle Creek, Mich.—Contains an article on "Sleeping Appointments as a Health Factor," illustrated with many curious pictures. "The Laugh Cure," by Amy W. Eggleston, is an article calculated to do considerable good.

"Eternal Progress," Cincinnati, O.—Opens with an article on "The Psychology of Experience." "Subjective Concentration" is another article that is admirable in its aim.

"New York Magazine of Mysteries," New York City.—Contains an article on "Interesting Views of Constantinople"; also a number of short and pithy articles that are sure to be interesting to all classes of readers.

"The School Physiology Journal," Boston, Mass.—"Is Cider a Harmless Drink?" is the title of a most important article, and one which many persons should read who are total abstainers.

"The Delineator," New York City.—This able magazine has opened a department for the "Homeless Child and the Childless Home Movement." If it succeeds in securing for these innocent little creatures respectable homes, it will have succeeded in a grand and worthy object, for much of the suffering that comes into the lives of children is through the carelessness of parents who do not forecast on what they are doing in leaving their helpless little ones without protection or homes. We congratulate the *Delineator* on its work along this line, and trust that it will continue in its noble purpose.

Reviews.

Our Invisible Supply: How to Obtain, being a series of personal letters to students, detailing methods of demonstrating Health, Wealth and every form of Attainment. By Frances Larimer Warner. Cloth, 170 pages. Price, \$1.00. Publishers: The Library Shelf, 1299 Farwell Ave., Chicago, Ill.

This book opens with three letters from students of the author "printed as an example of the needs which exist all about us, and which, it is the object of the book, to teach us how to satisfy through the Law of Supply. The Letters are as follows: A Lesson in Proving the Law of Supply; An illustration of "nuggets of gold" we may find, if we go deep enough into Being; How it is absolutely true that we may have our external life what we will; with an example of such demonstration; A consideration of concentration and desire, and why there are no "have tos" with a lesson

in active faith; Some thoughts to bring freedom and healing of the body; A lesson in manifesting prosperity; how we may escape the experience realm; A warning against dividing one's forces, and an example of how we may bring our desire to visibility; How "failure" is due to lack of understanding and not a lack of reality; and what may be accomplished by imagery; How to build consciously the home and environment we desire, and overcome financial limitation; A story of how we may limit realization by sense of personal obligation; being a lesson in "letting go." The foregoing are only ten of the nineteen letters contained in the book.

Healthology: in Three Parts. By Irving James Eales, M.D., D.O., 211 pages, cloth, price \$1.50. Published by the author, Belleville, Ill. Also L. N. Fowler & Co., London, England.

This book deals with personal ex-

periences and conclusions from a thirty-day fast, in which a close record of each day's events and observations were kept by the author. Part One is on Practical Dietetics, How, When and What to Eat; Part Two, History of the Evolution of the Fasting Cure, Healthopathy; Part Three, History of the Author's thirty-one days without Food. Health for Everybody; Lost Health Regained. The Cause and Cure of Disease Simplified; New Light on the Food Question; Food Tests and Strength Tests made by the Author after his Long Fast. Record of the World's Greatest Fast—Six Months Without Food. Record of Other Long Fasts. The book contains twenty illustrations.

Hypnotic Therapeutics in Theory and Practice, with numerous illustrations of Treatment by Suggestion. By John Duncan Quackenbos, A.M., M.D. Cloth, 336 pages. Price, \$2.00 net. Harper & Brothers, Publishers, New York.

It is an exposition of hypnotism as the great regenerative force of the age, based on scientific facts, and written for the general reader. It is the result, the writer says, of over seven thousand personal experiences he has had with hypnotic treatment of the physically and morally diseased, many of which have stirred public attention. Some of the chapters are: "Sleep as the Suggestible State"; "Suggestibility in the Dying"; "Rapport and the Mutual Relationship"; "Degrees of Suggestibility"; "Auto-Suggestion"; "Auto-Suggestion: the Modus Curandi of Christian and Mental Science, Metaphysical Healing, Faith and Prayer Cures, Osteopathy, and Other Delusions"; "Dangers and Limitations"; "Practical Applications of Psycho-Therapeutics—Physical Diseases"; Neurasthenia, or Nervous Exhaustion"; "Suggestion in Theomania"; "Kleptomania-Pseudomania, or Mania for Lying and Imposture"; "The Drink Habit"; "Cigarette Addic-

tion"; "Drug Habits; Morphinomania, Heroin Habit, Cocaine Addiction"; "Suggestion"; "Suggestion in Trained Nursing."

Psychology and Higher Life. By William A. McKeever, Professor of Philosophy in the Kansas State College. Cloth Binding. Price, \$1.00. Crane & Company, Publishers, Topeka, Kansas.

A book of enticing interest to the general reader; clear and fascinating in style, practical and scientific in manner of presentation. A study of human nature based on psychologic insight.

This work makes a strong appeal in every chapter to the reader's higher nature. It will prove especially valuable to all who are interested in self-study and self-development, as well as to those who have the responsibility of rearing and educating children.

A broader sympathy, a more wholesome optimism, and a higher adjustment to the practical affairs of life—these are some of the pervading sentiments of the book.

Some of the most interesting chapters are entitled: "Habit—Its Culture"; "Emotion"; "Suggestion"; "Self-Confidence"; "Know Thyself"; "Social Sensitiveness"; "The Higher Life."

The Sixth Sense. Psychic Origin, Rationale and Development. By Frederic Fletcher. Cloth, 144 pages, illustrated. Price, \$1.25 net; 8 cents postage. Publishers: L. N. Fowler & Co., London, England, and Fowler & Wells Co., New York.

The author states in the Preface: "It does not pretend to be a complete exposition of this vast subject, such a task being obviously impossible with every extending research. It does, however, claim to present an unprejudiced explanation of some of the latent powers within us, and to show how their development can augment our present senses.

"The purpose of this book, therefore, is to acquaint the investigator with that vast, and as yet only partially explored territory lying behind the objective world cognized by our five senses. It endeavors also to indicate how this research may be pursued and the methods by which the acquisition of increased mentality is possible."

The chapters are: Psychic Development: The Seven Grades of Matter; The Organs of the Sixth Sense; Awakening the Sense; The Etheric; The Astral Light; Mind Power; Phenomena, etc.; Conclusion.

"The Bible as Good Reading." By Alfred J. Beveridge. Published by Henry Altemus Co., Philadelphia. Price, cloth, \$.50.

This is a nicely written book for children. It makes the Bible stories interesting; in fact, it shows us that there is no better book to teach children from than the Bible. If we could only instill this thought into the minds of all educators, we should find that children would have a foundation for their literary training that would be an excellent guide for them through life and a permanent and substantial foundation for their education. We heartily recommend it.

"Entertainments for all Seasons." Published by S. H. Moore & Co., New York.

This is a book which no family should be without, for it treats upon suitable games for Christmas, the New Year, Valentine affairs, Washington's Birthday, St. Patrick's Day, Easter Parties and Luncheons, Fourth of July Festivities, Hallowe'en, Thanksgiving Dinners and Reunions, also suggestions for Church Bazaars, Children's Entertainments, and a host of miscellaneous parties. It is a wonder to us how any home has done without it, for it saves a world of thought in hunting up ideas that are novel and appropriate.

"His Second Love." A Novel. By Emma May Buckingham. Published by Fowler & Wells Co., New York, and L. N. Fowler & Co., London. Price \$1.00.

The writer of this novel is too well known to need any special introduction to the public. It will be remembered that some of her other books are "A Self-Made Woman"; "Pearl, a Centennial Poem"; and "The Silver Chalice and Other Poems." Some of the interesting chapters are on the following subjects: "Una Riverton"; "Beaconcliff Cottage"; "Captain Nat's Advice"; "At the Dorcas Meeting"; "A Thanksgiving Dinner"; "A Call at the Parsonage"; "The Parson Enlightened"; "The Verdict"; and "Captain Snow's Last Voyage." The interest is kept up to the end, while the print is large enough to make it readable by anyone.

"The New Psychology; Its Basic Principles and Practical Formulas." By A. A. Lindsay, M.D. Published by the Portland Printing House, Portland, Oregon. Price, paper, \$1.00; cloth, \$1.25; silk, \$1.50.

This is a finely gotten up book, printed on hand-made paper, and containing wide margins. The book is along practical lines of Psycho-Therapy which, the author declares, is taught in his institution of Psychology at Portland, Oregon. The chapters deal with the following subjects: "The Basic Principles"; "Psycho-Therapeutics"; "How to Treat Disease and Habits"; "Hypnosis"; "Intelligence of the Cells"; "Cell Communication and Co-operation"; "How to Become a Psychic"; "Some Psychic Phenomena"; "Absent Treatment"; "Truth About Evil Thought Transference"; "Scientific Inspiration"; "The Chemistry and Psychology of Love"; "The Mother and Her Child"; and "Faith, Hope and Trust Psycho-

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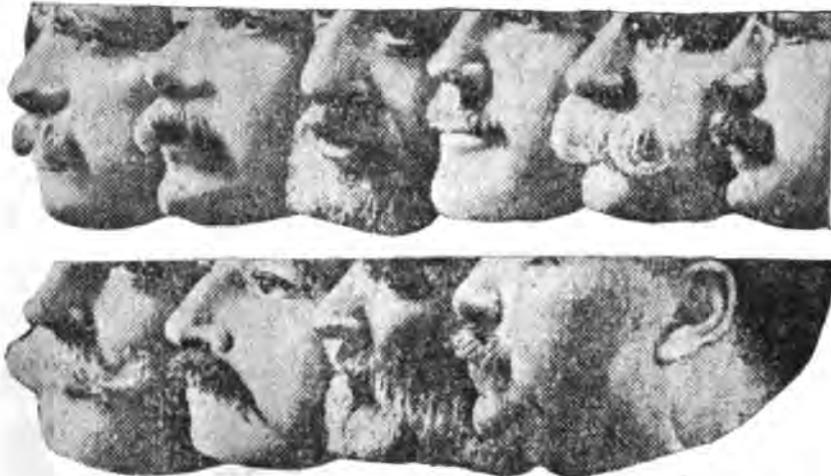
WHOLE NO. 831

Chins and Jaws—Their Interpretation.

BY JESSIE ALLEN FOWLER.

Not until one becomes a student of Physiognomy is it possible to realize how vast is the variety of each feature of the face, and the expression

of chin, namely, a large one, with just a few variations from it to fit the different sizes of faces one meets. But when one makes a serious study of



Chins of President Roosevelt and the members of his Cabinet

that surrounds it. This is particularly so with regard to the chin and jaw. One might be forgiven for thinking that there was only one general type

chins and jaws, and sets to work to collect portraits of distinguished men and women, one is convinced that there are at least twelve principal

kinds of chins, and a number of combined chins that offer themselves for study, as follows:

(1) Large; (2) Small; (3) Square; (4) Round; (5) Long; (6) Short; (7) Broad; (8) Narrow; (9) Pointed; (10) Retreating; (11) Projecting; (12) Indented; (13) Square and Short; (14) Square and Round; (15) Square and Long; (16) Broad and Short; (17) Broad and Round; (18) Broad and Square; (19) Round and Short; (20) Round and Long; (21) Pointed and Short;

desire to love someone or something, and accompanies the Vital Temperament.

THE LONG CHIN indicates a strong will and self-governing power; also long life.

THE SHORT CHIN indicates impulse and but little endurance.

THE BROAD CHIN indicates a good strong pulse, love of physical pleasures, determination of character, power to contend, oppose, and fight large and small issues, and a good hold on life.



EX-SECRETARY SHAW. A Retreating Chin.
JOHN LAWRENCE KNOWLES. A Projecting Chin.

(22) Pointed and Long.

The following simple explanation may serve to describe them:

THE LARGE CHIN is indicative of an ample supply of arterial blood and long life.

THE SMALL CHIN shows a weak heart and a correspondingly weak character.

THE SQUARE CHIN indicates a strong, enduring affection and a regular pulse, combined with a Motive-Mental Temperament.

THE ROUND CHIN indicates a

THE NARROW CHIN indicates that a person is an easy mark, has but little fighting ability or power of resistance, and is easily taken advantage of; hence the chin needs to be broadened.

THE POINTED CHIN indicates select conjugal affection adapted exactly to one's self; is hard to satisfy in the love relation, and a person with this chin is liable to remain single throughout life because love has not been returned; has an ardent positiveness of character, and always expresses strong opinions.

THE RETREATING CHIN indicates indecision and a want of will

makes them anxious to love someone or something, while men have the in-



WM. J. BRYAN.
A Large Chin.



GROVER CLEVELAND.
A Large Chin.

power, a lack of affection, and a small cerebellum.

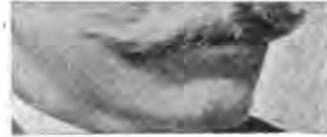
THE PROJECTING CHIN indicates great ardency of attachment, a passionate regard for the object of one's affection, and strong will power in carrying through any special line of work. It dislikes to be thwarted in

dented chin, which shows a desire to be loved.

THE SQUARE AND SHORT CHIN has one advantage, and that is that it is capable of enduring quite a little hardship. But being short, the endurance is limited, and while people can hold on tenaciously for a



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.
A Square Chin.



ADMIRAL DEWEY.
A Square Chin.

its undertakings, and consequently shows great tenacity of purpose.

THE INDENTED CHIN shows a great desire to be loved, a hunger and thirst for affection, and a person possessing such a chin is miserable without someone of the opposite sex to care for them. Such chins are more common in men than in women. Women have a dimpled chin, which

while, their strength is not so positive as is found in the chin that is square and long. It will be easily seen that the shortness of the chin shows it has a weak element in it, and the person should take some precautions against over exertion.

THE SQUARE AND ROUND CHIN. This chin seems almost a misnomer, and it may be asked how a



JUDGE PARKER.
A Broad Chin.



GEN. HORACE PORTER.
A Broad Chin.

thing can be both square and round. We have seen chins, however, that



MRS. CLARENCE BURNS.
A Round Chin.

were square, with the exception of a little curve at the outside edge, and while the chin began to be square from the upper portion, it seemed to change its mind and round off at the corners. This is one of the most en-



A Retreating Chin.

during and loving chins we have; it combines strength and affection, and what man or woman is there who fails to appreciate these characteristics when they are presented. It indicates the mental qualities of Firmness, Self-Esteem, Destructiveness, Parental Love and Amativeness.

THE SQUARE AND LONG



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.
A Square and Long Chin.

CHIN differs from the last named inasmuch as it shows very little affec-



MRS. DEVEREAUX BLAKE.
A Round Chin.

tion, but a considerable amount of tenacity. Great feats of endurance and valor are accomplished with this form of chin. Cromwell, Dewey and Washington are examples of this type, though Washington's chin was



A Projecting Chin.

slightly rounded, but not enough to be classified with the square and round chin. The characteristics that accompany this chin are seen through the development of Combativeness, Firmness, Destructiveness and Conscientiousness. The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, D.D., has this kind of chin; so has Cardinal Gibbons; and formerly Roosevelt's chin was after this order, but of late years, since he has taken on more



MRS. FRANCIS KING.
A Round and Long Chin.

of the Vital Temperament, and his experience has widened, he has



REV. HENRY BUCHELLE.
A Long Chin.

developed a roundness with the squareness of his chin. Garfield, Jr., is another example of this type of chin. Edison has also a square and long chin, and by his achievements he has certainly demonstrated his remarkable pertinacity of mind. Cleveland comes under this type, with his rugged outline of chin, for it is broad, long and pronounced. The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Buchtell, Governor of Colorado, also has a square and long chin, while the Rev. Arthur



CARDINAL GIBBONS.
A Square Chin.

Jamieson has a long, square and projecting chin. Those who know the Rev. Dr. Richards, of Fifth Avenue, New York, will realize at once that he has a square, short chin, when compared with that of Abraham Lincoln, who is a magnificent example of a square, long, enduring chin. The square and long chin endures fatigue and hardship, and remains faithful



H. H. VREELAND.
A Broad and Round Chin.

throughout life even though distance and death separate the person who



WOODROW WILSON.
A Long Chin.

possesses such a chin from the object of his work and affection.

THE BROAD AND SHORT CHIN is indicative of an excellent hold on life, though the life may not be so long as is represented in the broad and square chin. It combines the Motive and Mental Temperaments, and although the affection is strong, it is not so enduring as the broad and square. The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain has a broad but rather short chin; so had Mrs. Har-



WM. DEAN HOWELLS.
A Square Chin.

riet Beecher Stowe and Sir J. Stainer.

THE BROAD AND ROUND CHIN combines the Vital and Motive Temperaments. Thus there is a genial mastership in persons possessing this kind of chin, with a desire to control, and at the same time to mete out conciliatory measures. The round part of the chin adds affectionate regard and sincerity to the in-



CAMPBELL BANNERMAN.
A Round and Short Chin.

dividual's character, or rather illustrates this portion of his nature.



MME. VON KLENNER.
A Round Chin.

Speakers with this kind of chin prefer a mixed audience. The Hon. Seth Low has this type of chin, though there is another characteristic in it which we shall mention later. Dr. Darlington has a broad, round chin, which indicates his tenacity of mind and general outlook of character. Seth Low's chin weakens as it comes to the center, and thus changes its outline from that of Dr. Darlington's.



DALMORES.
A Square Chin.

The indentation in the center of the former is not seen in the latter.

THE BROAD AND SQUARE CHIN is perhaps the strongest indication of decision, will power and masterfulness of mind that we have, and corresponds very largely with the square and long chin. It shows that the person does not want to give up his work, and seldom does until that work is accomplished. We find this characteristic represented in William



FRANK C. BOSTOCK.
A Broad, Round and Indented Chin.

Dean Howells; his chin is certainly of that type which is enduring and ma-



CECELIA LOFTUS.
A Round Chin.

jestic in its power. The pulse is strong in this type. It accompanies a character which possesses a strong will, great determination of mind, and ability to go through great hardships, trials and fatigue. Nearly all the world's generals have had this kind of chin. They have not been without affection, but they have known how to keep the latter under control, and have shown less sentiment than those



A Square Chin.

possessing the broad and round chin. Edmund Freemantle is an example of this type. Where the chin is broad and square, we may look for violent love without reason, and if a person has not some great executive work to accomplish, and centers his mind upon his social relations, he may manifest a devoted attachment bordering on worship.

THE ROUND AND SHORT CHIN indicates more of the Vital



SETH LOW.
A Round, Short and Indented Chin.

Temperament, and is very expressive in its affectionate regard for anyone,



HOMER DAVENPORT.
A Round and Narrow Chin.

or any work. It needs something to strengthen it; thus the cultivation of will, or Firmness, is necessary to increase the tenacity of the individual. Such persons generally have a strong development of the cerebellum, which they show in impulsive affection and parental instinct toward the young or helpless. But let any great trial come



MR. THEODORE SUTRO.
A Masculine Chin.

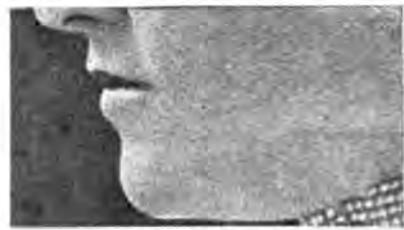
to such an individual, and it generally goes hard with that one; hence there is a need for the development of the more enduring faculties.

THE ROUND AND LONG CHIN is indicative of a strong cerebellum and determined resistance against any encroachments that may interfere with the object of the person's resolve. This chin denotes the existence of the faculties of faithful



SAMUEL NEWHOUSE.
A Round and Long Chin.

love, or constancy. This sign, together with that of ardent love, gives



MRS. PEARSALL.
A Round and Long Chin.

a roundness to the chin, and an expression of devotedness, and is more frequently accompanied by a sanguine temperament than otherwise. We might say here that the breadth of the middle part of the lower jaw, under the molar teeth, indicates a love of physical beauty, and should be re-



MRS. THEODORE SUTRO.
A Feminine Chin.

strained.

THE POINTED AND SHORT CHIN indicates that the person has a critical attitude toward almost everything, and a disposition that is not easily satisfied with conditions as they are. But, being short as well as pointed, the criticism does not amount to so much as that of the person who possesses the long pointed chin.



ADELAIDE JOHNSON.
A Pointed and Long Chin.

THE POINTED AND LONG CHIN accompanies in an individual the desire to split hairs and see differences between one person and another, or one work and another. Such a mind is microscopic and analytical; it comes to decisions quickly, and points out discrepancies and errors. This is the chin that is capable of specializing, of writing reviews, of becoming a superintendent of schools, or work of almost any kind. It indicates a specialist in art or oratory, and manifests a capable mind to gather information. We notice this type of chin in Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) and W. M. Evarts, though in each case the chins project; hence they should be classified under the projecting chin as well. This chin shows ardor and positiveness of character, which when abnormal often amounts to jealousy and mistrust, and if its desires are not satisfied, the person will manifest a love sickness, and even insanity and revenge. If a little roundness could be introduced into this type of chin, then some sympathy might be expressed, and forgiveness expected. But such a chin gives a desire to punish severely when there is any cause for suspicion or doubt. A person with a pointed chin should certainly endeavor to round it out for the sake of his or her own feelings, and the safety of the public. It is not that the cerebellum is so large in such an individual, but it is the strength of oneness and the desire to control the object of its regard that makes the individual appear to love more ardently than anyone else.

It will be found that the bones of the face correspond in a remarkable way to the outline or form of the skull, and when we study the skull and face together, we realize that the posterior region of the head corresponds very largely with the formation of the lower part of the face. For instance, the width of the jaw, as

well as the width of the chin, corresponds effectively with the breadth behind the ears and the width of the posterior lobe, or cerebellum.

Combativeness is located slightly above and behind the ear, and where this faculty is largely pronounced, it is expressed in the face by a wide jaw, giving breadth to the face directly under the Malar bones. The Inferior Maxillary bone is therefore directly influenced by the cerebellum, and that part of the cerebrum which is concerned largely in the development of will; and on this account we see that its physiognomical value is an index of the function of the cerebellum, the central basilar portion of the cerebrum, and the height of the crown of the head.

The intensity of the development of Amativeness is indicated by the anterior and lateral development of the jaw, while its downward development indicates the power of will, or determination of mind. This fact is followed out in large averages by the races of men who have been most prolific; as is seen, for instance, in the English, German, Scotch, Irish and Russians, as compared with the Chinese, Hindoos and Malays, representing the people of the East, who have a much smaller chin and cerebellum, and are known for being much less prolific in the expression of Amativeness.

We might also mention the North American Indians, as they make fine examples of a retreating chin and a small posterior lobe. The love element is not particularly manifested in the Indian, and those who have traveled among the Indians tell us that their families rarely consist of more than two or three children.

We might also point out that idiots have very little chin, and are correspondingly deficient in the region of the cerebellum.

Were we to sum up the various ele-

ments of the social brain, as expressed in the chin, we would speak of them



WM. MCKINLEY.
An Indented and Short Chin.

as follows: The Pointed Chin; the Indented Chin; the Narrow, Square Chin; the Broad Square Chin; and the Broad, Round Chin. These types represent Amativeness and Conjugal-ity, and as there are different kinds of love, so there must be various



JOHN S. CROSBY.
An Indented and Square Chin.

signs to correspond with them, and the chin should be studied so that a person can understand these different kinds or degrees of affection.

Conjugal-ity is largely represented in the pointed chin which projects anteriorly, and forces the Inferior Maxillary bone beyond the line of the Superior Maxillary. It is largely represented in women, in fact, more so than in men, and this accounts for the indentation under the lower lip and the forcing forward of the chin itself.



CHARLES SCHWAB.
An Indented and Long Chin.

It does not show will power or determination of mind, as does the long pointed chin. A lady possessing this kind of feature is generally very exclusive in her affections, and if thwarted or disappointed in her first love, rarely finds a second object to fill her mind's desire.

The Indented Chin is more particularly represented in the faces of men than of women. This gives the Desire to be Loved. It looks somewhat out of place, however, on the face of a man, as we generally look for the square set chin in men. But as many men take after their mothers, it is not to be wondered at that this characteristic has been passed on to the stronger sex. When accompanied by other balancing qualities, it is not an undesirable characteristic, examples of which we see in the chins of McKinley, Bryan, John S. Crosby and Frank C. Bostock. If found in a woman, it indicates the coquette, as in contradistinction to the pointed chin which shows the desire to love but one.

The narrow, square chin gives a prominence to the Inferior Maxillary bone, and its development manifests itself next to the above named attribute (the Desire to be Loved). Thus we see the narrow, square chin on the faces of many women, but not so often on the faces of men. We can account for this sign in many women who marry men who are beneath them in social standing and in intellectual culture. When this faculty of Desire to Love is united with that of Conjugal-ity, the two make a very fine combination for a woman, and incline her, as a wife, to cling closely to the husband of her choice.

The broad, square chin shows breadth in the fore part of the chin laterally, or outside of the sign of Desire to be Loved, and under the canine teeth. This development shows itself through its intensity; thus,

coupled with this, is ardent love. This sign distinctly belongs to a man's face, as compared with the narrow, square chin that belongs to the face of a woman. The character of this kind of love shows itself in earnestness of devotion, and a person being very tenacious who develops this chin, it manifests itself very often in violence and even insanity. It should therefore be distinctly controlled, and not allowed to have its own way.

The broad, round chin indicates a full representation of most of the social faculties. The breadth of the jaw under the molar teeth, and next to the sign of devoted love, denotes the combined faculties of Amativeness and Conjugality. The roundness of contour gives the love element, and the squareness gives the endurance and fidelity. This chin is more often found among women than men, and many instances have proved this fact, namely, that women have continued to cling to their husbands (even when the latter have proved unfaithful), to the surprise of their friends. The function of this faculty shows itself in embracing and kissing; and, furthermore, is indicated by the fullness of the red part of the lips.

At the broadest part of the Inferior Maxillary bone, we find the strongest indication of the love element which is often called "insane love." Unfortunately, there are too many persons who seem to have this development, and reports are numerous in the papers which go to prove that in its extreme sense it leads to violent expression of passionate love. Persons who go to the extreme of expressing this passion not unfrequently take their own lives as well as those of their lovers. It has its sign beyond that of the love of physical beauty, and is rarely found in woman, but quite often in men. Many criminals have this sign very largely developed.

As we study the chin closely, we

see that it indicates another very important factor in the human mind, and that is the power of will. The former (Love) acts upon the chin in a horizontal way, giving breadth and anterior projection; while the latter (Will) acts upon the chin perpendicularly, which causes length and a downward projection. Thus all observers of Physiognomy will readily see that the expression of love in the chin gives breadth and fullness on the sides of the center, while will pushes the chin outward, so much so that you can take hold of such a chin and shake it. But this is not possible with a person who possesses a uniformly round, broad and rather short chin. Take two individuals who have these marked characteristics; the one who has the round, broad chin is easily overthrown in his purpose, yet shows a strong desire for the time being to accomplish his work, while the other, showing a long and extended chin, is seldom to be deterred from carrying out his object.

Besides the indication of Love and Will, we have the physiological indication of Long Life and ability to hold on to life under tremendous odds; and also the indication of good circulation, heart force and healthy kidneys. We have known of a number of physicians who have studied Physiognomy for the sake of learning the localization of disease in the face, and all physicians who want to get Physiognomy down to a fine point, can do much for themselves by studying the physiognomical indications of health or disease. No persons with narrow, weak or contracted chins are known for their strong circulatory power or heart force, and no persons who are weak in the development immediately in front of the angle of the Inferior Maxillary bone, which is an inch each side of the center, show strong healthy kidneys.

We have failed yet to find persons

who have lived to a great age, say one hundred years old, who have pos-



MME. TETRAZZINI.
A Double Chin.

sessed a weak, retreating chin. It is the prevailing indication of long life to express itself in a well developed chin. Thus manly men and womanly women possess well formed chins; while effeminate men and weak women and idiots have indifferently formed chins, or none at all to speak of.

The chin is amenable to changes, just the same as the nose, eyes and ears change with expression of character. Consequently we do not retain the same outline of form in the face that we have when children, unless we remain children in mental growth. The chin develops as the brain develops, and if persons live healthy, Christian lives, believe in moderation, and maintain their hopefulness as well as intelligence, with a love for humanity, home, wife, children, and their Maker, then their chins will manifest the same even, well-balanced outline. But if an individual misspends his life, and fills it

with broken vows and misshapen acts, and allows himself to follow his pas-



SUSAN B. ANTHONY.
A Square Jaw.

sions, lust, hate, fornication, adultery, gluttony and murder, then all that is spiritual and holy goes out of the chin, and only malice, envy, hatred and dissipation are therein indicated.

It can be taken as a safe guide that social people have broad chins; selfish people have narrow chins; while weakly, unnatural and unsuccessful people possess retreating chins. The courageous, bold and energetic persons have protruding chins, and will always lead and govern, while persons with weak, retreating chins fall back, refuse to fight, shuffle out of their duties, and make excuses when they fail. Wellington, Napoleon, Washington, Livingstone, Bishop Fraser, Miss Willard, Franklin, Cromwell, and others, had resolution, firmness and strength of will which was shown by a good, strong, square jaw.

In all pugnacious persons we find that the chin protrudes, and all who dare to do unusual things have this



ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.
A Double Chin.



JANE ADDAMS.
A Round Jaw.

outline of chin. If the thoughts of people are concentrated for a sufficient length of time on any special line of work, the chin is sure to catch the inspiration and be impressed thereby; just as imbecility and cowardliness cause it to retreat.

Where there is a double chin, we find that persons act more in the capacity of helping forward a great cause or business than in taking the lead. It will be found that in the case of Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton, Miss Anthony was the leader and pioneer, while Mrs. Stanton made a fine second, and supported Miss Anthony with her intellectual ability. Mrs. Stanton's chin indicated womanly love, affection and regard for her home, children and husband; while Miss Anthony centralized her regard, love and affections on the broader lines of humanity, and was married to her work. Mrs. Stanton possessed a fine example of the double chin, and at the same time possessed a strong, round outline above the fullness below it. Where the features, chin and neck are distinctly chiseled, there is no desire to follow the ruling of another; hence decision, self-reliance and force of character are in evidence. But where there is a loose, hanging, flabby under chin, there is a resemblance to those things that are flexible. Characters possessing the latter are plodding, economical, careful, acquisitive, and show geniality, pliability and obeisance; while the former show aggressiveness, fire, passion, extravagance and largeness of views.

* JAWS.

As we have once remarked that there are all kinds of chins so there are many kinds of jaws.

There are four kinds of jaws, namely, Broad, Long, Short and Nar-

row, and when we speak of the jaw, we refer to the face from the ear downward to the tip of the chin.

If the jaw is broad half way down this length, it shows tenacity, courage and daring. If it is long, it shows invincibility and unyieldingness. If it is short, it shows weakness and instability. If it is narrow, it indicates criticism, analysis, and a strong desire to point out discrepancies, errors and mistakes; persons possessing such a jaw are wanting in tenderness, and make few excuses for those who are found in error. If the jaw is round from the ear to the chin, as well as long, there is strength and geniality combined.

Thus the broad jaw indicates the power of will over others, and ability to control large concerns. The long jaw indicates will power over one's self, or self-governing power and long life. The short jaw indicates impulse, but not endurance. The narrow jaw indicates strength, but not pugnacity. The length of the lower jaw downwards, just under the large molar teeth, or about the middle of the jaw, indicates perseverance. One who has this sign large is persistent in his undertakings; he never rests until he has finished. This is the faculty of taking pains, and to one with ambition and intelligence it is a better birth gift than a silver spoon. This sign is invariably large in students, naturalists, astronomers and mathematicians.

The faculty of resolution is indicated by the length of the lower jaw downward, under the incisor teeth, just forward of the angle of the jaw. One who has the sign of resolution large is very energetic, and is quite efficient. When this sign is small, the jaw is short, and one almost insensibly feels the deficiency of the character; it is not unamiable, but it is weak.

The Woman's Club of Orange and Its New President.

The Woman's Club of Orange, N. J., has been fortunate in electing a President who is capable of filling the office in a singularly efficient manner. Dr. Spottiswoode has had remarkable

experience of the Club's needs, having been a member of it for thirty years, as she joined the club six years after it was organized.

Outside of the club she has had a



DR. SARA C. SPOTTISWOODE.

scientific training which few of its members have enjoyed, and has practiced medicine for sixteen years. This work alone has given her an insight into human life which, with her personal knowledge of the club members, greatly adds to the benefit she will be to the Club as their chief.

self for the work she undertakes.

Another noticeable characteristic is her scientific understanding of human character; hence she is able to bring out the best she sees in everyone to help her in her work. She is quick to size people up, and knows whether they are genuine or not.



EXTERIOR AND LIBRARY OF THE WOMAN'S CLUB, ORANGE, N. J.

The traits of her character which will show to the best advantage as President are seen in the portrait (kindly lent to us by the *Orange Chronicle*, with the permission of Dr. Spottiswoode), first through the high forehead, which means, according to practical Psychology, that she is an able thinker, organizer, planner and superintendent. She never assumes responsibility without preparing her-

We might mention for a third factor in her mental powers the scientific trend of her mind, and the development of the faculties of perception. She will notice if anything is not going along as it should; and, furthermore, she has a way of correcting the mistakes of people in a manner that is at once pleasing and tactful, while she encourages those who are doing their best.

She is more than merely attractive in mind and heart in a social way, because she has so long called out her practical, scientific and observing qualities.

We believe that her term of office as

President will be filled with much inspiration, forethought, well trained sympathy and intellectual acumen, which will add to the potency of the club and the widespread influence of its brilliant membership. F.

Science of Health, News and Notes.

By E. P. MILLER, M.D.

A CHURCH CONGRESS TO DISCUSS DRINKING AND SMOKING.

The New York *American* of April 25th has a short article under the above heading. In England, it seems they are establishing a church with a hall for smokers and drinkers, where they are to discuss various questions in regard to health.

Now, for a church to open a hall where people can eat and drink things which nature never designed them to eat and drink, can only have a tendency to promote disease, shorten life, and make people unhealthy and unhappy, instead of giving them good health and all the comfort of life that can be got from any source.

There is no doubt but what the blood contains the life element. Christ said to His disciples: "Except ye eat My flesh and drink My blood ye shall not have life in you." He then explains what He meant by that. He said: "My flesh is meat indeed and My blood is drink indeed." Meat there means food, therefore in order to have pure blood we must eat and drink pure foods.

The new food law that has been passed during the last one or two years is doing a good deal in regard to the foods that people eat and drink, and the day is not far off when science will demonstrate the kind of foods people should eat.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, A VEGETARIAN.

At a public dinner recently given by the Montauk Club of Brooklyn, in honor of Chauncey M. Depew, we learn that Senator Depew has become a vegetarian.

In a speech that he made at this dinner, he said that he had practically been compelled to adopt a vegetarian diet. He has been troubled with rheumatism for many years, and in experimenting on diet at the suggestion of some acquaintance, he found that when he stopped the use of the flesh of animals, his rheumatism began to disappear, and repeated experiments of that kind convinced him that fruits and vegetables were a better kind of diet than flesh meat, and therefore he refused to make a carnivorous animal out of himself any longer.

VITAL ELECTRICITY HAS BEEN DISCOVERED IN RAW FRUITS.

A newspaper stated that in London, on April 25th, a man by the name of A. E. Baines, a number one authority on food reform, has discovered, by the aid of a galvanometer of remarkable sensitiveness, that all fruit, nuts and vegetables are, while alive, storage batteries of electricity. When they die, the installation between the negative and positive systems is destroyed.

"In an orange," says Mr. Baines, "each alternate section is a charged cell which will cause the galvanometer to record a current. These cells are insolvent by their skin, and collectively they constitute a battery which is insolvent by the rind of the fruit. Cooking the fruit destroys the vital elements that there are in the electric current."

We have been for years convinced that there is more real vitality, strength, and endurance in the orange, than in almost any other kind of fruit, and in order to get the benefit of it, people should eat oranges when they are fresh and not after they are dead by cooking.

THE GREATEST WINE PRODUCERS.

It is generally known that France is one of the greatest producers of wines, and has the most drinkers of wines of any people in the world.

The production of wine in the world in 1907 was about 3,212,000,000 gallons, of which France produced 1,452,000,000 gallons. Italy is next to France in the production of wine. Next follow Spain, Portugal, Austria and Germany.

The consummation of wine in France averages about 33 gallons per inhabitants, so says this statistician.

If they would make grape juice and preserve it without fermentation, there would be strength and comfort, etc., arise from the use of grape juice by the masses of the people.

DENIES EATING ANY OF ANIMAL KINGDOM.

Dr. F. N. Doud, in a recent lecture on "Diet," said:

"There are certain lines of food that produce disintegration and morbid tendencies and lead us downward to the mineral kingdom. There are three classes of these: Flesh foods, fermented and chemical. Flesh foods

are unclean because never free from decay. They produce disease and disintegration. All flesh foods contain some pus, which is the basis of all degraded physical conditions—rheumatism, neuralgia, consumption. Meat-eating causes craving for drink. Alcoholism will never be cured by oratory, but it can be by doing away with meat-eating. Meat stimulates the passions and deprives us of self-mastery. Every particle of meat we eat suggests to our sub-conscious minds that we are living in the realm of struggle and discord. We cannot become spiritualized or manifest the finer, higher attributes until we cease living on the death of other beings."

SAVED BY A VEGETABLE DIET.

A vegetarian diet is said to have saved the life of Col. Frederic N. Lawrence, 74 years old, who is recovering from a serious attack of pneumonia at his apartments in the Croisic, Manhattan. He has been pronounced out of danger by Dr. Harris A. Houghton of Bayside, L. I., who says that Col. Lawrence owes his remarkable recovery to the fact that he became a vegetarian twenty years ago, and has since lived a strictly vegetarian life.

HINTS FOUND IN MEDICAL SUMMARY.

Do not fear the sunshine if you desire to keep young. The most beautiful things of life do not grow in the darkness.

How many of us lose out in critical cases because the drugs we gave had stood on our shelves until they had lost most of their strength? The best is none too good. Avoid a disastrous economy.

Look out for hysteria, extreme nervous irritability and persistent insomnia, when strychnia or full doses of nux vomica have been too long continued.

Biophilism

BY CHARLES JOSIAH ADAMS, D.D.,

PRESIDENT OF THE BUREAU OF BIOPHILISM

ATTENTION TO AN OBJECT AND TO ITS PARTS.

In the last article I said that there are two sorts of attention—the reflex and the voluntary. From the very beginning of its incarnation—from its birth, or its hatching, or its segregation, in fission or gemmation or agamogenesis—the sentient being has, in the very nature of the case, sensations. It may be that it has sensations before it proceeds from the mother, comes from the shell, or is separated from the parent. But this is not of psychological importance, as important as it may be physiologically, or otherwise.

Psychologically, we must take the being as it appears as an entity. The being which is segregated is itself at once. The same is not true of the being which is hatched—though, in some cases, as in that of the chicken, for instance, it should appear to be nearly so. That it is not entirely so is evident from its being in the care of the mother-hen for a considerable time. Some other beings which are hatched are less competent at once than the chicken. This is true of all the nestlings of all the birds which are not apt to go "hot" with something "cold"—as well as the nestlings of some of them. The season is here in which any one may have illustration of that—any one who has the blessed opportunity of being in the country when nature is one vast bridal-chamber. Take only the purple martin. How dependent the young of this species is on the parents! Mr. Otto Widman—as reported by Mr. Frank M. Chapman—watched a col-

ony of these birds, near his Missouri home, during the time from 4 o'clock in the morning to 8 o'clock in the evening. During those hours each pair of parents visited its nest, for the feeding of its offspring, 205 times.

These big-mouthed youngsters, for a time after their hatching, had, of course, nothing but bodily feelings—especially stomachic feelings. The same is true of the puppy, the colt, the babe. But the time comes in the development of the body, and of the individual within the body, when there are other feelings, or sensations. These are they which come through the organs of sense—through the skin everywhere on the body, but especially on the finger-tips, through the mouth, the nostrils, the ears, the eyes. These sensations are, at first, not clearly defined. This is no more true of the babe than it is of the puppy, the colt, the chicken, or the nestling. To the individual what comes through the senses, individually or collectively, may be either pleasant or painful. But at first it is not more than vaguely attributed to its source. The pleasure or the pain, for a time, must partake of the somatic, or bodily, character. Within a few hours a lady was saying something to me with relation to the care mothers should take with regard to the protection of the eyes of their babes. She instanced a case. A woman of her acquaintance allowed her older children to take her infant daughter about in a perambulator. The little thing was cross. Why? It was allowed to lie looking directly up into the sky, the sun shining brightly. And it was not yet old

enough to protect its eyes by closing their lids. But in the infancy of the senses of the infant there is, one should suppose, a little more apt to be pleasure than pain. On a warm summer night you hear a cooing on the veranda of a house at which you are a guest. You look over your shoulder. In a great arm-chair, on a pillow, lies a babe. It is in the light of an unclouded full moon. Its chubby hands and feet are waving and kicking at a great rate. It is joyous in a "peace which passeth understanding." The babe so enjoying itself always calls to my mind the experiences which I used, when a boy, to have in floating in soundless water, looking straight up, all mundane things unseen, nothing but heavenly things in sight.

I often allowed that floating, with its general sensations, to last longer than was good for me. But it had to come to an end. Then earthly things took my attention, and I singled out things among them and gave them my attention. This is an illustration of attention's governing and being governed. This is the analysis of attention, so far as the volition of the attender is concerned. There is another analysis. It has reference to the matter of attention. There are two tendencies in attention. One of these is to take apart. The other is to put together. These are the analytical and the synthetical attention, speaking psychologically.

I meet a man. There is something in him, or about him, familiar to me. What is it? A feature, an element of his bearing or manner, the cut of a garment? Our conversation is rather joggy till I discover. Then we find each other to be rather good fellows. What was it? That does not matter. The point is that my attention was analyzing—taking him apart—attending to particulars. This ceased when I discovered that for which I was

looking. Then something else occurred. The parts of him went together, or I put them together. And I saw him as a whole better than I would have seen him had it not been for the analysis.

Analysis and synthesis are constantly going on in the life of the individual. I was disembarking from a ferry-boat, on which I had met a lady of my acquaintance, whom I always find it delightful to meet, for many reasons, one of which is that she is always so quietly and tastefully dressed. She suddenly exclaimed: "There should be a law against that!" Catching the direction of her eye: "What?" I asked. "Don't you see?" she replied. I shaded my eyes, as if they were hurt. I have never seen a woman more "loudly" attired than the one who caused me to so act, playfully, of course, for the way in which any woman "gets herself up," if not beyond, is certainly above my criticism. "What's the matter with her?" I wanted to know. "Subjectively or objectively?" was the question in return. With a laugh: "Subjectively," I responded. With a shake of the head: "I don't know!" came emphatically. "Then objectively," I conceded. This brought a lecture on colors, shades of colors, and combinations of the two, which would have done credit to a professor of the art of expression on canvas—probably not a higher art than expression in clothing—which would grace this article were it in place here. It was one of the best illustrations of analytical and synthetical attention which has ever come to me.

There is no end to such illustrations. I hear the young man ask the mother: "What colored tie should I wear with this suit?" The reply shows that she has taken his clothing into its parts, attended to each part, and put them together in her imagination.

In all this there is the involution of comparison. But with that we have not to do now. The question arises as to whether one can attend to more than one thing at a time. It is said of Napoleon, as it is also said of Washington, of Cæsar, of several Roman Emperors, and of I do not know how many others, more or less great, that he, or each of them, could be writing a letter and dictating anywhere from one to a dozen other letters, at the same time. It may be that there have been—it may be that there are—men and women who can do many things of like character at the same time. But it may be that such an individual has only the power of transferring attention from one thing to another quickly and effectively. I should not wonder if this were the solution of the matter.

The matter, or the matters, of attention here are, at least primarily subjective—as a thing must be in the mind before it can be written or dictated. Can one attend to more than one external thing at a time? There are certain scientists who are so claiming, with relation to things perceived through the same sense. They do not claim that one can attend, at the same time, to what he, for instance, is seeing and tasting at that instant. And the scientists may be what they are not always, by any means—right. I was, within a few days, walking through a pasture-land. I had not before, this season, seen dandelions in bloom. The question before us came suddenly to my mind. It seemed to me that I was seeing at least three of the yellow blooms at the same moment. Was I? And, if so, why was I?

I doubt if my undivided attention would have been taken by the dandelion and more than one other bloom,

or even one. So, one should say, that if the attention can be taken by, or given to, two objects at one and the same time, they must be appreciated through the same sense organ and be alike, to the extent that things of the same species are alike.

As to attention, in the case of the individual which is first a child and afterwards a man or a woman, what takes place is something as follows. In the first place it floats about in, or on the surface of a jumble of things. Then one of these things, which go to the making up of its physical universe, or *sense continuum*, influences it more than any or all other things, and is noticed. That is the beginning. Other things attract it. It deliberately notices one thing after another. It perceives a thing, made up of elements. He tears it to pieces by noticing these elements, in some succession or another. Then he puts these elements together, and sees the thing as a whole more perfectly. And he is what we call mature. Does not about the same thing take place in the case of the individual which is first a puppy and afterwards a dog, or first a colt and afterwards a horse, or a chicken and afterwards a fowl, or a nestling and afterwards a bird?

Is not attention attention whoever attends? And is not attention, whoever attends, reflex and voluntary, analytical and synthetical? These are the elements of the attention which enables the child to perceive the moon or the rattle. Must not there be the same elements in the attention through which the puppy receives the master or the ball, through which the colt perceives the stable-man or the bridle, through which the chicken perceives the kitchen-maid or the grain of corn, through which the nestling perceives the parent or the worm?



The Psychology of Childhood

BRIGHT AND PROMISING.

BY UNCLE JOE.

No. 673.—Ethel and Kathryn R., New York.—Ethel, the taller one of the two, has a bright disposition, and one that can readily adjust itself to new surroundings. Her mind is full of questions, and she is able to think out old problems if she does not get satisfactory answers from anyone. She will need help in the early years of her education, and will not be con-

tent with the results of things unless she is able to prove them to her understanding.

The Vital Temperament predominates, and gives her a genial, warm-hearted and enthusiastic nature. She builds many ideals before her mind's eye, for her imagination is by no means small, and she is able to picture to herself many beautiful experiences.



No. 673.—ETHEL AND KATHRYN R., NEW YORK.

She lives in the realm of fancy much of the time, and it will be noticed that her brow is not very prominently developed, at least not as much so as the higher faculties are; hence she needs to give more attention to matters and studies that are practical and scientific. She will make a prodigious reader, and a fluent writer if her mind goes on developing in the same way that it has commenced.

The younger one, Kathryn, has a predominating amount of the Mental or Nervous Temperament, and abounds in ideas which she talks about all day long. No one can go to sleep where she is, and from the time she wakes in the morning until she goes to bed at night she is busy talking. If she cannot get anyone to listen to her, she talks to her dolls. She will make

a first class entertainer when she is older.

She is fond of birds and animals of all kinds; also the beauties of nature, especially the flowers in the woods, and if shown how to press and classify them, she would be able to make a good business of it.

The artistic elements are very strong in her, and she should paint, draw and design quite cleverly, and it would be well to train her artistic originality.

Her memory of recitations is above the average, and she should be able to put in all the requisite actions to illustrate her piece.

God's sunshine comes into her life, and she dispenses it with six per cent. interest. May her sunshine, like the widow's cruise of oil, never grow less.

Honeymoon Farm.

A STORY OF HOW A YOUNG COUPLE CHOSE A BIG FARM INSTEAD OF A BIG WEDDING.

Alice and Joe were sitting over a cosy fire the first evening in April, while the wind howled outside. Their Phrenological Charts had just been received, and the analysis had satisfied them that they were well adapted to each other, and capable of getting along together with the prospects of happiness, as well as of being helpful to each other and their fellows. From the decision that they came to on this important evening, they thought that instead of waiting until wealth scattered her bounties at their door, they would work for this world's goods as they went along, especially as they had good health and unlimited ambition as their assets.

Neither Alice nor Joe had been able to lay up much money, for Alice had been a teacher and helped to support her parents on the farm, and Joe had been working for a rural milk concern.

Alice had enough, and a little left over, to buy her wedding trousseau, and Joe had a few hundred dollars which he expected to spend on their honeymoon trip. In fact, when they first thought of getting married, they mapped out a nice trip before they should settle down in a couple of months. But by the same mail that brought the Phrenological descriptions, a letter was received from Joe's brother in Manitoba, who stated that there was an extra good five hundred acre farm near his own for sale, cheap and on very easy terms if taken at once.

When Joe, therefore, went to see his sweetheart on the above named evening, he laid before her, first the delineations of character, and then the letter from his brother, and jokingly asked her how soon she would be

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In the Public Eye

THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE HUDSON TUNNELS, AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE HUDSON AND MANHATTAN RAILROAD.

BY THE EDITOR.

A few months ago we had the pleasure of presenting to our readers the portrait of Charles M. Jacobs, the Chief Engineer of the new Hudson Tunnels. This month we have an added pleasure in presenting the portrait of William G. McAdoo, who is President of the Hudson and Manhattan Railway Company.

The gigantic undertaking of such a successful engineering feat as the construction of the tunnel which passes under the Hudson River, uniting New York with New Jersey, is the result of the united genius of several enterprising men. While the credit of inspiring confidence in the engineering part of the work must chiefly rest with Mr. Charles M. Jacobs, yet the forceful and creditable energy of Mr. William G. McAdoo was necessary to put the work into operation. But so modest was the President of the Hudson Tunnel Company that he desired his personality to be cut out as far as possible. Nevertheless, it was the sterling qualities of the young Tennessee lawyer, who took up the work when it had twice failed, the determined attitude which he assumed, and the strength of his personality in connection with the enterprise, that has made the work an entire success, and, as President Roosevelt characteristically said, one of those great business achievements of which all Americans can be justly proud.

So much has been written about the details of the work, and so little about the characteristics of the man at the helm, that we will make but brief reference to the magnificent work that has been accomplished, and confine

our remarks principally to the man himself.

It was in 1901 when Mr. McAdoo became interested in the project of rapid transit between New York and New Jersey, and organized a company to go on with the tunnel, though he had come to New York from the South in 1892, to engage in the practice of law.



WILLIAM G. McADOO.

His organization indicates that he possesses a remarkably wiry constitution. The Mental-Motive Temperament greatly predominates over the

Vital; hence he is remarkably wiry, tough and enduring. His constitutional vigor is of that character that does not give up with trifles, and every feature of his face, and many faculties of his mind, go to prove that he is just the man to undertake far-sighted, keen and hazardous lines of work. He is not the ease-loving individual who enjoys sitting down at his fire-

Thus the firm lips, the long and broad nose, the calm determination in the eye, the square chin, the heavy brow, all betoken characteristics which are necessary to men who achieve something in the world.

Mr. McAdoo is not a man to endorse wild theories; his scientific cast of mind makes him at one with all feasible plans for working out prac-



THE HUDSON AND MANHATTAN TUNNEL.

The President and Chief Engineer.

side, leaving other men to agitate problems for the benefit of humanity, but he is a man who likes to be in the fight, if the fight is going to amount to anything; and evidently he saw that something was going to result from this immense undertaking of laying the tunnel under the Hudson River. Failures in the past evidently were only spurs to his energetic mind to enable him to cope with present conditions.

tical ideas. It is easy to see from his forehead that he is not a theorist, but a worker; while the faculties that give him his astute analytical ability, are strongly in evidence, as seen in the central part of his forehead. He is a man to weigh and consider the likelihood of success with any probability of failure, and so strong is his intuitive insight into matters and things, that he is rarely, if ever, mistaken in his deductions.

He is a man who will put the main issue of his work first before personal considerations; in fact, he does not stop to consider his own comfort and convenience when he thinks there are other conditions of more importance.

He is also a man of great possibilities through his availability of mind. Thus the region of his head around the temples shows remarkable ingenuity, skill and resourcefulness of mind.

In short, he should be known for his practical way of looking into things, his power to systematize work, his reasonable conception of what can and cannot be accomplished through the development of his large Causality, and his masterful way of comparing and analyzing everything that comes before his notice. He is certainly one of the men of the hour, and has only just commenced his colossal work for the future.

Miss Mary Proctor, Daughter of Richard Proctor, the Astronomer.

At one of Miss Fowler's recent Morning Talks, she had the pleasure of interviewing Miss Mary Proctor, daughter of the well known astronomer, Richard Proctor. She found that Miss Proctor was a little lady in work of her own. Her conscientious scruples were very strong, and she had an intensity of mind that was

stature, but had an active brain, a liberal mind, and broad sympathies. She was also possessed of well developed Perceptive Faculties which had given her insight into the starry heavens and minute and accurate judgment concerning the study of the wonders that pertain to the planet kingdom. She saw everything that was worth seeing, and let nothing escape her, and when studying physical objects she was able to get out of them, a wonderful amount of knowledge which she was able to bring before others in an interesting and witty discourse. She would be able to say more in five minutes than many would in half an hour.

The crown of her head was not large; hence she found that she was a lady of great modesty, and a disclaimer of having accomplished anything great outside of what perseverance and stick-to-it-iveness could accomplish.

Her moral brain announced the fact that she was exceedingly kind-hearted and tender in her feelings. In fact, it was easier for her to be doing good and searching out the wants of others, than to be totally eclipsed with



MISS MARY PROCTOR.

constantly awake to motives of high principle.

She was keenly scientific, intuitive, friendly, and spiritual minded.

At the end of Miss Fowler's remarks, of which the above is but a short summary, Miss Proctor told the audience that in order to keep her mind from becoming too fixed in one direction, she had devoted many years to the Kindergarten Mission in connection with the tenement district of the West Side, and the work she had been doing had made a great difference in their little lives, bringing them at least a few hours of sunshine and happiness every week. She said: "It is all very well to look up at the stars and forget the discomforts of life on our planet, but when from that study we gain happiness such as I have gained, it seems to me we ought to do a little something to bring it into the lives of others. I say this to show you that Miss Fowler has struck that cord in my life exactly, namely, the desire to make others happy and to pass sunshine around one."

Her debut as a lecturer was made in 1893, at the World's Fair, at the request of Mrs. Potter Palmer, who desired her to give six short talks on Astronomy in the Children's Building, which she delivered before kindergarten teachers. From the success that met her efforts there, Major Pond engaged her for a three years' contract, and kept her busily engaged lecturing in all the large cities and on many of the platforms where her

father had lectured. She has kept at the work ever since, having lectured over a thousand times.

She has also been a contributor to several magazines and newspapers, writing special articles on Astronomy for the New York *Herald* and *Times*.

In 1896 she went to Norway to observe a total eclipse of the sun from the Kunnen Promontory. In 1900 she observed a second eclipse from Virginia Beach. In 1905 she observed a third eclipse from Burgos, Spain. She has just arranged with an English manager to lecture in all the large cities in England during the season of 1908-09, after which she is planning to visit the pyramids and the ancient temples of Egypt in search of material for a new lecture on the subject. In 1909-10 she intends to lecture in all the large cities in this country, en route to San Francisco, and observe Halley's Comet through the great telescope at the Yerkes Observatory, in 1910. In the season of 1910-11, she is planning to lecture in Australia, and also observe the total eclipse of the sun occurring in April of that year.

She has written two interesting books, one called "Giant Sun and His Family," and another called "Stories of Starland," published by Silver, Burdett & Co.

Thus this little lady is busy all the time in keeping bright the sunshine for the little ones below, and at the same time watching the great planets above, with immense success.

HONEYMOON FARM.

Continued from Page 191.

ready to start for Manitoba. After reading the letter, Alice looked pretty serious for a while, and then quietly remarked: "We haven't planned to be married till May, Joe, but if we are to secure that farm, we had better take

time by the forelock. I'll be all ready to start the end of April."

"But what about our honeymoon trip?" said Joe.

"Why, it would be quite a trip to Manitoba," she said.

"But I haven't very much money, Alice, to buy the farm."

"And I haven't very much, either, Joe. But it seems to me that we cannot afford to let this chance slip through our fingers."

Then they talked it all over and concluded to make the venture. Alice was the dearest little woman in the world, and had a lot of good, sound common sense; and after they had made their plans, she proved herself a perfect little economist, as the Phrenologist had told her she could be.

"I shall need to buy scarcely any new clothes, except a few extra warm ones for the northern climate," she said.

She insisted that they take a tourist car, to save expense, and she told her father that instead of giving her a wedding present, she wanted him to give her the money to buy housekeeping things. Then she made Joe promise to write his brother at once, and send him every dollar he could spare to pay down on the farm; and when Joe went home that night their plans were all made that they were to be married and start for their future home by the end of April.

Well, to make a long story short, Joe's brother helped him out a little on the first payment, and the farm became theirs. Alice bought her housekeeping things, and had them packed in boxes to be sent when they wanted them, and the first day of April they pitched a tent on their own land and set up housekeeping.

The land was fenced, and Joe bought a team and necessary implements, while Alice invested every cent of her money in stock. She bought

a cow, and the remainder she invested in yearlings and Spring lambs, which in one year had more than doubled in value. She bought a few dozen hens, and that first Summer she raised five hundred chickens, besides a lot of turkeys and geese. She set out half an acre of strawberries, planned out a good garden, and sold a lot of vegetables to a dealer over at Grange, who shipped produce to various parts of the State.

Now, perhaps, you will think that Alice did it all. But, of course, Joe did the farming, and built the out-houses and sheds for the stock. This was what the Phrenological Chart had suggested that he could do if he went to farming.

That year they had a big crop of potatoes, wheat and barley, and in the Fall Joe was able to build a four-room cabin.

That was ten years ago this Summer. They have now a pretty decent sort of a house, and plenty of substantial barns and out-buildings, and the cattle and sheep are a sight to behold. Best of all, the farm is at last clear of debt.

But confidentially Joe told a friend: "If it hadn't been for Alice we should have spent our money ten years ago on a wedding trip, and then have settled down on a small rented farm, and there we'd probably have stuck, Peter Tumbledown fashion."

Now you know why Alice christened their home "Honeymoon Farm," but it was all owing to the Phrenological analysis, which showed that they were adapted to each other, which caused them to get married.—*Adapted from the Farm Journal.*

CHARITY.

Charity is a universal duty, which it is in every man's power, sometimes, to practice.—*Johnson.*

THE
Phrenological Journal

AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

(1838)

INCORPORATED WITH THE

Phrenological Magazine

(1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, JUNE, 1908

It seems to me that real liberty consists in obeying God in all things, and in following the light which points out our duty, and the grace which guides us.
Fenelon.

THE NEW SCIENCE OF LIFE.

A new era has dawned upon us when everyone, more or less, is interested to know something about themselves, and in accordance with this inquiry, we find an added need springing up all over the country as to individual possibilities and how to conserve energy and make the best of one's time and talents. In the so-called good old days that have passed, persons have bemoaned the fact that they have had to tie themselves down through lack of education to uncongenial tasks. But to-day, when every child has a fair education, it is folly to allow any youth to grow up in a trade or profession that is uncongenial and unfit for him to work in.

As the Summer approaches, let our readers think the matter over as to

whether a course at the American Institute of Phrenology would not better fit them for their proper calling in life.

HOW TO DISCIPLINE THE CHILD.

This is a subject that all parents and educators are discussing with more or less success to-day.

Warner Willis Fries, of San Diego, California, writes in the "Union Signal" some very good advice on this question. He says: "Avocates of the moral suasion idea, for instance, maintain that to strike a child under any circumstances, is both brutal and brutalizing, hardening to the character and vicious in example. But though they warn us to beware of the evil ways of our forefathers—whom they stigmatise as tyrants—it cannot be denied that history and biography

present to us some very good results of the old-fashioned method; while it is frequently true that children who have been brought up under the most ideal moral suasion treatment have shown an utter disregard of the rights and feelings of others, and have been the bullies of the school grounds and the despair of their teachers in the school rooms until disciplined into better ways by hard knocks and some severely retributive rough usage from the outside world. Thus it must be admitted that if a 'tree is known by its fruits,' the evidence is not all in favor of moral suasion as applied to the discipline of children.

"On the other hand, children who have been subject to the most rigid discipline at home have not always walked in the straight and narrow way abroad, and the evidence is not overwhelmingly on the side of corporal punishment and allied measures, notwithstanding the old adage, 'spare the rod and spoil the child.'

"What, then, are we to conclude? When extremes meet, choose a happy medium."

Among other things, he says: "Since no two children have the same disposition, and no two circumstances are alike, it should readily be seen how impossible it would be, or, at least, how impracticable, to apply the same rules to all cases.

In actual practice, however, it is necessary to make a special study of each case—the age of the child, environment, heredity, temperament, and, more than all else, psychological and physical conditions."

We think our friend is right when he advises an individual study of each child, and no science can do this more effectually than Phrenology.

DO HIGH HEELS CAUSE CONSUMPTION?

X-Ray photographs for the first time have been used to show the exact effect the wearing of high heeled shoes has upon the feet of women, and in the *Ladies' Home Journal*, Dr. Andrew C. Magruder has explained fully the injurious effect on the health that results from the wearing of high heels. In his article, Dr. Magruder gives two X-Ray photographs which were made from the same foot and under the same conditions, except for the change in shoes.

By wearing the high heels, he says a woman gains the highly arched instep that all women covet, an increase in her height, and an actual shortening of the foot, measured from toe to heel in its new and unnatural position. The shortening of the foot is further augmented by placing the shoe heel far forward under the foot, reducing the apparent length.

What woman loses by wearing the high heels is also told with great clearness by Dr. Magruder. He says the immediate result to the wearer is generally bodily discomfort; that she becomes tired more easily and is more irritable, and soon begins to show signs of a general nervous breakdown. The mere fact that the bones of the foot are thrown into abnormal position in relation to each other is one of the least important of the evil

results. A much more serious effect is that the body is thrown forward because of the raising of the heels, and the woman, forced into this pose to keep her equilibrium, cannot keep the shoulders thrown back. As a result they fall forward, and the chest sinks in, making it impossible for her to breathe fully or normally, and having an area in the apex of each lung unused.

Since the apex of the lungs is the part in which tuberculosis most frequently gains its first foothold, and since the tuberculosis germs thrive

best where there is the least fresh air, Dr. Magruder points out that the wearer of high heels is much more liable to pulmonary consumption than the woman who wears normal heels and keeps her body at a natural poise, and all parts of her lungs full of fresh air.

There is much matter for reflection for the woman who wears high heels in Dr. Magruder's article, and we hope all persons who read it, and to whom the advice strikes home, will benefit by it.

New Subscribers.

No. 855.—W. E. McA., McKenzie, Tenn.—This gentleman knows what he is about, for he is well developed in perceptive ability, and does some original thinking. He is quite artistic, and knows how to utilize ideas and make the most of material, of plans and suggestions. If he were an artist he would make things hum around him, for he is born to criticize things that do not please his taste, and he could easily become an art critic. There appears no reason why he should not both write the criticism and do the artistic work as it should be done himself, while some can only do one line of work. He is very accurate in his observations, and knows how to clear up many mysterious occurrences. He is a deep thinker, a good planner and organizer, and can enjoy a good joke.

No. 856.—A. A. B., Attica, Ind.—This little girl, four years and four months old, is a sweet child, and if carefully managed will grow up into a fine woman. She is highly sensitive about the criticisms made concerning her work and character, and thinks a

little too much about her looks. She is reserved, and shields herself when she thinks she is not rightly understood; in fact, her Secretiveness will need careful pruning so that she need not feel that she must keep things to herself. She is an affectionate child, and is old-fashioned in her ways. She has ideas of her own as to how she wants things done, and is sympathetic in sharing her things with those who have but few. She is quite intuitive, and readily forms impressions about people, even although she is so young.

J. H. L., S. Boston, Mass.—Your photographs indicate that you have a well balanced organization, but your head takes the lead in size and activity. You can do several things equally well, and it will be difficult for you to fully decide what you want to be or do, on this account. For instance, your Perceptive Faculties will lead you to be enterprising in business life, especially where you can be out among life and among men. You could become a good talker as a salesman on the road, or on the platform

for a political candidate. You could become a good analyst or manufacturing chemist; or as a professional man you could succeed very well in Law in the Real Estate business, or as a Corporation Lawyer. You are quick to see opportunities for doing things that require keenness of perception, close scrutiny, and marked perspective.

A. Campbell, Glasgow.—This is a bright, active lad, keenly observant, very critical and quick to understand what is taught him. He will make good progress with school work, for

he is apt in learning. He should have the best education his friends can afford to give him, for as he grows older he will be able to make excellent use of his knowledge. He will aim high, and will want to do big things in life. He has mental capacity, but he must apply himself to one thing at a time and be thorough in completing his tasks. He is self-reliant, very active, very firm and very affectionate. He will do better in the higher branches of mechanics than in a commercial pursuit. His memory is good. He will be popular among his friends.

Correspondents.

A Student asks: If a woman has conjugality large, and she has been in love and given her affections to the one loved, who deceives her, and she marries another man, is it possible for her to love again, and is she likely to be true to her second lover?

Much will depend upon her organ of Conscientiousness whether she is able to love a second time or not. She will probably care for her second friend in a much more intellectual way than she cared for her first lover. It is doubtful whether she will ever think quite the same of anyone after having been once neglected by her first friend.

D. McL., Cripple Creek, Colo.—Question: You ask if we will make clear what Phrenology teaches in regard to the suitability of a man and his wife, and want to know whether they should possess entirely different temperaments in order to harmonize. You say you have often noticed that where tastes differ in regard to social life, it sometimes leads to strife. In answer to your query, we would say that great extremes in man and wife

do not produce the best results, and very often persons make a mistake in supposing that a man must marry a woman who is his direct opposite. We have seen many failures where this has been the case. In social qualities, it is well for characteristics to be alike, and also the tastes of individuals, for great extremes will never harmonize very well. But the dissimilarity should not be so diverse as to cause discordant notes or disagreements. In fact, it would be well for each to be a little blind to the imperfections of the other. We have known married persons who have always tried to improve each other to the extent that they have become heartily discouraged rather than encouraged by their good points. Musical tastes, literary talents, and business inclinations should harmonize. One reason why so many American girls marry foreign nobility is because they want companions. In America, they say the men are too busy with their business to give them any social or home enjoyment. All they care about is their absorbing business.

What Phrenologists Are Doing.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

On Tuesday, May 5th, the seventh monthly meeting was held in the Hall of the above Institute. There was a full attendance, and considerable enthusiasm was expressed by the audience. The President, Rev. Thomas A. Hyde, was unavoidably absent in Massachusetts, and the Vice-President officiated in his place.

In her opening address, Miss Fowler said that the question might be asked why the speakers were to give addresses on Health Suggestion. She would reply that as the mind could only work properly when the body was in a healthy condition, so the Board of Trustees wished to avail themselves of the opportunities of securing experts who believed in the usefulness of linking together a knowledge of the functions of the body and brain, that there might be perfect harmony between them. Thus Dr. Sahler would speak to them on "The Value of Suggestion in Health and Disease," and Mr. McConnell would address them on "Our Mental Switchboard." The Chairman further explained what Phrenology stands for, and showed how it was at the basis of all these subjects.

She then gave two practical demonstrations of character, one a gentleman, Captain Von Klenner, the other a lady well known to some of the audience. Both examinations bore out the chief characteristics of the subjects, and proved to be satisfactory.

In introducing Mr. McConnell, the Chairman said that she had the pleasure of calling on a speaker who would tell all present how to use the stored up electricity that they possessed, and how the brain acted as a switchboard

in turning on the current which set in motion the electricity of the entire body.

Mr. McConnell said he was glad to have this opportunity of explaining to the members and friends of the Institute a subject that had interested him for some time. He had studied all the phases of so-called health cures, and had found each wanting in some particular, and he was trying to unify all by simply getting at the best way of controlling the electricity stored up in the human body. He found that when an alkali and an acid were united in a moist state, electricity was the result, and if we knew how to use this storage battery, we would be able to keep ourselves in perfect health. He said, further, that it was the low state of vitality that caused a person to drink, or an organ of the body to cease to perform its functions properly; that if we raised the amount of vitality we possessed to normal, we should enjoy health; that God had implanted in each person the power to use the electricity in his system to maintain health, and that He intended we should all enjoy health rather than suffer from disease, and by understanding how to use the electricity within us we should be able to maintain our health without any other aid. But, of course, in acute cases a physician was needed.

Dr. Sahler then gave a practical address bearing on the power of suggestion in getting the mind to think aright along health lines, and to avoid allowing our thoughts to make ourselves ill. He gave several cases that had successfully come under his own observation, and believed that the mind could be influenced to act aright over the bodily conditions. He thoroughly believed in the usefulness of

Phrenology, and used it to aid him in his work.

Dr. Brandenburg, Dr. McGuire and Dr. Davis made some observations on the addresses, and after Mr. McConnell had replied to some queries, and Mr. Piercy had made some remarks, the meeting was brought to a close with a vote of thanks to the speakers.

Among those present were Mrs. Hommel, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Tritt, Mr. and Mrs. Cullahan, Mrs. Coleman and daughter, Mrs. Clark, Dr. Davis, Miss Tillinghurst, Mr. Cross, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Miss Irwin and Miss Merceret.

THE BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INCORPORATED.

At the usual monthly meeting of the above society on April 14th, the newly elected President, Mr. George Hart-Cox, delivered his presidential address. He paid a high tribute to the retiring President, Mr. James Webb, and said that in entering upon the position as his successor he would much like that Mr. Webb's mantle might fall upon him; that with similar courage he might enter on new ventures, and organize such movements during the year as might lead to a great public and popular inquiry into the foundation and claims of Phrenology. The science, as to its fundamental principles, was corroborated by the anatomy and development of the brain; and he believed the scientific world of to-day was nearer to phrenological teaching than it had ever been before.

Mr. James Webb occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance of members and friends.—Reported by William Cox.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

Mr. Elliott gives examinations daily at No. 4 Imperial Buildings,

and weekly classes are held for instruction in Phrenology. The Alumni of the Institute hold monthly meetings, when discussions are arranged for the mutual benefit of all present.

FIELD NOTES.

We have received encouraging letters from Rev. George Savory (Class '06), Professor Allen Haddock, and Mr. E. Favary, all of whom are now in San Francisco. Mr. Savory is as busy as ever with his pen; Mr. Haddock expects to be much improved in health, after the summer; and Mr. Favary is on his way to Seattle.

Dr. J. M. Fitzgerald, of Chicago, visited Detroit, Mich., during the latter part of April, where he lectured and made a large number of examinations. So pleased were the people in Michigan that they have invited him to return to give another lecture at Emmanuel's Baptist Church. We wish him every success. The following are extracts from Dr. Fitzgerald's letter:

"The Rev. Mr. Boone, a Baptist minister of Detroit, was examined by O. S. Fowler more than twenty years ago. He was then uneducated, and a young sailor who had landed in New York. Mr. Fowler told him that he could become a minister. He laughed at the idea, because he felt at that time that, while to get an education and to join the church would not in itself be so difficult, he would never be able to talk in public. He is now one of the successful ministers of that town, and he told me that he wanted me to place his boy in the right occupation as Mr. Fowler had done for him."

"The Rev. J. G. Clutterbuck, pastor of Immanuel's Baptist Church of Detroit, was told a great many years ago by a Phrenologist: 'You can lead souls to the Saviour.' At that time it was far from his thoughts. He is

studying Phrenology with the object of giving some lectures upon the subject."

Mr. Taylor, of Morecambe, gave an illustrated lecture on "Love, Courtship and Marriage," in the Minor Hall of the Y. M. C. A., Belfast, Ireland, on March 25th. Mr. John Tyrrell presided over a large audience. Mr. Taylor gave a second lecture in the Mt. Pottinger Y. M. C. A., when Mr. Wallace Ledger presided. Both lectures were highly applauded.

Mr. M. Tope of Bowerston, Ohio, is the enthusiastic editor of the Phrenological Era, and wishes all Phrenological friends to read the announcement in the May Era concerning the conference that is to be held in Bowerston.

Mr. C. W. Tyndall is lecturing on Phrenology in Cherryvale, Kansas.

Mr. H. W. Smith is giving lectures and examinations at Sabeth, Kansas.

Mr. H. W. Richardson, LL.D., is traveling in Western Ontario, Canada.

On April 25th Miss Fowler gave an address before the New York Woman's Press Club at the Waldorf-Astoria on "The Solar Plexus of Music." She explained that the right kinds of music had a beneficial effect upon persons in health and disease, and illustrated her remarks by asking Miss Annie Merritt to play three selections on the piano, and directed the audience to mark the impression that they made upon themselves individually. One was sweet and soothing, another was relaxing, and a third was bright and stirring.

On April 22nd, she attended a meeting of the Medico-Legal Society at the Waldorf-Astoria, and responded to the chairman's request for a few remarks on the papers that had been read.

From April 28th to May 2nd, inclusive, Miss Fowler attended the Fair, at Newark, on behalf of the St. Bar-

nabas Hospital.

On May 7th, the Illinois Society, of New York, held an interesting meeting, when, after a humorous sketch upon the prominent candidates for office, she was asked to examine the characteristics of a few of the candidates. Mr. Charles Elley Hall was chairman of the evening, and among other speakers, Judge Moore summed up the characteristics of Mr. Taft.

WEDNESDAY MORNING TALKS.

The Wednesday Morning Talks for April were devoted to the subject of Character in Handwriting. The following styles were explained, namely, the Round, Pointed, Ornate, Irregular and Bold. Illustrations of these styles were presented, and members of the audience were asked to give a specimen of their handwriting on the blackboard. The following were some of the guests of honor present during the month: Mary D. Wilcox, Pasadena, Cal., Edith Negley, Louise Ellis, Mrs. Tristram Coffin, Forrest Vincent Coffin, Mrs. J. J. Schwartz, Miss Jennie Irwin, Elizabeth Kenwell Irwin, Mrs. M. L. Kiddle, Mr Charles Fenkart, Mr. Charles D. Blakeslee, Mr. S. V. Rehart, Mr. A. H. Preston, Mr. B. Pendleton, Mr. R. G. Abbott, among others. Several examinations were made at the close of the different meetings.

The Morning Talks for May were on Character in Personality, in Dress, in Colors, in the Walk, and in the Voice.

OBITUARY.

Students of 1907 will regret to hear of the untimely death of Madame Marguerite La Bar, of the Class of 1907. She was not in robust health when in New York, but she showed a spirit of triumph and patience which overcame, to a great extent, her ill health which was combined with a high-strung nature. We extend our

sympathy to her family and friends.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. P. K. Zyto, which took place at his residence, Honor Oak Park, S. E., London, on April 13th; his illness was a very short one. Mr. Zyto was widely known as a practising phrenologist, and was deservedly popular in large industrial centres where he frequently travelled.

He was a very capable phrenologist and a well read student in the works of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim, and took an active interest in all recent physiological research.

He possessed a keen, penetrating mind, was most prompt and critical in all his mental operations; apt in argument; fluent in speech and affable in disposition. We offer our sincere sympathy to his widow and family.

GEO. SUMNER WEAVER, D.D.

Our "grand old man" has left us; passed gently out of life after an illness of only a few days.

Dr. Weaver's end came as all who knew him would have predicted, in perfect peace. He had lived long and usefully and wisely. At his next birthday, in December, he would have been 90 years old. Dr. Weaver was a living epistle of the great faith and hope and love. He was greatly beloved.—*The Universalist Leader*, March 21, 1908.

VITAL PROBLEMS.

BY CONSTANTINE F. MCGUIRE, M.D.
PART III.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 134.)

We now come to an important subject, and one which is engaging the attention of the country at large, namely Philoprogenitiveness, or love of children. President Roosevelt has spoken learnedly and pointedly in regard to this matter. If things continue to exist in the future as they do at present, we may expect a great diminution in the organ of Philoprogenitiveness.

It is an axiom of Physiology that action increases the size of an organ, and without proper stimuli this organ remains dormant. For this reason, Philoprogenitiveness is only acted upon by a love of children, and a love of children must be applied to one's own children and not someone else's. This sentiment is manifested in all animal creation. All animals manifest it in a most intense manner, and it is certainly unnatural to see married people without any love or desire of offspring. The baneful effects of neglect of this sentiment are seen in the history of France. There the government has offered prizes to those having the largest families, and the greatest effort is made by the government to cultivate the love of children; and, in fact, the science of Child Culture is carried to a higher perfection in France than in any other country.

One of the things that attracts the attention of strangers in this country is the lack of respect for parents. Old age is no longer honored *per se*. On the contrary, the young demand all the rights that were formerly given to the old. It is claimed that our system of public instruction is the cause of this, but in the opinion of the speaker, it is due to the lack of the cultivation of Veneration, and Veneration is closely allied to religion. The time has come when all advanced educators consider religion a necessary part of education, as religion alone teaches one to live for something besides self. When the child realizes all that it owes its parents, and all that the parent has suffered for it, gratitude, at least, will stimulate the growth of this organ.

It is especially the knowledge of Phrenology that explains these matters, and if a rudimentary instruction in Phrenology were more general, this fact would be better appreciated by the masses.

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CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"The Phrenological Era," Bowers-ton, O.—Is edited by M. Tope, who has made a long study of Phrenology, and every year becomes more fascinated with it. It contains some fine articles every month, and at present some arrangements are being made to celebrate the yearly Phrenological Conference in Ohio. The editor is indefatigable in his efforts.

"Character Builder," Salt Lake City, Utah.—Continues to give us interesting reading matter on Phrenology, Child Culture, Health, etc.

"Review of Reviews," New York City.—Edited by Albert Shaw.—Is up to date in all its articles, and reviews

Mr. Hugo Munsterberg's latest article on "Paucity of American Scientific Achievement." It contains a calendar of the month's work.

"The Literary Digest," New York City.—Has many departments of interest.

"Farm and Home," Springfield, Mass.—Is always up to date, and contains articles of interest for both the farmer and the gardener.

What is a Phrenological Examination? is asked occasionally by those who are not acquainted with the claims of Phrenology and the method of applying it to the living subject. The purpose of a Phrenological Examination is to study the temperament, or constitution in relation to health, talent and character, and how the different vital organs are developed and act with each other in the promotion of physical and mental harmony and power. Next the Size of the Brain and the Quality which the temperament gives it; then the developments of the different Groups or Organs; those of intellect, perception, memory, reason; those of force and energy; those that give policy, prudence, thrift, ingenuity, taste, refinement; those that give aspiration, pride, self-reliance, ambition; those that give social power and affection; and not least though last, the strength and tendency of the moral sentiments.

Reviews.

"Vitality, Fasting and Nutrition." By Hereward Carrington. Published by Redman Co., New York. Price \$5.00.

This is an exhaustive work on the above subject, and presents a mass of entirely new material to the medical and scientific world. The main theme of the book is the study of patients who for the cure of certain ailments have undergone more or less protracted fasts. These patients have been closely watched, and the observations noted. The chapters devoted to the Pulse, the Temperature, and the Physiological Effects of the Fast, are naturally both interesting and valuable. This book is largely a compilation of facts, and the new theories advanced on the nature of disease, the action of drugs, the germ theory, and the quantity of food necessary to sustain life, are interesting reading, not only to members of the medical profession, but also to members of the laity.

The writer says: "For the greater proportion of this book I am tempted to claim originality. In the opening chapters, the theory of disease propounded is merely a rewording of the theory that has been held for half a century by all expert hygienic physicians—it is merely a re-statement of the case; and, in the chapters on 'Drug-Medication,' and on 'Stimulants,' I have depended almost entirely upon the brilliant theoretical writings of the late Dr. R. T. Trall." The ideas concerning the "Germ Theory" have also been advanced in outline by hygienic physicians, and the chapters on "The Physiology and Philosophy of Fasting," and "Vitality," he admits have been largely a reproduction of the writings of Dr. E. H. Dewey and Dr. Robert Walter. There is hardly a work on the true science of living.

the philosophy of fasting, the art of living, the body beautiful, perfect health, or fruit and bread, which he has not referred to. Thus by reading this work a student will be largely introduced to all the principal writers on health.

We are glad to note that the author has made references to the following books which have been published by Fowler & Wells Co. for many years, namely: "Our Digestion," by Dio Lewis, M.D.; "Fruit and Bread," by Prof. Schlickeysen; "Vegetarianism," by Harriet P. Fowler; "The Whole and the Hulled Wheat," and "Flesh as Food for Man," by James C. Jackson, M.D.; "The Perfect Way in Diet," by Anna Kingsford, M.D.; "The Diet Question," by Susanna Dodds, M.D.; "Hygienic Cook Book," and "Hydro-pathic Encyclopedia," by R. T. Trall, M.D.; and "Science of Human Life," by Sylvester Graham, M.D., among others.

We notice also that our old friends, Dr. M. L. Holbrook, Dr. T. L. Nichols, Dr. C. E. Page, and Dr. Joel Shew have also been quoted.

"The Use of the Margin." By Edward Howard Griggs. Published by B. H. Huebsch, New York. Cloth, 64 pages. Price, 50 cents net.

This book is the latest work by Edward Howard Griggs, and is the first volume and a fitting opening to the "Art of Life" Series. It contains all his charm as a public speaker, which is saying a great deal, for all great speakers cannot successfully impress the cold page of print with their impassioned words and eloquence. Mr. Griggs's theme in this book is the problem of utilizing the time one has to spend as one pleases for the aim of attaining the highest culture of mind and spirit. How to work and how to play, how to read and how to study,

how to avoid intellectual dissipation, and how to apply the open secrets of great achievement evidenced in conspicuous lives, are among the many phases of the problem which the author discusses, earnestly, yet with a light touch, and not without humor. Many of his admirers have been eager for just such a concrete and practical presentation of one aspect of Mr. Griggs's philosophy of life, and a popularity even greater than that of his previous books is anticipated for this volume. It contains many hints which go right to the core of the subject. "To climb Dante's sheer peak, and look off from its cold isolation, to wander among the tangle of mountains of Goethe's genius; to look off from the summits of Shakespeare's art, with now a wild reach of alpine splendor, and now a quiet valley sunlit and filled with warm life opening to our gaze; to feel the storm upon the Himalayan heights of Beethoven; and watch the light and shadow play over the forest-clad peaks of Michael Angelo—is it not to get the distance of the spirit in relation to the overwhelming mass of details filling our daily lives?" he asks.

"Was Jesus an Essene?" By Dudley Wright. Published by the Unity Publishing Society, Kansas City, Mo. Price \$.40.

The book contains a great deal of truth boiled down to an essence. It is suited to those who live a busy life, for whom the writer has a consideration, as he wishes to bring the essence of his subject before the citizens of a busy world. The price is moderate, and is within the reach of all who desire to have much information concerning the scriptures told in an interesting and entertaining way.

"Through Silence to Realization." By Floyd B. Wilson. Published by R. F. Fenno & Co., New York. Price, \$1.00.

This book shows that the writer has

done a good deal of thinking. He is the author of "Paths to Power," and "Man Limitless," etc., and has given an explanation of what he considers is a thought, in the first chapter, and as this is an age when so much effort is being made to introduce the cure of disease by thought, we cannot do better than absorb some of the fine ideas expressed by this author. We can all benefit by having a realization of our best thoughts. Therefore there should be a ready sale for a book of this kind.

"Games for Everybody." By May C. Hoffmann. Published by Dodge Pub. Co., New York.

As everyone is anxious to have a good time when invited out to a party or social, it becomes quite a problem to know how to invent suitable games for adults and children. A wise hostess, when she has a mixed company, will select suitable entertainment for all her guests, and this book saves much thinking and hunting for such occasions. Therefore we highly recommend it as an aid to social entertainment.

"Dyspepsia and Costiveness." By Richard J. Ebbard. Published by L. N. Fowler & Co., London, and Fowler & Wells Co., New York. Price \$1.10.

This book explains the cause and cure of the above named maladies, based on modern medical reform science, and successful practical experience. It is a book that has been written for the purpose of self treatment without medicine, and we predict for its future a wide circulation. Through improper eating much dyspepsia and costiveness are the result, and when persons have reached that state or condition they are naturally anxious to know what to do for themselves. It would be better if they never needed any advice of the kind, but learned to live natural lives; but being in such a weakened condition, many persons will be glad to know how to apply local treatment, and to have rules for life

pointed out to them after the treatment.

"The Self-Conscious Faculty of the Mind." By J. G. Scott, cloth, illustrated. 79 pages. Price, \$1.

"In this we find a text-book on Phrenology, Hypnotism and Magnetic Healing, which makes plain the occult sciences from a phrenological standpoint, perfecting and simplifying them. Anyone who is at all interested in phrenology or anything like the occult or the mysterious should study this book. A full page portrait of the author and several charts and drawings add to the attractiveness of the book, besides making it of practical value. The author's idea of the 'Self-Conscious Faculty' is unique and his words on the subject should be read by all."—*Southern Star*.

"What Shall We Eat?" By Alfred Andrews. Published by the Health Culture Co., New York. Cloth, 125 pages. Price, 75 cents.

This book, considering its size, contains a considerable amount of good matter. The food question from the standpoint of health, strength and economy is the principal object of the author. It contains numerous tables showing the constituent elements of over three hundred food products and their relations, cost and nutritious values, time of digestion, etc., indicating the best foods for all classes and conditions to eat. For instance, it explains the foods adapted to hot and cold weather; foods for young and growing people; and foods for old people to avoid. It gives the value of fish as food, and has one chapter on nuts and their value. Altogether it is a book that should sell well, for it deals on just the subjects that people want to know about.

"Improved Phrenological Bust." With upward of 100 divisions. In chinaware, large size; \$5 net. In this bust the Phrenological organs are subdivided to indicate the various phases

of action which many of them assume. It is handsomely modeled and beautiful as well as instructive. Sent only by express at expense of purchaser.

"Sources of Impurity and Purity Generally Overlooked." By Rev. A. B. King. 28 pages, paper, 25 cents. "This booklet is of exceptional interest. It treats of the value of Spiritual code of living as applicable in present day life, and deals mainly with circumcision and abstinence from flesh eating as means to greater health."—*Bible Review*.

"Life at Home; or, the Family and Its Members." By Wm. Aikman, D.D. New and revised edition. Price, cloth, \$1.50.

The subjects of Husbands and Wives, Parents, Children, Brothers, Sisters, Employers and Employed, and the Altar in the House, form some of the principal chapter headings in this book, which has received universal commendations from the press.

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"Consumption: Its Prevention and Cure by the Swedish Movement Cure." With Directions for its Home Application. By David Wark, M.D. Price, 25 cents.

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July 1908

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AND
SCIENCE OF HEALTH

INCORPORATED WITH THE
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- AN -
- ILLUSTRATED -
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- OF -
HUMAN
NATURE



HON. H. H. ASQUITH.

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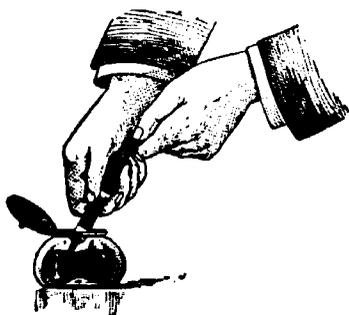
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WHOLE NO. 832

The Forehead, Its Shape, and the Lines Found Thereon.

BY JESSIE ALLEN FOWLER.

There is considerable to study in the forehead as an indication of character, and as we find many variations of mental development shown in the fore part of the head, the differentiation of it will prove to be a profitable source of investigation.

will endeavor to straighten out some of these ideas, and give illustrations to support our theories.

In order to simplify our method, we will divide the Forehead into three parts: the Base, or the Perceptive and Observing Region; the Cen-



CHARLES DARWIN.
Large Perceptives.

The Forehead is not always scientifically studied, and we have often heard the remark made that a person with a retreating forehead is of no use in the world; while a person with an overshadowing brow is thought to be **dull, stupid** and self absorbed. We



HORACE MANN.
Large Reflectives.

tral or the Comparative and Retentive Region; and the Upper, or the Reflective and Reasoning Region.

THE PERCEPTIVE AND OBSERVING REGION.

When the brow, or lower part of the forehead projects, we find that



REPRESENTATIVE FOREHEADS.

HON. EARL GREY.
 HERBERT H. ASQUITH.
 THE EARL OF ELGIN.
 JOHN MORLEY.
 RICHARD B. HALDANE.
 JAMES BRYCE.



LARGE PERCEPTIVE FACULTIES.

the Perceptive Centres predominate over the Reflective Region, as in the case of Charles Darwin, the Scientist. When this part is actively developed, a person is quick to observe, shrewd in taking in at a glance what is passing like a panorama before his sight, and he remembers with definiteness what he sees, as was the case with Gladstone, who possessed an immense brow for gathering facts. If the eyebrows are straight and close to the eyes, which is generally the case when the Perceptive Faculties are large, they seem to protect that part of the brow, especially the eyes, which are deep-set, and they thus form a kind of shade or umbrella for the transmission of the light from the physical eyes, and enable them to register impressions on the brain, as is the case with Admiral Dewey.

Now, if the lower part of the forehead predominates, as is the case with

all scientists, and the upper part apparently slants off, one must take into account how much more the observing faculties are developed beyond the normal line, and how much the Reflective Faculties are deficient, or recede from the straight line of the forehead. Illustrations of this point are to be seen in Mr. John Drew and the Rev. Arthur Jamieson.

Great injustice is often done to persons possessing the so-called receding forehead when this idea is not taken into account. For instance, Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer are very good illustrations of large Perceptive and Reflective Faculties; but Charles Darwin was not so deficient in the Reflective Group as many people suppose, which is seen when his straight line of forehead is properly considered. Neither was Herbert Spencer so greatly deficient in the Perceptive Faculties, only that they looked deficient in comparison with



LARGE REFLECTIVE FACULTIES.



REPRESENTATIVE FOREHEADS.

HERBERT J. GLADSTONE.
SIR ROBERT T. REID.
LORD TWEEDMOUTH.
DAVID LLOYD-GEORGE.
JOHN BURNS.
EARL OF ABERDEEN.

his over shadowing Reflective Faculties. Charles Bush, the Cartoonist, and Geo. Rockwood, the Photographer, are good comparisons of the Perceptive and Reflective foreheads.

In order to be accurate observers, one must cover up the part that is very large, and see how much there is in the region that is apparently deficient. (Wm. McKinley and Gov. Buchtell are good illustrations of the



LARGE RETENTIVE FACULTIES.

above statement, as Gov. Buchtell has strong Perceptive and Wm. McKinley large Reflective Faculties.) Then we shall form a proper estimate of the existing mental development. We also notice that Admiral Dewey, Russell Sage, and Senator Depew have well developed Perceptive faculties.

When the Perceptive Region is predominant, we know that the individual will be shrewd, practical, and quick of observation, and more



LARGE REFLECTIVES.
Wm. McKinley.



LARGE PERCEPTIVES.
Rev. Henry Buchtell.

liable to be impulsive and act on the spur of the moment, rather than inclined to reflect or reason upon what he sees. Such a person wishes to identify objects in Nature, and desires to see their practical existence, and test their usefulness; but he will seldom stop to think whether he is right in his observations or not.

THE COMPARATIVE AND RETENTIVE REGION.

When the Comparative or Retentive Region is full, the possessor will show a keen memory of events, criticism, analogy or comparison. He will split hairs in order to point out some difference, and will be able to classify and illustrate works of art, objects in Nature, or material and textures in business. If the person is a speaker, he will use this region of his head to point out metaphors, similarities and examples; he will become an expert and an overseer in busi-



LARGE PERCEPTIVES.
Admiral Dewey.



LARGE REFLECTIVES.
Wm. Cullen Bryant.



LARGE PERCEPTIVES.

Gen. Benj. Tracy.



LARGE REFLECTIVES.

Prof. Chas. Blanchard.

ness, or an art or musical critic as Dr. Stainer. He sees the harmonies and discords in life and character as well as in music, and applies his knowledge in an exact manner. Dr. Egbert Guernsey, Dr. John Hall, President Roosevelt, and Wilson MacDonald are also good examples of this development of forehead.

THE REFLECTIVE OR REASONING REGION.

If the upper part of the forehead is in predominance, and stands well out from the lower line of the brow, then the possessor will manifest more thought or reflection than scientific observation. He will be governed first by his reflection and philosophy, and secondly by personal experience. His deep thought will govern him more than practical common sense. Horace Mann was a man specially endowed with a reflective mind, but he had the common sense to keep on the track and push reforms.



LARGE REFLECTIVES.

Geo. G. Rockwood.



LARGE PERCEPTIVES.

Charles Bush.

A person abnormally endowed will dwell upon an idea so long that he will think that the thing actually exists, when it may be only an impression. Such persons are often absent-minded, and stumble into many accidents because they fail to see what is before them. They are often highly sensitive, and fancy insults when none are intended, and it becomes very difficult for persons to right themselves in such minds, even when the supposed offender has not the slightest intention of a misdemeanor.

BROAD AND NARROW FOREHEADS.

A broad, square forehead belongs to a person who possesses wide and comprehensive views, and in England such a person is generally considered as coming from Cambridge University, and is liberal, practical, logical and matter-of-fact, like Dr.



LARGE PERCEPTIVES.

Rev. Arthur Jamieson.



LARGE REFLECTIVES.

Mr. John Drew.

Alfred Russell Wallace. While the narrow forehead is proportionately biased by contracted ideas and mental views.

THE HIGH AND LOW FOREHEADS.

The High Forehead tends to give the individual sustained thought, lofty ideas and philosophic theories. Such an endowed person is generally considered as possessing an Oxford University head, or as hailing from such a center of learning. Rev. Henry S. Clubb, Wm. C. Bryant, Dr. Dodd, and the Hon. Arthur Balfour are fine illustrations of this type of head.

The Low Forehead and shaggy brow is proportionately intent on see-



LINES OF COMMAND.

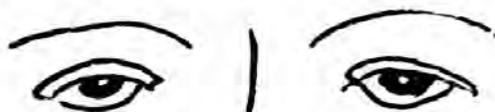
ing, and traveling, instead of spending much time over books.

LINES IN THE FOREHEAD AND FACE.

There is a reason for every line in the face, and the brain is the architect of them. Those about the mouth have already been described in our Chapter on Mouths, but many lines cluster around the forehead and between the eyes, as is seen in the foreheads of Wm. T. Stead, Bishop Potter, Bishop McCabe, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet and General Booth.

HORIZONTAL LINES OF COMMAND.

It is said that you cannot use au-



LINE OF CRITICISM.

thority and give commanding directions without lowering your eyebrows. This action of the mind causes several transverse horizontal wrinkles to appear between the eyes; sometimes two, sometimes three appear and make deep crevices at the root of the nose. Everyone, more or less, has seen persons knit their brows when using commanding terms, and the more persons use their Firmness and Self-Esteem the stronger the indentations become. Thus students should know that persons who possess them are in the habit of dictating their orders in a strong, strenuous way, as seen in pictures of Gladstone,



LINES OF JUSTICE.



LINES OF COMMAND.

Gen. Booth.

Theodore Roosevelt, W. MacDonald, General Booth and Wm. Stead.

PERPENDICULAR LINES OF JUSTICE.

We have often been asked what the two perpendicular lines between the eyes mean. They indicate a love of justice, and are caused by a contraction of the muscles, when a person tries to look at both sides of a question and judge fairly. They are the lines of criticism and comparison, and when this characteristic is very largely developed, we find that Conscien-



LINE OF CRITICISM.

tiousness rules in such an individual.

These lines are produced by contracting the brow through severe thought and conscientious scruples, or a painstaking disposition, also in persons who toe the mark, and do as they agree. Such persons desire accurate statements; they are correct observers, and neither magnify nor detract from the truth, like Abraham Lincoln.



LINES OF JUSTICE.

Wm. T. Stead.



LINES OF CONSCIENTIOUSNESS.

LINES OF CRITICISM.

Sometimes the space between the eyes is folded into one wrinkle, which denotes a criticism over small money matters. If accounts are not correctly kept, if every penny cannot be accounted for, or if too much has been paid for certain articles, the line invariably deepens, and forms one strong indentation. Some people are very minute in details over money matters, while others care nothing for details, but simply generalize, and put down so much for profit and loss in their accounts.



LINES OF HOPE AND INSPIRATION.

CURVED LINES MEANING HOPE AND ENTHUSIASM.

When we find three or more lines running across the forehead in a curved or wavy condition, we may expect to find that a person possessing them is hopeful. He sees success through his imagination, and that causes him to raise his forehead, and the nervous and muscular influence brought to bear on the forehead expresses itself in this way. The organ of Hope is largely responsible for these lines, as well as the faculty



LINES OF GENIUS.



LINES OF CONSCIENTIOUSNESS AND COMMAND.

Wilson MacDonald.

of Sublimity, both of which organs give enthusiasm, breadth and scope of mind. Prof. Blackie possessed these lines and illustrates this point very well.



LINES OF INSPIRATION.

Joaquin Miller.

LINES INDICATING GENIUS.

When the lines come down to a point in the center of the forehead, they are said to indicate genius, and as genius is rather an ambiguous and misleading word, we may as well explain that by its use we do not wish to picture in the minds of our readers a person who is talented, but rather a person who is spontaneously and occasionally clever; not one who thinks a thing out carefully, but rather one whose ability shows itself



LINES OF GENIUS.

Tolstoi.



LINE OF CRITICISM.

in sudden bursts and streaks, just like forked lightning appears in the heavens. Often persons with genius are known to be lacking in patience to work out their wonderful inspirations, and very often the person who passes for having no genius is the one who has perseverance enough to plod and overcome difficulties, and by his very persistency mounts to the pinnacle of fame.

How often we have found that the person who possesses innate genius surprises us by being lacking in reasoning power, and often appears quite



LINES OF SYMPATHY.

stupid and commonplace. It is because a genius does not stop to analyze his own mind, and will not take the trouble to account for his marvelous gifts in painting, music, literary composition and speaking, and hence does not make the most of them.

The lines of genius in the forehead, therefore, are an expression of inspiration, and they come largely from the organ of Spirituality, and unite differently in various individuals; in some with Tune, in others with Ideality, and still others with Language, as found in Mozart, Rubens, etc.

LINES OF JUSTICE.
Rev. Louis B. Fisher.LINES OF INSPIRATION.
Dr. John Stainer.

SHORT, STRAIGHT LINES ACROSS THE FOREHEAD, DENOTING SYMPATHY, KINDNESS AND BENEVOLENCE.

When there are several straight, short lines across the forehead, the person possessing such generally express sympathy, kindness, and a

LINES OF KINDNESS.
Bishop McCabe.

benevolent attitude. Persons known for their philanthropic efforts, like Mrs. Russell Sage, Helen Gould, Rev. Henry S. Clubb, Rev. Thos. Gallaudet, D.D., Henry George, Andrew Carnegie, President Roosevelt, Professor Blackie, William T. Stead, Dr. John Hall, William Cullen Bryant, Benjamin Franklin, Mark Twain and William McKinley, have these lines very strongly expressed in their foreheads.

LINES OF PHILANTHROPY.
Rev. Hugh Price Hughes.



LINES OF KINDNESS.

Rev. Henry S. Clubb.

THE LINES OF MIRTH.

The lines of Mirth go out from the corners of the eyes, and partly meet those which rise from the angles of the mouth. These give cheerfulness, optimism, bonhomie, sanguineness of mind and anticipation of the future, as seen in Mark Twain.



LINES OF BENEVOLENCE AND SYMPATHY.

Mrs. Russell Sage.

LINES OF HOSPITALITY.

Strong wrinkles and indentations down the cheeks, starting from above the curve of the nose, indicate strength of mind, fortitude, generosity and hospitality. The owner of such lines is able to say almost anything to you without causing offense. He may tell you of your faults, denounce your vices or shortcomings, and hold up the follies of society to ridicule, but will do so in such a way as to preserve the good will and



LINES OF SYMPATHY.

Bishop Potter.



LINES OF INSPIRATION.

Alfred Russell Wallace.

friendship of persons criticised. Such lines are seen in the portraits of Bishop McCabe, Mr. John H. Drew, Andrew Carnegie, Henry George, Prof. Blackie, Dr. Egbert Guernsey, Rev. Henry Clubb, and Prof. L. N. Fowler.



LINES OF GENIUS AND HOSPITALITY.

Wm. E. Gladstone.

He will also pronounce peace, and bring about forgiveness; he will set in motion generous ideas, as well as entertain hospitality. Such persons are good samaritans; they always feed the hungry and clothe the naked, as well as house the poor. They are thoughtful for animals, and establish



LINES OF INSPIRATION AND MIRTH.

Prof. L. N. Fowler.



LINES OF GENIUS FOR FINANCE.

Russell Sage.

water troughs and drinking fountains in the cities, like Madame Burdett Coutts. They are the benefactors and the benefactresses of humanity, and go about doing good. They do not laugh at the drunkard who has fallen in the gutter, be he rich or poor, but put him on his feet again and help him to reform his habits.

LINES OF AMBITION AND COSMOPOLITANISM.

The lines of Ambition are shown by the wrinkles in the cheek and around the eye, and persons who are constantly interested in a wide circle of friends and are public spirited, and who study the interests of the masses, have these wrinkles under the eye. Mr. William T. Stead, Prof. Blackie, L. N. Fowler and General Booth are fine examples of this characteristic.

LINES OF WELL POISED CHARACTERS.

When a finely arched forehead has in the middle, between the eyebrows, a slightly discernible perpendicular line, or two parallel wrinkles, especially when the eyebrows are marked,



LINES OF AMBITION AND ELOQUENCE.

Chauncey M. Depew.



LINES OF JUSTICE AND HOPEFUL IMAGINATION.

Dr. Dodd.

compressed and regular, it is said it can be ranked among foreheads of the first degree of quality. Persons possessing such are well poised, and show much sustained character, dignity of manner and impressibility. There is certainly a high degree of character manifested in such foreheads, as, for instance, the Rev. Louis B. Fisher, Prof. Blanchard, Horace Mann, Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace, Bishop Fallows, and Wm. McKinley.

BUT FEW WRINKLES.

When there are but few wrinkles manifested in matured life, there is an indication of serenity, without any marked degree of character expressed, or great emotional disturbance and no very great distinct epoch; but few tragic griefs and sorrows, and few ups and downs.

Foreheads that have but few impressions upon them show that the person has had but few outward expressions of joy, and the life has been so serene as to be almost callous, indifferent and cold; while wrinkles indicating suspicion, severity, selfishness, sensoriousness, conceit and meanness, express themselves in comparison with those that are wrinkle-



WRINKLES OF OLD AGE.

less and smooth.

SHORT PARALLEL LINES.

Parallel lines that run across the forehead, and that are divided in the center, generally accompany the character of persons found to be intelligent, benevolent, wise, rational and farsighted. Rev. Henry Buchtell, Geo. Rockwood, Gen. Ben. F. Tracey, Sir John Stainer, and Rev. Dr. Richards, possess lines of this kind.

IRREGULAR LINES.

When the forehead is dotted all over with short, irregular wrinkles, there is an indication of an irregularly developed character, which is indicative of irresolution and great perplexity of mind. The lines seem to run antagonistically in and out of each other, and they give a kind of con-



SHORT PARALLEL LINES OF WISDOM.

Rev. Thos. Gallaudet.

fused appearance to the forehead, just as though conflicting experiences had been encountered, and disturbing ideas had been experienced.

SARCASTIC LINES.

Lines which indicate sarcasm, or a cold, combative tendency of character of the nature that can do a heartless act, are generally discernible in a person who exhibits a disposition to sneer, while one side of the nose is drawn up, thus withdrawing the upper lip to one side from the teeth, according to the intensity of the feelings. If the habit is habitual, it leaves two lines on each side of the nose above those of hospitality. As a rule they are never seen in young faces, but only in those of maturer development.

TRANSVERSE LINES.

What are known as Transverse

Wrinkles in the face are generally found in children with a consumptive tendency, or those troubled with rickets. It shows that children have not had a chance to straighten out their lives and set their minds in order, which they may be able to do in after life through a study of their weaknesses. Persons who are cautious, anxious and timid, as well as highly nervous, are particularly prone to such a physiognomy.



LINES OF COMMAND, CONSCIENTIOUSNESS AND KINDNESS.

Prof. Blackie.

VERTICAL LINES.

The vertical lines generally appear in the foreheads of students, as lawyers, doctors, chemists, observers, and literary men who are engaged generally in brain work have this appearance in their foreheads.

CROW'S-FEET LINES.

What are called "crow's-feet" are

simply wrinkles which appear on the outer angles of the eyes when a person reaches the meridian of life.

HEALTHY LINES.

Healthy lines generally appear on healthy and intelligent faces, on the outer corners of the mouth and wings of the nose. The Naso-Labial wrinkle appears on either side of the face, and betokens healthiness and intelligence.

and muscular systems, instead of being irregular, confused and mixed up.

Lines that follow the direction of the nose, on each side of this organ, betoken a heavy, oppressive, malicious, treacherous character.

Oblique wrinkles in the forehead, especially when they are nearly parallel, or appear so, are certainly a sign of a poor, suspicious mind.



LINES OF AGE AND SYMPATHY.

Mrs. C. Fowler Wells.



LINES OF AGE AND PHILANTHROPY.

Mr. J. P. Knowles of Smyrna.

THE WRINKLES OF OLD AGE.

The wrinkles which appear on the faces of old people are an accentuation of what we have above described, only the furrows are deeper. Some are indications of physical and nervous exhaustion, some of sickness, but many are the result of intellectual bias. But a well organized mind will show wrinkles, furrows and lines that seem to correspond with the nervous

LINES AROUND MOUTH.

When lines appear around the outer corners of the mouth, like those seen in Herbert Spencer's face, they indicate hopefulness and optimism.

The foregoing are some of the indications of character manifested in the forehead and the face generally and will help the student to make observations of every face he meets for his own benefit.

Discrete Degrees of Phrenology.

Poem read before the American Institute of Phrenology.

BY GEORGE W. SAVORY.

Great Swedenborg with earth's best
balanced brain—
Who studied the brain long years in
the search for soul,
Discovering facts too strange for men
to grasp—
Revealed a new law before a scoffing
world.

A century is none too long for the
germ
Of grand idea to root itself and grow
For fruitage in a more receptive age.
From the tree he planted, let us gather
now
Fair fruit and large, refreshing mind
and soul.

"Discrete Degrees" he named this
mighty seed,
And "Correspondence" called its
trunk and limbs.
Life's "Ultimates," its daily fruits, re-
joice
All those who learn to garner them
when ripe—
Life's deeds or actions, "uses," words
and works.
Each man's a tree—philosophy's
true tree—
And matures his fruit in orderly array.
Each day, each hour some ripened
fruit we drop,
Or rotten ripe, if sap has been im-
pure,
Or weak and thin, cut off by girdling
grubs—
Yea, drop it green and worthless,
caring naught
What pain or grief we cause, disease
and death!

Now change the figure or reverse the
tree.
If man's a tree his roots are not in
earth;

Our soil celestial, our roots beyond
the stars,
Our strength, affection, wisdom
thence are drawn,
In fulness drawn, if firmly rooted
there—
Hence feeble fruitage proves that
union weak.
Yet a "branch" alone, man's soul, of
that Great Vine,
Whose life sustains all heaven, earth
and hell:
In heaven most perfect; on earth
much marred; in hell
Perverted, quite reversed and misap-
plied—
Yet still poured down from heaven
unstintingly.
This reservoir of power—how best
brought down?
If man's a branch of Vine, an aque-
duct
To serve mankind and quench a
world of thirst,
Then how can close connection be
maintained?
How link weak human faculties each
one,
With Reservoir or Dynamo above,
Whose infinite resources never fail?—
Whose infinite resources now are ours,
If only we can find the method true!

To find that way, another figure try:
A SUN we'll call this Dynamo Di-
vine—
As the Psalmist once beheld and called
his God—
The Sun of Heaven! first emanating
rays
Divine from the glorious First Cause,
deep hidden
Clothed—too deep for gaze of man
or angel's
Eyes best trained! That spirit-sub-
stance sun

Supports our sun, earth-loved, which
mirrors the one,
Beyond all earthly gaze—indeed our
own
Whose eye can scan unblinded? That
great sun,
“The central sun,” long guessed by
science shrewd
Which whirls all other suns, is now
revealed
By Swedenborg as the seat of God’s
great throne,
That sun shines not for body, only
souls
Receive its quickening rays, and only
yearning
Souls who open wide to welcome
them.

What *are* they? Analyze our sun-
shine first:
Both heat and light come down to
earth as one,
And so from heavenly sun descend on
souls
Receptive, heaven’s heat, unselfish
love,
And heaven’s light, or moral wisdom
clear—
The heat more felt by woman’s loving
soul,
The light received in man’s more rigid
mind,
But both receiving both in some de-
gree,
Receiving on a high or lower “plane.”

Three planes in every soul exist—un-
known
To most, by none described till
Swedenborg,
“Discrete” he called these planes to
show how far
Apart they are, not growing up and
up—
The one beginning never where the
other ends,
But each distinct as cloud that floats
o’er lake;
Each lower moved by higher when in
tune,

When each one higher opens free
toward heaven.
The mind of man, like the earth and
heaven above,
Is built three-tiered. Three stories,
floors or planes
Phrenology assigns the intellect.
Man’s little inner world, the micro-
cosm,
Is mirrored clear in the big surround-
ing world,
Or macrocosm. Three kingdoms there
we find;
“The mineral”: rocks and metals, wa-
ter and soils;
“The vegetable”: flowers and fruits,
forests and grains;
“The animal”: fish and fowl and
countless beasts.
In man thrives likewise this menag-
erie—
No “beast” out there but man has like
affection
Corresponding; and every “plant” and
tree
Is like some *theory* within the mind.
So “rocks,” all see, are symbols of
our *facts*.

Phrenology finds the same three
planes in the brain;
The mind, or intellect, is *scientific*,
Philosophic or *religious*, each .
Working equally in minds complete.
The *lowest* plane—an overhanging
brow
Projects, and that scientific visor
shows
To all, how practical is such a head.
The *second* plane in upper *forehead*
shows,
Philosophy’s bay-window home.
The *third* mind-plane puts a dome on
the lower brain,
And dwells therein—cobwebs only
sometimes there!—
Religion’s maid or superstition’s slave.
The child’s a scientist, and gathers
facts,
To formulate philosophies upon

In later years. And when these theories
 Have been well worked, religion waits
 To satisfy affection's yearning cry.
 The *upper* frontal lobe is now employed,
 Becomes the ruling force, but uses both
 The lower planes—philosophies and facts
 Not less enjoyed, but more and clearer far
 And set in right perspective—proper weight,
 Or relative importance of each fact
 And theory allowed or recognized.
 Phrenology would never ask for facts
 From reason pure or from religion true,
 Nor would she err by letting science teach
 Religion or philosophy at all.
 Distinct, discrete, are these three planes. Since the brain's
 In stories three, then intellect is thus
 And soul itself must equally divide,
 A trinity in man, repeated thrice!

Consider now the corresponding grades
 Of SOUL, the great hinge, connection,
 clasp on God,
 Whereby that dynamic Reservoir
 pours strong
*Adown through soul and mind and
 brain to body,*
 Tongue or hand, in speech or act. Oh!
 why
 Must science, like an owl, grow blind
 up there
 In light so strong and beautifully
 clear?
 Some day 'twill wake, but then must
 be content
 To leave behind its test-tube, knife
 and lense.
 When that highest plane in *your* soul
 opens wide
 Its eyes, you need no instruments to
 prove

All real that realm beyond the grave
 and flesh.

The "natural" plane is lowest, first
 employed,
 Then "spiritual" next is opened up,
 "Celestial" last of all to be enjoyed.
 This celestial, or angelic, is the plane
 Of love for God, and union full with
 Him
 In His grand plan to *train the race for
 heaven.*
 Such motive lifts the soul above all
 law,
 And gives the freedom of a perfect
 love,
 Which harms no man, but dares de-
 nounce a king
 To snatch him from a sin. 'Tis this
 high plane
 Of soul which must awake and thrill
 the brain
 On upper floor, but this is last of all
 To be attained, and opens rarely here
 Where all is strife and selfish tyranny.

The spiritual or middle plane of soul
 Is often reached. Fraternity, or love
 For brother-men, is the ruling mo-
 tive here,
 While *faith* in God now takes the
 place of *love*
 And union full with Him—the "sun"
 now set
 Appoints the full "moon" of faith to
 light the soul.
 But *vaster numbers* in the church and
 out
 Have souls attuned to heaven on low-
 est plane
 Alone—the natural—blind *obedience*
 here
 To priest or Bible commands which
 seem the safest
 Guide. Yet generous impulse here
 makes this
 The frequent choice for soul-life
 though our Lord
 Made the FIG-TREE coarse its symbol
 true, while next
 Above He placed the *grapevine*, type
 of faith,

And *olive*, highest fruit of all, in
praise
Of love for God, man's noblest reach
and power.

Thus heaven *itself* is graded, planes—
like those
In brain and soul of man—establish
there

The limits perfect of society.
Exclusive, set and fixed is this mighty
"gulf"

Not only 'twixt the heavens and hells,
but planes

In each distinct and one above another
clear.

The "many mansions" which our Lord
"prepares"

Are opened there as they are opened
here,

And tho' we may not know which
state is ours,

The privilege to test our motives well
Is ours, and thus—before the judg-
ment day—

Pass judgment on ourselves, and so
reject

Unworthy motives, ultimating such
Alone as build substantial character.

By such analysis of soul we build
Again young Jacob's ladder where for
us

Bright angels climb to bring adown
from heaven

Those stores of love and wisdom,
which alone

Can form the blood and muscle of our
souls,

Our faculties regenerate, now at-one
With His, become all golden cups up-
raised

To catch that heavenly ocean pouring
down,

Each "organ" exercised thereby in
full,

With no excess of action e'er allowed.

Men call this self-control, but better
say

It is God-control, it is "ultimating"
God.

"Your members yield to God as in-
struments

Of righteousness," as heretofore to
sin

They have been yielded long in igno-
rance—

And this, in brief, is meant by eating
fruit

Edenic off the "tree of life" instead
Of "Sodom's Apples" from the "tree
of knowledge"

Fair but disappointing—ashes, dust,
Materialism, intelligence derived
From self instead of God,—as "sci-
entists"

Like hogs that nuts uproot and never
know

They grew on trees above—their eyes
in dirt

Submerged! *From causes view ef-
fects* and then

Your science lives! Ignore that
Source of Life,

And your "system" shows a mere
skeleton at best.

Who cares to really know this science
of the soul—

Psychology electrified and true—

Will never trust my introduction poor,
But eagerly will seek more light from

him
Whose books are crammed for such
with solid truths.



Biophilism.

BY CHARLES JOSIAH ADAMS, D.D.,

PRESIDENT OF THE BUREAU OF BIOPHILISM

SURPRISE, ATTRACTION, AND DIRECTION OF ATTENTION.

The tendency of the psychologist is to be too abstract. He is more apt to be seeking the truth than to be thinking of the application of the truth to the benefit of either the individual or that aggregation of individuals which we call society. He is at one with the German philosopher who said: "Offer me search-after-truth in one hand, and truth in the other, and I shall select the former." There are hunters in the fields and the forests of the abstract as well as in forests and fields of the concrete. The real hunter cares not for the meat, but for the physical exercise and the mental excitement of getting the game. When the game is gotten he is disposed to give, or to throw it away. In this lies the chief evidence of the iniquity of his frame of mind. There is some excuse for the hunter who hunts for the meat—needing it—but none for the hunter who hunts for "the fun of it." The same is not true of the psychologist who hunts for the truth simply for the "fun of it." He neither takes the life of, nor wounds and leaves to perish in misery a fellow being. And his work is, no doubt, beneficial to mankind, as well as to other kinds, through its results being applied by others. But would it not be more commendable had it a concrete phase—had he some thought of the good which might come of his getting his game?

Take attention. Think of its practical importance. The psychologist is ever calling attention to its being fundamental to mental development. And

that it does stand in this relation there can be no doubt. It is through the appreciation of facts and their relations that the mind unfolds. And there is no need of proof that a fact and its relations to other facts cannot be appreciated independently of attention. But the relation between two facts is another fact. So knowledge may be called a network of facts. No fact can be appreciated independently of attention, as many other things—such as faculty, opportunity, training—as may be necessary. Hence the need of calling attention to facts.

I have been using the word fact loosely, purposely, as indicating any object of attention. One may attend to an object, to a combination of objects, as in a picture or a house, to an idea, to a combination of ideas, as in constructively imagining or reasoning. Through reasoning one may arrive at a conclusion. This thing—a conclusion—might be called distinctively a fact. It will be seen after a while that there are two sorts of reasoning—the implicit and the explicit. The latter is the reasoning of the logician—a rather complicated matter. Though I might have, it is not the conclusions of this process of reasoning which I now have in mind, but those of the every-day life of any one who acts as a rational being. The facts which govern the speech and the actions may often not amount to conclusions—a certain amount of deliberate and consecutive reasoning being necessary to a conclusion—may be nothing more than suspicions or inferences.

There are some rational beings. The

typical boy who sent a ball through the heart of his sister from his Flobert rifle because he "didn't know it was loaded" was not one of them. Nor is the man of genius in finance or commerce who goes along grinding the face of the poor, forgetting that in the balancing of the moral universe his face must be ground. Nor is he who has his "good time" in slaughtering the innocent things of the open or the trees, forgetting that pain of body or of mind which is needlessly given must, in the line of the balancing just mentioned, be received. Nor is he. . . . But why go on with illustrations? One may have outgrown his religion. But he cannot outgrow facts. "The mills of the gods grind slow, but they grind exceeding small." The truth in that awful saying is not escaped when one becomes a monotheist. It is no more escaped when he becomes an evolutionist, or anything else.

To such a fact it is the duty of the preacher to call attention! Truly. It is no less the duty of the philosopher and of the scientist. And it should seem to be peculiarly the duty of the psychologist. He has to do with the facts of mind as the anatomist has to do with the facts of the body. The specialist is the man who speaks with authority. The young college man was stumped. There was something in language which he could not understand. He went to the professor of Greek. He was sent to the professor of Hebrew. Then to the professor of Sanscrit. Then to the professor of Philology. There he received the information which he was after. It was given with a smile. He was informed that either of the professors whom he had visited could have given it as well—that it could have been given by the professor of Latin as fully, or by any one of the professors of any one of the modern languages. The more one is devel-

oped the more one respects the specialist.

The time may come when the psychologist will be considered an important man in the region of the concrete as well as in that of the abstract. He, for instance, knows attention, its importance, its influence, and the laws by which it is governed. The child has defects, of body or mind, especially, in this view, of mind. It may be that they can be, at least, modified, by a change in the natural course of its attention. To whom should appeal be made if not to the psychologist? And in this particular, as in others, the psychologist may be of benefit to adults. He is sometimes so to the individual who is one of the number making up his audience. The chronic hunter was, one season, not hunting. He was asked, Why? He replied that he had been to a symposium of mine; that his attention had been called to how much the lower animal has in common with the higher, the highest; that he could not get his attention away from the matter for long; and that he had come to the conclusion that it was, to say the least of it, not very large in a man to kill other sentient beings, not for food, but for the pleasure of stalking well, making a good shot, and carrying a well-filled game-bag, in the sight of others. No knowledge is of much account which does not benefit.

But knowledge which is not possessed can, of course, not be used to benefiting. This is now to be considered as true of that without which knowledge is an impossibility—attention. In preceding papers I have called attention to its being voluntary—to a degree—and involuntary, analytical and synthetical. It should now be considered as subject to surprise, attraction and direction.

In the last of these last named characteristics, it is subject to the in-

fluence of the individual other than the one of whose mind it is a power. But let that be approached. What surprises attention is what is called the intensity of the presentation. The other evening I was at a parish entertainment, at which the chief attraction was pictured songs. The pictures were from a stereopticon. The entertainment over, I was standing, with some ladies and gentlemen, near the instrument. The manipulator was getting it, and the slides which had been used in it, ready for removal. Our conversation was light, but absorbing. Suddenly our attention was taken from its contents. A glass bulb—such as is used in the incandescent—light fell, bursting into a million pieces, with an explosion which would have been a credit to an army-rifle. One gentleman, opening his eyes, exclaimed: "I thought I was shot!" A lady replied: "I was shot!" brushing her sleeve, which had been struck by a shower of particles. The theme of conversation from which attention had been taken was not resumed. Attention had been taken from it too thoroughly to ever return. What had taken it was a presentation. That presentation was a sound. It was very sudden, and very intense. But it must not be thought that a presentation to be intense must be sudden. You pass an old house which has been remodeling. Before this began it was very interesting to you, because it had been neglected so many years, or generations, that nature had had time to color it to her liking. But now! You come to a sudden standstill. Its roof and foundations are red; its walls are a green; its trimmings are dandelion yellow. It drives everything else from your mind. You look up the contractor, in the interest of the community. He tells you that the colors were selected by the owner. "But the yellow!" you exclaim. You are assured that the

instruction was to get the exact shade of the flower named. The number of presentations of great intensity must decrease as the individual develops. Every presentation must be intense to the child. The savage is somewhat more developed. But how many things are intense to, and so noticed by the savage, which escapes the attention of the civilized man, or even the barbarian. You—civilized—are walking up Fourth avenue. You meet a small band of blanketed Indians. They are about the first things you have noticed. They are an intense presentation to you. They are noticing everything. Everything to them is an intense presentation. I have intimated that the intensity of presentation—or the number of intense presentations—decreases as the individual increases in experience. That is true, generally speaking. But whichever way one turns exceptions to the general rule meet him. This is as true here as elsewhere. In the line of his business, his profession, or his investigation, the intensity of presentations increases to one. I well remember that I once took up the study of the eyebrow. The result was that I seldom saw a human face without being able thereafter to tell the character of its eyebrows—whether they were . . . But I am not writing a treatise on eyebrows. I am illustrating the point that things, ideas, facts, become more and more intense to one along the line of his particular mental activity. One is attracted by that in which he is interested. I know a man of the name of Swezee, who is interested in the beverages of all peoples and of all ages. He will leaf a book of formidable size, miss not one receipt for a beverage, and see nothing else. And he can talk nothing else. Things, ideas, facts, are nothing to him save as they bear on temperance, as he understands temperance.

From what has been said, it will be seen that feeling is a powerful factor in the attraction of attention. After the lapse of years, let one go back to the old home. Is there anything which he does not notice? Can he not afterwards tell one who is also interested in the place all about it—as to what of its old features remain, and as to the changes in it which have been made? He noticed and remembers the latter because of the pain they awakened, the former because of the pleasure. An Irish lady tells me that she wants never again to see the home of her girlhood because of hearing that it is no longer what she remembers it to have been. The train is delayed. You reach your destination after the casket of the mother is closed. You refuse to al-

low it to be opened. You want to remember her as you knew her—as she was in life.

Let it be remembered that attention may be surprised by the intensity of a presentation, and that the same is true, to a degree, of an idea and of a fact. Let it also be remembered that attention may be attracted to a thing, to an idea, to a fact by feeling. And let it not be forgotten that a thing, an idea, a fact may receive the attention of an individual through the direction, open or covert, of another individual, such as a friend, a parent, or a teacher. Of all the influences upon your attention, the last is the most important in education, development, training, in the case of both the human and the lower individual.

In the Public Eye.

In April, through the resignation of Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman,



THE RIGHT HON. HERBERT H. ASQUITH, PREMIER OF ENGLAND.

the former Premier, England was placed in the singular position, of having for a short period no Premier or Ministry.

The King, being at Biarritz, sent at once for Mr. Asquith, who had been Acting Premier during Mr. Bannerman's absence, and who was asked to form a new cabinet, which he immediately did. It is interesting to note the great difference in the two leaders. Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman's easy-going and lovable nature steered his rather unmanageable team with a loose rein, but with wonderful tact, while his successor, Mr. Asquith, with less conciliatory and more determined spirit, has always been known to keep his dependents under tight rein, and does not allow them much leverage or license to swerve from his masterly grasp.

Everyone has his own opinion to offer concerning the success or failure of Mr. Asquith's leadership. The difficult position in which Mr. Asquith has been placed is admitted on every side to require keen judgment, consummate tact, and personal magnetism. Mr. Asquith has had too much experience in parliamentary affairs to endeavor either to imitate the methods and policies of the late Premier, or to try to drive with too stern a hand the many factions which he must control and guide.

From his head and face, as seen from his photographs, it will be found that his mind is an inspiring one. He should be a firm and positive thinker, a clear and logical speaker, and an indefatigable worker. It will be his aim to prove to his opposing colleagues that they have misunderstood him, and that their predictions are miscalculations, for it has been generally assumed that he would be unconciliatory and headstrong, and lead his party to a disastrous end. With true statesmanship skill he will naturally desire to

disappoint his critics and antagonists, and by careful leadership unite the various factions together. That he is placed in a peculiar position no one will deny, but his forceful personality has already been felt, and his strong characteristic qualities are amply adapted to new situations as they arise. He certainly has made an excellent beginning, and created a favorable impression as a leader, and will prove himself to be a man who knows his own mind, who does not shirk the responsibilities of governing the country with inflexible purpose, and (what is so necessary in the work of a Premier) will surround himself with the strongest lieutenants, who are capable of directing public opinion with unwavering energy.

If Mr. Asquith lacks the humor of Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, and the wit of Mr. Birrell, he has other qualities which, in a measure, will take their place, and which will be apparent as time goes on if they have not already been recognized.

His forehead is somewhat higher in the upper portion than that of Campbell Bannerman; hence he will be known as a man who will thoroughly think out a situation before he introduces any government bill.

It will be seen that he is a man of strong principles and sterling qualities by the height of his head above the ears, which gives him strong conscientious scruples, and makes him conscientious in urging every point that he considers to be right and just, and with his large Causality he will give his reason,—chapter and verse, for every decision that he comes to. While not hasty in his decisions, he is a man who works quickly, grasps ideas with wonderful alertness, and is able to form opinions in a thorough and scholarly way without great preamble.

He has taken hold of governmental affairs as a leader at a time when

England most needed a man of his experience and ripe judgment, and we trust that he will be able to steer his way through the labyrinth of dif-

iculties which beset his office. Mrs. Asquith is as much of a leader in her way as her husband is in his.

The Psychology of Childhood.

BRIGHT AND PROMISING.

BY UNCLE JOE.

The Mail and Express, in a recent number, has prophesied in an interesting way what these three boys are likely to become. The paper speaks of them as types of East-side boys. No. 1 is said to be likely to become a politician; No. 2, a musician or artist; and No. 3, a successful merchant.

Phrenological Journal on "Child Development—A Problem and How to Solve It." But we have never seen any paper outside of a phrenological one, willing to predict in this way concerning the future of children. We consider the prophecy scientific.

These predictions were probably made from impressions arrived at by



BOYS WHO ARE GOING TO DO SOMETHING.

We are glad to see this prophecy expressed, for it is along the line of the articles we published in our October and November issues of the

the physiognomical expression of each boy. No. 1, the lad who is predicted to be likely to become a politician, has a broad face, and one that

looks capable of meeting emergencies and of turning opportunities to account. He has no fear in his composition; therefore the excitement of a campaign would not interfere with his rest or sleep. He appears, further, to have a speaker's mouth, which, when it is open, will say something worth hearing; and, altogether, he looks like one who could meet the public gaze and be able to lead a strenuous life.

No. II has none of these qualities. He is quiet, demure, thoughtful, and capable of working out his individual thoughts in the retirement of his own home, but he would not care to meet a public audience. There is truly something of the artist about his dreamy eyes, half-open lips, and far-away expression that seems to be hunting for an idea.

No. III has something in his face that betokens prudence, keenness of intellect, sagacity in judging accurate-

ly of others, and capacity to make the most of whatever turns up. He is bright and enterprising, and looks as though he could make one cent worth two every time he tried it, and is something of the type of Andrew Carnegie when he was a boy just starting out to make his fortune. Look at the eagerness expressed in the eye, the mobility of the mouth ready to answer a question, and the intellect that evidently enjoys a good joke, as well as being willing to take one good-naturedly. He could, without the shadow of a doubt, be able to give change quickly and correctly, for Calculation is well developed, and he should be able to become a master of accounts, which a merchant is called upon to do. Therefore the prophecy which appeared in the above-named paper has some groundwork for its estimate, and we believe the person who made it is an earnest student of Physiognomy.

Principal Causes of Hard Times.

BY H. H. HINMAN.

During the last seven years, most of the people in the United States have been blessed with good times. The banks, factories, and all commercial lines have been prosperous, laborers in all lines have had plenty to do. In some lines the working men have been well paid for their services, and, saving money, some managed to place themselves in favorable circumstances. While others who could have saved have spent their earnings foolishly. The necessities of life have been so high that the common working man could hardly keep soul and body alive.

The combined efforts of the laborers have so opposed capital in general, that the capitalists have pulled in their lines as much as possible with an aim of breaking up the Union laborers.

President Roosevelt (the people's president and the man of the hour), wishing to do his full duty has justly taken up for the workers. The combined tyrannical capitalists seeing that President Roosevelt is just and determined to do all in his power to check the money power in its mad career, has, in order to defeat Roosevelt, thrown on the brake which is checking enterprise all over this country, thinking that the masses will blame Roosevelt and defeat him.

Doing too much business (on credit paper) is another cause of the hard times. It is easy for the money king to trap a fellow when he is in debt, and so the money kings have trapped them all over this land.

The Union laborers have enough

money in their Treasury to run them from 30 to 90 days, and when this is exhausted and the money powers elect whom they please and see fit to start

the wheels running, things will begin to open up and run as much in the favor of capitalists as the money powers can have it.

Science of Health, News and Notes.

By E. P. MILLER, M.D.

TREATING DISEASES BY TREATING THE MIND.

The New York *Journal* of December 29th contains an item of news that indicates the tendency of the mind of the Christians now to investigate the cause of diseases and how to treat them.

It says: "Bishop Samuel Fallows, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, who is nationally famous, will henceforth deal in the healing of bodily as well as spiritual ailments.

"He admits that his method of cure, which he calls Christian Psychology, while it still employs the services of the medical profession, is in a degree similar to that of Christian Science."

The readers of the Science of Health have undoubtedly noticed that I have several times in my writings reported the fact that Christianity was simply the science of living right here on this earth in obedience to the laws which God has created to govern us.

Mrs. Eddy has made a very prominent and valuable movement in that direction, although many of her theories have been false and misleading; yet there are hundreds of thousands of persons who have been benefited by reading her works. Had she taught the whole truth, however, as taught in Christianity, she would have been more successful than she has been, but she says very little about the quality and kind of food that people eat. She has never forbidden the flesh of dead animals as a part of our diet.

Christ taught the immortality of the body by His resurrection, demonstrating that the body could be made im-

mortal as well as the spirit; and, in fact, the Bible teaches that those who are in their graves are to come forth. Christ said in one place: "Whosoever believes in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live again, and whosoever liveth and believeth in me *shall never die.*"

Now, if that means exactly what it says, it means that the body shall not die, and those who believe in Christ will be resurrected and live again. But here is a fact that no one can deny, that when Christ was on earth He healed the diseases of all those whose sins He forgave.

If we live in obedience to the laws which the Creator has made to govern us, why should we be sick? God knows exactly what the structure of man's organism is, what kind of foods his digestive organs were made to digest, and He told the First Pair that they could eat of all the trees in the Garden, except the tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil; that is, the trees that contain good and evil elements in them. Animal food contains the death elements, while vegetables, cereals, nuts and fruits which have seeds, contain the life elements. The seeds are surrounded by the nutritive material that is necessary, if you give it warmth and moisture, to develop and produce life, and the food that propagates the life of the plants is just the food that is necessary to nutrify the human body, and that is why He gave His commands as He did.

I hope the readers of the JOURNAL will begin to see the value of the hints I have given in this direction.

A HEALTH JOURNAL FOR THE PEOPLE.

There is so much interest being taken now in regard to pure foods, and study into the cause of diseases, that in Chicago the Health Department is publishing a bulletin that is circulated among the people. It publishes facts, principles, experiments that are being tried, and investigations made by the Health Department in regard to the causes of diseases and the proper remedies. It will give reports of the daily workings of the Sanitary Commissions, and the transactions of the Board of Health.

The object of it is to make a paper that will discuss all subjects in relation to diseases, and the proper method of treatment. It will take in all investigations of bacteria of various kinds, of disease germs, and experiments will be made to find out what particular drug or poison is necessary to kill the germs.

Similar bulletins ought to be published in every city in the United States. Cities of 20,000 inhabitants could well afford to have a Board of Health, and publish health bulletins that would circulate among the people. I think it a most excellent policy to teach the people how to live so as not to get sick.

"The great mass of the people are in 'the broad road' that leads to destruction and many there be that go in thereat."

FASTING AS A CURE OF DISEASE.

Fasting as a cure of disease has become quite a fad of late years. There are a large number of books devoted expressly to a discussion of this question, and there are several institutions and sanitariums where they are giving directions about diet and where the patients are subject to periods of fasting from a few days to months. Fasting is not only a cure of disease, but its spiritual and moral effect has been more or less taught in Bible times. People used to fast and put

on sack-cloth when they had been living contrary to the laws which the Creator had established to govern them, and it has nearly always been attended by beneficial effects.

When we stop eating, we do not stop breathing or stop the circulation of the blood. Oxygen is a very important element in the atmosphere in purifying the blood, and consequently if people cease to eat, and keep on breathing with moderate exercise in pure air, they get rid of serious poisonous elements that are in the blood.

Christ, when He was on earth, fasted forty days and forty nights, as explained in the fourth chapter of Saint Matthew.

"Then was Jesus led up of the spirit into the wilderness to be tempted of the devil.

"And when He had fasted forty days and forty nights, he was afterward an hungered.

"And when the tempter came to him, he said, if thou be the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread.

"But he answered and said, It is written, Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God.

Now Christ's reply to the tempter to make bread out of something that God did not design them to have, is emphatically explained in the first chapter of Genesis, 27-29 verses, and in the second chapter, 16-17 verses.

"And God said, Behold, I have given you every herb bearing seed, which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree, in which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed; to you it shall be for meat."

"And the Lord God *commanded the man*, saying, of every tree of the garden thou mayest freely eat;

"But of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil thou shalt not eat; for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die."

Now from these two chapters we conclude God told men what to eat, and that their stomachs and digestive organs were all made to digest, assimilate and receive the proper nutriment for the tissues out of the kind of food that is mentioned. The moment they begin to eat things that the Creator did not design them to eat, they take the germs of disease into their body. Now, fasting helps to destroy those disease germs that get into the blood.

Satan is all the time trying to get people to violate the laws of their organization, and thus bringing disease and death upon them. If Adam and Eve had kept God's command about eating, they might have lived for a thousand years on the earth, and maybe longer. But they were induced by the evil spirit to eat things that God had forbidden them to eat, and the whole human family are living in that way now. They are taking foods of various kinds that are the foundation of disease, decay and death. People have been known to fast thirty, forty and fifty days, and sometimes as long as sixty or seventy days, and have gone through them with great benefit.

There is a book called "Perfect Health" that was originally published by L. N. Fowler & Co., of London, edited by Chas. C. Haskel, of Norwich, Conn. This book contains directions as to how a man who had

ruined his life by bad habits of living, etc., regained it so that he claims now to enjoy perfect health, and he has secured that simply by fasting and eating only such kinds of food as the Creator designed man to eat, and the book itself is worth its weight in gold to almost anybody who will practice the advice that is given in it in regard to suffering or disease. If persons are sick from any cause, they cannot do anything that will do them more good than to stop eating, not taking anything but water, and keep quiet, and most all acute diseases will be much benefited by pursuing that course.

Dr. Edward H. Dewey some years ago published a volume on the "True Science of Life." While he did not carry fasting to a very great extent, he advised the idea of omitting breakfast from the daily dietary, and living on two meals a day, and there are thousands of persons now who are following his advice and have regained their health after being sick for many years.

Dewey's theory is that the food that is taken for dinner or supper in the evening is digested during the night and gets into the circulation ready for use the following morning, and that there is no particular necessity for eating any food at breakfast, and if the food that has been eaten is used up mainly, then the food that is taken for breakfast, at 12 o'clock, can be easily digested and assimilated.

There is scarcely a disease to which the human family is subject that is not caused by poisonous substances taken into the blood with what we eat and drink, and by breathing bad air. It is disobedience to the direct commands of the Creator as to what we should eat and drink from which all sickness and sorrow comes.

THE
Phrenological Journal

AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

(1838)

INCORPORATED WITH THE

Phrenological Magazine

(1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, JULY, 1908

If we wish to be just judges of all things, let us first persuade ourselves of this: that there is not one of us without fault . . . no man is found who can acquit himself.—Seneca (on Anger).

AMONG THE MAGAZINES.

A very interesting article on "Health Through Mental Unfoldment" appears in the May issue of the "New Thought" magazine, published in Chicago, Ill. It has been written by Walter De Voe. He says: "I earnestly advise every student of self to learn of his wonderful mental possibilities. A delineation by a good Phrenologist would be worth its weight in gold because it would show him his deficiencies and his possibilities. He would then have a Chart to guide him, and he would take up a systematic course of training. Most students are canoeing on an ocean of mind without chart or compass, and they seldom arrive at any destina-

tion because they do not know where they are going or what their own powers are to get to any goal of accomplishment. There are forty-two mental faculties, the workings of which each student of mind should understand, even if he does not know their location in the brain. The division of the mind into forty-two departments of activity is the masterly achievement of Phrenology which simplifies Psychology and enables each one to easily understand the workings of his own mind." He also says: "Sizer's 'Heads and Faces,' and Fowler's 'Text-Book of Phrenology' will enable anyone in the course of a year to better understand man and all humanity."

WHAT DR. LANDONE EXPECTS TO DO IN EVOLVING A PERFECT RACE.

Dr. Leon Landone expects to evolve a human being mentally and physically as high a type of race as Luther Burbank has produced in plant life, and we certainly wish him every success.

He has studied children individually, and hopes, by selecting twelve out of one thousand children, to secure some marvelous results. He thinks that he can imitate Luther Burbank to a great extent, who has applied the Darwinian theory to fruits, flowers and vegetables, and produced incredible wonders, and Doctor Landone believes that the same thing can be done for human life by beginning with children at an early age.

The Doctor has probably caught his inspiration from Luther Burbank, who has for a long time advocated the theory that he could train children on scientific lines, and transform them into a thoroughbred race, as successfully as he has transformed plant life. Some of the curious things that he has produced are a white blackberry, a vine bearing potatoes on its roots and tomatoes above, a gigantic stoneless plum, a combination of peach and almond, a mixture of pineapple and quince, a large and beautifully colored poppy, an apple-shaped sweet squash, a thornless cactus good to eat, twenty-three different varieties of apples grown on one tree, a flower that neither withers nor loses its color, prunes without pits, a cross between a plum and an apricot, called "plum-

cot," a hybrid dewberry-raspberry, several hundred seedless plants, two thousand different varieties of fruits, flowers and vegetables, crimson plums larger than goose eggs, a carnation that changes color three times in three days, a white tomato, a thornless blackberry vine, green carnations, a yellow calla lily, an apple red and sweet on one side and yellow and sour on the other, the fastest growing tree known by crossing walnuts, as well as made fragrant odorless lilies.

Dr. Landone has been connected with settlement work in New York, and is said to be a pupil of Herbert Spencer, and was once his companion for three months. He has now twenty teachers in training for his work in developing the best there is in children. There are to be four departments in his school this year—art, music sculpture, and the therapeutic curing of incurable diseases, particularly spinal trouble, remedying children who are deficient in some sense.

The plans and purposes of his Institute are "(1) the development of the conscious, discriminative functional methods of twelve of the very best children that can be selected from the thousand that have applied for admission to this department of the Institute; (2) the awakening of art consciousness and the development of the ability to execute in relation to voice production, pianoforte playing, violin rendition, sculpturing, dramatization and constructive craftsmanship; (3) the development of adults who have been informed and

trained under the old system, and who seriously feel the deficiency resulting from an education one hundred years behind the times. This department is intended for those who wish a continuous improvement.

(4) The remedying of conditions existing in backward and deficient children and adults by functional process, changing the brain structure and modifying the entire ability and nature of the individual. To the outsider this work seems the most wonderful. (5) The curing of so-called incurable diseases, including various forms of blindness, deafness, paralysis and locomotor ataxia, by conscious functional methods known in Europe as the Frankel System, and in England and America as the Conscious and Discriminative Functional Methods, systematized by himself. (6) The awakening of the qualities lying dormant within the individual, the substitution of will and determination for weakness and indecision, of courage for fear, of honesty and steadfastness for unreliability and instability."

We would like to be able to add that the plan is to be carried out under Phrenological principles, for we believe that if this Science were the basic plan, results would be quicker and more permanent than with any other.

The American Institute of Phrenology which starts its Autumn work September 2nd, at 24 East 22nd

Phrenology and Insanity.

BY BERNARD HOLLANDER, M.D.

At a recent meeting Dr. Hollander said the subject he had chosen to speak

Street, New York, will supplement what is lacking in other institutions.

It will give a practical equipment to the business man who just now wants to make every mental accessory tell to his advantage; it will help teachers to succeed in working out a greater amount of success with their pupils, thus increasing their efficiency; it will help the professional man to understand his clients with redoubled ability; and it will assist the mother in solving the many perplexities that arise in a home from day to day.

Business men have been gathering what they could from their shrewdness in judging of character, from partial methods of understanding the characteristics of their clients, but they are calling now for more scientific knowledge to guide them in their estimates, and are beginning to find that Phrenology is the panacea for which they have been looking.

A gentleman told us the other day that he had taken a course in business methods, but not until he came upon the works of Gall, Spurzheim Combe, Fowler and Sizer did he realize that he had found what he was looking for, namely, a ground work upon which to build his calculations. All who, like him, are anxious to discover the true art of Character Reading, should make inquiries as to the method, plan and scope of the Phrenological Institute, which was granted a Special Charter in 1866.

upon was not a very pleasant one, because insanity was the most dreaded

of all diseases. He had chosen it because of its great importance and significance to Phrenologists. Without a knowledge of the localization of the mental functions of the brain insanity could neither be understood nor treated successfully.

In answering the question stated in the title of his lecture, the doctor kept closely to facts and experiences, indulging in no fanciful speculations or visionary theories. Space does not permit of a lengthened report, and to curtail it would be an injustice. Needless to say that his answer was in the affirmative in so far as cases were concerned that were due to injury or lesion of the brain. Dr. Hollander's classical work on "The Mental Functions of the Brain" contains numerous cases in proof of his contention. Some recent cases of a remarkable character were detailed also, and quite a mass of

evidence was adduced to the same effect.

The most striking instance that he quoted was that of a boy aged 16, who was a liar, a thief, and a bully. He had to be constantly watched to keep him from destroying things, from thrashing his fellow pupils, or throwing stones. He grew more dangerous as he advanced in age, and at length his conduct brought him before the police court.

Dr. Hollander, being consulted in the case, proposed the removal of a strip of bone from the center line of the head down to the ears. This disclosed signs of an old hemorrhage on the membranes of the brain, and upon this being surgically attended to and the wound healed, not only did the vicious propensities of the patient completely vanish, but he showed somewhat abnormal moral qualities.

Correspondents.

The following is an encouraging letter.

DEAR MADAM :

In regard to the Phrenological Examination which you gave me at your place last Fall, I wish to say that you hit the mark in every particular, both in regard to the pursuits for which I was best adapted, and also the regime which I should follow for the upbuilding of my health. I have followed your instructions as to how I should best train my body so as to get the maximum results from my mentality, and on account of your thorough knowledge of the subject have been very successful indeed.

I had an examination on October 14th, at which time I weighed a hundred and fifty pounds, which, for a

six-foot man, was far below normal. In three months' time have gained forty-six pounds, and now feel in superb condition for work.

From my study of the chart which you gave me, I was able to form a dietary composed of milk, eggs, meat and fruit, which produced the desired results. I have also gained six inches in chest measurement, two and a half inches in arm measurement, and a quarter of an inch in brain circumference.

I wish to say that one could not do better in seeking advice regarding their welfare than to consult you.

Wishing you continued success, I am

Yours very truly,

L. R.

Cleveland, O.

C. Y., New York.—You ask if persons should work much before breakfast.

In reply we would say that Dr. Dewey advocated going without breakfast as a panacea for many diseases, and he thoroughly believed that it was possible to do excellent work up to twelve o'clock without food of any kind. Others advocate taking a glass of hot water and the juice of an orange, but no solid food; while others who work hard at manual labor feel the need of a light meal. Many children in New York have no choice in the matter, but have to go to school hungry. We do not think that this is a good plan, and are glad that kitchens are being opened to give poor children a warm breakfast.

H. C., Boston, Mass.—You ask us whether a cold bath should be taken in the morning, as you have seen in a Health Journal that it is a mistake to take a cold bath in the morning.

We think that, under the right conditions, many people can be benefited by a cold bath the first thing in the morning, for it is then that a person wakes up after a night's sleep renewed and invigorated. The body is warm; hence can create a fine glow after the cold sponge, or cold bath. If the body was cold, and unable to get up a reaction, then we would say that the cold bath was a mistake. Many people have been invigorated and brought back to health by the cold water morning bath, and we would advise you to continue it.

To the Editor of THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

The melancholy departure of Mr. Marsh, from blood poisoning, calls forcibly to mind the fact that in all such cases there is relief to be had

right here in Brooklyn, from the eliminating power of the Turkish bath, and this is not the first time the fact has been promulgated in THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. This truth has been demonstrated many times. Persons bitten by mad dogs have been relieved from the poison and gone on their way rejoicing.

Those exposed to the poison of rabies, or any other contagious disease, should immediately lie themselves to the Turkish bath and there enjoy the luxury of a vigorous course of treatment. Two or three weeks of this has proved a success in a multitude of cases, and there is no good reason why it should not continue.

The action of heat opens all the pores of the body and calls upon every resource of nature to relieve itself of the poison and it has been found that this channel of elimination can be more extensively relied upon than any other of the entire system. Not alone in hydrophobia has the power of elimination by this bath proved a success, but in a large number of abnormal conditions its work has been phenomenal.

It would be a great blessing to the community if these facts were generally known and acted upon. Then we would need public Turkish baths, at a nominal price of admission, so that every man, woman and child could realize their practical advantages at least once a week.

When that time comes, as it eventually will, there will be throughout the community a higher standard of health and the length of life will be prolonged as well as enriched.

CHARLES H. SHEPARD, M.D.

We thoroughly endorse Dr. Shepard's views and know the efficacy of the baths.

What Phrenologists Are Doing.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

The American Institute of Phrenology will open its Autumn Session on Wednesday evening, September 2nd. We trust that all our friends, old and new, will rally on this occasion and help to give our students a warm reception. Short addresses on Phrenological topics will be interspersed by music. We expect to have the aid of a pianist, a vocalist, and a violinist. Will friends kindly make this announcement known as widely as possible?

We are looking forward to making a special spurt in Phrenology this Autumn, and the indications are favorable to this idea. People are finding they cannot do without a knowledge of Phrenology, and even skeptics are looking around the corner and through a keyhole to pick up crumbs without being observed, so that they can benefit by the good things that believers receive.

THE BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INCORPORATED.

On May 12th, at the monthly meeting of this Society, Mr. G. E. O'Dell, the well-known lecturer on Phrenology, spoke to a large audience in London, England, on "The Sources of Character." An interesting and delightful lecture was given, and a discussion took place in which the following took part: Mr. H. C. Donovan, Mr. William Cox, Mr. A. Morris, and the President (Mr. George Hart-Cox). Some questions were also asked, which were replied to by Mr. O'Dell in his usual clear and lucid style of expression.

After the June meeting, on the 16th, there will be the Summer recess. Then, on September 8th, the Autumn

and Winter program will open with a Social Evening.

Reported by Wm. Cox.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

Mr. Elliott gives examinations daily at No. 4 Imperial Buildings, and weekly classes are held for instruction in Phrenology. The Fellows of the Institute hold monthly meetings, when Papers are read and discussions are arranged for the mutual benefit of all present.

FIELD NOTES.

A CHILD PIANIST.

At the last social meeting of the Press Club, Miss Jessie A. Fowler gave an address on "The Solar Plexus of Music," with illustrations. The meaning she wished to convey was that we can use music as a therapeutic agent if we know how to adapt it to our needs. She believes that, psychologically, music can do much for us by way of soothing tired nerves and worn out brain cells, and this idea she demonstrated by asking an exquisite child pianist, Annie Merritt, to play for her several specially selected pieces of music. She directed the audience to put themselves in a receptive mood, and to close their eyes that they might better appreciate the soft and delicate tones of the music. This they did, and were charmed by the soothing message of the simple melody, "Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes."

After a beautiful Nocturne, which acted as a sedative, she then asked them all to sit up straight and feel as though the world belonged to them, while "The Witches' Dance" was being played. This had a psychological effect upon each hearer's mind, and enabled the audience to appreciate the power that music possesses to stir and

animate one's subconsciousness.

Since hearing Annie Merritt play, in 1905, we find that she has advanced considerably in her work. While she was formerly a brilliant pianist, at twelve years of age, yet she has added wonderful technique, power of command, personal composure and astonishing finish to her musical education. Her playing excites the wonder of all who hear her, and she certainly shows an advanced understanding of music, and memory of the most difficult pieces of one far in advance of her years.

Undoubtedly she has a fine future before her, and will rank among the first woman pianists of her time.

Her Perceptive Faculties are all well developed, especially those of Time, Tune, Eventuality, Weight and Locality. These, with her strong sympathies, give her originality of thought, power of interpretation, and appreciation for the light and shade of music.

Her love and interest for music is



ANNIE MERRITT.

above the average; hence her performance shows keen intelligence and variety of expression. She does not slight a single note, and clears up each passage as she comes to it with masterly skill.

In a word, as to her character, aside from her music, she shows a sensible, practical, and sympathetic disposition, which will make her beloved for her own sake as well as admired for her art.

Her teacher for the past eight

years, William C. Rehm, of Steinway Hall, who is a specialist in bringing to light musical prodigies, may well be proud of his juvenile pupil.

On May 12, Dr. J. M. Fitzgerald lectured on "Character Reading As Applied To Salesmanship," at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, before the Business Science Club of Chicago. He took up the Anatomy of the Brain, and showed the relation of volume of nervous matter to power of function, and explained the practical value of Phrenology to business men. He illustrated his remarks by skulls and showed the difference in the proportion of the brain. He was followed by one of the biggest Life Insurance men in Chicago, who does all the selecting of employees for his company, and he endorsed every word that Mr. Fitzgerald had said, stating that he used Phrenology in selecting his men.

On May 28th, Dr. Fitzgerald gave an illustrated lecture in the Emanuel Baptist Church, Detroit, where the Rev. J. W. Clutterbuck preaches.

Joseph H. Thomas, class of 1889, writes us: "I have arranged for rooms at Massillon, Ohio, to conduct a Phrenological Parlor. I am hoping to be able to do Canton, Massillon and Navarre in Phrenological work."

Mr. George Cozens recently gave a lecture before Aaker's Business College, Grand Forks, N. D., where considerable interest was shown by the principal and students in the subject of Phrenology. He has also lectured in other towns of North Dakota, and writes that he finds some friends of Phrenology wherever he goes.

Wm. E. Youngquist is now in Stockholm, after three months' hard work in the field. He writes encouragingly of the interest his native people have taken in the subject. He gave sixty-five lectures in all, and examined many hundreds of heads, sold many hundreds of books, and twenty-two Symbolical Heads. He

visited twenty different cities and towns, sometimes holding seven lectures in one city. The majority of press notices were extremely favorable, which shows that the press has been converted to the usefulness of Phrenology. Mr. Youngquist's two students have been doing excellent work in the field. Mr. Youngquist has written a small book on "Physiognomy," but a review copy has not yet come to hand.

M. Tope, of Bowerston, Ohio, is an indefatigable worker along Phrenological lines, and is constantly creating new interest in the subject in his own State as well as in surrounding States.

Dr. B. F. Pratt is in the lecture field and doing excellent work in the State of Ohio. He creates a good impression wherever he lectures, especially among college students.

WEDNESDAY MORNING TALKS.

The Wednesday Morning Talks for May were devoted to the following subjects: Character in Personality as it expresses itself in Dress, in Colors, in the Walk and in the Voice.

In treating on the Psychology of Dress, Miss Fowler gave some hints of how personal appearance could be enhanced by a rational understanding of a person's physiognomy. What suits one person will be entirely out of keeping with another. A check will suit a slim person, but not a stout one. She selected illustrations from the audience to uphold her theories.

With regard to the Personality of Colors, she explained what various temperaments should wear, and pointed out how various faculties of the mind were governed by various colors. Thus the rays from the deep thinker are blue, like, for example, Professor Eliot of Harvard, which

are rays from the organ of Causality. Many other organs were similarly described.

The Personality in the Walk was explained as indicating resolution, energy, sympathy, hope, despondency, courage, faith, reverence, self-esteem, etc.

The Personality in the Voice explained the various shades of expression from the babe to the child, husband, wife, father and mother. The lecturer imitated the voice of each, and gave some practical advice to speakers on how to train the voice so that they might bring into play the various emotions of the mind. She dwelt on the vibrations of the voice, and compared them with the shape of the head. She contrasted the American and English voices, the scolding and smiling voices, the cheerful and despondent voices, and advised all to speak in the voice they wanted to be known by, and thus cultivate a characteristic type.

The guests of honor during the month were Mr. Pendleton, Mrs. Charsley, R. G. Abbott, A. M. Serayden, Mrs. R. Benedict, Mrs. M. Mitchel, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Griffiths, Mrs. and Miss Richardson from Boston, Miss Helen Varick Boswell, Mr. J. J. Hayes, Miss Lambley, Mr. Williams, Mr. John Hoole, and Mr. E. Moser.

COMPROMISE.

She—No; I can never be yours.

He—In that case, farewell forever.

She (hastily)—Now, don't go off mad, George. You can be mine.—*Somerville (Mass.) Journal.*

He that cannot do all he would—
let him do what he can.

Leonardo da Vinci.

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

On February 29, 1884, the FOWLER & WELLS CO. was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a Joint Stock Company, for the prosecution of the business heretofore carried on by the firm of Fowler & Wells.

The change of name involves no change in the nature and object of the business, or in its general management. All remittances should be made payable to the order of

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

The Subscription Price of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE is \$1.00 a year, payable in advance.

Money, when sent by mail, should be in the form of Money Orders, Express Money Orders, Drafts on New York, or Registered Letters. All Postmasters are required to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

Silver or other coin should not be sent by mail, as it is almost sure to wear a hole in the envelope and be lost.

Postage-Stamps will be received for fractional parts of a dollar. The larger stamps are preferred: they should never be stuck to the letters, and should always be sent in sheets—that is, not torn apart.

Change of post office address can be made by giving the old as well as the new address, but not without this information. Notice should be received the first of the preceding month.

Letters of Inquiry requesting an answer should inclose a stamp for return postage, and be sure and give name and full address every time you write.

All Letters should be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., and not to any person connected with the office. In this way only can prompt and careful attention be secured.

Any Book, Periodical, Chart, Etc., may be ordered from this office at Publishers' prices.

Agents Wanted for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and our Book Publications to whom liberal terms will be given.

CURRENT EXCHANGES.

The "Phrenological Era," Bowers-ton, O.—Contains an article on "Right-Use-Ness," by W. C. McGinnis; another on "Different Views," by the Editor; a third on "How to Cure Smallpox," by Elmer Lee, M.D., all of which articles are worth reading.

"The Character Builder," Salt Lake City, Utah.—Contains a variety of thought, and gives suggestions on how to live and work along hygienic lines. It is a good little Journal for everybody.

"Good Health," Battle Creek, Mich.—Contains an article on "Spring Dishes for the Table," by

Mrs. Minnie A. Emmons; another article on "A City Roof Garden for Nine Dollars," by Jacolyn Manning, among other interesting articles.

"Power and Poise," Cleveland, O.—Contains an article on "The Doctrine of Evolution from a Methodist Pulpit;" another on "A Challenge to Cartoon Artists," by Marion G. English, which says very truly that every time a cartoonist produces a good cartoon he proves the truthfulness of Phrenology. It is impossible for him to correctly and accurately represent the character he desires without conforming to phrenological principles, however much against his will, or all unconsciously to himself he may do so." Another article, on "A Bunch of Phrenological Whys," by Marion G. English, is both pertinent and useful, as it will set people to thinking.

"Review of Reviews," New York.—Contains reports of whatever is uppermost in journalism. It brings before the notice of its readers much that is interesting for them to read, and with very little effort, and therefore it is a journal that everyone needs to have.

"The Stenographer," Philadelphia, Pa.—This magazine is an excellent one for persons studying shorthand, and contains many ideas that should be of help to all persons studying Stenography.

"The Metaphysical Magazine," New York.—Has an opening article

on "The Origin and Development of the Human Race; or from Monad to Man," by W. J. Murray. Another interesting article is on "The Higher Optimism," by Clarence J. Gunn. Both articles are full of inspiration and good thought.

"The Balance," Denver, Colo.—Has an article on "Know Thyself," by Adelaide Reynolds Haldeman. The writer closes her admirable article by saying: "Get acquainted with yourself,—the Divine Self within you. Know Thyself is the word of God, and no man knows himself without knowing that much more of God." "The Psychiatry of Business," by Julia Seaton Sears, M.D., is another interesting article. The writer opens by saying: "Life's greatest secret is the science of Success. Success when rightly interpreted

means simply the power to do what we want to do."

"The Eclectic Review," New York.—Contains an article on "Dr. J. R. Borland," by Alexander Wilder, M.D. Another is on "Cancer Treating with Lightning;" a third is on "Paranoia," by Theodora Davis Adlerman, M.D. These articles are largely for medical readers, but laymen can learn considerable from them.

"New Thought," Chicago, Ill.—Contains an article on "The Higher Self," by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, which is written in her usual fluent and interesting way; also an article by Walter De Voe, on "Health Through Mental Unfoldment," which article is referred to elsewhere in the JOURNAL.

Publishers' Department.

WHAT THEY SAY.

Gentlemen and Old Friends: I herewith enclose M. O. \$1 to renew my subscription to the old friend, JOURNAL. Can't do without it. Yours very truly,

A. H. B., O. T.

I have enjoyed reading the practical articles on Physiognomy. They are so helpful.

S. P., Plymouth, Mass.

My Dear Old Journal Friend: Once again do I send your fare for the monthly visits that I enjoy so well. And I must say that I do enjoy Mr. Adams' articles on "Biophilism." Oh, how I do like to read of the feelings of others toward the dumb creation. I always feel that whatever a person may be in all other things, the love of the dumb animals that are placed in our keeping and the kindness given to them is a great redeeming quality.

With all good wishes for all things

good, Mrs. A. B. J., Danville, N. H.

I have received the Wells' "New Physiognomy," and also Fowler's Self-Instructor, and find them as expected—very good.

Enclosed find \$1.50 (money order) for one copy of "Wedlock."

V. P., Seattle, Wash.

"Please find enclosed P. O. Order for \$1.00 for subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. If agreeable to you, I would be pleased to have you start my subscriptions from the first of the year by sending the back numbers. I received the sample copy, and was very much pleased with it. Wishing the JOURNAL a prosperous year, I remain,

"J. F. KERR,

"Springfield, Mass."

"A word with regard to the special articles in the JOURNAL by the Editor: I'm of the opinion they are just the thing, and should be a builder to the

JOURNAL and the Class Room."

J. H. T.

"I wish to renew my subscription to your PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, to which I have been a subscriber for over half a century. I am now nearly eighty years old, but am strong and healthy for my age, and hope to see several more years of happiness and contentment as a result of the benefit I received from reading your JOURNAL."

D. H.,
Waldo, Fla.

REVIEWS.

"Uncooked Foods." By Eugene Christian. Published by the Health Culture Co., New York. Price \$1.00.

This work has been written by both Mr. and Mrs. Christian, and is one that is full of information concerning food that is to be eaten in an uncooked condition. As few people know how to live on uncooked food, a book of this character is just what they need. It gives us the information that we hear so many people asking for, and we believe that its value in an educational light is difficult to estimate. The writers have had considerable experience along this line of thought, and have given recipes which they have tested themselves. It has already converted many hundreds of people to a simple kind of diet.

"The Living Word." By Rev. A. H. Tuttle, D.D., Published by Eaton & Mains, New York.

This book contains thoughts on the following subjects: "The Living Word"; "Warring Nature"; "He Died for Me"; "The Blessedness of Pardon"; "Life by Faith"; "The Inward Real"; "Unachieved Ideals"; and "The Church at Ephesus."

"How to Keep Well." By Andrew Wilson, F.R.S.E. Published by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., New York. Price \$.40.

This book is one of a series on Han-

dy Information, and being by a well-known author, it carries with it a recommendation of its own. Everyone wants to keep well, and a little knowledge on how to do so is worth our consideration. The writer begins his work on "The Need for Fresh Air," and closes it on "What to do in Accidents and Illness." It is full of valuable hints.

"How to Invest Your Savings." By Isaac F. Marcossou. Published by Henry Altemus Co., Philadelphia. Price, boards, \$.50; calf, \$1.00.

This book, as the title indicates, is one that meets a long felt want, and has many qualities which make it distinct among books of its kind. Persons who have money to invest are often puzzled to know what to do with their money, and they often take the first advice that is offered them. This book is one that a person can take and read at leisure, and then when the real crucial time comes for an investment to be made, a practical knowledge of bonds, real estate and mortgages will be in the minds of the investors. They will thus be able to avoid many pitfalls which unwary investors fall into.

In making our readers acquainted with the "Book of Life," with its subtitle, "Man and Woman Know Thyself," we cannot do better than quote from the publishers:

"There are some good books in existence treating on the same subjects, but it may be confidently stated that no book or work could treat the matters discussed in its 512 pages (octavo), in a manner less open to adverse criticism. The questions relating to the sex vital organs and to sex, love and marriage, are treated with the utmost delicacy, yet in a concise and interesting, as well as instructive manner, in fact the information imparted in a large portion of this comprehensive work is of the most important character. It is divided

into four parts or sections, or what might be termed four volumes under one cover. Part I, Sex and Life. Part II, Tokology, Love, etc. Part III, Babe and Child Life. Part IV, Practical Lessons on Health, Disease, Treatments for Both Sex. The book is compact, yet it will be seen that it covers a wide range, commencing with prenatal influences and covering every phase of human existence through birth to old age. It contains half-tone illustrations and ten full page plates. If it contained nothing else than one of these parts or sections it would still be a valuable book and worth the price they charge for the 37 chapters, namely, \$1.00, postpaid, but comprising, as it does, a whole library of useful information and advice, it may safely be asserted that a dollar can rarely be better expended than on this "special offer." This book is published by the P. J. Stevens' Publishing Co., Odd Fellows' Temple, Philadelphia, Pa."

BOOKS FOR THE SEASIDE.

The vacation period is close at hand, and most people carry in their grips a few books they think will amuse and entertain them during their rest period.

Few books will do this better than Wells Co., called "Brain Roofs and Porticos," by Jessie Allen Fowler. It contains twelve chapters, each of which is equally interesting to different people. To the salesman going away on his holiday, we would recommend Chapter V., on "The Choice of Pursuits and How to Succeed in Life." To lovers who are in doubt as to whether they should say Yes or No, we would recommend Chapter VII, "The Problem of Marriage in the Light of Phrenology." For mothers who are obliged to take away their children with them, we would recommend Chapter VIII, on "The Development of a Child: A

Scientific Problem and How to Solve It." To employers who want to understand their clients or customers who are residing at a distance, we would recommend Chapter XI, on "How to Delineate Character from Photographs." It will aid all classes of men and women, and by the expenditure of a dollar will save them many dollars in return.

Another book we recommend is "His Second Love," by Emma May Buckingham. This is a story of a beautiful and talented American girl, her summer in a seaside village; her meeting with Bayberry's scholarly clergyman who, after resisting the charms of the attractive lambs of his flock for twenty years, because of a first but hopeless attachment, fell in love with the heroine, who reciprocated his affection. It will give more than twenty dollars' worth of entertainment, though only costing one.

Another book we recommend is "Man's Responsibility," by Carson.

It is founded on the analysis of the human constitution, considered in its three-fold nature, Mental, Physiological and Expressional. The authors have studied the subject closely, and present it from new and original standpoints, and through its study many young men and women can be aided during a vacation to learn to speak well. This book is well worth its price, \$2.00.

HAPPINESS.

One by one (bright gifts from Heaven)

Joys are sent thee here below;
Take them readily when given,
Ready, too, to let them go.

—A. A. Procter.

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Volume 121

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August

1908

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PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL

AND

SCIENCE OF HEALTH

INCORPORATED WITH THE

Phrenological Magazine (1880)



HUMAN NATURE



MRS. MARY WRIGHT SEWALL.

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(REVISED.)

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It will be an excellent chart to hang up in the schoolroom for children to study; or in the business man's office to serve him as a guide in selecting his clerks.



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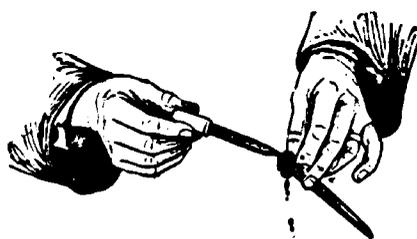
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"The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

"Amos Dean, Esq., Horace Greeley, Samuel Osgood, D.D., A. Oakley Hall, Esq., Russell T. Trall, M.D., Henry Dexter, Samuel R. Wells, Edward P. Fowler, M.D., Nelson Sizer, Lester A. Roberts and their associates are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of 'THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY,' for the purpose of promoting instruction in all departments of learning connected therewith, and for collecting and preserving Crania, Casts, Busts, and other representations on the different Races, Tribes, and Families of men."

Anthropology, Study of Man.
Phrenology, Study of Character.
Physiology, Study of Bodily Functions.
Physiognomy, Study of Faces.
Ethnology, Study of Races.
Psychology, Study of Mind.
Anatomy, Study of Structure.
Hygiene, Study of Health.

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WHOLE NO. 833

The Voice as an Index of Character.

BY JESSIE ALLEN FOWLER.

The voice is constantly interpreting the character of the individual who speaks; in fact, there is as much to be told from the physiognomy of the voice as from one's handwriting, walk, handshake or any features of the face.

The voice corresponds with the character of the instrument by which it is made, which is proven in the different people we meet, and the various animals and their different ways of expressing their wants. The personality in the voice shows itself in the vibrations of Nature everywhere, and character is represented in every department of it.

That the voice is constantly interpreting character wherever it is manifested, is found in the individual, the animal, the bird, the flower, the plant, the grain, the wind and the waves.

Character is also expressed in the vibratory sounds of mechanical things as in the rattling shells and booming cannon, the whistles of the factory

and the clanging of bells of the locomotive, steamer or church.

We still find character represented in the vibrations of tone, in the language of trees, all of which have a language of their own and one only needs to go into the country on a windy night to realize this fact.

Strange as it may seem when studying this subject, one must note the organs used by the voice; the classification of voices; the personality of the voice in the shape of the head; the vibrations of the voice in the various temperaments; the voice of the babe; the child; the sweetheart; the husband; the wife; the father; the mother; the teacher; the educated and the uneducated; the national and local twangs and inflections; the influence of pitch—high or low, slow or rapid;—the effect of all voices (especially those of the mother, the doctor and nurse) on the sick; national voices compared (such as the American with the English, the German with the

French); typical voices like the devotional voice, the scolding voice, the cheerful voice, the demonstrative voice, and the telephone voice; our critics of the voice, Richard Grant White, William Dean Howells and Henry James; the gramophone for repeating the tones of the voice and its use; the voice of Dr. Gall; the voice of the Bible.



Photo by Rockwood.

HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

The Silver-tongued Orator (Mental Motive Temperament).

THE ORGANS USED BY THE VOICE.

The principal organ of the voice is the larynx; the projections each side of the larynx serve to swell the volume or alter the tone.

The epiglottis, by its opening and closing, performs its part in admit-

ting or checking expiration, and the numerous muscles, by varying the positions of the different parts, provide for a variety of notes far greater than any human mechanism has been able to produce by a contrivance so simple.

We next have the bronchial tubes; and lastly the trachea.

In taking the low notes, the ligaments are lax, and are only rendered tense by the pressure of the air. In taking the high notes, to the contrary, the muscles are called into full action, and the ligaments rendered exceedingly tense.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE VOICE.

The voice is classified in various ways. In musical instruments we find each individual kind has its peculiar note; such as the violin, organ, piano, harp, flute, fife or drum.

It is the same with every sound we hear, and every voice of animals. Every mother-sheep knows the voice of its own lambs, even if there are thousands gamboling together. So it is with the human mother, she can distinguish the cry of her own infant from that of every other child.

Among animals, we have the cooing of the dove, the roaring of the lion, the growling of the tiger, the bellowing of the ox, the bleating of the sheep, the crowing of the rooster, the neighing of the horse, the braying of the ass, the grunting of the pig, the mewling of the cat, and the barking of the dog.

Each has a voice of its own which is adapted to its needs.

THE VOICE OF NATURE.

Flowers have their language as surely as the animals have theirs. A mother once told me that her flowers in the window appealed to her every day, and she gathered inspiration from what they told her. By obeying their demands she was able to secure an abundance of bloom, and everyone remarked upon their beauty. She

said it was simply knowing the language of flowers. They certainly have a silent voice, and that voice expresses a charm of character.

Grain, and all vegetable life, have their language, and their voices are eloquent. Who has not passed through a cornfield just before harvest, and seen the dignified grain bowing its head back and forth in the breeze, and listened to the appeal to the reaper to come and gather into barns the ripe corn? Its voice, too, is eloquent, and explains the stages through which it has passed to arrive at its perfection.

The birds, animals, and fishes of the sea have their vibratory sounds or voices, and speak to man of God's creation. We may understand their language by knowing the characteristics of each animal.

In man we have the highest vibration of sound that makes society, commerce, government and civilization. The better the brain, the better the thoughts. Without vibrations there can be no life, and the highest manifestation of life is reached through the full expression of vibration.

Thus all life expresses itself through some spoken sound, from the tiniest atom to the highest expression of brain in man.

THE SHAPE OF THE HEAD.

Those who have made a study of Phrenology will not be surprised to find that in the individual, the voice is largely an index of the shape of the head, and the tones of the voice correspond with the size and activity of the cerebral organs.

For instance, a harsh and gruff voice always accompanies a heavy base to the brain.

The soft, tender and loving voice indicates an affectionate nature, and works through the social faculties.

The mellow, musical and oratorical voice uses the lateral region of the

head and works through such faculties as Ideality, Sublimity and Language.

The harmonious voice shows strong sympathy and works through the organ of Benevolence.

The commanding voice expresses itself in strong, firm tones, and uses Self-Esteem as its medium.

The religious voice when accompanying the Mental Temperament is often thin and high-keyed,



Photo by Rockwood.

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT.

An Able Speaker (Mental Temperament).

and shows that the Moral brain is being used. If the religious voice accompanies the Vital Temperament then the Social as well as the Moral Group of faculties is used. If the religious voice accompanies the Motive Temperament then the Basilar as

well as the Moral Group of faculties is used.

The penetrating voice is generally a critical one, and it works through the Perceptive and central Intellectual faculties, and uses the organ of Comparison and the Perceptives.

The slow but sweet intellectual voice generally works through Caus-



REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Photo by Rockwood.

One of the World's Most Eloquent Orators (Mental Vital Temperament).

ality and shows thoughtfulness and reflection.

The scolding voice expresses itself through the faculties around the ears, especially those of Destructiveness and Combativeness.

The sad voice indicates small Hope.

The ambitious and boastful voice accompanies a large development of Approbativeness.

The smiling voice shows that a person has a large organ of Mirthfulness.

The joyous voice indicates that there is a large development of Hope.

Thus if the base of the brain is well developed in a cultivated person, the voice will be deep and strong, and express vigor.

If the lateral faculties are the largest, the voice will be musical and express poetic and oratorical feeling.

If the top head predominates, the voice will be high-keyed and indicate reverence, respect, justice, sympathy and spiritual mindedness.

If the anterior portion and a heavy brow are developed in predominance, the person will have a penetrating voice.

If the superior Reflective faculties predominate, the voice will be thoughtful.

If the posterior faculties are large, the voice will be soft and tender.

In order to test the above statements, we have often held demonstrations which have illustrated nearly every phase of voice and character, such as ambition, aspiration, independence, self-reliance, generosity, hopefulness, spirituality, friendliness, mental depression, fearfulness, anxiety, hopelessness, instability, a lack of self-confidence, meanness, anger, irritability, temper, unsociability and unfriendliness of mind.

We might go on and multiply instances, but sufficient has been said to indicate that the shape of the head reveals the secret of character as expressed in the voice, and as there are times and seasons when you cannot see a person's head, it is then very convenient to tell what kind of a person he is by his voice.

If a person, lady or gentleman,

wants to open up business relations with you, and the only way of judging what that person is like is by the voice, when it comes through the telephone, it is very valuable to know what you may expect when you see him or her. We have done the above many times, and have written down the description of temperament and character before seeing the party in question, and have found that it has corresponded exactly with his voice.

TEMPERAMENTAL INFLUENCES.

Each Temperament has its special voice, and if a person is in the next room and the walls are thin, his Temperamental character will be revealed by his voice.

The Vital Temperament has a full round cheerful voice and accompanies a short, plump stature.

The Motive Temperament has a strong, low, but loud voice, and the person is tall, angular and muscular in stature.

The Mental Temperament has a thin and high-keyed voice, which is generally nervous and vibratory, and accompanies a person who has a medium stature, large brain and small features.

THE TEMPERAMENTS OF SINGERS AND THEIR VOICES.

If the Temperament is represented in the voice, then a tenor generally possesses a Mental Temperament, high forehead, light hair and light blue eyes. A soprano generally possesses a Mental Temperament, a clear complexion, with blue eyes.

The baritone usually possesses the Vital Temperament, a medium complexion, color of hair and eyes. The mezzo-soprano has a finely modulated voice and corresponds with the baritone in Temperament.

The bass and contralto voices possess the Motive Temperament, with dark complexion, tall stature, slim form, dark eyes and penetrating expression.

The following examples illustrate our meaning and show the correspondence between Temperament and Voice.

The soprano, Adelina Patti and Tetrizzini.

The contralto, Madame Patey and Schumann-Heinke.

The tenor, Sims Reeves and Caruso.

The basso, De Reszke.



Photo by Rockwood.

REV. DR. RICHARDS, of New York.
An Eminent Speaker (Mental Temperament).

Among others, we find Richard Mansfield, Otis Skinner, and Sara Bernhardt, examples of the speaking voice who have attained the highest degree known in their art through their extraordinary gifts.

THE VOICE OF THE BABE AND THE CHILD.

The cooing of the babe reveals its happiness, its contentment and its reliance for safety upon the mother or nurse. It shows its particular character in its cry, and the mother is able to interpret its needs. The child's voice begins to take on individual traits, and the light and shade of character, when he is three years old and upwards. Some children who are



BISHOP FALLOWS, of Chicago.

A Fine Speaker (Motive Temperament).

petted whine out their desires, others are sturdy and bright and wake up a home that was once quiet and peaceful before their advent into the world, but their voices are a God-send and bring good cheer.

THE GIRL AND BOY.

A girl and a boy are quick to read the character of their parents' voices,

and soon know if they can take advantage of them or not.

THE LOVER.

There is expression of character in the winning voice of the lover which finds response in the fulfillment of the law that perpetuates creation. The sweetheart throws into his impassioned words his soul's desire and exclaims, "Oh, Angelina, if you will only love me, the world is mine." He calls her his "queen," his "peach," his "dream of beauty," "fairest of the fair," "form divine," "bewitching eyes"; and his song is one of adulation. He tells her she is the most beautiful creature on earth, and that her eyes are brighter than the stars in Heaven. The girl drinks in all these honeyed words, and thinks that she is in love. "This craving for admiration that a girl so dearly loves, and which when married, the husband is too busy or careless to give, is at the bottom of almost all the domestic tragedies in which women are connected," says Dorothy Dix.

HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

Before marriage the voice of each is mellow and sweet, why does it ever change to harshness and bitterness? Is it possible that either knows the sound of his or her own voice? How much better it would be if they scolded each other with sweetness in their voices instead of in the terrible critical, nagging voices one sometimes hears them use.

FATHERS AND MOTHERS.

Fathers and mothers hold great responsibilities in their hands when managing their children through the voices they use when encouraging or admonishing them. We find character expressing itself in the vibrations of the soft lullaby of a mother's love which calls forth the sweetest response in the song, "Rock Me to Sleep, Mother."

We are reminded of what one little girl said when her mother was scold-

ing her, "Mother, dear, why don't you speak to me as you do when you read the Bible, and use your Bible reading voice?" The mother thought she could never accomplish anything by using a milder voice, and so raised her tones instead, but missed her mark by so doing.

TEACHERS.

Teachers would have much more influence if they experimented more with their voices and found the right tones that would touch the natures of stubborn boys. Many mothers have told us that their children succeeded first rate when with certain teachers, but when they were promoted into other classes where the teachers used no encouragement in their voices when correcting them, they lapsed into their old stubborn ways again. It is a true fact that teachers' voices impart encouragement or suspicion, trust or mistrust, and a boy or girl quickly realizes this fact.

THE VOICE OF THE EDUCATED AND UN-EDUCATED.

In man the voice changes in modulation according to culture and refinement, education or a want of education, civilization or a want of civilization.

The savage has a coarse, indistinct and guttural voice, while that of the cultured man is sonorous, symmetrical and rhythmic. Among the high and the low of the civilized races, the educated regulates his voice and his temper according to his mental developments, while the uneducated and uncivilized speak in an uncouth and unrefined way according to their temperamental conditions; thus an uneducated person speaks in a loud, grating voice without modification or regulation, while the educated person speaks in a well controlled harmonious voice. The more the propensities are brought under the control of the individual, the sweeter is the accent, and this is no-

ticeable in the educated over the uneducated person.

NATIONAL TWANGS AND INFLECTIONS.

We can tell what part of the country a person comes from from his twang, inflection and accent.

Thus we notice in the human voice, from many parts of the country, many variations of tones. There is the nasal twang, the brogues, the lingos and dialects which in this country show themselves in persons who live in the New England States, the Middle States, and those who come from the West, South, or extreme North of



ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN.

Able Catholic Speaker (Vital Temperament).

this continent. In England it is interesting to trace the inflection of persons who come from Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, or the South, generally called the cokney twang, which consists of a long drawl, especially on the vowels. All of the people who

come from these localities, who retain their strong individualism, show that they have traveled but little, and are unable to come under the law of imitation and adaptation, and hence keep their own brogue and hand it down from generation to generation. The educated people of all the above classes speak good English, and their accent, though indicating their locality of birth, is modified and refined.

"We can imitate the pronunciation

to the heart; or, more properly speaking, the consciousness of an individual. We remember the case where a woman once made inquiries after a sick child. She called up from the foot of the stairs in a languid, tired voice. The little sick sufferer heard it and said: "Why don't you speak like you do when you laugh?" The woman said she felt so rebuked that she never forgot the suggestion, namely, "Speak as you do when you laugh."

CHARACTER IN PITCH.

Persons with a high pitch have no end of enthusiasm and animation and



CHANCELLOR McCracken.

(N. Y. University) Able and Witty Speaker (Motive Mental Temperament).

of the English upper classes, which is the standard, even if we do not borrow the accent, which would be an affectation," says Miss Thompson.

THE EFFECT OF VOICE UPON THE SICK.

The voice of a mother, nurse or doctor has a wonderful effect upon the sick. All sick persons will tell you this, especially little children. Try the effect of your own voices upon Mary and John, Elizabeth and George, and see what the results are. The influence of the voice goes right



Photo by Rockwood.

REV. THOMAS A. HYDE.

Eloquent Speaker (Vital Mental Temperament).

generally make good organizers.

When the voice is low, and there is a less tension in the vocal chords, a person will be found to be more pessimistic, depressed, sad, full of anxiety and evil forebodings, and there is also a depression in the sound of the voice.

This is the very opposite to the character of the high pitch, and accompanies also an opposite character and disposition.

The high pitch denotes optimism; the low pitch pessimism.

The high pitch denotes that a person believes in success; the low pitch indicates that he sits on the anxious seat.

The high pitch denotes spirited mindedness; the low pitch denotes solemnity, serious mindedness, awe, and often gloom, despair and melancholy.

The high pitch denotes exaltation of spirit; the low means mental depression.

Tranquility of mind is found in the ordinary pitch.

Sometimes the voice is slow in expressing itself; at other times rapid.



MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

Eloquent Exponent of Woman Suffrage (Motive Mental Temperament).

In one person the vocal action is regular, slow and measured, denoting a sober, sedate and grave state of mind; another person has a voice action that is rapid, indicating liveliness of disposition, animation, excitement, joyousness of mind, suddenness of action and a quick expression of mind; even some changeableness of disposition, responsiveness of nerve power and an impressive brain.

A person whose voice movement is slow, and whose pitch of voice is low, shows but little response in an animated way. It requires the collision of half a dozen locomotives, or an earthquake, or a celestial phenomenon, to arouse such an one; while in the case of a person whose voice movements are rapid, there is ready

response, and the pitch of the voice will be high also.

The attributes of the slow-toned voice-movements denote veneration, reverence, awe, respect and devotion; while the rapid-toned voice-movements denote joy, gaiety and restlessness of mind.

A long-toned voice denotes tenderness, adoration, intensity, of senti-



HORACE MANN.

Eloquent Educationalist (Mental Temperament).

mance, and companionableness; while the short-toned voice indicates sudsments, noble emotions, deep love, rodenness of thought, mirth, joy, impatience, and sometimes irritability. The mirthful element of the voice is heard in the tender mother's talk to her babe, or when she plays with her little ones.

Pitch, therefore, determines to a great extent the character of the individual, and denotes the meaning of every sentence uttered.

NATIONAL VOICES COMPARED.

The American voice compares well with the English, as the one is high-keyed, nervous and often loud, while the other is low and modulated. The

high pitch of the American accompanies the Mental Temperament; the low and slower tones of the English indicate the accompaniment of the Vital Temperament. The German compares well with the French, for the former is deep and guttural, the latter light and elastic.

TYPICAL VOICES.

There are a few typical voices that stand out by themselves in every part of the world. These are



DR. ISAAC FRANKLIN RUSSELL.

Eloquent Speaker on Law (Vital Temperament).

(1) DEVOTIONAL VOICES.

It is quite interesting to notice the difference in some parents' voices when they teach their children to say the simple prayer, "Now I lay me down to sleep," and yet they use another voice to reprove their children. Were a mother to say "John, why have you not done your lessons to-

night?" in the voice that she repeats scripture, and says "Let not your heart be troubled, ye believe in God, believe also in Me," the effect would be electrical, if she would only realize how much more effective her words would be if said in a calm, quiet manner instead of in a heated, excited way.

(2) CHEERFUL VOICES.

Every one should cultivate a cheerful voice in the home, and not leave the best and brightest voice for company and friends. Every one should work from the centre to the circumference, not from the circumference to the centre.



REV. PHILLIP BROOKS.

Eloquent Pulpit Orator (Vital Mental Temperament).

(3) THE DEMONSTRATIVE VOICE.

A little story illustrates our meaning of how a voice, full of meaning, will carry enthusiasm to an audience when eloquent words said in a half and half tone without interest will lie flat upon an audience. A young girl was once selected to present a flag to some heroes, and a beautiful speech was written for her to deliver. When she got upon the platform she became

stage struck and stammered out the first word, and then tried to recall the next words which were to follow. At last, she became desperate and going to the edge of the platform, and holding the flag in her hands, said with great emotion, "Here, boys, take your flag; you deserve it; you have worked for it; respect it all your lives." As she went back to her seat there was a deafening applause which we are sure would not have been excelled if she had carefully said the words that had been prepared for her. The la-



Photo by Rockwood.

HENRY GEORGE.

Earnest Single Tax Pleader (Mental Temperament).

dies of the committee were much disappointed to think their speech was not delivered as prepared, but the girl had delivered a grander one of her own making.

(4) SCOLDING VOICES.

There are some people's voices that would pass for typical scolding ones; they do nothing and say nothing but scold all day long. They see no good thing in any one and are continually criticising and correcting their families, their neighbors and friends. When the voice of such a person becomes chronic, it is as difficult to cure

as chronic muscular rheumatism and only radical measures will succeed in altering the habit.

(5) TELEPHONE VOICES.

We have become such a nation of telephones that we have actually developed a Telephone voice. This is rapid and indistinct and high in pitch. It should be lowered considerably to be understood.



Photo by Rockwood.

WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

The Eminent Advocate (Mental Motive Temperament).

SOME CELEBRATED CRITICS OF THE AMERICAN VOICE.

The celebrated Henry James has ventured to say this much concerning the voices of women. "American women are the most beautifully dressed in the world, but they lack a delicate touch in their voices and a certain blindness to the court atmosphere which lends distinction to the speech and manners of other women."

Now Richard Grant White has frankly said that "American women's voices are worse than those of men, and maintains that there is a fixed standard for speaking high class English, and people living in England, including the Irish and Scotch, understand it."

Our friend and critic, William Dean Howells, has his own individual way of saying what he thinks about the American voice. He first begged the whole question when replying to a query on this subject. He said, "Americans are the most delightful beings—nothing can touch them—" After sweetening them up, he smooths them down, and winds up by asserting that "he hears the most horrible voices all around him, and hopes that this matter will be taken up seriously."

THE GRAMAPHONE AND ITS USE.

In order that people may hear their own voices the gramophone stands as the best means of helping us to correct our imperfect style of speech. Many persons are unwilling to admit of their peculiarities until they are pointed out by this repeater which is unerring in its accuracy. The gramophone is also often used as an aid to the study of the languages—for the student can repeat the lesson time after time until he has imitated the tones correctly.

THE VOICE OF DR. GALL.

Dr. B. F. Pratt once very truly said: "Dr. Gall heard the voice of God vibrating through the human brain; he listened to its harmonious eloquence, and heard the spoken word which God had written when the stars

first sang together in bright Creation's morning." As he listened—through his sense perception and inner consciousness—he saw in the human brain the location of the forty-three keys which when touched by a master mind would vibrate the harp of a thousand strings as its melodious notes pealed forth sweet strains of music which harmonized with the songs of wisdom of all the ages. As we listen to the vibration of man's spoken words, we feel the vibrations of discord that tell of the struggles of surging humanity and the rise and fall of empires, kingdoms and republics."

We also hear of the blessings that are meted out to man through his innumerable talents, abilities and aspirations which, if followed and properly directed, will silence the discord of struggling humanity, because the latter will be minimized and forgotten.

THE VOICE OF THE BIBLE.

We cannot close this large and important subject without referring to an address we once heard on "The Voice of the Bible," which was delivered by the Rev. Clare Baldwin, D.D., in a masterly way. He mentioned the way God spoke to His people; of His tenderness; His patience; His long suffering; His warnings; and His compassionate love which was the marvel of the book. It would be worth while for every student of this subject to work out for himself God's message for him as revealed in the Bible and listen to God's voice through it, by "Getting in touch with the Infinite."



A Symposium on Mrs. Belle Gunness.

The characteristics of Mrs. Belle Gunness have been discussed by several experts, a resume of which is here given. Dr. J. M. Fitzgerald, of Chicago, says that "the photographs of Mrs. Gunness shows a woman who possessed remarkably strong mental and physical characteristics. The face is one of more than passing interest, even under ordinary circumstances. The massiveness of the face in its center, through the cheek bones, and the strongly arched and bold forehead, the development of the temporal lobes of the brain which give width to the head through the ears, all indicate a woman of masculine resolution and power of mind. The face indicates little of what we would term natural refinement. In fact, strength, force, and dogged determination are marked characteristics of this woman. The chin well sustains the force represented in the breadth of the upper region of the face. It is a strong, resolute chin that has certain lines of roundness that would somewhat soften the entire face if it were not for the muscular appearance of the flesh covering the cheek bone. The lips, while thick and showing strong appetite, great ardor and impulsiveness of propensity, with a firmness and decision, which means that whatever her plan of life was, it was fixed, resolute and determined, expressed as plainly as words would that she was a woman of strict reserve, and watchful over her conversation; that no word would get through those lips without it having been well scrutinized by her faculty of Comparison, which is strongly represented in the upper portion of her forehead."

The doctor also explains that "she has an instinct for killing, which is shown in the base of her brain, which is remarkably expanded, and the great width of the temporal lobe, which lies

in the front of, above and back of the ears. In this portion of the brain we find that the selfish propensities exist.

"The faculty of Alimentiveness, or the desire for food and drink; the faculty of Acquisitiveness, or desire for possession of money or property; the faculty of Secretiveness, or concealment, or the ability to inhibit the thoughts we do not wish to express; the faculty of Destructiveness, which combines both the executive sense in performing with energy what we need to do, and also the instinct for killing or destroying—all these faculties are remarkably well developed in this woman's head.

"She is the type of woman who would work alone in any line rather



MRS. GUNNESS.

The Wholesale Murderess.

than be subject to dictation, but she is essentially a planner, and strong in action, and when the mystery is cleared up, it will be found that few who met her in daily life knew anything of the volcanic passions that were playing in her brain."

Mr. S. V. Rehart, of Washington, D. C., has written us concerning the picture of Mrs. Belle Gunness. He says:—"It is a practical illustration of the truth of Phrenology. To myself it shows briefly the Motive-Vital

Temperament, with an abnormal development of the base of the brain, a practical, matter-of-fact intellect, combined with ingenuity or Constructiveness, large Destructiveness, Secretiveness and Acquisitiveness, with a large development of the social nature, and a small development of the religious and moral qualities. With her power to plan and devise, combined with her social nature to entrap her victims, and her executive nature to carry out her plans, without moral restraint or sympathy, we have just the kind of character to execute plans and commit crimes with which she has been charged."

Professor Hugo Munsterberg wrote for the "New York World" the following psychological explanations concerning Mrs. Guinness:

"The scientific investigator," he says, "seeking for a reason to account for Mrs. Guinness's unnatural crimes, would say that she was emotionally dead. When once the emotions that make women so sensitive to any cruelty are deadened, then the path is open for the carrying of crime to any extent. When the emotions are dead, a woman is not affected by any of the natural feminine feelings of horror, fright at sight of blood, or pity, that ordinarily influence a normal person. This, then, would account for how Mrs. Guinness could live in the house, perhaps sleep with perfect complacency in the very room where she had killed so many victims. Her emotions played no tricks with her because they were dead."

He compares her with Henry Orchard, the multi-murderer and assassin. "He, too," he says, "was emotionally dead, and his long list of crimes which he catalogued so methodically and coolly in his confession, horrified the whole country."

"From photographs of Mrs. Guinness which I have seen," he says, "I should say that her face does not look

to me either very keen or crafty. It is, rather, an expression of denseness and stupidity. I should not say that she was born a degenerate; in fact, I do not believe that is true of anyone. I differ very strongly from Lombroso in his theory of degenerates.

"She lived out in the country, without any social pleasures or diversions. She made no friends among her neighbors, we are told. Whenever they had come to see her, she repelled them with her marked emotionless nature. The Psychologist knows too well the evil effects of monotony and emptiness. The laboratory experiment can demonstrate how the psychological conditions are changed when such a dreary state of waiting and monotony lays hold of the mind, how certain mental functions are starving and others dangerously overwrought.

He says that "the brain in which the impulses are over strong will again show its emotional lack of balance in every field. In short, there are minds which are born slow, or stupid, or brutal, or excitable, or lazy, or quiet, or reckless, or dull, and in everyone of such minds a chance for crime is given.

"The world is full of badly-balanced persons with defective emotions, but it is only peculiar circumstances that make them grow into such a monster as this woman was."

Lombroso's view of the murderess is as follows:

"In general, the moral physiognomy of the born female criminal approximates strongly to that of the male. The female criminal is exceedingly weak in maternal feeling, inclined to dissipation, astute and audacious, and dominates weaker beings, sometimes by suggestion, and at other times by muscular force; while her love of violent exercise, her vices, and even her dress, increase

her resemblance to the stronger sex. But when, by an unfortunate chance, muscular strength and intellectual force meet in the same individual, we have a female delinquent of a terrible type indeed."

So much for the world's greatest Psychologists.

To sum up, then, the remarks made by four men who have made some study of criminal types, we think we can distinctly conclude that the phren-

ological and physiognomical estimates produce a much clearer and more practical horoscope of Mrs. Belle Guinness than the psychological accounting for her strength on the one hand, and her shortage on the other.

We reproduce a picture taken from the "Chicago Daily Journal," which is a study of the head and face of Mrs. Guinness, made by Dr. Fitzgerald.

People of Note.

THE LATE GROVER CLEVELAND.

Grover Cleveland, who was the twenty-second and the twenty-fourth President of this country, died on June 24th at his Princeton home.

Eulogies of his career have been given all over the country; in fact, throughout the whole world. On several occasions we have pointed out his distinguishing characteristics which have shown themselves largely in his marvelous executiveness, his keen perceptive faculties and his remarkable will power and determination of mind. He was a man who was respected by both political parties. He took a determined stand for the Monroe Doctrine, for which act he received the support of many Republicans; in fact, among the men to-day who deplore his death there are more Republicans than Democrats and many of the former voted for him when he was elected President.

He was a man who held fast to his own convictions, and when at Buffalo officiating as Mayor of that city, he taught a corrupt council that he could not be terrified, and when Governor of New York State he showed himself independent of the advice of would-be dictators. He adhered to his convictions when he became Presi-

dent of the United States, and manifested his fidelity to his great responsibilities, which characteristic, it is said, is to be preferred in a great pub-



Photo by Rockwood.

THE LATE GROVER CLEVELAND.

lic functionary to any other quality, even though at times his judgment may be defective or based on error." He was one of the hardest workers we have ever had in the White House, and he was recognized as one of our best Presidents. He will be missed by his wide circle of friends, by his law clients, and by his associates as trustee of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. He was known more for economics than for reforms, and his head was broader than it was high.

GERALD CARLTON.

(Special Contributor to the Brooklyn Eagle.)

Gerald Carlton has an organization above the average, and one that can do a remarkable amount of work in a short space of time. He is wiry and compact, hence shows no lack of vital energy and executiveness which enable him to put into execution what he sets out to do.

He has more than ordinary perceptive and scientific ability. He sees,



MR. GERALD CARLTON.

observes and takes into account everything that is going on around him, and picks up information or stores facts in his brain for future use with more than an average degree of intelligence.

His brain shows several strong characteristics, one is his versatility of mind and capacity to do a variety of work; thus if he were a business man he would have many departments in his store. If he were a writer for the press, he would be able to use his intellectuality in expressing his ideas remarkably well in fiction through his Imagination, in descriptive work through his Perceptives, in humorous stories through his large Mirthfulness and Comparison, and the Social brain would well produce ideas that would please his readers in the line of romance. Thus narrative, humor, prose, poetry and descriptive work are all in line with this gentleman's natural characteristic.

His height-of head shows that he has a strong moral bent of mind which enables him to mete out justice on all sides. It enables him to feel inspired to think along the higher lines of thought, and it gives him moral and spiritual imagination.

He has also a great deal of kindness of spirit, true regard for his friends, and an appreciation for the friendship of others. He is not one who will forget his fellows, and his friendships will be made with the eye toward permanence.

Human Nature forms another very important factor in his character. It helps him to be able to describe a character in fiction with the reality of the person himself, and it assists him in understanding his fellowmen.

He is an executive man, and does not object to hard work, and is a plodder in what he attempts to accomplish, however difficult the work may be. He is able to concentrate his mind on his work for the time being, though

he likes a variety of work to keep him occupied. He has mental courage, hence he speaks with boldness and defends his ideas with the potency of a general.

Thus his Social brain works with his intellectual faculties and vice versa, and he makes intellectual friendships; his basilar qualities give him energy, executiveness and force of character, and they work with his moral qualities, thus his goodness of heart has sturdiness and backbone to it, and he is a man of resource in many directions. He should be known to the English speaking race far and wide if his talents are properly appreciated and he uses them in their legitimate channels.

Mr. Carlton is an Irishman and was born in Galway, where so many gifted writers and speakers have come from. He was U. S. Consul at St. Pierre Miqueton in 1898 and served earlier in the British army.

MRS. MAY WRIGHT SEWALL, PRESIDENT OF THE WOMAN'S COUNCIL FOR PEACE AND ARBITRATION; EX-PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF WOMEN.

On Wednesday, February 26th, Mrs. May Wright Sewall was guest of honor at Miss Jessie A. Fowler's Morning Talk. The Talks for the month were on Child Life, and embraced many pertinent questions concerning this topic. As a teacher for twenty-five years, of the Young Ladies' Classical School, of Indianapolis, Mrs. Sewall was asked to say a few words concerning her experience along this line.

The School, she said, though originally adapted for older children, nevertheless had a kindergarten department, and some students had stayed with her for many years. Out of the 2,578 scholars, 276 had graduated from the school, which was a good

average when we considered that some children came simply for the primary grade, while others came from High Schools for special classes, and stayed but a few years.

The audience was particularly pleased with Mrs. Sewall's remarks, which explained her ideas in connection with her school.

Few schools in this country during the past twenty-five years have had at their head a teacher who has so thoroughly understood the children's needs as Mrs. Sewall has done. Her aim has been to develop the individual minds of the children, instead of moulding them after a pattern, or ideal of her own. This, to our mind, is a far nobler purpose for a teacher to possess than to endeavor to crowd each child's intellect into a certain limited way of thinking.

Mrs. Sewall has always been a great lover of children, and although she has had none of her own, yet we may say that she dearly loved all who came to her for an education, or for partial courses, and was a true mother to each.

In planning out her scheme of education she had for an object the development of the children's bodies, minds, hearts and souls. She believed that every child should have a body that fitted it, so that every part of that said body could move with a conscious grace. She believed that each should have a mind that fitted the body, one that was workable and available; and she also thoroughly believed in the culture of the heart and soul, for a body without a soul, she said, would be very much like the play of Hamlet without Hamlet.

At the close of Mrs. Sewall's remarks, Miss Fowler made a few comments on Mrs. Sewall's mental developments, and pointed out the main factors that had guided her in her work, as follows:

Mrs. Sewall resembles her father in many of her points of character, especially in her large development of Casuality, which naturally shows itself in her philosophic treatment of a subject; also in her executive ability. While from her mother she has received her strong love of children, her conjugal attachment to her friends, her strong sympathies and capacity to get in touch with everyone with whom she comes in contact.

existence of the highest elements in the mind; hence she has been able to inspire others to nobler and better lines of thought.

An abundance of Ingenuity shows itself not so much in the cutting out and putting together of material as in the building up of ideas. Constructiveness, Ideality and Comparison are three faculties that have helped her very much in constructing her ideas. There are many engineers in the



MRS. MARY WRIGHT SEWALL.

Her Conscientiousness is another dominating characteristic which has manifested itself in the system which prevailed in the school over which she presided for so many years.

It is quite evident her Veneration shows itself more in adoration and respect for individual personality or character than for dogma or creed, and the organ of Spirituality gives her a spiritual consciousness of the

world who use these three faculties, and yet who are not engineers with iron and steel, but engineers of the mind, of thoughts and principles.

She has a mind that likes to spread and enlarge on everything she does, and if she continues to work for another twenty-five years, whatever that work may be, she will still show the influence of that faculty of Sublimity, and will never limit herself to a nar-

row or contracted line of thought or work. In fact, she is always striving for something better, higher, holier and grander, and something more to be desired than the mere physical or material things of this life.

Her Cautiousness is not of that nature that is generally found in a woman, and shows more the characteristics of prudence and foresight than of fear. She is not one to hesitate on the threshold of a new undertaking, but when she sees that a plan is practical and reasonable, she is inclined to go ahead and carry it through.

She has well developed Vitativeness, which indicates that she has a good hold on life and a splendid constitution that has supported her in her work, and enabled her to throw out a healthy influence upon those around her.

She has a strong social nature; hence as a teacher she has been able to manifest her love for children in a very practical way. Few mothers have more distinct regard for children than herself.

Conjuality manifests itself in her strong regards, and she does not forget her friends, even those of her girlhood days.

In short, she should be known for

her energy and executiveness; her moral courage and fortitude, or sense of principle; her determination of mind and thoroughness of action; her strong sympathies and desire to help along her fellows; her intuitional ability to grasp at once the capacity of others as well as to read their character and disposition; and also her comparative and logical qualities which we see represented in the central part of her forehead. These, with the reasoning power of a philosopher, (for she has that strong tendency of mind) and her true appreciation for wit, are some of the salient points of her character.

The above remarks show that she that creates a high moral atmosphere wherever she is.

As President of the Woman's Council for Peace and Arbitration, she has done much to stimulate women to take an interest in this subject, and has stirred the members of her committee to form local unions wherever they reside.

As former President of the International Congress of Women, she has been brought in touch with women of every country; thus her catholicity of spirit has been thoroughly tested and called into action. F.

The Psychology of Childhood.

BRIGHT AND PROMISING.

BY UNCLE JOE.

No. 674—Louis George Melio, London, Eng.—Heredity accounts for a good many things in life, and certainly we learn many lessons from its teachings when considering a young fellow like Louis George Melio.

This little boy is sturdy, wiry, tough and healthy. He has all the strength

of muscle which inheritance could give from his father, who is a specialist and a champion gold-medalist of Swedish gymnastics, London. Therefore, to believers in heredity, it is a practical object lesson to find that the infant partakes of his father's sturdiness, and shows more than one inher-

ited trait from the paternal side of his family.

This little child will be just three years old the fifteenth of this month, and is one of the youngest Swedish gymnasts. His father writes that he is a life abstainer, and loudly disapproves of vaccination.

He certainly is a model type, and the picture shows him to possess muscles of exceptional durability, solidity and toughness, as all Swedish children are.

He has a well balanced head on his shoulders, and ought to be able to gather for his mental equipment a full development of mentality and an active and wide-awake mind.

This picture represents him as somewhat under twelve months' old; hence we must speak of him as we see him in the picture.



NO. 674—LOUIS GEORGE MELIO, LONDON, ENGLAND.

His basilar brain gives him vivacity, energy and grit; hence he is able to exert himself in a marvelous way for one so young, and should compete favorably with his father as he grows older. His natural strength will not abate, but he will grow stronger and sturdier every year.

Look at the intelligence in the eyes for one so young, the latter harmonize with his large Perceptive Faculties, and make him a keen observer of moving pictures, and of every object

that is alluring and bright.

His memory is prodigious; hence when he becomes a teacher of Swedish gymnastics, he will be fully able to give the commands as they are given in Sweden.

His height of head indicates will power and remarkable perseverance. He will not like to give up a project that he has once set on foot, and he will not often have to do so, as his Cautiousness is large enough to make him see beforehand what his plans ought to be in order to make a success of his work.

He is a thoughtful little chap, and will have all sorts of suggestions to give his parents as to his own personal training. He has been born with bright ideas, or rather with the brains to manufacture them, and will have the strength to carry them out.

He will work on a large scale, and will not be content to do things in a diminutive way. Therefore when he gives displays in any large hall, he will want to rally all his pupils, and have three performances going on at once, as they do in the Hippodrome, and while one dozen pupils are working with Indian clubs, he will have two other squads working with dumbbells and wands. Or if he uses no apparatus at all, he will have different squad exercises going on at the same time.

He will take kindly to strangers, for his Benevolence indicates that he is full of sympathy and thoughtfulness for others. He will not need to be told much about the needs of his fellows, for he will make a first rate teacher of Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene; hence will know the location of every muscle of the body, either as a medical man or a gymnast.

He will, no doubt, learn many exercises while he is young, and become a paragon of strength when he is older. He is a worthy son of a worthy father.

To What Extent Can Attention Be Controlled.

BY CHARLES JOSIAH ADAMS, D.D.,

PRESIDENT OF THE BUREAU OF BIOPHILISM

I have spoken of the historian Ridpath's saying that his one superiority, if he had a superiority, lay in his ability to control his attention—to hold a period of history before his mind till a picture of it was formed. But even his ability to govern his attention had its limits. A tickle of a straw back of his ear would have destroyed the picture, though it was of the pyramids and a Pharaoh. This must be true of every individual higher and lower. In comparing the characters of Thackeray and Dickens, a critic has said something to the effect that the former had to manage himself to get anything done, while the latter always had his best foot forward. It is commonly supposed that Dickens regularly worked at his writing-table four hours a day—from eight o'clock in the morning till noon. The truth would be more nearly stated were one to say that he resolutely remained at his table during those hours. He says himself that throughout them he often did nothing more than chew and force from his lips balls of paper. He says again that he often was compelled to lean back in his chair, and nibbling his penholder, give an obtruding idea its way.

In other words, it was impossible for him to keep his attention in hand and directed as he desired. Newton is often spoken of as a man who had tremendous power of applying his attention. But had he? It is said that he would sit on the side of his bed, one leg in and one leg out of his trousers, for hours, missing his breakfast, lost in the intricacies of a problem. But was he governing his attention? Was it not rather governing him? And was not his attention drawn, directed,

governed by some thing, idea, or fact?

That some folk have more power over their attention than others there can be no doubt. Nor can there be any doubt that this power can be increased by use. And every one has prickings of conscience when he has lost time, or money, or place, or opportunity through failing to have his attention in service. So there must be upon the part of the individual some ability to fix and hold his attention. This ability is a factor in the life of every one—from the philosopher to the ditch digger—from the man to the lowest sentient being, one is apt to conclude, if he give real and long attention to the matter.

But think of what this ability has to combat! Ridpath and Newton were born with adaptation to giving attention. The same was true of Dickens. The same was not true of Thackeray. And as there are differences in disposition in human beings, so are there in the lower animals. One who will study the domestic animals will see this to be true. We have two rectory cats—Clover and Pickaninny. They are as radically different in nature as could have been Newton and whoever prepared the breakfast which Newton allowed to become cold. Pickaninny is persistent, Clover is yielding. Then comes that which the Indian chief said was in his case original sin—indolence—which rebels much more quickly against mental than against physical effort, from the fact that in mental effort attention must be kept constantly on the strain, while in physical effort it plays a secondary part, often, indeed, has its place taken entirely by subcon-

sciousness. Here the lower animal is quite on the same plane with man. The part played by subconsciousness in the service of the horse, or in the tricks of the dog, for instance, is as great as that which it plays in the activities of, say the typewriter, the swordsman, or the shoemaker. And there are always rivals to the thing, the idea, or the fact to which one is attending. Some one asked an inventor why he had his work room so absolutely bare. He replied that he wanted as few things as possible about to attract his attention from the things upon which he was experimenting. Take the one who is teaching the dog a trick. Does he attempt it on the street? No. Nor in the parlor. He abstracts the dog as nearly as possible from persons and things other than those involved in the thing to be done in consciousness that it may come to be done in subconsciousness. It is harder to abstract one's self from the idea than from the thing. It is apt to come to the mind upon the slightest suggestion. That an idea may come to the mind of a lower animal by suggestion seems quite certain. Attend to a horse by a definite approach with a definite instrument and when you approach him in that way with that instrument he will know what is about to take place as well as you do. We cannot escape the lower animal's having ideas along the lines of the persistence of impressions. I have in mind a dog which knew the word "home" and the idea which it represented as well as the master who pronounced the word. Some one spoke to the typewriter. He made a mistake. The language which followed is unreportable. In the midst of my attempts to teach a dog to leap over a walking stick, a friend cried "Rats!" as a criticism of my wasting my time. The dog quivered, and was on the *qui vive* for the game. I could not get his mind back

to the matter under consideration. The friend apologized. And he never again interfered in such a matter, so far as I was concerned. But the point is that the typewriter was no more disturbed by an idea than was the dog. And as to the fact, as I use the word—the inference, the suggestion, the means of attaining an end. From this and that I infer so and so. But something else comes to my attention. My inference is destroyed. I am at a standstill. Who has ever seen a pack of hounds trying to regain a trail which it has lost without feeling that something of the same character is taking place in its minds? And is not the trail often recovered by a suggestion of a member of the pack, of the whipper-in, or some one of the horsemen? This is re-establishing by suggestion. Disestablishing is probably more frequently the result of suggestion. The roadmaster was to get a stone out of the way. No one came along who did not know how to accomplish the end. He listened to every one. The stone remained where it was till a new roadmaster was appointed. The thieves got two immense watch dogs away from the mansion by leading a friend of theirs along the highway on which the mansion fronted. Many a man fails of accomplishing anything because of so many means presenting themselves. Can a lower animal see a means to an end? The cocker-spaniel came to his mistress, his tongue out, wiggling. She did not give him much attention. He barked. She only looked at him. He took her by the skirt and pulled her towards the door which led to the dining-room. That reached he fairly dragged her towards the kitchen. There it was found that the cat was stealing a beefsteak. In this case there was no hesitation. But there were several means through any one of which there was a possibility of attaining the desired end. The

dog tried them one after the other. Men hesitate. So do the lower animals. From my window I can see a parting of ways. A horse which has broken from its pasture pauses there, throws up its head, and finally takes the one to the right. To what extent it has weighed the matter there is no telling. Nor is there way of knowing what pros and cons passed through its mind. But it hesitated. And hesitation comes of confusion in attention to things, ideas, or facts. Were there but one thing, idea, or fact in any case there could not be confusion.

The truth seems to be that one's attention is taken rather than directed. Yet attention can hardly be likened, without reserve, to an unattached and tailless kite in cross-currents of wind. It would better be likened to an airship, which can be controlled to an extent. This is as essentially true, it should seem, of the attention of the lower animal as of that of man. I have shown how either of these attentions may be taken by a thing, an idea, or a fact. I have also shown how either of these attentions is more apt to be taken by the thing or idea which is striking, new, or familiar—by the last, especially, when it is seen unexpectedly, in a new place, or with unfamiliar surroundings. The same is true with regard to the fact, so far as human attention is concerned. Is it true so far as the attention of the lower animal is concerned? Is the lower animal capable of an inference, a conclusion, a suspicion? The watch dog does not bark at just any one, or does not continue barking when he sees who just any one is. He has suspicions of the stranger, and he has more suspicions and stronger of one stranger than of another. He ceases barking at the reputable stranger, to growl. He ceases growling at the vagabond, to bite. Is there not the involution here, in the

regard of the taking of the dog's attention, of fact as well as of thing and idea? Here it should seem that man and his lower brother are essentially at one.

But are they at one in the regard of the ability to control attention to some extent? I might take an illustration in answering this question from my at present passing experience. It is a hot morning. The birds are singing. Would I be pounding away on my typewriter had I not some power to control my attention—were it as much beyond my control as the wind, the tide, or the bit of tissue paper in the whirlwind which is troubling the dust on the road? Should I stop to amuse myself by teaching a dog a new trick, would I not see from the expression of his eyes that he was trying to grasp the idea which I was trying to convey from my mind to his? And could that be were he not centering his attention to grasp the idea? And can attention be centred independently of an exercise of will?

Back of the attention of this dog may be active, fear of the rod, love of the master, or interest in the idea! True! And one or all of these forces might govern his attention—as fear of not having copy in when the printer is ready for it, or love of the printer's devil, or interest in my subject, or all of these forces, may be keeping me at work this morning. But, in each case, it seems to me that there is a trace of the activity of will. And I am insisting on no more than that trace. And I admit that there may be less of it in the case of the dog which I have imagined than in my case. For upon him is the influence of the teacher. I am glad of this. For it shows that his attention is directable—which enables me to say that his attention, in common with that of man, is sensitive to each of the three great influences—thing, idea, or fact, and will, and the teacher.

The importance of attention to man, to the lower animal, or to man in his relations with the lower animal, or to the lower animal in its relations to man, cannot be exaggerated. By attention the thing, the idea, the fact, is clarified and distinctified. Reattention has the same effects, though its result is never the same, in every detail, as that of the primal attention.

The Professor in Greek said that the oftener a form is looked up the more certainly it is remembered. Through real, and protracted, and repeated attention, a thing, an idea, a fact becomes a part of one's mental wealth. Attention lies at the heart of the unfolding, reach and grasp of every mind, and of every heart, no matter on what plane they may exist.

Science of Health, News and Notes.

BY E. P. MILLER, M. D.

GLASS AS A DRESSING FOR WOUNDS.

"Dr. Aymerd, a London physician, has discovered that a piece of smooth glass clapped on a wound is the best dressing in the world. He advocates abolishing lint altogether, and applying pieces of carbolized window glass. Not only do the wounds heal quickly and with less scars, but both doctors and patients are fascinated by watching the healing processes through the glass without the usual painful removal of the lint."

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

"A well-known dentist of San Francisco has discovered a real method of making dentistry painless. His invention throws an ether spray against the particular tooth to be worked upon. The evaporation of the ether, as is well known, will freeze almost any substance in a short time, and in less than a minute the tooth becomes numb and senseless. The dentist can pick and drill as roughly as he pleases, while the patient listens complacently to the racket. A drop of perfume mixed with the ether disguises the smell, so offensive to many people."

A DEADLY BLOW TO RAW FOOD FADDISTS, DANGEROUS MICROBES.

Prof. Elie Metchnikoff of Pasteur Institute, Paris, in an article, "Why We Grow Old," in the *American* of January 7th, says:

"The microbes capable of inducing putrefaction are among the most dangerous. Now, these microbes have bitter enemies in other microbes, especially in those that set up the fermentation of sugars and produce lactic acid. Are there no means of acclimatizing such microbes within our digestive tube in order to combat with their aid intestinal putrefaction?"

"Bacteriological researches have shown that many microbes, even when taken in very large quantities, perish in the intestines of man and of animals. Thus, for example, the vibrio of cholera, that dread agent of Asiatic cholera, has many times been swallowed with impunity by various persons. Its destruction was so complete that it was impossible to find it again in the alimentary waste. Schutz introduced directly into the small intestine of dogs a quantity of vibrios which he saw soon after had disappeared. The same phenomena were observed in chickens, the microbes being destroyed in their digestive tubes.

"To sow useful microbes within our digestive tube is not sufficient. It is also necessary to prevent the introduction of injurious ones. With this end in view we should avoid, as much as possible, uncooked foods that serve as vehicles for all sorts of microbes. In spite of the washing of vegetables and fruits, such as salads, radishes, straw-

berries, cherries and others, they are yet contaminated with dust soil, manure and fecal matters. Now, these often contain injurious microbes and eggs of animal parasites. Dr. Bienstock found in the earth of his strawberry beds tetanic spores, which he found would be destroyed in his own digestive tube when a little of that earth was swallowed. But we must not count too much on the antimicrobial power of our intestines, and it is much more prudent not to use these vegetables and fruits until they are cooked—that is to say, until after the destruction of all or a large part of the microbes that they contain. This measure, together with the use of water that has been boiled, will prevent, once for all, the penetration into our body of wild microbes whose injurious effects cannot be denied.”

RAW OYSTERS AND TYPHOID FEVER GERMS.

The Sunday *American* of Dec. 8th contains nearly a whole page of facts concerning typhoid fever germs in oysters. The following is the introduction of the subject. It stands people in hand to keep oysters and clams out of the stomach. It is at the risk of life that they are swallowed. He says:

“Harold Vanderbilt almost died last week at Harvard College from typhoid fever—he swallowed the germs in a plate of raw oysters.

“Young Robert S. Bradley, Jr., of the fashionable Back Bay set in Boston, has just died of typhoid—he swallowed the germs in a plate of raw oysters.

“Miss Cecilia Stackpole, of Beacon street, in the same set, has just past the crisis in typhoid—she swallowed the germs in a plate of raw oysters.

“Brigadier-General Hugh Bancroft, a son of General W. A. Bancroft, is dangerously ill from typhoid—he swallowed the germs in a plate of raw oysters.

“Fred Sage and Leonard Pierce, servants of the Myopia Hunt Club, are in hospitals suffering from typhoid—they swallowed the germs in a plate of raw oysters.

“And all these people sat down to the same dinner at the same time, except the servants, who ate later, and all ate from the same lot of raw oysters—it was at the Hunt Club dinner of the fashionable Myopia Club, of Boston, on October 11.

“This little dinner at this Boston club is of widespread national importance because it teaches a lesson that everybody ought to learn from Maine to California—that oysters and clams are a fruitful source of typhoid fever. And the reader of this page, who realizes what sort of breeding place many of the oysters come from, will wonder that the typhoid outbreak every fall (when the oyster season opens) is not greater.

“The Metropolitan Sewage Commission and the Merchants’ Association of New York City have spent several years in testing and examining the waters and oyster beds of New York harbor and vicinity. They now report that New York harbor is in fact a huge cesspool, and that not one drop of its water is free from bacteria and undissolved matter from the sewers.

“No less than 475,000,000 gallons of sewage are emptied by sewers into these waters every day, and the new sewers now under construction will more than double this already large sized river of poison. Out of these waters are taken each year 2,000,000 bushels of oysters and clams.”

URIC ACID AS A CAUSE OF DISEASE.

Dr. Alexander Haig, of London, might well be called the discoverer of the fact that “uric acid introduced into the system, or generated therein, is one of the prime causes of nearly all chronic diseases.” He has been a

student of the question for over thirty years, and has written several books: one large book of nearly one thousand pages, several small books, and one on diet particularly, which is exceedingly valuable.

We have often quoted from the doctor's writings and he is very liberal in allowing others to copy from his circulars. In a letter received from him, dated April 25, he says:

"I hope you will consider that you are free to reprint my diet notes and make any use of them you like. I am always pleased to give any one leave to do this should they think they may be of benefit. I am pleased that you have such a good opinion of them.

"I agree with what you say about the matter, and it is certain that man is frugiverous and not carnivorous, and I feel that the opposite view has no foundation except in great ignorance of comparative anatomy.

"I must congratulate you on your health, strength and vigor at your age. I was unfortunately a weakling born and brought up to live on all the wrong food in considerable excess till I was over thirty. Had I been brought up on correct foods, had my parents only known what I do now, I am sure the result would have been very different. I can only hope that my son, who was put on the diet at fourteen

and has lived on it fourteen years or more, will be able to carry the matter further and do more things which I have had no time and am not likely to be able to do.

FACTS WORTH READING.

Pimples are sometimes the result of indigestion and stomach trouble. A simple remedy to take, when this is the case, is a teaspoonful of sodium phosphate an hour before breakfast every morning. Of course, the diet must be corrected if results are expected.

A fever blister will disappear almost like magic if touched with a drop of sweet spirits of nitre.

Nervous women should not talk too much. Excessive and enthusiastic talking wastes vitality.

A teaspoonful of pure cream taken every night has been found helpful by some troubled with constipation.

Do not forget the necessity of pure air, cleanliness and proper clothing for the baby during the hot weather.

Cultivate the spirit of contentment; all discontent and dissatisfaction bring age furrows prematurely to the face.

In catarrhal inflammation of the bladder chloride of ammonium in five to ten grain doses in water every four hours will relieve the distressing symptoms.

HEAVY WORK.

Mr. Younghub—Did you bake this bread, darling?

Mrs. Younghub—Yes, dear.

Mr. Younghub—Well, please don't do anything like that again. You are not strong enough for such heavy work.

THE
Phrenological Journal

AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

(1838)

INCORPORATED WITH THE

Phrenological Magazine

(1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, AUGUST, 1908

Some folks think they are lighthearted because they find it so easy to make light of the troubles of others.

THE STUDY OF SALESMANSHIP.

The American Institute of Phrenology is the only place where the art of salesmanship can be properly studied. Business men must get down to bedrock, and not deceive themselves that quicksands are good enough for them. By quicksands we mean—methods which pretend to be scientific yet are in themselves not thorough or practical, because they do not go to the root of the matter.

We have a course for the business man which, if studied, would double his income and put him into the way of understanding his customers in half the time that is employed at present, to work out the same idea. We should have fifty clients to register

their names at once for our Fall Course commencing on Sept. 2nd, and even that number we should consider small indeed, if half the business men in New York alone knew the importance of the study and realized what they could get out of it.

Carnegie Hall can be filled to its utmost capacity by people who want to hear one man play exquisite music, but Carnegie Hall should be too small to hold eager men and women who want to learn the best methods of conducting their business.

We have courses in Physiognomy, courses in Salesmanship, courses in Character reading, which are adapted to the needs of business specialists, all of which are incorporated in the Fall course of instruction.

Finance is one of the great problems facing the American people today. They have seen enough of trickery, enough of deception, enough of alluring prospects which amount to nothing. Now the business people of America and England want something substantial to depend upon. Business methods that are reliable and vet methods that will yield quick returns.

Phrenology is not fortune telling, but it helps to *make fortunes*. Will not some of those who have been turned into the right paths remember their benefactors and give or leave some of their fortunes to help others to climb the hill to success? If they will, no better object could be found.

SEE YOURSELF AS OTHERS SEE YOU.

"The mirror properly used is a great help to right living," said Ella Wheeler Wilcox recently in the *New York Journal*, and we think she was right. "Most people," she said, "consider it a mere handmaid of vanity, but it is in truth a mentor if we look it squarely in the face and believe what it tells us."

"To the young man it says, your eyes show the effects of late hours; your skin, too, proves your night was spent in other ways than sleep. Your mouth is growing sensual and hard, and the veins on your nose are enlarged. You are on the wrong road."

"To the young woman it says, your face looks fretful and dissatisfied. Your mouth is drooping at the corners. You have lost the sweet expression you used to wear."

The study of Physiognomy in this practical way would do much to correct dissipation and wrong living and the articles on the characteristics of the face would have a double significance if people would only compare their own countenances with those presented as illustrations of various talents and dispositions. Many people have been doing this and have asked us what kind of chins and noses they had.

Some men who see what has been taking place in their faces go away and ask a physician for a drug, and women seek the beauty specialist, or take a Turkish bath, hoping to remove the effects of wrong thought-habits in this way. It is like trying to cover up a facial blemish with powder.

Mrs. Wilcox says: "It would be an excellent idea if, when we allow ourselves to feel cross, gloomy, bitter, critical, jealous or revengeful we would always consult the mirror before the mood passed. We would be astonished if we did, and the consciousness of just what these moods do to our features might (would, indeed, if we possessed any pride) start us on a reform at once."

She says she has seen the face of a beautiful girl turn into a plain, dissatisfied caricature of herself through a life of selfish frivolity.

She has seen the face of a brilliant man grow as hard as a stone mask in a few years' time by his utter lack of sympathy and his suppression of every emotional phase in his nature. He worshipped his own intellect. It was his god, and he did not realize

how the lack of other qualities in his nature was changing his countenance from one of natural manly beauty to a flint-like hardness of expression, repellent and painful to the observer.

The face of a great financier became in his old age, and long before old age, like a gimlet, sharp, twisted and pointed, with all human softness eradicated, and nothing left in the eyes but the shrewd, eager look which had watched for pennies through a long life.

Let all begin to-day and consult your mirror as a truthful friend. Do not look at it merely to see the effect of your clothing.

Do not ask it how your garments fit, or how your colors become you, but ask it, "What am I thinking about? What is the nature of my habits? What are they doing for my personal appearance? Am I growing more sympathetic, more loving, more peaceful, more amiable, as I grow older? Or am I becoming selfish, intolerant and sarcastic?"

The mirror will tell you the truth if you ask it in all seriousness.

The above is one of the best pieces of advice that has fallen from the pen of this gifted writer. Would that everyone who reads this journal would heed it.

With Our Correspondents.

W. A. C. Seaford asks "What faculties should we cultivate in hot weather, and what ones hold in check?"

The best faculties to live in this time of the year are Hope and Spirituality. Hope makes us happy if we are hot and tired, and Spirituality gives us imagination of the right sort to believe it is hotter elsewhere and we might be worse off.

Never get angry this weather, so don't live much in Destructiveness, Combativeness and Firmness.

A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.—You ask if it is harmful to drink a glass of cold water on rising in the morning, as you have seen it stated that it is a mistake to drink cold water the first thing in the morning.

We do not think you will find it in the least harmful, especially if you are healthy and vigorous. The water will act as a tonic, and take away all the undesirable accumulations in the alimentary canal which may have col-

lected during the night. The drink of cold water will invigorate your system, and give you an added appetite for your breakfast. There are some people who are better for taking a glass of hot water before breakfast; others should suck an orange; but all healthy, strong persons would do well to take a good drink of pure filtered cold water every morning on rising. It has been our habit for many years, and we feel the benefit of so doing.

E. M.—You ask us to explain the mental side of physical beauty. We have done so many times in previous journals, but our explanation has evidently escaped your attention. We would ask you, as you are a constant reader of the JOURNAL to look up what we have said to other correspondents. In the meantime, or for your present satisfaction, we will say that physical beauty corresponds with several attributes of the mind. A high head will give a saintly beauty;

large Ideality will express itself in artistic comeliness; while a strong social and basilar brain will often express itself in physical beauty.

Aids to Character Delineation.

BY HUNTLEY CARTER, OF ENGLAND.

(Continued from page 372, 1907.)

Next in rank the drawn and emaciated products of those harpies of the respiratory centers, the two injurious pressures. These are consumptives, the sufferers from lung disease, the misshapen, the dwarfed, the distorted, the asthmatical—all with befouled or badly dilating air-passages. Fourth, comes a drab, colorless, unhappy group, touched by the somber tones of those destroyers of the nervous center, the two extremes of light. Such comprise the afflicted with skin and sight and nerve troubles, the lepers, the blind, the epileptics, neurasthenics and paralytics—those for whom the color-poetry of life has too little or too much significance, the embodiments of sub and super-sensitiveness. Then follow the erratics, the work of these disturbers of the muscular center, the two opposites of electricity. On the one hand the hustlers, the prematurely developed and aged, the excessive vitalities, all acting as though under the influence of an overdose of a powerful stimulant. On the other, the dull and lethargic, the sluggish in brain, the heavy in look, the slow in action, the defective vitalities, all acting as though troubled with a fulness in the head. In the one an excess, in the other a defect of motor power; in both a lack of body and mind control. Last come the perverts, the handiwork of those disturbers of the higher sensory center, the two degrees of magnetism. Here the dangerously attractive, there the dangerously elusive; each exhibiting the undue pow-

er, or inability to hypnotize; over and under-sexuality.

Thus in this procession of changing groups the watcher sees bodies built up in the external way; he sees the effects of the builders upon man's physical condition; he sees them as the primary factors of character; and from this infers what the result as character is likely to be. He recognizes that proportioned quantity and quality of these stimuli tends to produce harmoniously proportioned character; that disproportioned quantity and quality seriously affect the structure and functions of the individual and result in more or less defective character. He therefore concludes that character cannot be fully determined without considering these stimuli. Hence the need of a system of measuring off and recording their differences quantitatively and qualitatively, or till such a system arises, an increased power of observation and shrewdness in detecting and interpreting their surface effects, in those who seek to throw a light upon conduct.

THE PHYSIOLOGICAL FACTORS IN INFLUENCING CHARACTER.

The six stimuli melt away and the result of their united labors, the complete organism, appears. The creature advances, impelled by two main motives—self-preservation and reproduction—and held by endless ramifying threads of race-life. All the instincts, all the desires, all the adjustments of countless generations bind and direct and control him. He advances, wresting from the world of mystery and its

eternal factors just those elements which he requires and compels them to array themselves around him in obedience to some law or order of which the watcher is only dimly conscious.

Pressing close, like swift effect upon cause, come the six physiological groups. They are the creature's component parts, and the responsiveness, as the watcher now knows. For he has seen them spring up in response to the six stimuli. So many taps of light's hammer have called forth the organ of sight, with its miracle working lenses and prisms, and so many billions of electricity's taps have built up a system of muscles with their majestic powers of balance and endurance. Similarly so many taps and pressures of the four other factors have called forth the remaining four of the six systems, into which the body may be divided.

Each part or system is preceded by its surface representative, the skin, the eye, the ear, the nose, the plate, which thrills to the impact of the particular agent that meets it, according to the period to which it is tuned. Next

each part is seen in process of formation, and its elementary constituents appear first as a number of minute, self-renewing cells working independently yet together as upon the structure of some composite commonwealth, then as organs and vessels that slowly rise into recognition formed by aggregates of these same cells; then as systems formed by combinations of the organs and vessels. Thus by a cyclic process is constructed an unceasing machine called into being, shaped and constantly renewed by the action and interaction of unceasing influences within and without it. Close upon these elementary constituents of the physical structure of the machine come the processes of its structural activities, and the watcher sees the art and science of character building, as the biologist and physician see them, a science of body formation following simple and well-understood laws.

As with the external, so with the internal factors. Each performs a separate part and co-operates in the common work of building up the body from within.

A Bunch of Phrenological Whys.

BY MARION GHENT ENGLISH.

(From "Power and Poise.")

Why do we speak of a man's "literary brow?" Why not speak of his literary back head; his literary top head; or the literary width between his ears? Why do we speak of a man's large expressive eyes? Why not speak of his large expressive ears?

Why is it, that some otherwise capable people, can't learn to draw? Why can't all artists use color equally

well? Why are all natural linear artists wide between the eyes? Why are they not just as apt to be wide between the ears?

Why don't equally skilled musicians all reproduce written music, in exactly the same manner, so that when several in succession, correctly play the same selection, it sounds exactly alike each time, as if it were played by a machine?

New Subscribers.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.—*New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions: Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photographs. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance of \$1.00 (5s. English) for twelve months' subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co., London.*

No. 857—J. W., New York.—The photograph of this lady indicates that she possesses a strong personality, and that she is able to do almost anything she puts her mind upon. This must have been proved many times in her career, and it will be evident as long as she lives. She is not one to give up or yield to circumstances, but will be more inclined to make circumstances yield to her. Her forehead is broad and high, which shows that she is constantly working out ideas and planning out business enterprises, or is engaged in work that absorbs her thought and attention. It is not difficult for her to take upon herself the responsibilities of a home and family. If she had been left with a number of brothers and sisters to support, she would have been equal to the task of not only bringing them up respectably

and training them properly, but would have found ways to educate them as well. People had better not "tread on her corns" or try to take advantage of her, for they will find out their mistake if they think she cannot mind her own business and carry out her own plans. Her sympathies are strong, and her domestic mind is very active. She ought to be in some public position, or married and settled down where she can assume responsibilities and direct others what to do.

No. 858—E. W., Colorado Springs, Colo.—The photograph of this gentleman shows that he has a very favorable organization to engage in an enterprising business. But there is another side to his character which is an aspiring one, and if he follows out the inclinations of the latter, he will teach and preach one of these days, and engage in public speaking. He has the desire to do good in the world, and will find ways for so doing, and were he to take up the study of Phrenology he would be amply repaid for his mental work, for this subject will appeal to him and he will see that he will be brought in direct contact with other people, and by knowing all about himself first he will be able to apply his knowledge to others in a practical and scientific way. He has good perceptive powers, and can reason logically from cause to effect. His picture shows not a little ingenuity, and he will be able to apply this either to the working out of a business, or to some light mechanical direction.

What Phrenologists Are Doing.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.
Mr. D. T. Elliott, Secretary of the Fowler Institute, is kept busy with

Phrenological examinations daily, at No. 4 Imperial Building, and presides over classes in Phrenology for the

benefit of students who come to him for this purpose. The Fellows of the Institute unite once a month and read papers on Phrenological topics.

L. N. Fowler's and Fowler & Wells' books are on sale at Imperial Arcade, Ludgate Circus, London, where Mr. C. R. King will be happy to fill all orders.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

The American Institute of Phrenology will hold its opening meeting Wednesday evening, September 2d, when short addresses on Phrenology will be given by the President, Rev. Thos. A. Hyde, B.D., Miss Fowler, Vice-President, and other members of the faculty.

The musical selections will be specially attractive, one number being the "Angel's Serenade," to be sung by Miss Henrietta Kahler, and accompanied on the violin by Herman Hupfeld, and on the piano by Mrs. Hupfeld. Godard's "Berceuse" will also be rendered by Mrs. Hupfeld, with violin obligato by Herman Hupfeld. This is the first time these artists have favored us, and we are anxious to give them a hearty welcome.

At the close of the meeting a reception will be held for the benefit of students and friends of the Institute.

Will friends kindly keep this date free and in their remembrance.

THE BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The British Phrenological Association held a meeting on June 2d, and another on June 16th. The first was a scientific, practical meeting, and at the second meeting Mr. J. S. Waking read a paper on "Experimental Psychology," and Mr. Nayler read a second one on "Purpose Phrenologically Considered." No meetings were held during July.

FIELD NOTES.

M. Tope is continuing his Phrenological work at Bowerston, Ohio, and giving occasional lectures on the subject of the Mind, also publishing his *Monthly Era*. We wish him success in every department.

J. M. Fitzgerald, of Chicago, has completed his medical studies, and is continuing his phrenological work in Chicago. He is a remarkably able upholder of the truth of Phrenology.

Rev. George Savory is devoting his attention to Phrenology and literary work. His works on the marriage question are receiving enthusiastic endorsements wherever they go.

Wm. E. Youngquist is continuing to spread the work of Phrenology in Sweden through his lectures and literature on Phrenology.

George Cozens has been lecturing in Linton, N. D. He lectured one evening to a large audience in the open air (which is a good idea this weather), on the Principles and Utility of Phrenology, after which he examined the heads of several county officials, and the candidate for Congress, all of whom testified to the value of the lecture and the accuracy of the examination. On Sunday evening he spoke for the Rev. Mr. Wood (Methodist Episcopal Minister) on "What Shall We Do With Our Boys and Girls?" to a large and appreciative audience. He showed how Phrenology is the handmaid of Christianity, and the good it can do in directing the lives of young people. At the close, the minister said how glad he was to hear the lecture, and many wished to shake hands and personally thank the lecturer for his remarks, among whom was the County Superintendent of Schools.

He has been lecturing in Hanley, Saskatchewan, Can.

H. R. Denison, Phrenologist is now located at Milwaukee, Wis., engaging in his profession.

H. W. Smith writes from his camp that invitations from teachers of various organizations are coming in to lecture for them. We wish him success in his work.

Mr. Daniel Vines, of New Jersey, has been interested in Phrenology for many years and is now an earnest student of the science.

The Evening *Mercury*, June 27th, of Guelph, Canada, contains an interview with Mr. O'Brien. It says among other things that Mr. O'Brien is a native of Guelph, and although he has travelled much and seen many places he has always a warm spot in his big Irish heart for his home town.

The Professor is a kindly, witty Irishman, the paper states (though he was born in Canada), whose methods throughout show careful study and deep thought.

This morning a representative of *The Mercury* visited him. The Professor was busy for a time with a client, and in the interval his wife, Madame O'Brien, a charming woman, whose great talent as a soloist has been the theme of many flattering notices from both the European and American press, entertained the visitor with a lively description of the cities she visited while singing in grand opera, and in particular her debut at Nice.

A LECTURE ON PHRENOLOGY AND INSANITY.

BY DR. HOLLANDER.

The neglect of the study of Phrenology as an aid to the successful treatment of the insane was deplorable said the lecturer. The disease demanded individual mental analysis, and a precise localization of that portion of the brain where it made a start; for which Phrenology was essential. Research had shown Dr. Hollander that injuries on the same part of the head produced the same forms of insanity.

The lecturer showed that fifty cases of injury to a particular locality of the brain were followed by serious mental depression and melancholia. One half of these cases were subsequently operated upon, when the patients regained their normal mental condition. Blows and falls on another region were followed by violent and homicidal mania, on another region by kleptomania, etc., but when the source of irritation was removed, the excited faculty was restored to normal. The surgeon and lunacy expert should work together, and in that lay the guarantee for the success of the operation.

"After long absence from your large family of readers, I now gladly subscribe anew for the good old PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. I enclose \$1.

"Can you give me the present address of Edna H. Swift, my classmate, and the first lady student to attend the Institute?"

"Respectfully,

"F. E. ASPINWALL,

"Class of 1873."

CRITICAL EYE FOR BABIES.

The five-year-old daughter of a Brooklyn man has had such a large experience of dolls that she feels herself to be something of a connoisseur in children.

Recently there came a real live baby into the house.

When it was put into her arms the five-year-old surveyed it with a critical eye.

"Isn't it a nice baby?" asked the nurse.

"Yes, it's nice," answered the youngster hesitatingly. "It's nice, but its head's loose."—July *Lippincott's*.

LIFE'S OBSTACLES.

Anger is a bandage over our eyes.

E. F. Benson.

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

On February 29, 1884, the FOWLER & WELLS CO. was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a Joint Stock Company, for the prosecution of the business heretofore carried on by the firm of Fowler & Wells.

The change of name involves no change in the nature and object of the business, or in its general management. All remittances should be made payable to the order of

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The Subscription Price of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE is \$1.00 a year, payable in advance.

Money, when sent by mail, should be in the form of Money Orders, Express Money Orders, Drafts on New York, or Registered Letters. All Postmasters are required to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

Silver or other coin should not be sent by mail, as it is almost sure to wear a hole in the envelope and be lost.

Postage-Stamps will be received for fractional parts of a dollar. The larger stamps are preferred; they should never be stuck to the letters, and should always be sent in sheets—that is, not torn apart.

Change of post-office address can be made by giving the old as well as the new address, but not without this information. Notice should be received the first of the preceding month.

Letters of Inquiry requesting an answer should inclose a stamp for return postage, and be sure and give name and full address every time you write.

All Letters should be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., and not to any person connected with the office. In this way only can prompt and careful attention be secured.

Any Book, Periodical, Chart, Etc., may be ordered from this office at Publishers' prices.

Agents Wanted for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and our Book Publications to whom liberal terms will be given.

CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"Medical Times," New York.—One editorial is devoted to "Rabies," and the article refers to a treatise entitled "Rabies and Its Prevention." It refers, of course, to the law that is enforced obliging dogs to be muzzled, and stray dogs to be shot, if not muzzled or leashed. Another editorial is on "Scientific Nutrition Simplified," which refers to Mr. Goodwin Brown's book on the above subject. It says that "the work is a condensed exposition for everybody of the theories and discoveries of Chittenden, Fletcher and others."

"The Phrenological Era," Bowers-ton, Ohio.—Has monthly an article by M. Tope, the editor; which is always inspiring and interesting. One article is on "Different Views."

"The Character Builder," Salt Lake City, Utah.—Has always something interesting for the family and on educational topics, such as the building up of character, as well as health items.

"The Phrenologist," London, Eng.—The June and July number contains a report of the May meeting of the British Phrenological Society, London. One article is on "A Special Memory for Dates," which is an account of a man's head who possessed a particular talent for remembering dates, an article about whom appeared recently in the Review of Reviews. Mr. Webb, the article states, has made a number of measurements of this man's head with the tape and calipers.

"The School Physiology Journal," Boston, Mass.—Contains an excellent article on "Cigarette Smoking," by T. D. Crothers, and another on "An English Physician on the Tobacco Habit," by R. Brudenell Carter, M.D. There are several beautiful illustrations in the June issue.

"The New York Magazine of Mysteries," New York.—Has a page devoted to health. Another article is on "The Power of Silence." There is a picture of the Bishop of London.

Publishers' Department.

REVIEWS.

"Psychology and Higher Life."
By W. A. McKeever. Publishers,
Crane & Co., Topeka.

This is a very interesting book on a subject that should be of interest to all. The language used is of the simplest and can be appreciated by scholars of the grammar grade. This is the more remarkable, as books of this character are as a rule clothed in language hard to understand, except to the initiated.

The articles on love-making and auto-suggestion are the best portions of the work; but would have been more instructive if the author had made use of the principles of Phrenology. Phrenology is the foundation of Psychology and it is hoped that the day is not far distant when it will be taught in all our public schools.

CONSTANTINE F. MCGUIRE, M.D.

"The Connecting Link; or, Ladder Between the Visible and Invisible Worlds." By Bascom Arlington Simpson.

We have heard much about the missing link, but here we have a book that has for its title "The Connecting Link." Its purpose is to show that there is a ladder between the visible and invisible world, or the way out of darkness by the key to the natural laws of God, by the use of temperamentology that will enlighten the world. It is a closely written book of 314 pages, written in the form of letters, the first being an introduction to temperaments. The second letter is to an ungodly world; the third letter is to a dead world. The writer certainly has a message to deliver and has delivered it in the above work.

"The Sexual Instinct; Its Use and Dangers as Affecting Heredity and Morals." By James Foster Scott. Published by E. B. Treat & Co., New York. Price, \$2.00.

This is a book of considerable importance. It is a work of 465 pages, and is illustrated, which makes the work more valuable. It is a work that has received almost universal approval from the medical, religious and lay press, and the writer has received encouragement from many medical men from one end of the country to the other, who are apparently in harmony with the teachings of the book. The work contains much plain talking, and the justification will be found in the body of the work. The object of the writer is to make his readers understand their ignorance and to enable them to perceive it so that they may have it not. The design of the book is to furnish the non-professional man with a sufficiently thorough knowledge of matters pertaining to the sexual sphere which he cannot afford to be without. It has also been the endeavor of the writer to avoid generalization, vagueness and indefiniteness, and to truthfully present physical and ethical facts. He has avoided making any statements of facts which he believes to be debatable, and has formulated nothing which he fears to present to the tests of time or criticism. One chapter is on "The Physiology of the Sexual Life"; another on "The Proper Calculation of the Consequence of Impurity from the Personal Standpoint." Its fourteen chapters are full of strong and positive arguments in favor of nobility of life and purity of living.

"The Riddle of Personality." By H. Addington Bruce. Published by Moffat, Yard & Co., New York. Price \$1.50.

A large part of this book appeared in the pages of Appleton's magazine, the editors of which shared with the writer the belief that there was a lively desire for information concerning the discoveries made by those whose special endeavor has been to throw scientific light on the nature and possibilities of human personality. In carrying out this idea, letters of commendation were received from various parts of the world, and significantly enough, the majority of these related to the articles which dealt with the curative results attained by investigators who desired to put their discoveries to practical use for the benefit of humanity. This was gratifying to the writer, because it had long been his conviction that lack of knowledge is the only real obstacle to general acceptance of the gifts which scientific exploration of personality holds out to mankind. Some of the most interesting chapters of the book are on the following topics: "The Early Phases of the Problem"; "The Subliminal Self"; "Pioneers of France in the New World"; "The Evidence for Survival"; "Hypnotism and the Drink Habit"; and "Spiritism and Telepathy." The last chapter, "Hints for Further Reading," contains much useful information for readers who wish to give the subject a further study.

"Where Knowledge Fails." By Earl Barnes. Published by B. W. Huebsch, New York. Price, 50 cents.

This is the second of the "Art of Life" Series, edited by Edward Howard Griggs. It contains an introduction by the editor, who says that it is the aim of this series to bring together chapters of vital thinking on the immediate problems men and women must face in the supreme art

of living. The basic one of these, upon which all others rest, is the problem of faith or religion. What one ultimately believes and feels about one's relation to the universe, finds expression in every deed. He points out the limitations of both knowledge and faith and speaks of them as interdependent upon each other. He clears the way for believers to accept the progress of science and for scholars to embrace a satisfying faith. Mr. Barnes's style is analytical, clear-sighted and reasonable. He looks on all sides of a question, and gives his opinion in a sound and practical way.

"Thought Vibration; or, The Law of Attraction in the Thought World." By William Walker Atkinson. Published by New Thought Publishing Co., Caxton Building, Chicago. Price, \$1.00.

This writer is well known to the readers of New Thought literature, and needs no introduction in the present article. His former books have been on "Thought Force in Business and Everyday Life"; "The Law of the New Thought"; "Nuggets of the New Thought," etc. In the present work some of the attractive thoughts expressed are "Thought Waves and Their Power of Reproduction"; "A Talk About Mind"; "Mind Building"; "The Secret of the Will"; "How to Become Immune to Injurious Thought Attraction"; "The Law of Mental Control"; "The Psychology of the Emotions"; all of which subjects are treated in an original and forceful way. The book is well printed in large type, and contains 112 pages, and is sure to sell well.

"Thinking, Feeling, Doing." An introduction to Mental Science. By E. W. Scripture, Ph.D., M.D., formerly of Yale University. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. Price, \$1.75.

This is a work which stands as an introduction to Mental Science, and

has met with such success that a second and revised edition has been necessary. Professor Scripture proceeds to unfold the mysteries fathomed by modern psychological methods in a most direct and lucid manner. He accomplishes brevity without epitomizing or crowding facts so hard and close upon one another that the mind of the reader is fatigued. Out of the fund of common conditions and experiences, he has deduced many truths about ourselves that are far stranger than fiction. The book is a clear and orderly treatment of mental processes, and the chief charm of the volume at hand is the crisp, clean-cut and direct statements of what has been discovered in this field. He might easily have introduced a little Phrenological light into his chapter on "Memory," which would have accounted for the various kinds of memory that the mind possesses. In his last chapter he compares the old and new Psychology, and if he had cared to do so he could have shown his readers that modern scientists and experimenters are working along the very same line that Gall and Spurzheim traveled years ago, and are proving that there are motor centers which correspond to the localization theory of Gall and his followers.

"The Boy Geologist at School and in Camp." By Edwin J. Houston, Ph.D. With illustrations by Herbert Pullinger. Cloth, 320 pages. Price, \$1.00. Publishers: Henry Altemus Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

There are two reasons why this book will interest the reading public. First, the story itself and information gained from its reading, and, second, the eminence among scientific men of its author. The scene is laid in a large boarding house, perhaps near Philadelphia, and the plot revolves about a number of healthy boys of the school, one of whom is especially

interested in geology and another in chemistry. The story of the adventures of these boys, just arrived at a period when they take a delight in the studies that are later to form their life-work, is full of movement and entertainment for all young readers. The author states in the preface "that while reading the story and endeavoring to understand some of the difficulties of the 'boy geologist' and his companions, the readers will unconsciously gain no little information on this branch of natural science."

"Self-Healing by Thought Force." By William Walker Atkinson. Cloth, 91 pages. Price, 50 cents. Publishers: The Library Shelf, 1299 Farwell Ave., Chicago, Ill.

This work is a series of six lessons on the following subjects. The Healing Force—First Self-Treatment for Equalizing the Circulation; How to Build up the Organs of Nutrition—Self-Treatment for Stomach Troubles; Constipation, Cause and Effect—Self-Treatment for Constipation; The Special Physical Weakness of Woman—Self-Treatment for Female Troubles; Nervousness, the American Disease—Self-Treatment for Nervousness, Insomnia, etc.; Method of Self-Healing; Epilogue, a Resume of Principles.

"The Mind Building of a Child." By William Walker Atkinson. Paper, 81 pages. Price, 50 cents.

This work presents practical New Thought for use in rearing our little ones. It is divided in six parts as follows: The Two-Edge Sword of Suggestion; The Cultivation of Self-Reliance; Practical Education; The Religion of Health; A Working Faith; Prenatalism and Perfect Parenthood. It is a book for every mother and every father—present or to be.

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by
JESSIE ALLÉN FOWLER.

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WHOLE NO. 834

Graphology: Its Psychologic Interpretation.

BY JESSIE ALLEN FOWLER.

The mind controls, guides and directs the whole physical organization, and shapes the skull, gives to the body its general contour, decides the expression of the countenance, shows various tones and modulations in the voice, biases the style of walking, determines the mode of shaking hands, the gestures in elocution or acting, as well as the appearance and movements of every individual, and it is also capable of moulding the character as expressed in writing. It is logical to expect to find that persons differ in their style of handwriting, and we believe that the latter, to a large extent, corresponds with the individual temperament and mental faculties possessed by each person.

The proofs are so evident that people are not disposed, as a rule, to discredit, or disbelieve, such a statement. There are, of course, exceptions in this as in every principle, but the general laws are the same in all scientific data, and the few rules that we have

found by observation to be a safe guide in studying this subject are simple and easily understood.

We should, therefore, study the following suggestions:

(1) Take into account the mental and physical characteristics of the principal styles of graphology, and study the data upon which they depend.

(2) The deviations from the normal or accidental conditions which modify the general laws of handwriting.

(3) The various proofs which illustrate our premises.

The various styles of handwriting have been classified by earlier writers in the following way: (1) the Fine and Regular; (2) the Irregular and Un-sightly; (3) the Round and Measured; (4) the Angular and Pointed; (5) the Large and Bold; (6) the Small and Cramped; (7) the Formal and Precise; (8) the Ornate or Fanciful; (9) the Plain and Legible; (10) the Dashing and Illegible.

M. F. TUPPER.
Fine and Regular.

(1) FINE AND REGULAR.

This writing, which should be cultivated by all, shows several important mental faculties, namely: large Form, Order and Constructiveness, with a full degree of Ideality, but not an overpowering amount. It indicates calmness and coolness of temper, and a person who writes in this style knows what he is about; he is not one who is easily thrown off his balance, and we should expect to find good common-sense principles, practical industry, normal self-control, good taste, order, neatness, regularity, and

HORACE GREELEY.
Irregular and Unsightly.

are about. M. F. Tupper's writing is an illustration of the above named style. Mr. Wm. T. Stead's writing is plain and regular.

(2) IRREGULAR.

Irregular and unsightly writing has become more prevalent since typewriters have come into universal use, for people do not get sufficient practice, and express a kind of impatience with their pens, as though they did not work quick enough. Hence in this style of writing, the letters are badly shaped, lack completeness, and

GEORGE WASHINGTON.
Bold, Dashing and Irregular.

an even temper. Such a person is not known for great originality, imagination, or even great genius. He jogs along easily in the world, and does not meet with many misfortunes or great luck. People who possess this style of writing do not generally figure in the law courts, or settle their disputes in public, but are prepared for emergencies, and mind their own rather than other people's business. We very seldom find swindlers and extortioners, or business promoters, who have this style of writing, but for the most part they are steady-going people, and know what they

manifest general disorder. We usually find that the lines are just as irregular as the letters and words; hence all are mixed together, and seldom keep their proper proportion or level.

The faculties which are lacking in this respect are Order and Constructiveness, and as a result there is a want of harmony in the action of the various faculties. Imagination may be active, and through its power may draw the letters out of proportion; or an over supply of Destructiveness may give too much force in the down strokes, and leave an irregularity or

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
Energetic, Analytical and Forceful.

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.
Plain, Legible and Sincere.

*Sincerely Yours,
Ida G. Coffin.*

IDA G. COFFIN.
Round, Measured and Energetic.

lack of balance.

We find also that Continuity is small where the writing is irregular, for there is abstraction, inattention, indecision, and unsteadiness in all the words. But where Continuity is large, the writing will be regular, and if Firmness is also well developed, the writing will be strong and positive in character.

We often find talent and energy where the writing is irregular, as was shown in Mr. Greeley's handwriting, which combined many characteristics. But he wrote so rapidly that he could hardly make out his own writing. He did not stop to close up his a's and o's, nor did he finish his d's properly. George Washington's signature was large and bold, but irregular, and almost unsightly. It was not as regular as Benjamin Franklin's writing, but many of the letters were heavier and more dashing; hence could almost be counted as illegible.

Compare the writing of Horace Greeley with that of William Cullen Bryant, or William Lloyd Garrison, and the characteristics of the three men will be clearly understood. All three men were talented, but they differed very much in organization and

bent of mind.

(3) ROUND AND MEASURED.

In the round and measured writing, we find that large Constructiveness and Order are indicated. But they are emphasized with more strength, deliberateness and energy than in the fine and regular writing. The individual who follows this style of writing should possess coolness, clearness, steadiness, perseverance, patience and mechanical skill. In disposition, he is inclined to show calmness, resolution, and an equable temper. Such a character is not likely to become unbalanced or diseased; in fact, one can depend upon a person who writes in such a style, and although he may not make great strides as a genius, professor, or business man, yet the line of work he controls, and the way he controls it, shows such regularity of thought that the work can be repeated day after day, and year after year, without any slight being apparent in any part of the writing. Ida Gardner Coffin is an illustration of the above named writing.

(4) ANGULAR AND POINTED.

As might be supposed, the characteristics in this style of writing seem to be formed by irregular and sudden

Andrew Jackson

ANDREW JACKSON.
Angular and Pointed.



MAY WRIGHT SEWALL.

Large and Original, Showing Breadth and Liberality of Mind.

jerks, and these possess more force than grace. The writing may be more or less regular and beautiful (depending for these qualities upon the greater or less development of Constructiveness, Order and Ideality), but it always has a definiteness and directness about it. It indicates well sustained energy, talent, and continuity of thought, as well as concentration of mind. The writer may even be rough and uncultivated, but he will be found to have great mental vigor, originality of mind, and a strong will. Restlessness of disposition, strength of will, impatience of restraint, independence of mind, self-reliance, courage and steadfastness will be prominent characteristics in his disposition. This style of writing is noticeable in the signature of Andrew Jackson, and many others who possess the Motive Temperament.

(5) LARGE AND BOLD.

Although one would think that a bold style of writing would be intelligible and easily read, it is not always regular or even legible. It indicates a mind that is manly, broad and strong, rather than delicate, sensitive

or penetrating. It also betokens a firm, resolute and determined spirit that takes hold without hesitation and without calculation, but with a determination to win out by mere force of strength.

This handwriting indicates that the person who uses it forms many resolutions which are frequently more rash than wise, and generally shows an independent, daring and courageous disposition, but is not necessarily benevolent, philanthropic and generous; though oftentimes generosity shows itself in a large and wholesale way in a person who writes a broad, liberal and bold style.

This type of writing is generally free from hypocrisy, petty vanities, and ostentation, and as a rule the person is characterized by being able to undertake difficult, severe and dangerous enterprises; is seldom lacking in will power to execute hazardous lines of work, and if the individual has a combination of talent and ability for overseeing, managing and directing affairs, then there will be considerable amount of work accomplished through the effort put forth. There is



ADAH MAY BENZING.

Large and Bold.

*Allen Haddock**Allen Haddock*ALLEN HADDOCK.
Small and Cramped.

less of the patient, docile and delicate sensitiveness of mind than when the person writes a small and exquisite style of caligraphy, but anything that requires power, energy and executiveness will be undertaken with great interest.

The faculties particularly developed in such an individual are Sublimity, Destructiveness, Combativeness and Self-Esteem; while the faculties that are small are Cautiousness, Secretiveness and Hope. As a rule, Construc-

*Abraham Lincoln*ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
Plain and Legible.

tiveness and the Perceptive faculties are well represented in a person who possesses this style of writing. Thus many engineers, promotors, excavators, builders of skyscrapers, travelers, as well as some musicians and eloquent speakers, possess this type of writing, such as General Washington, David S. Bispham and Adah May Benzing.

(6) SMALL AND CRAMPED.

The letters in this style of writing show some hesitation, as if doubts existed in the mind of the writer concerning his own ability, through a lack of strength of will, or of resolution to

*Wm. C. Bryant*WM. C. BRYANT.
Plain, Legible and Regular.*John Oliver Hobbes**56. Lincoln Gate. London*JOHN OLIVER HOBBS.
Small and Individual.

complete them. It would seem to indicate weakness, either of body or mind, or both. The fearful impressions control the will without power to resist and neutralize their depressing influence. Such a style of writing indicates a spirit without intrinsic power, resolution, or ability to throw off encroachments, and is easily disconcerted, discouraged and bowed down if hindered in the performance of any work, and very fearful when undertaking to do anything new or

*Thomas Moore*THOMAS MOORE.
Small and Cramped.

untried. Sometimes the disposition is reckless, and shows a lack of deliberate thought, but it is not bold, aggressive or impressible. There is some timidity and shyness, as well as irresolution and procrastination, which indicates that Cautiousness is large, and Hope is developed in only a small degree. Such a person crosses a bridge before he comes to it, and sees innumerable difficulties in his way before he thoroughly measures his own strength. He sees traps, dangers and failure before him; hence needs the stronger faculties to help him out of his difficulties.

*Edgar A. Poe*EDGAR A. POE.
Dashing and Irregular.



ISAAC MYER.
Formal and Precise.

Thomas Moore's writing is small, round and graceful; in fact, so tiny that one almost needs glasses to see each distinct letter. The late John Oliver Hobbes wrote a very small and beautiful style, but it was not effeminate, and indicated strength of mind, regularity of thought and quickness of perception. Allen Haddock is another illustration of this style of writing.

(7) FORMAL AND PRECISE.

The writing that comes under this heading shows so much mathematical calculation that one might think that



THOMAS CARLYLE.
Strong and Energetic, but Somewhat Irregular.

bility are wanting. The disposition is positive and exact, and usually contracted; while the inclinations are few and circumscribed. Self-Esteem is somewhat in evidence, and the person is often considered to be egotistical and not sufficiently susceptible to the finer feelings of others. Isaac Myer's writing illustrates this style.

(8) ORNATE AND FANCIFUL.

This writing indicates a very distinct class of characteristics, for the Ornate writing is another way of expressing the style which gives excess-



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.
Plain, Legible and Somewhat Ornate.

the letters were all measured before they were written. In fact, it is very mechanical and methodical in every detail.

It indicates Constructiveness and Order, without any Ideality to relieve it. Hence the mind of this writer is conventional and stereotyped, and shows but little, if any, imagination. There is also considerable narrowness, and precision to a fault, while taste, imagination, warmth and sensi-

ive strokes and superfluous ornaments. It prevails where there is special talent and genius. A person writing in this style cannot do things in the ordinary humdrum way; he must get out of the beaten track. Such writing indicates a poetic and artistic nature, a lover of the uncommon in everything, and one who possesses large Ideality, Sublimity, Spirituality and Benevolence, with less of the restraining qualities, such as Cautiousness, Se-



FRANK TILFORD.
Ornate and Original.



HENRY A. BUCHEL.
Round and Measured.

S. G. BON DURANT.
Enthusiastic and Versatile.

creteness, Constructiveness and Form. A person of this character likes to do big things; thus we find that orators and large, liberal-minded men and women write in this style, such as the Rev. Joseph Parker, who possessed a unique style of making his J's and P's, with long strokes attached. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton is another example of a liberal-minded person, who was generous in thought and deed as well as in her style of writing. Mrs. May Wright Sewall is another example of this kind where liberality of sentiment has caused her

plunges and speculate wildly in Wall Street, or on the race track, while great activity of body and mind will be found to be attached to this style of writing. More energy than strength of endurance will be manifested by such writing, and so much versatility of mind is often displayed by this style of writing that such persons are unable to finish the many things they begin, although they are nearly always hopeful concerning what they plan to do. Ladies who write in this way generally have an artistic and poetic mind, and while you

RUSSELL SAGE.
Plain, Legible and Economic.

to express herself in a broad and liberal way.

We must bear in mind, however, that all persons who make flourishes have not as powerful and well directed minds as the persons named above, for a foolish fop, with a great deal of conceit and little self-control, will often use extravagant flourishes, which show bad taste and little intelligence. This style of writing shows considerable buoyancy, enterprise and optimism; it is willing to make

will never find a man like Abraham Lincoln, or Russell Sage, write in any form but the very plainest and most legible style, still a man of Benjamin Franklin's temperament, with all his literary talent, his philosophical acumen, and versatility of mind, wrote a legible hand, at the same time gave a fantastic flourish underneath his signature. Thomas Carlyle, on the other hand, wrote a strong, energetic but irregular style, which was in accordance with his line of thought. Henry

HOMER DAVENPORT.
Plain and Original.

LILLIAN G. MENDEL.
Ornate and Fanciful.

Ward Beecher, like others of his build, wrote a strong, free, dashing, independent and original style, betokening his independent type of mind. Charlotte Cushman's handwriting was masculine in style, and showed traces of the large, round and bold type. As might be supposed, George Francis Train wrote as he spoke, in a free, easy, spread-eagle style, which showed that he wanted to appeal to the whole of creation.

On a smaller scale, and yet with as much effect, we find the writing of Edgar Allen Poe showed some of the indications of the ornate and poetic, though it was irregular and betokened originality of mind. William Cullen Bryant united the plain and legible with a few pleasing curves which showed great elegance of mind, culture and refinement, quite different from his brother poet John G. Whittier, who possessed a bold, dashing, but irregular and uneven style.

It is here that Phrenology can be of very great help in the interpretation of the mind of each person whose writing is submitted for examination.

Some persons might think that all poets should write alike, and all lawyers and ministers, but this is not the case, as there is as much variety of style among artists possessing different characteristics, as there is between two distinct classes of workers, like artists and actors. Mrs. Lillian G. Mendel's writing illustrates the Ornate and Fanciful style, also that of H. H. Hinman.

(9) PLAIN AND LEGIBLE.

This handwriting is always a pleasure to read, and although there may not be so much original character represented in this style, it is, without doubt, one to be recommended. Anyone who, like the writer, has been for many years secretary of a large Philanthropic Association, will appreciate the difficulties of having to read in a fluent manner the illegible writing of persons known for possessing many distinct characteristics.

Hence the plain and legible handwriting, like that of Abraham Lincoln, is hailed with delight, for the work of transcribing such is comparatively easy. Abraham Lincoln cared more

DAVID S. BISPHAM.
Artistic and Ornate.

REV. JOSEPH PARKER.
Original, Bold and Legible.

for clearness than for embellishment, in writing as well as in everything he did. His writing denoted the desire to reflect, the will power to give substance, the caution to look ahead, and a serious, determined, steadfast disposition. President Roosevelt's writing is similar to that of Lincoln's, inasmuch as it is Energetic, Analytical and Forceful, and looks as though it belonged to someone who accomplished things.

A person who writes a plain and legible hand shows that he can direct his business methods into common-sense grooves; that he cares more to live for some useful object that will benefit his fellow creatures than for personal gain or outward show. He is likely to be more industrious and painstaking in his work than brilliant or original; more dependable than erratic; more useful than ornamental. Benjamin Franklin's and John Burroughs' writing illustrate this style.

(10) DASHING AND ILLEGIBLE.

The interpretation of this style of writing is given in the text, for everyone knows what a dashing style means, and when we add the word illegible to it, we find that there is

WM. LLOYD GARRISON.
Plain, Legible, Somewhat Pointed and Angular.

JOHN BURROUGHS.
Plain, Legible and Somewhat Pointed.

great haste manifested by the writer, and but little care in forming this style. It indicates spontaneity of thought, and some imagination, as well as genius and fertility of mind. An automobile that dashes along the roadway indicates that the driver cares little for safety or the rules of driving, but he has an object to obtain, and that object may be an ambition that springs from the exercise of different faculties. It may be through hunger, or Alimentiveness; darkness may be settling down, and time may be an object, namely to reach a city before dark; or sickness may be the object, and Benevolence may accentuate the speed.

So with an individual who has a dashing disposition; a person who dashes off a note to a friend, and makes it so illegible that the friend cannot clearly make out the purpose of the writer, shows more intensity to get the note off than thoughtfulness in writing it.

Horace Greeley's writing was dashing and illegible, so much so that a clerk whom he was dismissing at one time took the letter of dismissal to another firm and showed it as a letter of recommendation. The latter firm was none the wiser for the contents, and taking it for a recommendation, as the young man desired them to, engaged him on the spot.

The character expressed in this kind of writing,—namely, Dashing and

WILLIAM T. STEAD.
Emphatic, Plain and Regular.

CHAS. H. SHEPARD.

Plain and Legible at Eighty Years of Age.

Illegible—indicates inspiration, aggressiveness, and a spasmodic hopefulness of disposition; but it is often impatient, violent in expression of temper, over ambitious, incapable of bearing criticism, contradiction, or controversy. In social matters it is often deeply affected by feelings of emotion, and shows fervor of spirit, though not always lasting regard. If a collector for some charity can get hold of the interest and purse strings of such a writer, he will perhaps succeed in getting him to empty his pockets of all his coin; but if he gives him time to reflect, or to wait, and write out a check, the individual may change his mind, and decide that the object is not worth a large sum, and may give a few dollars instead of a few hundred dollars.

The illegibility may come from the speed and rapidity of the dashing

style, as the pen may write in unsightly jerks, or from a torrent of spirit and enthusiasm, just like the water falls down over the rocks at Lodore, or over the Niagara Rapids near the whirlpool.

Character is therefore manifested in many, many ways, and at different periods of one's life, as well as under different impressions or excitement, one's caligraphy will change.

SOME CHARACTERISTIC LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET.

The letter A is made in many different styles by different people. When it is well made, it is a sign of intelligence. An A that is large, vertical and graceful shows a harmonious mind, with the attributes of firmness, vivacity, self-poise and sympathy; while an A that is slanting, and nearly horizontal, indicates a lack of centralization or self-poise, moral courage and energy, with a good deal of self-conceit, self-appreciation and vanity.

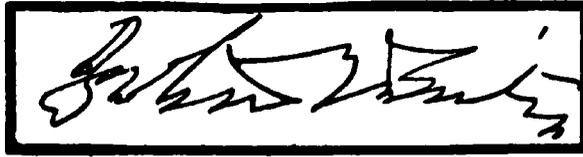
The small *a*, when open at the top, is a sign of open-mindedness, liberality of expression, and freeness of utterance; while a small *a* closed at the top is a sign of secretiveness, reserve and caution.

The same applies to the vowel *o* when open and closed. You will find that the small *o*, when open at the top, is written by a talkative person, and one who circulates news; while the *o* that is closed indicates that the mind is sealed, and no secrets will be let out.

The letter B, when it is large, round and full, generally indicates the Vital Temperament, accompanied by a good dash of sympathy, poetic genius, friendliness and sociability. If it is made in a cramped, narrow way, the person is likely to express an economic type of character, which may border on to avarice, stinginess and graft.

The letter C indicates considerable character, for the curve is capable of much fine extension, taste and refinement, or coarseness and vulgarity.

WRITING OF OLD AGE.
90 YEARS



WRITERS CRAMP.
ATTEMPT TO WRITE JOHN WHITE

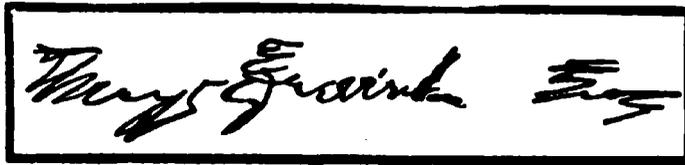
In cases where the end of the C has curled around upon itself, we have found egotism and self-complacency.

When the small *b* has an opening in the vertical section, it shows kindness, in common with all letters that are looped.

The D is very much like the B in significance, for when it is large and open, it gives expression to liberality

contracted way which shows intensity of mind and thought.

The capital letters F, H, K, and L are much alike in their fundamental style, and all require considerable energy, executiveness, force of character and personal command when made correctly. But if they are written in a slim, inelegant way, they denote lack of poise, indecision of character, and



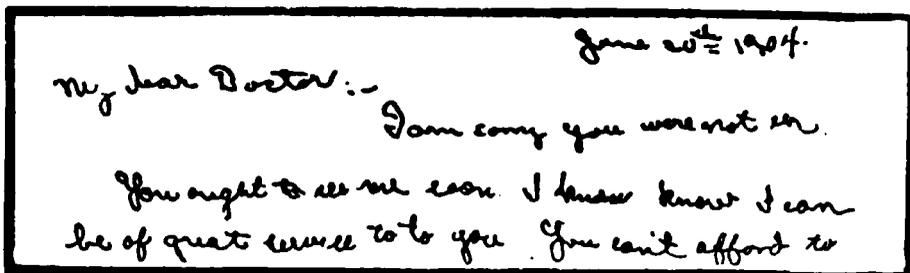
POST-EPILEPSY, AFTER CRISIS.
ATTEMPTED SIGNATURE.

of thought and feeling; but when it is closed and narrow, it is non-committal in its significance.

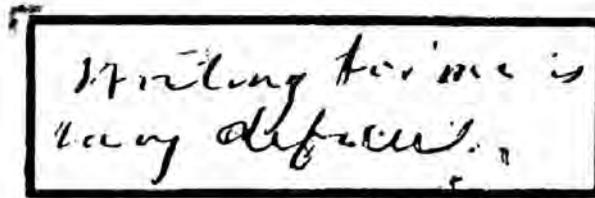
The E indicates some selfishness when the curl of the tail is coiled around into the bottom of the letter. The small *e* is written in a great variety of ways, and allows of much variation in the interpretation of its use. Sometimes it is written like a capital; while at other times in a small and

also a lack of the perceptive mind.

M and N show considerable variation of character. For instance, when the capital M is written with three strokes, each one being on a level, it indicates that the writer is capable of carrying out his purpose and ambitions. But if the second or third strokes diminish in height, there is a lack of hope, enterprise and aggressiveness, and such a person will not



SENILE DEMENTIA.



LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA.
(SECOND STAGE)

attain his ideals. If the second and third strokes are higher than the first, the person will show remarkable aggressiveness, inspiration and a looking for higher things.

The letter T is a very important one, and shows quite a distinct amount of character in the way in which it is crossed. Thus strength of will is shown by the down strokes of the letter itself, while the bar across the letter, if it is placed with a slope upward, indicates hope and optimism, while if it slopes downward, it indicates pessimism, as the final endings of all letters do, if they show a downward tendency.

When the T is crossed high up, it is an indication that the person has a dyspeptic tendency, while if it is crossed low down, it indicates a degree of faithfulness, sincerity, equity, continuity of thought, and a substantial constitution. Vivacious and quick persons give the T but a short crossing.

When the small letters *l*, *t*, *h*, and *f* have an extension upwards of unusual height, they denote a speculative tendency, and if the *y* and *g* have a long tail to them below the ordinary line of the writing, there is considerable en-

ergy of character, ambition and courage.

If the writing has an unevenness to it, and the formation of the letters is low rather than high, the writing indicates tactfulness, reserve, diplomacy, and even craftiness.

We write, however, under an impulsive mood, a generous mood, or a thoughtful mood, in turn, and do not express all our character in one style alone.

We have been asked if persons cannot deceive by their writing. Certainly they can, but a graphologist can generally detect the deception, and will note that it is not the natural style of the individual.

THE PATHOLOGICAL SIDE OF GRAPHOLOGY.

Mental disorders have been diagnosed many times by a person's handwriting. Hence Senile Dementia, Ocular trouble, Writers' Cramp, Locomotor Ataxia, Post-Epilepsy, Old Age, and many functional disorders, as well as Melancholia, Paresis or softening of the brain, and chronic affections, too numerous to mention in an article of this character, have been detected through the handwriting of individuals.



he will be able to govern without showing how he does it.

WILL THINK IT ALL OVER.

"He will be much more inclined to let the people rule or imagine they rule themselves than to break out in any strong reformatory or reactionary measure, and his general make-up of head indicates that he will be sure of his ground before he takes any initial step which would be likely to wreck his influence. In this respect he will show out very truly his outline of head, which is not so much one of a dictator as a leader.

"He will act more as a father does who wishes to persuade his child aright than to order a child to obey him.

"Mr. Taft has wonderful intuitive insight which is seen from the full development of head where the hair touches the forehead. He will look into the future when selecting his men for office, and will select largely according to his first impressions, which will generally guide him aright, rather than be guided by the will or judgment of another.

"He is a man who has his full share of reasoning capacity, and will dip deep into the well of his experience and reflect seriously before he vetoes any bill or decides on any important question.

"His nature is full of human sympathy which enables him to get in touch with those who are around him with wonderful magnetism, hence he ought to make an ideal President if elected, and one who is a composite of William McKinley, Grover Cleveland and Theodore Roosevelt. McKinley was too sensitive, Cleveland too dictatorial, and Roosevelt too aggressive.

"When comparing him with Bryan we see at once that there is less attempt at eloquence, that he is too practical a man to allow mere flowery language to take the place of his true

meaning. He is not so ambitious a man as Bryan, and hence will act more upon experience, judgment and reason.

"He is not governed by vanity, as Bryan is likely to be, nor will he be so sensitive as the latter with regard to the opinions held by others concerning his character.

"The dimple in his chin seems to be a Presidential requisite, for it is noticeable in Bryan, McKinley and Cleveland.

BRYAN MUCH MORE PLIABLE.

"William Jennings Bryan is a man who has learned much about politics since the first time he was nominated for the Democratic party, and shows his pliability of character in being willing to stand to-day for what the people want, namely, the gold brick rather than the one of silver. He has many strong characteristics. In fact, as many as Mr. Taft, but the men are dissimilar in the following ways:

"Mr. Bryan's head is higher in the crown, where Mr. Taft is somewhat lacking, hence he will be actuated more by his desire to please the people, or especially his party, than to lead or discipline as a master.

"Another characteristic is his excellent flow of language, which makes him an eloquent pleader at the bar, and when the cause is his own he becomes doubly eloquent for fear others will not understand the subject as he sees it.

"He has large Ideality, which enables him to picture a scene with great beauty and vividness, hence were he describing his travels or pleading for any cause he would make his hearers see with his eyes what he had experienced, or weep for the suffering of others if the tale were a touching one; consequently he will be governed largely by emotion, feeling and an extravagant impression of a situation, for all his idealistic faculties are stronger than the perceptive qualities.

When we had the opportunity of shaking hands with Mr. Bryan at the Peace Conference last spring, and of hearing him speak, we noticed this fact."

BRYAN AND TAFT COMPARED.

Bryan is more eloquent; Taft more practical.

Bryan more ideal and illusory; Taft more executive.

Bryan more persistent; Taft more sympathetic.

Bryan more magnetic; Taft more intuitive.

Bryan more versatile and changeable; Taft more reflective.

Bryan is more easily touched through his vanity; Taft more easily touched through his social qualities.

Bryan has a high head in the crown; Taft has a sloping head in the crown.

Bryan is broader in the upper part of the forehead; Taft is broader in the lower part of the forehead.

Bryan can make an excellent appeal; Taft can draw on the good humor of an audience.

Horace Fletcher, the Food Specialist.

The name Horace Fletcher has become a household word through the widely read works he has published on "The A, B, C of Our Own Nutrition"; "The New Menti-Culture, or the A, B, C of True Living"; "The New Glutton or Epicure, or Economic Nutrition"; "Happiness as Found in Forethought Minus Fearthought"; "That Last Waif or Social Quarantine"; and "Optimism, a Real Remedy," which is his last work.

His works are unique and betoken just what his mentality would be likely to give to the world. He reminds us considerably of Dr. Dio Lewis, the writer on Physical Culture and other physiologic works. Both men are original and have the world for their audience. They are known throughout the length and breadth of the land, and have given some new ideas, or rather have dressed up old ideas with new settings and environments. Some of their works are decidedly original, while others again are modernized from the old ideas, and pass for being entirely new.

No person is better fitted to write upon happiness and optimism than Mr. Fletcher is, for he possesses the Vital-Mental Temperament, and no

temperament is so favorable to spread inspiration as this.

He is broad-minded and liberal-hearted in all that he does and says, and his great ideas of progress have



Horace Fletcher

been burnt into every line of his books. His two-meal-a-day theory has saved many a man from becoming a glutton.

In 1896, Professor William James, of Harvard, wrote of him as follows:

"Mr. Fletcher is one of the most original and sympathetic personalities whom Massachusetts in our day has produced. His teaching and example have been of such vital benefit to certain persons whom I know that I feel as if every student ought to give himself the benefit of this rare opportunity."

It is needless to say that Mr. Fletcher had a "big" reception when he spoke to the Harvard students, and they have all remembered him with remarkable interest.

Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale, wrote of him, in 1906, as follows:

"From the point of view of the political economist, after long experimentation with a group of sedentary students, reported to the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences as follows: 'Our conclusion in brief is that Mr. Fletcher's claims to endurance are justified.' During the interval, since the above date, much evidence has accumulated to show that the application may be general on the widest possible scale. The future can simply intensify the degree and increase the opportunity."

HIS PERSONALITY.

His personality is certainly unique.

Science of Health, News and Notes.

BY E. P. MILLER, M. D.

PROHIBITION IN KANSAS PAYS.

The Hon. G. W. Trickett, the distinguished Attorney-General of the State, has set at rest any doubts which anti-Prohibitionists might arouse, by the following statements of actual fact:

"This city is the metropolis of Kansas, with a population of about 100,000. The inhabitants are largely wage-earners, and represent every nationality. We are located on the border, only an invisible line separating us from Kansas City, Mo. The city ranks fifth in the list of manufactur-

He is a lover of his fellow men, and has a strong Vital-Mental Temperament, and is anxious to do as much good as possible in the world by making people stop and think what they are doing to injure their bodies by taking too little thought on the question of food and diet.

His language is forceful, but at the same time cheering and optimistic.

With his favorable Temperament, he has a strong hold on people who come near his personality.

He is vigorous, and does not object to call a spade a spade, or a man who eats more than he needs a glutton. He gives the why and the wherefore of his arguments; hence does not fail to convince even people who have bitterly opposed his views at the outset.

He makes a good pleader on health lines, and has a wide following. His name will live in the hearts of people long after he has laid down his pen and ceased to be "a writer of books," the peculiarly interesting style of his books being that he writes with so much vividness and naturalness that persons will imagine that they hear his voice.

ing cities of the United States.

One year ago there were 256 saloons in this county, 200 gambling-dens, and about 60 houses of social evil. To-day there is neither a saloon, open gambling-den nor a disorderly house. It is the largest city in the world, without these dens of vice, and as we have now existed about twelve months without them, it affords a living example of the fact that a large city can grow and prosper without such evils.

At the commencement of the contest a large number of people thought it

would ruin business and destroy our prosperity, but it has stimulated business in all lines.

Our population has increased at a greater rate than ever before.

The deposits of the banks have gained by one and one-half million dollars.

The merchants upon our streets have had to employ additional clerks.

The attendance in our public schools has increased largely, and we have had to employ eighteen additional teachers. The teachers inform us that this increase is largely of boys and girls of from twelve to sixteen years of age, who prior to the closing of the saloons were compelled to assist in supporting the family by reason of the father spending his wages for drink.

The charitable institutions report a reduction of more than two-thirds in the demand for aid. The juvenile court, which has the care of dependent children, had but two applications in the last eighteen months, while prior to the closing of the joints, from eight to eighty-eight children required aid and assistance each month.

Prior to the closing of the joints, we sent from fifteen to twenty-five young men to the Reformatory every year; in the twelve months since closing, we have sent but two.

The expenses for prosecuting criminals have been reduced \$25,000 per annum, while expense for the police force has been reduced as much more.

For the first time in twenty-five years, the Court of Common Pleas of this county opened its term the first Monday in May without a criminal case.

The city courts, created for the express purpose of trying petty suits for the collection of rents and grocery bills, and formerly crowded with a black docket every day, have now practically no business, for the reason that people are paying their bills instead of being sued for them.

A year ago this city was trying to devise ways and means to spare the money to build additions to our city jails. To-day the doors of the jails swing idly upon their hinges, and we have no use for those we have.

One year ago, not to exceed two business men on the principal thoroughfares of this city would have favored the closing of saloons. To-day there are not two who would favor opening them.

Twice since the saloons were closed we have held a city election, at which the issue was presented to the people, and at each election the people have indorsed present conditions. Every banker is loud in praise of the present civic situation. The city is clean, crime is at a minimum, merchants prosperous, and real estate advancing.

This city is now the experimental station of the world. If Kansas City can close its saloons and keep them closed and if the closing produces prosperity, happiness and contentment, then it is reasonable to assume that such results will follow a like policy in other large cities."

DIATETIC ERRORS AND THEIR EFFECTS.

The *Therapeutic Gazette*, under the above heading, has published an article which was read before the Medical Society of New Jersey, and which contains so many valuable hints on the question of diet, that we think it will interest the readers of *Science of Health*, and hence reproduce the main points of it for their benefit. The article is by W. Blair Stuart, A.M., M.D., who says:

"Indiscriminate mixing of foods produces more harm and gastric disturbance than eating the plain food alone. The tendency of our American people is to drift away from a simple to a complex diet; to eat a small quantity of many things at each meal rather than a sufficient quantity of one or two wholesome foods properly

prepared and balanced; to devote five or ten minutes to each meal instead of thirty to sixty minutes—all to be in the style and to get the habit of the average pushing, nervous, hustling business man of to-day. Dietetic indiscretions produce the major portion of disease (the acute and contagious diseases possibly excepted), hence the necessity for a more scientific study of dietetics and its application in our daily work. A little more sensible advice and not so much medicine. Study a number of good cook books and be in position to advise the proper preparation of foods, for when improperly prepared, be it wholesome or otherwise, it will produce digestive disturbances.

"Many of our text-books on dietetics recommend the use of cereals and fruit at breakfast with bread and butter and a little meat or eggs. This means to the average reader grapefruit, tart oranges, or strawberries usually covered with sugar. Next comes the oat, wheat, or malted (so-called) breakfast foods with sugar and cream; then beefsteak or chops, with hot cakes, muffins, or hot bread, and coffee. In one-half to one hour there is a fermentative indigestion with all of its train of symptoms, to be repeated day after day. A brief thought on such a combination reveals one of our most common dietetic errors—a strong fruit acid with starch and sugar—an ideal combination for fermentation, and one that will impair the strongest digestion in time. All of these foods are wholesome, but must be properly used and not abused. It is my custom to forbid the use of strong acid fruits, cereal, and sugar at the same meal. Fruit and meat with a small amount of stale bread will be wholesome in most cases. The mildly acid and sweet fruits like prunes, bananas, figs, and sweet apples may be taken with cereals in selected cases. If a cereal is taken for-

bid the acid fruits and omit the use of much sugar. It is more wholesome to use salt with cereals than sugar. Sixteen years of practical experience and observation teach me that wheat cereals are more easily digested than oat. In fermentative troubles the oat cereals are always forbidden, and in many cases all cereals.

The critical mind will question the fine points of difference between the different cereals and wonder why use the wheat, rice, or corn instead of the oat, as starch is in one as well as all. Chemically speaking the starch may be the same, but practically and in the vital process of digestion we are led to the conclusion that starch is present in different combinations and is differently digested and assimilated. To be wholesome a cereal should be cooked for a number of hours so that the starch grain is properly broken and more easily digested. Some people can eat a small quantity of cereal with perfect impunity, while larger portions will cause fermentation. In these cases it is our duty to be very explicit on this point and watch carefully for results.

"This leads to a consideration of the widely advertised and overestimated forms of patented, "ready cooked," "predigested," "malted," and dried forms of cereal foods on the market. Many of them have little or no food value and are worthless. Others are fairly good if properly eaten, but who takes time to masticate every bite? In many instances they actually irritate the stomach and intestines. There are several very valuable preparations among them, but it is not within the province of this paper to lend advertising patronage.

"We frequently overestimate the true food value of cereals to the detriment of our patients and the exclusion of other foods. The more refined and bolted forms of wheat do

not possess the nutritive value of the rougher forms. The whiter the bread and finer the flour the less true food value it contains. The corn cereals are easily digested if properly cooked, and are often better assimilated than others. The old-fashioned dish of well-cooked corn-meal mush and milk without sugar is too often neglected.

"Hot bread and hot rolls unless well baked contain living yeast organisms or an excess of soda when the latter is used, are hard to digest, and a cause of many dietetic errors. Subjects of indigestion should never use them, while others should be very sparing in their use.

Next in the list to starches comes sugar. It is improperly used by the well and sick, and is probably more abused than any one food. Sugar in cereals, coffee, tea, fruits, breads, jellies, iced creams, ices, candies, and drinks of all kinds. Children love it, and adults seem to think they cannot live without it. It is a valuable food, but must be used with prudence. In fermentative cases it must be forbidden in any form for a limited time and sometimes permanently. This rule holds good in diabetics. Each case must be a law unto itself, and a close study of it must dictate your rules.

"Strong coffee and tea, two or three times daily, with or without sugar, are absolutely without nutritive value and are taken on account of habit, their stimulant effects, or the want of a hot drink at meals. We know the consequences. A cup of weak tea or coffee in the morning without sugar, with or without cream, will not do harm in most cases, but in others it must be omitted absolutely. Here again no fixed rule can be made, but the subject must receive the closest attention and study. Condiments should always be used sparingly, as they give rise to great digestive disturbances.

Wines and liquors can only be men-

tioned to be condemned, as they will always impair digestion if used regularly or imprudently. We must view this subject from a very broad standpoint, as no two authors will agree upon its food value and digestive actions. My own experience among users of alcoholic liquors decidedly contraindicates their use as a food product, and classes it among the greatest impairers of digestion.

"Many people can eat corned beef and cabbage with comfort, but if a dessert, pastry, or rich salad is taken at the same meal they will have serious indigestion. A combination of raw clams or deviled crabs with sliced tomatoes, meat, vegetables, and iced cream is a common hotel dinner, and an ideal mixture to cause cramps or indigestion. At an average course dinner one will take from eight to fifteen different articles of food and one to four separate kinds of drinks. This is done daily in our hotels. Is it any wonder that digestive disturbances result and the cause never appeal to patient or physician? The information has to be literally pumped out of the patient before he will tell you his intemperance in eating. Any one of these foods will be easily digested if eaten alone, but such combinations with their great inequalities of digestive requirements will be sufficient to cause trouble. The beautiful results of a conglomerate mixture of foods in a test-tube may appeal to the theorist as an argument in favor of such excesses, but such changes will not take place in the stomach, or if they do partially will not prepare the foods for proper assimilation.

"Our healthiest and hardiest people are those who accustom themselves from childhood to eat any wholesome article of food placed before them. A too limited diet always leads to constipation, headache, bilious attacks, loss of strength, and poor health.

"Overeating is another error in the

diet of children and adults. It is unwise advice to recommend eating heartily because one is always hungry. Constant hunger in a well-fed person is an indication of disease and needs immediate investigation and treatment. Gastric catarrh, intestinal parasites, and other conditions cause an inordinate appetite. A small, properly selected, well-balanced, and carefully taken diet will be better assimilated and produce more nutritive effects than the meal of a glutton. Too much food renders one sluggish, heavy, inactive, drowsy, and unfitted for brain or physical work. The manual laborer or mental worker will do his best work on a light meal. The full diet of the laborer cannot be properly digested and assimilated by the brain worker. Too much red meat is injurious and tends to high blood-pressure, rheumatic and gouty tendencies. Children should never be allowed to overload their stomachs or mix foods, as their digestive powers are too easily taxed and rendered almost useless. People past forty-five or fifty years should also be very conservative in their diet. They do not need much red meat and stimulating diet, as their arterial system needs protection and every precaution to avoid that disease of advancing years, arteriosclerosis. Do not be a man of seventy when you reach fifty. Consider well the age, occupation, physical condition, idiosyncrasies, climatic influences, and family tendencies of your patient and give dietetic instructions accordingly. That person whose "stomach is his god," and who believes in eating everything that tickles his palate because he says life is short and we live only once, is dangerous to himself, a dietetic nihilist, and must be cautioned in no uncertain terms.

"The habits of closing every full dinner with desserts is very detrimental and usually causes discomfort to the eater. Dessert after a satisfy-

ing meal is that much too much and should be avoided. Children frequently pick at the substantial foods, knowing that the desserts and sweets come last, and make these their meal. A word to the thoughtful, wise man should be sufficient.

"The laity and many physicians fully believe in the old fallacy, "Eat plenty of fish because it is rich in phosphorus and is our best brain and nerve food." This is wholly erroneous. The fish-eating nations and large fish consumers do not substantiate such nonsense. It cannot be shown that a fish diet supplies more or as much phosphorus as some other foods, and it is not entirely certain that a phosphorus diet will improve mental capacity and act as a brain food.

"Another fallacy is the much-vaunted and advertised theory that the character of diet of a pregnant woman will influence the sex of her offspring. Many cases are cited in its favor, but is it not entirely probable that in a few thousand experiments by various people guessing at the prospective sex a large number will happen to guess right? There is no more rational reason for this than there is for the phase of the moon at the time of conception influencing the sex of the baby—and there are many superstitious people who believe in these signs.

"Dietetic errors and fallacies could be multiplied almost indefinitely, but these mentioned will call attention to the need of our professional study and advice along lines other than drugs. It is wrong for us to rush to see our patients, or to see them in the office, write a prescription or give them some medicine, and hurry them through for the next one, because we have no time to give proper dietetic and hygienic instructions. We should be specific in our directions to these subjects in every case."

Biophilism.

By CHARLES JOSIAH ADAMS, D.D.,

PRESIDENT OF THE BUREAU OF BIOPHILISM.

THE ESSENCE OF THINGS.

I have said that attention—to which, because of its fundamental importance in the coming into activity and in the development of the mind, I have devoted several articles—may be drawn by, turned to, dwell upon a thing, an idea, or a fact. By a fact I mean a suspicion, an inference, a conclusion. The first of these cannot spring to life in the mind, the second cannot evolve, the third cannot be reached independently of ideas. And ideas are only images of things.

This is something upon which there should be more teaching. Not dogmatically. The best evidence of ignorance is cocksureness. I would hesitate in saying—could I bring myself to say it—that there is no such thing as an original idea. If there be such an idea—as Plato held—it is a general one. His notion was that there are as many ideas of this general character as there are what we call species. In speaking to Parmenides, Socrates considers them as “patterns fixed in nature,” to which other things “assimilate,” or with which they “participate”—the latter being the term which he was explaining by the former. But may it not be questioned if one ever had an idea of, say a zebra or a chrysanthemum, before seeing a zebra or chrysanthemum? It seems to be quite certain that the average Roman legionary had no idea of an elephant before Hannibal came over the Alps, though he may have heard of that beast from travelers and other legionaries who had served to the south of the Mediterranean. Take a better illustration. Had the Mexicans and the Peruvians an idea of a horse before the coming

of Cortez and Pizarro? Evidently not, from the fact that they thought the horse and his rider one animal. The same must have been true of other peoples ages before with regard to other leaders and their followers similarly mounted. Otherwise, whence the imagination of the centaur?

But there may be disposition to call my attention to the fact that I am speaking of the idea of the individual, not of the species or the genus—of the particular idea, not of the general. True. But if there were the distinct general idea of the horse in the mind, and, at the same time, of the man, would the imagination of the man-horse, or horse-man, or the centaur be a possibility? The Mexicans, the Peruvians and all other peoples, from early in the history of the world, must have had a general idea of man. The particular idea of the horse was added to this, and the monster was the result.

One of the earliest general ideas of man must have been the one just named—the one of his own species. Was he born with that idea? That is the question. It should rather seem that it formed in his mind gradually, through the accumulation of ideas of individual men, women and children, and the assimilation of those individual ideas. If this be true, Adam and Eve had ideas of each other after their first meeting. Children were born to them. They had ideas of those children. Children were born to the children. The grandparents had ideas of them. There must have been an early nascency of the general idea of which I speak. It can hardly have been from the first. Had it been, the mother of us all could not have

had the recorded commerce with the serpent. If she had that commerce with distinct general ideas, none of her offspring can have much respect for her. Though early nascent, the general idea must have been of gradual growth. How gradual! To the Jew all other men were Gentiles, to be hated. As much to be hated and despised to the Egyptian were all but Egyptians. To the Greek and the Roman all who were not Greeks or Romans were barbarians, without a single right of property, liberty, or life which the Greek or the Roman was bound to respect. And we have no ground for boasting. The red man and the negro are standing in judgment against us, to say nothing of the poor, so far as those of us who have means—a decreasing number—are concerned. The first step in the direction of the conception of the solidarity of mankind, and all which that conception involves of brotherly consideration and helpfulness is a clear general idea of man—an idea of the more importance, in its fullness, from its leading to the immense idea of God and the oneness of all His creatures—necessarily the most enlarging of ideas—the idea which made the Galilean the most immense of men—which found expression in a thousand ways—but took words most distinctly in: "Not a sparrow falls to the ground without your father!"

With regard to particular ideas certainly, and in the case of general ideas one should say almost as certainly, they depend upon things. I have an idea of a peacock because I have seen a peacock. And it is only through one of the senses that I can have an idea of anything, fully speaking. I can have a hint of something through description, drawing, printing, coloring. But the idea in such a case is not of the thing but of the hint. In knowing, then, the important thing is the precept, the sensuous experience of

the thing.

What is the essence of the thing which I touch, taste, smell, hear, see, or of which I am aware through my muscular sense? To my touch a thing is smooth or rough, hot or cold, hard or soft—to my sense of smell it may have a peculiar odor, as the shrub or the iron-weed—it has the characteristic of say sourness or sweetness to the taste—the sound which it emits may be loud or low, and have other peculiarities, to my hearing—to my sight it is of this color or that—to my muscle, as well as to my touch, it is heavy or light. But what is it?—that is: What is it essentially?

It will not serve to say that there is no knowing. The human mind demands knowledge, no matter in what direction it may turn. This may be considered the best evidence, excepting revelation, that this life is not all of life for anyone. So the question haunts: What is the essence of the thing?—of, for instance, the individual bloom of the umbel of the Queen Anne's lace, the delicate and exquisite beauty of which lifts it out of the kingdom of weeds?—what is the essence of all things natural, taken as one? Matter, says the materialist. Mind, says the idealist. We will never know till the time comes for us to know, would seem to be the wise conclusion. Though, in the meantime, we should be trying to discover, so that when the time is arrived we may be capable of understanding the revelation.

It is quite a remarkable thing that the higher the sense the more remotely from the object it may receive impression. The object must be imposed upon my body, or I must have it in hand that the resistance of my anatomy, or of my muscles, or muscle, may reveal to me its weight. I must touch a thing, or a thing must touch me, that I may know whether it is rough or smooth, hot or cold. A

thing must be in my mouth, and more or less dissolved by my saliva, before I can know whether it be sweet or sour. But I smell a thing at a distance—such as the crab apple blossom or an alanthus. There is an emanation from it. I hear a thing much farther away. It has put the air in motion. And consider at what a distance a thing may be seen! It has put something infinitely more delicate than the air in motion. It has analyzed the rays of the sun—his rays of light. Some of the colors of these it has absorbed, and some it has thrown off. Or it has thrown them all off. Or it has absorbed them all. But the point is that it has affected me at a distance from itself.

This it has done as what we call a material thing. But in some things—in a man, say, or his dog, or his horse—is there not more than what we call the material? I am talking with a friend. He is a Belgian. The question of pastimes comes up. He says that he regrets that we have not a set of foils, with which he was familiar when he was a boy. I reply that I regret that we have not a set of boxing gloves, with which I was familiar when I was a boy. He says that with the foils the rule was that one should always have one's eyes on the eyes of the opponent, as that will keep him informed as to what the other is going to do. This was so important that they had other exercises than those with the foils to perfect one in it. One of these was for one to lay his fingers on the backs of the other's outheld hands, and attempt to strike them, the other doing all he could to prevent its being done, each of them constantly holding the other's eyes with his eyes. He wanted to know if I had ever tried this. I told him, no, but that I would like to. We went at it. When we were through he expressed himself as surprised that I should have struck the backs of his hands quite as often

as he had mine. I answered that knowing what one is going to do, intuitively, by the expression and action of his eyes, is as much a part of successful boxing as it is of successful sword or foil-play.

In such knowledge—a very real knowledge to the one who is knowing—there is the element of inference, possibly. There is, also, no doubt, the element of the idea preceding the thing, or the happening. But is there not something more? Is there not the vision, so to speak, of the thing existing but not born, a reality unexecuted?

I ask the question because it leads up to another question. May it not be that we are surrounded by facts which are not material—as we use the word material—as we are compelled to use it, that we may be understood? "Seeing that we are compassed about by so great a cloud of witnesses . . ." At a hotel in Manhattan, Professor Elmer Gates was—upon appointment: he having written me from his home at Washington, D. C., that he would be there on a certain day—telling me of his wonderful experiments in the direction of trying to discover the soul. I made the above quotation from St. Paul. The Professor replied: "Yes; those old fellows saw things!" I asked him if it were true that, as the papers said, he had hermetically sealed a rat in a glass tube, and discovered that while it lived it threw an opaque shadow, it being in the track of X-rays, on a screen; that when it was dead it was transparent to these rays; and that as it died a shadow passed from it up the screen and off at a corner?" In reply he said much which he requested me not to publish. That request must be respected, of course. But this much I may publish. "My assistants," he said, "thought they saw the phenomenon which you have mentioned!" "And did you think you saw it?" I

asked further. "Yes!" he replied.

This would seem to indicate that the rat has a soul. And if a rat has a soul, may we not infer that a man has a soul? And if a man and a rat have souls, are we far from the discovery that all sentient beings have souls—immortal souls? And must these souls not be—as to mental capabilities and affections—in the "spiritual" body about what they were in the "natural" body? May they not be about us? May they not be influences on our lives?

Here again I am only raising the question. I have never seen a spirit. I have never been visited by a spirit, so far as I know. Others claim that they have been. And I am no more disposed to dispute their statements than I am the statements of my friends who spend their lives in the laboratories. That is all.

Has the lower animal the power to sense the supernal fact in common with man? A lady relates that she was unable to speak to a ghost, and that her watchdog was unable to bark in its presence.

The Psychology of Childhood.

BRIGHT AND PROMISING.

BY UNCLE JOE.

No. 675.—Earl Michener, Fort Loudon, Pa.—Some boys have a better start in life than others, and therefore ought to make a better appearance.

We have before us the portrait of a child who is somewhat remarkable for his vigor, originality and executiveness. He appears to be above the average in mental make-up, for if we draw an imaginary line across the middle of the forehead, we find there is exceptional height of head above this line, which indicates that he has ingenuity and skill which, if utilized, will help him to be an excellent mechanic, engineer, builder or contractor.

It also shows large Ideality which will give him taste to arrange his ideas, and large Benevolence which will make him philanthropic in his ideas, and inclined to give other people a chance to live, as well as live himself. He is not one who will take the largest part of the loaf for himself, or the largest piece of pie, but he will be more likely to seek out some one who has never tasted a piece of pie, and watch his delight when eating it.



No. 675—EARL MICHENER.

He has also large Firmness and



No. 675—EARL MICHENER.

Conscientiousness; hence when he takes hold of an idea he will cling to it with great tenacity and fervor. He will carry out his purposes without being swayed one way or the other to the contrary, and will always want to do things on a large scale, whatever he undertakes to carry out.

He would make an excellent physician if he could be given a thorough education along this line, but he will be progressive and inclined to take hold of modern views rather than give many drugs to cure his patients.

He is a social little chap, and brim full of fun, though his picture makes him look rather serious.

If he goes into business, it must be along original lines, in some large and extensive work, like Contracting, Engineering, or Building. But if he takes up a profession, he will find that Medicine will satisfy him the best.

Review of "The Philosophy of Life," by Chas. Gilbert Davis, M.D.

BY GEORGE MARKLEY.

Charles Gilbert Davis, M.D., of Chicago, has written a book, to which he has given the title: "The Philosophy of Life."

The principal thought pervading this volume is "Suggestion," and following this is "Auto-Suggestion." To my mind, SUGGESTION is the most potential force in the mental world, for weal or woe.

In the preface, the doctor says: "This volume is not argument, it is an assertion." Again he says: "The statements made appeal to the common sense of a reasonable being"; and again: "It is self-evident that health and happiness can be maintained only by clean living."* A volume in itself, and of the right kind.

In discussing such a great and grand subject as "The Philosophy of Life," I am fully persuaded that it should be discussed on the highest possible plane of thought and reason, and in the purest and plainest language, with a righteous regard for correctness in the handling of scientific terms, along with a philosophical application and a correct anatomical location of the place or seat of the activity of the mental powers, or the powers of the soul.

*This may stand for the whole organism, mental as well as physical, for thoughts that are pure and holy, also, for plain, nutritious food; and the *proscription* of drug medication as well.

Under the heading of "The Vision of Evil," Dr. Davis gives the reader a picture of the dark side of human life, in the progress of MAN up to his present mental and physical developments.

In the second chapter, he calls the attention of the reader to "The Vision of Good."

In the third chapter, he has something to say on the "Evolution of Wisdom." Then follows a chapter on "Desire." The first paragraph of this is as follows: "The motive power of the ego imprisoned in the temple is desire. It is desire—that craving of the latent consciousness to know itself and its environments that has through millions of years evolved the five senses, and it is this same desire that will finally discover other outlooks to enlarge the vision. Other windows will be opened revealing the future glories of human life" (page 31).

In the previous chapter: "Evolution of Wisdom" (page 24), beginning with the fourth paragraph, he says: "The great work of evolution has only begun. The horizon of our knowledge is very narrow. We have only a few little peepholes through which we recognize the physical universe in which we find ourselves. Individual consciousness* is slowly awakening. Billions of years ago it developed sensation and we had the sense of feeling. Then ages passed and we became conscious of sound, and then we were

*"Thought or consciousness is the substance that lies behind the shadow of material things. Behind human life and all animal form, the revolving worlds, the clustering milky way, the swirling nebulae, the floating star dust, reaching out to the farthest depths of space, is the *unknown consciousness*, the universal ego—the I AM—God."—Page 33, "The Philosophy of Life," Dr. Davis.

endowed with hearing, and the cycles swept by and we could smell—and more ages were gone, and we could taste—and then finally came the fiat: 'Let there be light,' and, lo, there was an eye evolved and we could see. So gradually the windows of the soul have been opened, and we have now five through which we may acquaint ourselves with this physical life—hearing, seeing, smelling, tasting and feeling." So that the five senses appear, in this instance, to compose the sum total of Dr. Davis' mental science, as he does not include the "ego," before spoken of, in the beginning of the paragraph quoted from page thirty-one; yet on page thirty-eight he speaks "of the emotions, Love, Hope, Inspiration, Impulse or Intuition." Then, further on, he speaks of "calculation, estimation, methodical processes, reason and logical conclusions." Yet these mental attributes do not count for anything as being "Windows of the Soul" in the doctor's mental philosophy. In the fourth chapter, he discusses the "duality of mind," and dwells at some length on these mental conditions, using the terms "Immortal" and "Mortal," to distinguish them.

Of the "Immortal mind" he says: "It is the real self, the true ego. It never reasons, plans or calculates, but moves only by impulse or intuition. It is indestructible and lives after the death of the body."

Of the "mortal mind" he says: "It is a product of physical life, and serves the purpose of directing man during his physical career. With it he is in touch with his environments. It is the mind of the physical senses."

"In this mind are five windows through which he looks out upon the physical universe—hearing, seeing, smelling, tasting and feeling. It is the mind that plans, calculates, estimates, resorts to methodical processes,

(Continued on page 305.)

THE
Phrenological Journal

AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

(1838)

INCORPORATED WITH THE

Phrenological Magazine

(1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, SEPTEMBER, 1908

The wise man will want to be ever with him who is better than himself.
Plato.

THE FUTURE BUSINESS MAN.

This is the age of utility, and every means is being taken to make crops yield their fullest amount of corn; and a business man needs to prune his business in some directions and to enlarge in others.

A knowledge of the Temperaments is necessary to every individual salesman, and every employer of labor if he desires to select the right customer, in the one case, or the right employee in the other.

The American Institute of Phrenology will teach the best methods of business that can be used by the enterprising, aggressive man. A knowledge of character is required by all employers of labor if they want to be successful.

The prospects are good if all will be diligent and use their opportunities. The Temperaments tell the true story of character, and they are fully explained in the course that is just commencing. Particulars will be forwarded on application to Fowler & Wells Co., 24 East 22nd Street, New York.

CAN SURGERY REFORM?

Can a surgical operation on the brain of a young woman change her character and make her become moral and honest?

Mrs. Margaret Brennan believes it can, and recently she said she desired such an operation performed on her daughter, Mrs. Paul Kelly.

She said: "I wish to have a modern scientific operation performed

upon the brain of my young married daughter to change her character before it becomes fully fixed for life, to aid her in distinguishing between right and wrong, and help her to determine what are the methods of good clean living."

The story as reported is a sad one, but we believe much might be done for the young woman if surgeons would follow the European plan of consulting the localization theory.

THE PASSING AWAY OF BISHOP POTTER.

In the passing away of Bishop Potter, the country has lost a distinguished man of the Episcopal Church who, through a long and eventful life, and when his influence was at its zenith, did much to raise and elevate the moral and social conscience of the people.

He was then justly popular with both the common and the uncommon people of this country, and largely of the city of New York, where he principally resided, and although in earlier life his utterances may have been characterized by a superabundance of independence, dignity and analytical criticism (which exercised his Self-Esteem, Sublimity and Comparison), yet in middle life he blended them with much good thought, common sense, and opportunities for doing good. It was therefore his undoubted energy and force of character that won him the regard of his large circle of friends in private and public life.

He possessed, however, exceptional versatility of mind and great diploma-

cy of character, for his Acquisitiveness, Secretiveness and Cautiousness were all actively developed faculties, and with his Self-Esteem and Veneration, it was not difficult for him to assume the dignity belonging to the position of a Bishop.

But of late years, unfortunately, through his over pliability of mind, he changed his views in several important matters to endorse the opposite views from those he so loyally supported earlier in life, especially (1) those upon the question of temperance, which included the dedication of the Subway Tavern, (2) the partial opening of saloons on Sunday, and (3) the endorsement of those who were trying to prevent the anti-race track gambling laws from being enacted.

Those who remember his earlier pictures will see that in latter years a considerable change took place in the expression of his eyes, and the thin, unimpassioned and calculating lips; and even the contour of his head in the superior region underwent some change which is noticeable to all students of craniology.

His versatility or pliability showed itself in a most genial way, however, when he visited the Woman's Press Club some five years ago, when the writer had an opportunity of hearing him speak on "The Influence of Art on Religion," and of being introduced to him.

Let others take warning from his too great pliability and elasticity of mind, and avoid undoing the good they did in their earlier years by the closing acts of their lives.

New Subscribers.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.—*New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions: Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photographs. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application must be accompanied by a remittance of \$1.00 (5s. English) for twelve months' subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co., London.*

No. 859.—D. E. B., Bombay, India.—Your photograph indicates a distinct development of the Vital-Mental Temperament, which gives you pliability of mind, ease of manner, and a quick, energetic spirit that absorbs ideas and plans of work. Hence were you taking hold of a practical science like Phrenology, you would be able

to realize its value, and apply its truths and principles to every day life. Your photo shows that you have a strong development of Language, which in its way helps you to unfold your ideas with remarkable sagacity in the lecture field, and were you to devote yourself to lecturing, we think you would draw crowds of people to hear you. You have a magnetic way of expressing your ideas, and persons will be inclined to listen to your presentation of a subject. Test yourself and see if this is not the case. We think you could get much satisfaction out of doing good in a philanthropic and uplifting way. You might have to take care and not talk too fast for a mixed audience to follow you, but experience would tell you this and many other points with regard to public speaking. Your mind is very intense, highly sensitive, ambitious, and appreciative concerning the good opinion of others, but you can afford to go ahead without caring quite so much what others have to say concerning you.

Correspondents.

M. M.—In your letter you say that in the "Philosophy of Singing" you read that a beautiful singing voice is the product of feeling and not of intellect. But you say that nothing explicit is given, and ask: What feelings or emotions must be highly developed in women possessing most beautiful singing voices?

Beautiful singing comes from several attributes of the mind, as well as from culture, training, and suitable or appropriate vocal organs. In the first place, the mind must be well trained or developed, especially through the

organs of Benevolence, Ideality, Spirituality, Sublimity and Comparison, to produce certain rhythmic and harmonious results. If these faculties are not fully developed, there may be an intelligence expressed in the singing, without any warmth, enthusiasm, or delicate expression. The light and shade of musical tone must have a corresponding setting to it to be appropriate, and while we know culture does so much for everything in life, yet natural talent or innate genius goes even further in denoting irresistible charm of music and melody.

Therefore, let us first seek for beauty of soul interpretation before we spend too much time and appreciation on culture alone.

J. A. M., Brooklyn.—You ask the reason why we find some persons have a superabundance of beauty in childhood as well as matured life.

In reply we would say that this is largely owing to the fact that the inheritance of such individuals has been exceptional. Sometimes we find that beauty of expression is far beyond beauty of features, and where that is the case the phrenological faculties have to answer for this type of organization. But the Vital-Mental Temperament is naturally one to yield more than an average amount of beauty of form, and this is the reason why you find so many beautiful faces among children, and lovely countenances among those persons who are matured and who preserve this Vito-Sanguine Temperament.

G. E. S.—You ask how long-waisted people differ from short-waisted ones in character.

In reply we would say that long-waisted people generally belong to those who possess the Motive Temperament; while those who are short-waisted are possessed of the Vital Temperament. We never yet saw a purely Vital Temperament possessing a long waist, and vice versa. In constitution, the long-waisted people will be, as a rule, healthier, and more immune from nervous and inflammatory diseases; while short-waisted people will have more arterial circulation to distribute to the brain, and their circulation will be quicker and more responsive. Thus they will show a more enthusiastic regard for things in general, and will not hold back their expressions of delight or enthusiasm, as do those who have a slower circulation and a more phlegmatic temperament. The long-waisted people will differ in character from the short-waisted ones by being more matured in judgment, more thoughtful and reasonable; while the short-waisted people will be more demonstrative and fervent minded, as well as more magnetic.

A Bunch of Phrenological Whys.

BY MARION GHENT ENGLISH.

(From "Power and Poise.")

Why do some people, who are in most respects intellectually superior, find it practically impossible to master arithmetic? Why is it that some people can tell immediately by what process a problem is to be solved, but when it comes to adding, without pencil and paper, the most simple figures, these same people become confused? Is it possible that they are deficient in the ability to add?

Why is it that others never know the process, but will ask, "do you add or divide?" and on being told that you multiply, will promptly give the cor-

rect answer? Are the heads of this class like those of the other? Is it not possible that there is a little—just a little—difference in brain structure?

Why are we positively shocked when a refined man does something wrong? Is a refined man necessarily honest? Is an honest man always refined?

Why is it, that some people, who have no sense of justice, are kind and sympathetic? Why is it that some people, who are religious, are dishonest? Do kind people and honest people look alike?

What makes you think you can tell an honest man from a rogue? Why can't every man tell a rogue, with equal accuracy, and thus avoid all the trouble we now have with rogues? Why is a man a rogue in some one line and perhaps a good enough fellow in others?

Why are ethics and religion usually taught together? Would it be better if morality were taught apart from religion?

Why is a donkey any more stubborn than a lamb? Why is a donkey not exactly like a lamb? "*Why is a donkey?*" (Science, not slang).

Why are the heads of the hawk and alligator wide? Why are the heads of the dove and rabbit narrow?

Why is it,—now be honest,—we like you and we are willing to credit you with conscientiousness and intellectuality; but why is it, that *you* who so pompously, and with such a superior air assert that there is nothing in phrenology; why is it, that *you* cannot locate a single organ in the human brain?

Why is it, that you know nothing of the great difference in organic quality, between a poet and a pugilist?

Why is it, that not knowing anything about the geography of the brain, you take it for granted, that it has none? Why is *your* attitude regarding the *geography of the brain*, any less ludicrous than that of the German, regarding the *geography of the United States*, who on landing in New York City at noon, asked a policeman to direct him by the nearest

way to Denver, as he wished to reach there by supper time?

Why is it, that *you*, who possess forty-two mental faculties, daily exercise the *same set of faculties* and daily neglect, *all or nearly all of the others*? Why do you expect those unexercised to maintain or retain their health and efficiency? Why do you regard *yourself* as an all round "*smart*" man, broad minded and capable of passing judgment upon subjects about which you know nothing, when you are really "*smart*" only in a few lines?

Why do you regard as an ignorant, the man who is not "*smart*" or not interested in your particular line, when you can't understand his any better than he can yours?

Why is it impossible, for the mind of a blacksmith, to work through the kind of brain that a watch maker uses?

Why is there a little heated spot, back of the ears, on each side of the head of a combative man, after a heated argument? Why is not the top head hot? Say, for instance, the point where phrenologists locate benevolence?

Why is it that some children, who seem particularly stupid in other respects, can carry a tune at thirteen months, and intelligently play upon a musical instrument just as soon as their little hands are strong enough to master the mechanical part?

Why does the head of a typical saloon keeper differ from the head of a typical minister? Now be careful. Do you often mistake the one for the other?

To be *successful* it will keep you busy, paying on the instalment plan.

Concentration is the first payment—drawing all your mental forces to one centre and keeping them there when you have any goal in mind. It means continual "application" (Con-

tinuity) and absolute belief in your ultimate success (Self-reliance, Hope and Firmness). Finding your own balance and maintaining it through all sorts of discouragements and overcoming every obstacle by your own personal endeavor (Combativeness).

What Phrenologists Are Doing.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

The American Institute of Phrenology will hold its opening meeting of the session Wednesday evening, September 2nd, when short addresses on Phrenology, Psychology, and similar subjects, will be given by the President, Rev. Thos. A. Hyde, B.D., A.M., Miss Fowler, Vice-President, and other members of the Faculty.

The musical selections will be specially attractive, as on this occasion Miss Henrietta Kahler, the talented vocalist, will sing "The Angels' Serenade," which will have the added charm of a violin and piano accompaniment rendered by Mrs. Hupfeld at the piano, and Master Herman Hupfeld on the violin. The latter is a young violinist of great promise, and comes from a musical family. He will also play the beautiful arrangement of Godard's "Berceuse," when he will be accompanied by his mother, Mrs. Hupfeld, who is a pianoforte specialist.

As this is the first time these artists have favored us, we are anxious to give them a hearty welcome. Hence we trust our friends will make an effort to keep this date free, and make it known as widely as possible.

At the close of the meeting, a reception will be held for the benefit of our students and friends.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

The Fowler Institute still continues its work at No. 4 Imperial Buildings, under the able direction of its Secretary, Mr. D. T. Elliott, who presides over classes in Phrenology. Interesting meetings are held once a month, when papers are read and phrenologi-

cal topics discussed.

L. N. Fowler's and Fowler & Wells' books can be obtained from Mr. C. R. King, at Imperial Arcade, Ludgate Circus, London.

FIELD NOTES.

J. M. Fitzgerald, of Chicago, during the month of August, gave three lectures before the Chautauqua at Aurora, Ill., on Phrenology, Phrenology and Education, and Phrenology and Avocation. Among other things, Mr. Fitzgerald spoke of Horace Mann and his work for education, and showed that our common school system was primarily produced by the influences of the Phrenologists, George Combe and others, in causing Horace Mann to take up educational work.

George Tester has recently been giving Phrenological Readings in Haileybury, Ont., and in Cobalt—the silver city.

M. Tope is still carrying on his phrenological work at Bowerston, Ohio, where he publishes his monthly magazine, the *Phrenological Era*.

Mr. Youngquist is now making a second tour of the northern towns of Sweden prior to leaving Sweden. We wish him every success.

H. R. Denison is located at Milwaukee, Wis., engaged in phrenological work. We wish him success in his efforts.

We recently received a letter from Chas. H. Newman (Class of '91), who is now located in Schenectady, N. Y.

H. W. Richardson, LL.D., author of "How to Win a Happy Married Life," writes to us from Woodstock, Ont.

A. C. C. Rfuhl is at Hot Springs, S. Dakota.

REVIEW [OF "THE PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE."

(Continued from page 298.)

reasons and arrives at logical conclusions. It serves its purpose during life and dies with the body." Again, "All knowledge comes to us through suggestion; there is no other method for its reception. Suggestion comes to us through one or more of the five windows. This knowledge received through the mortal mind by way of the senses is whispered to the immortal soul and shapes its destiny."

For Doctor Davis, or any other person, to say that "The Immortal mind lives forever and the mortal mind dies with the body," is, to my mind, an unwarranted and unmitigated assumption. If one lives after this earthly life, why not the other also?

Then he dwells on "character building by suggestion," which can be used, and personally, too, to good advantage by any person, in the way of self-culture, with some instructions from one who understands *the correct method or system of mental science*.

On page fifty-one, speaking of the "mortal mind," after giving his explanation of its faculties (a repetition of a previous explanation), the doctor makes the following assertion: "Its organ is the cerebral brain." On page fifty-two, after a repeated explanation of the faculties of the "immortal mind," he asserts that "its organ is the abdominal brain," by which I suppose he means "the epigastric or solar plexus," one of several nervous ganglia of the abdominal cavity, the largest nerve centre or ganglion in the trunk, although between the *four upper cervical nerves* to the *coccygeal nerve*,* there are many ganglia or plexuses, some smaller, some

larger, excepting the solar plexus, which is the largest of all. There are no anatomical text books that I have any knowledge of that speak of the *solar plexus* as the "abdominal brain," and why Dr. Davis should do so I am at a loss to understand; and, again, I do not understand why he should locate the "immortal mind" (and by this term, I suppose he has in mind the *sub-conscious* mentality) in one part of the nervous system, and then locate the "mortal mind" (the *objective* mentality) in the "cerebral brain" (or cerebrum); and, furthermore, Dr. Davis does not appear to have any use for the cerebellum and other portions of the *encephalic* mass. To him much of the *central nervous system*, contained within the skull, appears to be a *terra incognita*, except the cerebrum, or large brain, "cerebral brain," as he calls it, and that he speaks of in a very general way, in locating the "mortal mind."

There are many ganglia, plexuses and *centres of nervous action* throughout the whole body, apart from the brain, though connected with it.* These nerve centres, ganglia and plexuses, to my mind (and I am

*These ganglionic formations are found here and there throughout the entire anatomy, of size and form commensurate with the work and service required of them for accelerating organic activity. Directly connected with the solar plexus are seven other plexuses, and these usually take their names from the arteries which they accompany. Following are their several names: "Phrenic plexus, Suprarenal, Renal, Spermatic, Cœliac, Superior Mesenteric and Aortic."—Gray's Anatomy.

*The region between the neck and the hips.

fully persuaded on this point) have a certain well defined office or function to perform, as much as any other organ of the body, and all are important in functioning the whole physical organism.

These ganglia, or nerve centres, are nothing more nor less than sub-stations, relay places, where the efficiency of the nerve-current from the brain*—the central power house of the whole organism in general and of the entire *nervous system* in particular, the ALPHA and OMEGA of ALL nerve fibres, is "boosted," maintained and re-inforced by these nerve-centres of the body. Whereby this nerve current or power is transmitted to its objective point in sufficient volume and force to accelerate normal functional action, minus a very small per cent. of loss of its original or initial efficiency, at starting point (the brain), and to continue this functional activity without interruption, on the same general plan as the ALTERNATING CURRENT SYSTEM OF ELECTRICITY, the alternating system for controlling and transmitting the electric current is made up of a certain class of machinery, adapted especially to these purposes, controlling and transporting a certain volume of electric current to a certain place, with a minimum amount of loss of initial efficiency, and known to the craft in electrical science as A. C.† dynamos or generators and transformers.

Here, then, are conditions that are almost, in a way, analogous—the mechanism of the nervous system of

*The brain—the whole encephalon is a great ganglionic mass in itself.

the human body, as compared with the A. C. electrical machinery. The encephalic mass—the whole brain within the cranial cavity, may be practically called *the mental dynamo*, and is a thousand times more intricate in its mechanism than the electrical dynamo. Again, in so far as the brain is at the beginning of the *nerve current force* of the body, there is a comparative analogy in the mechanism of the electrical dynamo, or generator, as to beginning of electrical motive force or power. Then follows wires and cables, also transformers, placed at convenient locations, either to decrease or increase the electro-motive force, as desired. In the nervous system, all nerves start from the brain, both motor and sensory, with ganglionic formations, "built up" wherever necessary for the continuation of the nerve-current force, or power. These plexuses or nerve centres are not confined to the human organism alone. They are found throughout the organic structures of all animals, even down to the very earthworm that crawls in the dirt under our feet; of course, less complex and of a more simplex mechanism as we go down the scale of animal life.

—
 †"Alternating current," as distinguished from "direct current" dynamos, which the A. C. machinery is supplanting except for a particular kind of work, where the A. C. direct current only can be used, for the reason that the A. C. machinery is more efficient, more simple in construction, and less costly.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

*The worldly hope men set their hearts
 upon
 Turns ashes, or it prospers; and anon,*

*Like snow upon the desert's dusty
 face—
 Lighting a little hour or two—is gone.
 Omar Khayyam.*

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

On February 29, 1884, the **FOWLER & WELLS CO.** was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a Joint Stock Company, for the prosecution of the business heretofore carried on by the firm of **Fowler & Wells.**

The change of name involves no change in the nature and object of the business, or in its general management. All remittances should be made payable to the order of

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The Subscription Price of the **PERNENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND PERNENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE** is \$1.00 a year, payable in advance.

Money, when sent by mail, should be in the form of Money Orders, Express Money Orders, Drafts on New York, or Registered Letters. All Postmasters are required to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

Silver or other coin should not be sent by mail, as it is almost sure to wear a hole in the envelope and be lost.

Postage-Stamps will be received for fractional parts of a dollar. The larger stamps are preferred: they should never be stuck to the letters, and should always be sent in sheets—that is, not torn apart.

Change of post office address can be made by giving the old as well as the new address, but not without this information. Notice should be received the first of the preceding month.

Letters of Inquiry requesting an answer should inclose a stamp for return postage, and be sure and give name and full address every time you write.

All Letters should be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., and not to any person connected with the office. In this way only can prompt and careful attention be secured.

Any Book, Periodical, Chart, Etc., may be ordered from this office at Publishers' prices.

Agents Wanted for the **PERNENOLOGICAL JOURNAL** and our Book Publications to whom liberal terms will be given.

CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"The New Life Magazine," Philadelphia, Pa.—This new monthly, which brought out its initial number in June, is a magazine for progressive thinkers, and is devoted to human culture, human nature, human science, human health, human prosperity, and human happiness. The June number contains an article on "The New Life Movement," which gives the reader many interesting facts concerning the origin, purpose and scope of this organization which "is bound to stir a continent and bring results that will react across the centuries." It is a magazine that is attractively put to-

gether, as well as contains interesting reading, and we wish it all the success that it deserves.

"The New York Magazine of Mysteries," New York City.—Contains an excellent portrait of Julia Ward Howe; also an article on "Spiritual Education," together with many useful hints on how to bring about Love, Light, Life, Joy, Health, Power, Prosperity, Progress and Happiness. "Hatha Yoga, or the Science of Relaxation," is another interesting and instructive article which many persons who live too strenuous a life would do well to read.

"The Vegetarian Magazine," Chicago, Ill.—Contains an article on "Vaccination—What is it?" By Rena M. Atchison, Ph.D.; another on "The Oil Rub," both of which are interesting reading.

"The American Review of Reviews," New York City.—Contains excellent portraits of the Presidential candidates, among others, together with interesting political news. One article is on "Cleveland as Man and President."

"Good Health," Battle Creek, Mich.—The "Mothers' Number" gives special advice to mothers and those having the care of little ones. "The Management of Tuberculosis," by Kate Lindsay, M.D., is an article that contains much useful information as to how the "White Plague" may be properly cared for in the home.

Publishers' Department.

REVIEWS.

"Optimism—A Real Remedy," by Horace Fletcher. Published by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago. Price, 75 cents.

This is a real utilitarian age; consequently there is no time to indulge in despair and evil forebodings, however much a person might take comfort in such a thing, and we believe that Horace Fletcher struck the right keynote when he called the title of his new book "Optimism: A Real Remedy."

We believe there are times when medicine is necessary to cure some people of their maladies, but optimism is certainly a very large healer of disease, and one that will last throughout eternity.

The opposite to optimism is pessimism, and the sick-room has no use for it; while optimism should fill every corner and crevice of an invalid's chamber. We have only to read Horace Fletcher's work on optimism to find how large a part it plays in the work of curing disease, and we have great pleasure in recommending this little book of seventy-eight pages, which is printed on fine paper and has the usual margins for modern books.

"A Brainy Diet for the Healthy; and Foods and Their Effects." By Sophie Leppel. Published by L. N. Fowler & Co., London, and Fowler & Wells Co., New York. Price 50 cents, or one shilling net.

The above is certainly an interesting title, for thousands of people who are perfectly healthy want someone else to tell them of a brainy diet, which they either think will make them brainy, or, thinking themselves so already, they wish to continue in that condition. The book is written by a well-

known German authoress—an authority on foods and their value—and one who, it will be remembered, has written the "Vitalism Series."

It seems that after a person has read every important fact and theory upon food, he finds that there is still more to be learned, and reading this booklet is like taking a Post Graduate Course on Foods and their Value. **Many** may not be inclined to read a larger and more exhaustive work, yet are ready to read a small book of eighty-five pages that contains facts about: The properties of meat; of fish; of dairy products; of cereals; of brown bread; of fresh fruit; of dried fruits; of vegetables; among other topics equally interesting.

The print is good, and the size of the book is adapted to the pocket.

The writer is certainly bold enough to express individual opinions, but she hits hard the vegetarian diet, and highly recommends meat and pork; while of Pulses she speaks of dried beans as containing the most brain food, though by most writers we find that lentils are spoken of as standing first.

Another rather astonishing statement is that raw and cooked cucumbers are excellent for the healthy and sick, which we think will not be readily believed by the latter.

By those who favor meat, and who wish to have their views sustained, the book will receive a ready endorsement; but not so by the vegetarians, though we believe it is well to read arguments pertaining to both sides of an important question.

"Fads and Facts." By M. Rayon. Published by the M. S. Publishing Co. Price 75 cents.

"Fads and Facts" is an epitome of

valuable testimony, and the book may truly be said to fill a want. It is in response to the demand of thousands who have been asking for proof of the reality of "Healing Power," and for reliable information concerning healers, and an abundance of such proof will be found in this book.

The book is published in cloth covers, and contains 113 pages.

"Insomnia," by Dr. Alfred Baumgarten. Published by Benedict Lust, New York City. Price, 15 cents.

The writer calls insomnia a disease of modern times, over stimulation being one serious cause of lack of sleep, or sleeplessness; while the causes that may interfere with sleep are considered in the following respects: (1) intensity; (2) in its length; and (3) in both. As a rule, however, sound sleep means a sound mind.

All who are troubled with sleeplessness should certainly read what this German doctor has to say on the subject, and we are sure they will be amply repaid.

"The Soil Requisites for Tuberculosis." By Charles A. R. Campbell, M.D. A paper read before the State Medical Association of Texas, at Mineral Wells.

This paper is a carefully thought out pamphlet on the subject. It has seven illustrations of the human blood which in themselves are very interesting and instructive, and can be obtained from M. P. Wright, 916 N. Colorado St., San Antonio, Texas.

"Roosevelt and the Money Power; or, The Responsibility of Dishonest High Finance for the Panic of 1907." By John C. Albert. Published by Sudwarth Printing Co., New York. Price 10 cents.

This is a short brochure of a hundred and ten pages. It deals with the financial question of the day, and sets forth views concerning the panic, and places the responsibility upon those who have been sowing the wind rather

than upon President Roosevelt. The book is well written, and brings many points to light, and those who are inclined to credit panic to any one individual should read what Mr. Albert has to say.

"Prosperity Through Thought Force." By Bruce MacClelland. Published by Elizabeth Towne, Holyoke, Mass. Cloth, 158 pages. Price, \$1.00.

This little book is what its title suggests, namely, one to help to bring about prosperity through concentration of mind. The print is large and easily read; hence it will be no trial for those whose eyesight is dim or failing. The advice contained in this little book is excellent, especially that which throws out the thought that you must learn to control yourself that your desires may be entirely for love, peace, purity, strength, justice, decision, force, and these things will be added to you and money will follow as fast as you allow your personality to develop. Persons who need this kind of literature should have a book of this kind on their study table where they can look into it every day, and be reminded of the importance of its truths.

"The Discovery of the Soul." By Floyd B. Wilson. Cloth, 247 pages. Price, \$1.00. Publishers: R. F. Fenno & Co., 18 E. 17th St., New York City.

There are few writers along Advanced Thought lines so capable as Mr. Wilson. Those who have read his previous works, "Paths to Power," "Through Silence to Realization," etc., will welcome this late work from his pen. He says: "An attempt is made herein to reveal the plane progressive man has obtained on his ascent toward freedom, and to throw light on the path leading through Mysticism to the discovery of those unused powers within the soul which duly appropriated give expression to the divine in man." Some of the chapters are: The Discovery of the

Soul; Trinity of Life; Man's Magnet of Power—Optimism; Growth Through Knowledge from the Psychic World; Man—A Soul in Evolution; God; The New Psychology and God.

"Healing Currents from the Battery of Life." By Walter De Voe. Cloth, 229 pages. Price, \$2.00. Published by the author, Chicago, Ill.

This book contains as a frontispiece the picture of Christ, and is the only illustration in the book. This work teaches the doctrines of the Positive and Negative Mind of God, and of the Lord Jesus Christ as the Mediator between the two states of Being; revealing how the Truth awakens the Soul to its natural inheritance as an immortal co-worker with God, giving it dominion over sin, sickness, poverty and death. The Foreword states: "It is the purpose of this book to heal those who read and study its pages. The Lessons are gathered together with that object in view. By constant study of these Lessons, and persistent use of the thoughts given in them, you will gain an ability to heal yourself and others, according to the degree of thought power you generate. I have known a pupil to take one single sentence and hold to it so persistently that in the space of one year she had transformed a gross abnormal growth in the interior of the body into normal, healthy substance."

"Sidereal Sidelights: A Medley of Dawn-Thoughts." By C. L. Brewer, author of "The Elder Brother" and "Stepping-Stones to Heaven." Published by The Balance Publishing Company, Denver, Colo. Price, linen paper, 50 cents.

This is another interesting New Thought book—if "New Thought" may be used in a sense broad enough to include those chapters of the New Age Gospel that are generally

preached under the names of Socialism and Anarchism. It contains a number of lectures and essays, entitled "Private Property and the Kingdom of God," "A Word to the Wise," "Non-Resistance," "The Cosmic Significance of Fundamental Thinking," "Why Colonies Fail," etc., each complete in itself, but so connected in thought as to form a medley that is still a unity.

The style is clear and striking, with some poetic prose of a high order and several little poems that are real poetry. Some readers may be shocked and startled; but those in touch with the language and psychology of Revolt and Aspiration will find this little work entertaining and illuminating.

This book is one of the "signs of the times" which progressive people should see and understand.

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Volume 121

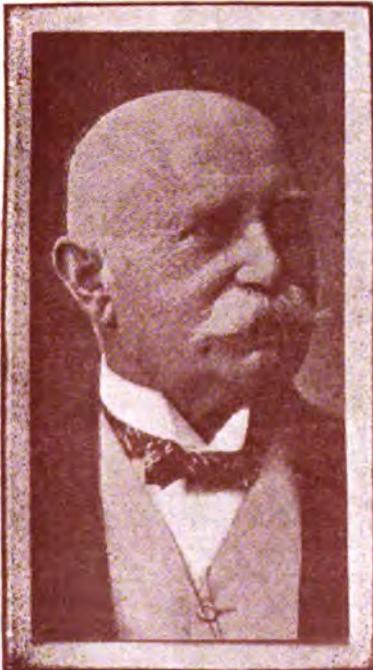
Number 10

October

1908

THE
PHRENOLOGICAL
JOURNAL
 AND
SCIENCE OF HEALTH

INCORPORATED WITH THE
Phrenological Magazine (1880)



COUNT ZEPPELIN.

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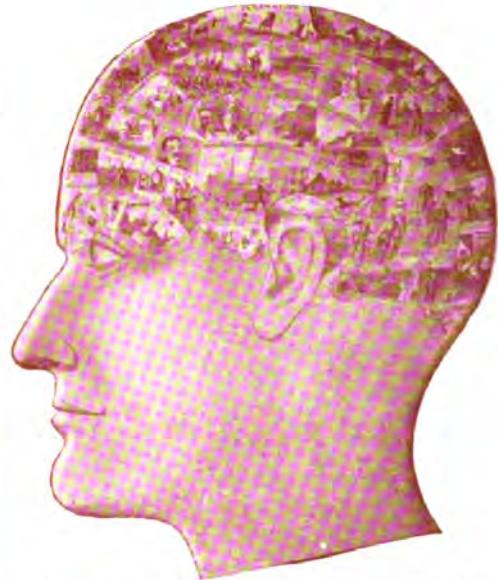
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The
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SCIENCE OF HEALTH**

INCORPORATED WITH THE
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1836

VOL. 121—NO. 10

OCTOBER, 1908

WHOLE NO. 835

**The Science of Piedology, and How Character is
Manifested in the Walk.**

BY JESSIE ALLEN FOWLER.

It has been said by some people who believe they know what they are talking about, that the feet are more expressive of character and disposition than either the hands or face; and though much food for reflection may be given us by a study of Piedology, we believe that the face and head are truer and more reliable indices of character.

TEMPERAMENT IN THE FOOT.

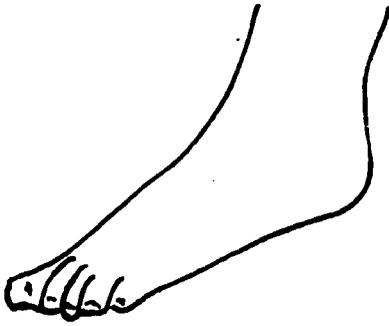
Temperament has much to do with deciding the form and character of our feet, and there are as many kinds of feet as there are combinations of temperament. Thus we have the flat, long and broad foot, which accompanies the Motive Temperament, and is generally found attached to a person who is six feet tall, and whose other limbs are in proportion. We have measured some feet that have been five and a half and six inches broad, and about twelve inches long.

Other feet are two and a half inches broad, and six inches long, and accompany the person who has a Mental Temperament, whose hands are also small, and all the bones of the body are in like proportion. Then, again, we have measured feet that have been full, round and plump, whose breadth has been four inches, and length nine inches; these belong to the Vital Temperament.

GEOGRAPHIC DIFFERENCES.

It is not surprising to find, when studying this subject, that types of people who live in the South, East, North and West possess characteristically different kinds of feet, and if one is observant he can very quickly tell by a stranger's feet from what part of the country he comes.

The feet of the Southerner are small, and the instep is generally high; while the feet of the Northerner are larger than those of the



THE FLAT FOOT.

Southerner and generally flatter in the instep. The people of the North wear stronger, broader and larger shoes, boots and ties, while people in the South step out onto the pavement in small, thin-soled, delicate slippers and pumps.

The foot of the Westerner is largely adapted to aggressiveness in business; therefore it is broader, longer and larger than that of the Easterner. People of the West are active, energetic, and forceful in type; they prefer to walk rather than ride, and when they work they accomplish something big and extensive.

THE HIGH INSTEP.

The person who has a high instep is generally credited with coming from noble ancestry and high nobility. In other words, it accompanies refinement, culture and delicacy. This does not mean necessarily that the flat foot is a sign of a low and coarse nature, but it accompanies a character that is rather less exuberant, less interested in mere gaiety and amusement, and less desirous to dance and show off its form and proportion.

THE LONG, FLAT FOOT.

A long, flat foot is generally an indication of independence of mind, of aggressiveness in business, of honesty of purpose; while the arched foot gives intensity of mind, vivacity of manner, love of change and variety, and an admiration for the things that

are beautiful, artistic and costly.

A slightly arched foot indicates the possession of a well-balanced character, a well poised mind, and one not easily put off the balance.

THE ROUND, FLESHY FOOT.

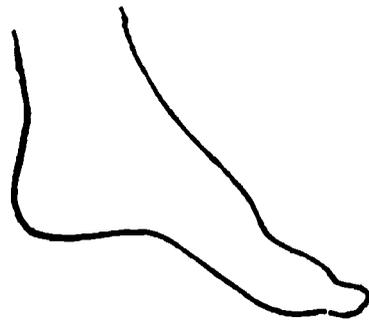
Persons who possess a round, fleshy foot are amiable, agreeable, social, home-loving people, but are the reverse to being dignified, sedate, or reverential. If you seek for the latter characteristics, your search will be rewarded if you will look among those who have a slight, well-formed, regulated foot from toe to ankle. It is not a foot you can designate as broad, high, low, round or flat, but it seems to be a combination of the attributes of each, which makes it a desirable foot to possess.

THE IRREGULAR FOOT.

The irregularly formed foot, covered by a shoe that fashion dictates is becoming, accompanies a person known for extravagant habits, peculiarities of temper, and outbursts of enthusiasm; but it is not the foot that one should desire to possess, and persons would do well to keep far away from such an individual.

THE SOLE.

The sole of the foot is quite a study in itself, and yet few people take any interest in making a model of the foot. The writer has taken models of babies' feet which show quite a distinct amount of character, and a diagram is here given indicating how the lines of the foot corre-



THE ARCHED FOOT.



HIGH INSTEP.

spond to a great extent with those of the hand.

IDENTIFICATION OF CRIMINALS.

The time is coming, we believe, when an impression will be taken of the feet of criminals as a means of identification as well as an indication of character. The Bertillon system, which was organized in France some years ago, and which has been copied in this country, takes an impression of the balls of the thumbs as a means of identification. If, however, persons will take an impression of the soles of the feet, they will find that on the balls of each foot, and on the heel, there are similar circles to be observed.

ANATOMICAL POINT OF VIEW.

From an anatomical point of view it is interesting to note that there are twenty-six bones in the foot, seven bones forming the heel and back portion, which are so arranged as to make an arch of the instep; while forward of the instep lie five parallel bones, the fore part of each forming the ball of the toe to which it is joined. There are two bones in the big toe, and three in each of the others. The bones of the foot are similar to those

of the hand, and are called Tarsal Bones, being named as follows: Calcaneus, Astragalus, Cuboid, Scaphoid, and the Internal, Middle and External Cuneiform Bones.

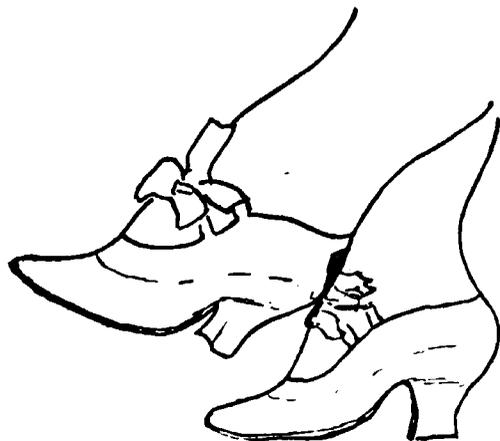
DEFORMED FOOT AND HAND.

Of course, the foot is capable of being deformed in shape by ill-fitting boots and by hard work, and the walk is often deformed and unnatural in consequence, though the deformity may express a part of the character that has been assumed and cultivated. So with the hand, the glove may cramp or the occupation may change its form, and the latter may alter the flow of the handwriting. A person very often interprets one part of his character in his handwriting during a certain period of his life, yet changes his work, and his character and writing, at another period.

Some of the best known people in the world express much of their character in their boots and walk, and anyone can do a little thinking on his own account when he is sitting in a Ferry-House, Car or Trolley, by observing the various styles of boots and the character that has shaped these boots, irrespective of their looks.

PIEDOLOGY.

Piedology has not as yet received the attention that it ought to have, and we believe that in the future



THE PLUMP FOOT.

much will be interestingly revealed concerning the philosophy of this part of our anatomy. It may seem rather a new idea to many that a per-

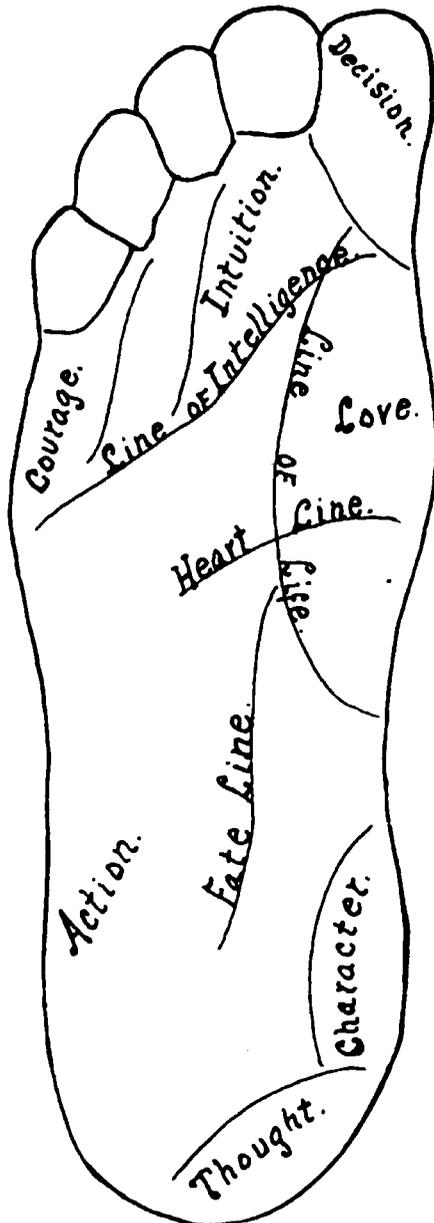


DIAGRAM OF THE PALM OF THE FOOT.

son expresses some of his character in his feet as well as his countenance, but we believe that nowhere in the

world are people more particular about the shape of their shoes than in France and America. The English shoes are rather thick and clumsy, but Americans are influencing English boot-makers to take more pains with the style and finish of their goods, and hence they are producing a better fit. English people are excellent walkers, and like comfortable boots, notwithstanding how they look.

A PSYCHOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

That the boot has a psychological significance in tracing crimes is a matter also for the future to take up and make use of. By foot-prints the police have already been able to trace the character of the walk of some criminals, and this has afforded some elucidation and important facts and statistics in unravelling mysterious plots.

FAD TO TAKE SNAP SHOTS.

A few illustrations have appeared from time to time in the public press of persons passing in and out of the White House and Capital in Washington; in fact, it has become quite a fad to take snap shots of persons when walking, and among these we find the following in the Tribune, Journal, etc.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S FEET.

President Roosevelt walks with quite a stride, indicating decision, executiveness and force of character. The heel appears to be well dug into the pavement, and the toe is the last part of the foot to reach the ground, showing that he does not want to take chances about a thing that he intends to accomplish, and so plunges deep into the sidewalk or carpet, wherever he happens to be walking. He has no mincing step that hesitates and falters, but has the walk of a Cæsar.

ARCHBISHOP FARLEY'S FEET.

The feet of Archbishop Farley present a remarkable contrast to those of President Roosevelt. Instead of



THE FEET OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

the independent attitude of the latter, there is marked humility expressed in the turning in of the toes, and the closeness with which the feet are placed together. A reverence for something is expressed, evidently, in his case, for the church.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN'S FEET.

J. Pierpont Morgan places his feet down firmly on the ground, as though he had some important business to transact. His walk indicates that he is a practical observer of facts, that he has a strong will, and power to master large and important lines of work. His are more the feet of a man of business than a person of leisure, and his stride is that of one who knows what he is about.

EDWARD P. WESTON'S FEET.

Edward P. Weston, the celebrated walker, has evidently the gait of a man who knows how to use his feet. In fact, he is an expert in lifting up his pedal extremities. He is not a man who believes in tight boots, or who is accustomed to live much indoors, but prefers outdoor work. He is evidently a man of great strength of purpose and individuality of character, and has steadfastness, endurance and self-reliance expressed in his feet.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S FEET.

John D. Rockefeller has a walk that shows a fine contrast to that of Weston, for in his style he represents anxiety, thoughtfulness, shrewd-

ness and caution. His boots have not so many wrinkles in them as have those of Weston, and we judge he does not walk as much in the open air. They indicate a firm, positive, keen-minded character, with some of the elements of suspicion and stubbornness intermingled with sensitiveness, susceptibility and liberality. He does not believe in cramping his feet, and has a much broader tread than Recorder Goff, or Archbishop Farley. He might be set down as a man who could not be easily understood by the casual passer-by.

GEN. FRED D. GRANT'S FEET.

General Fred D. Grant walks in the way that we would expect him to, with self-control, deliberateness and poise of body. His walk makes a fine comparison with that of Roosevelt, and the two could hardly get along well together when walking arm in arm; the one would be slow and careful to make no slip on the ice or orange peel, while the other would show no fear, but press his feet down so firmly that the ice would crunch under his tread, and the orange peel would be crushed. There is nothing superficial about General Grant's walk, but what is indicated is a calm self-possession and a plain, matter-of-fact character.

MARK TWAIN'S FEET.

Though men have a broader tread than women, yet there are some men who have quite a distinctly formed



THE FEET OF ARCHBISHOP FARLEY.



THE FEET OF J. PIERPONT MORGAN.



THE FEET OF GEN. F. D. GRANT.

instep, and Mark Twain appears to be an example of this kind. His walk is indicative of a man of keen acumen, and one who has a responsive nature, and a light, easy tread. He would compare well with the Irish bog-trotter, or farmer, and is one who lifts up his feet well when he walks, rather than shuffles them on the pavement. His walk indicates that he is quick to take a hint, and does not let the grass grow under his feet. He is a man who is able to utilize emergencies whenever they arise, and is not taken unawares unless he allows his sympathies too much sway.

ADMIRAL "BOB" EVANS'S FEET.

Admiral "Bob" Evans walks like a man who has had considerable discipline and drill where he has had unusual experience. He puts his feet down on the ground sufficiently wide apart to show force of character and general poise of mind; hence such a person would be able to command

others with more than ordinary decision of character.

EDWARD PAYSON WESTON'S IDEAS OF WALKING.

It will be remembered that Weston gave some practical thoughts upon walking, after his great feat of walking from Portland, Maine, to Chicago. He does not believe that the feet should be too close together, as that will prevent balance and proper poise; nor does he favor a wide stride. He has demonstrated in the *New York Journal* how a person should plant his feet evenly for restful pavement-walking; how to get an easy swinging stride; how to keep the feet slightly apart, and also how one may err by planting the feet too closely together.

CHARACTER IN WALK.

The more we study Piedology the more we find nearly every individual characteristic depicted in some one individual. For instance, we can see the straightforward walk, in the per-



THE FEET OF J. D. ROCKEFELLER.



THE FEET OF MARK TWAIN.



THE FEET OF ADMIRAL "BOB" EVANS.

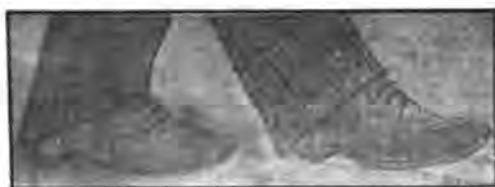


THE FEET OF RECORDER GOFF.

son who makes no pretences at fancy steps; the firm walk, which indicates determination of character, resolve and steady persistence; the proud walk of the person who holds his head well up in the air, and who takes his steps as though the earth belonged to him; the humble walk of the man who shows respect, reverence and regard for superiority; the quick, restless, energetic walk of the one who is in a dreadful hurry and cannot wait for anyone to get out of his way; the ambitious, vain walk of a person who is easily flattered, and who makes a display of every step he takes; the cautious walk of a person who shows timidity and hesitancy, as though there was danger ahead; the suspicious walk of a person who is stealthy and cunning, and always on the watch for someone to turn around the corner, such as the walk of the Indian who is following a trail, or the thief who does not want to be found out, who slides along and walks on his toes, and resembles the fox when eluding the hounds, or the cat when

catching a bird or mouse, or the snake as it stealthily glides along in the grass; the rolling walk of the hunter, who takes a swaying movement and steps lightly, with long strides, at the same time throwing his head forward as if listening to something in the distance; the courageous walk, which throws the head back and swings the hands high in the air, takes the steps on the heels, and goes straight ahead without looking back; the thoughtful walk that is full of reflection, where the eyes are cast on the ground, or up in the air, and where the steps are deliberate, slow and measured. These are some of the many attributes of the mind which could be enlarged upon almost indefinitely.

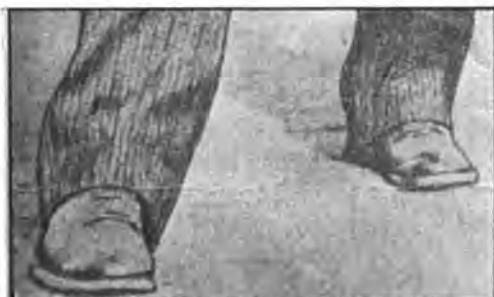
We would advise, as a matter of experiment, that our readers walk behind someone who has just left the post-office and who is reading a letter just received, and they will be able to tell the various faculties that are being exercised and tell the contents of the letter by the person's pedal movements.



RESTFUL PAVEMENT WALKING.



EASY, SWINGING STRIDE.



FEET SLIGHTLY SEPARATED.

THE WALK OF THE HEALTHY PERSON.

The walk of the healthy man indicates that he will never die of consumption, for he stands upright, with chest well forward and shoulders well thrown back. He breathes freely, lives temperately, his circulation and digestion are perfect, and all the functions of his body and brain act in harmony. He is at peace with himself and all mankind, and expresses the same in his walk.

WALK OF THE PERSON WHO STOOPS.

The man who stoops has just the opposite walk from that of the healthy man, for he goes along with contracted chest and stooping shoulders, indicating that he feels a kind of apology for being here at all. His self-reliant faculties are weak and undeveloped. He may be a very kind-hearted man, but he does not take the bull by the horns, and steps aside to let others have the right of way.



FEET TOO CLOSE TOGETHER FOR COMFORT.



FEET OF THE STATUE OF APOLLO.

Though intelligent, he is unappreciated, and though liberally educated for a learned profession, he has not confidence enough in himself to enter upon its practice. He pronounces life a failure, and his walk is timid, irresolute and uncertain, and his step comparatively light. He needs to walk behind the healthy man, or the one who has large Self-Esteem, and imitate his style of walking.

THE WALK OF THE BURLY MAN.

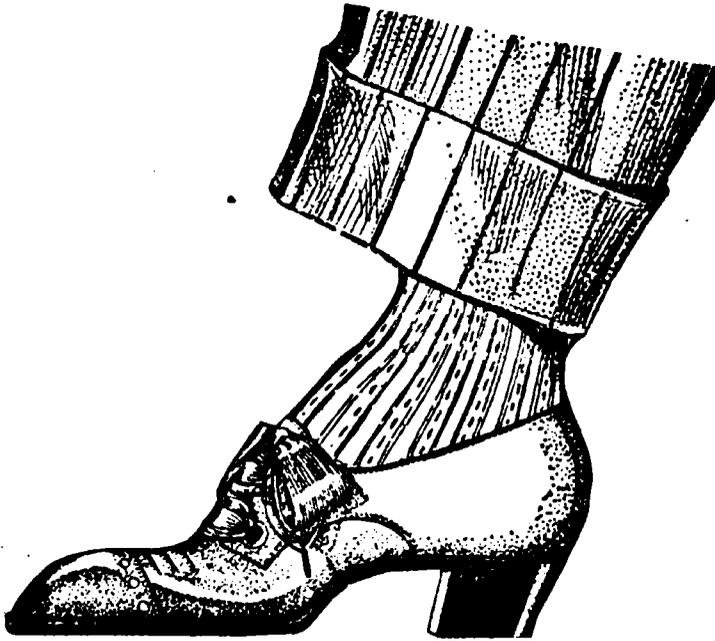
The burly man has too much of what the stooping man lacks, for his self-reliant faculties, such as Self-Esteem, Destructiveness and Combativeness, with moderate restraining powers, such as Cautiousness, Veneration and Secretiveness, give him but little inclination to consider the wants



POSITION OF THE FEET IN WALKING.

or rights of others. As a rule he steps heavily on his heels (especially if Firmness is large), and is inclined to make other people get out of his way. He "bears the market," shaves notes, lends money on the best securities where he can double it, or on bonds and mortgages, and forecloses when he can. He is opposed to innovations or internal improvements. He does not believe in reforms, and considers it a loss of time to educate children beyond reading, writing and cipher-

his walk is uncertain, a sort of tip-toed step, and a kind of canting to the right and the left. Approbativeness is large in the person who walks like this, and if Self-Esteem is small, he becomes a clown. He will generally wear his hat tilted on one side, and stick his thumbs in the armholes of his vest. There will be a great display of jewelry, and if there be a want of deference and respect growing out of small Veneration, then there will be extravagant language,



MAN'S FOOT—HIGH INSTEP.

ing. He is a man of the world and of facts. His heaven is a small spot which he can generally get under his jacket. He is always looking out for number one, and thinks more of the physical body than the indwelling of the Holy Spirit.

THE WALK OF THE IMPUDENT PERSON.

The impudent person is vulgar, pompous and uncultured, and is a bundle of vanity, deceit and pride; he has no humility, dignity, gratitude, affection or devotion. Hence

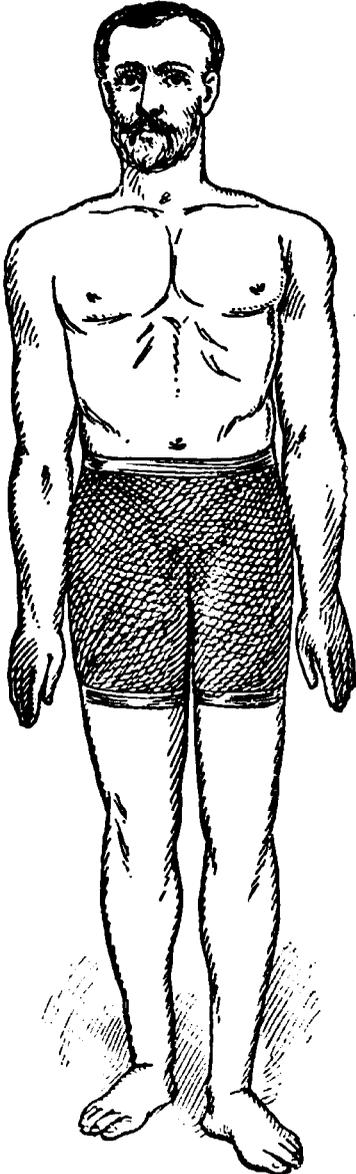
including vulgarity and profanity.

THE WALK OF HONEST AND SECRETIVE PERSONS.

An honest, straightforward person will go right along, never turning to the right or the left, and if there be considerable executiveness, the gait will be heavy and more strong than delicate; but if the person be educated, his step will be more refined and characterized by regularity and time. A secretive person, on the contrary, will have a cunning step,

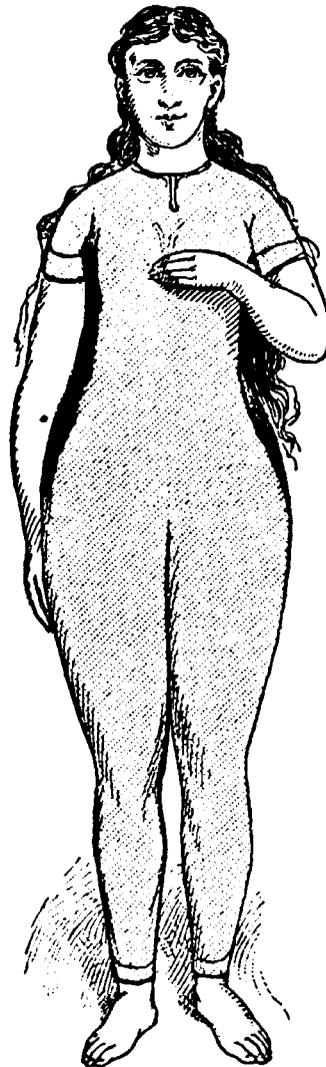
and show a stealthiness like that of the fox, cat or snake, and though he may weigh as much as two hundred and fifty pounds, his step will be light rather than heavy, and something like that of the Indian who is constantly

always misleading and deceiving everyone who comes in contact with him, and it is only by studying his movements that his thoughts and purposes can be discovered. He often walks on tip toes over roofs and down corridors.



MASCULINE FORM.

looking out for spies or prey of one kind or another. He can work better in the dark than in the light, and is



FEMININE FORM.

THE WALK OF THE COARSE PERSON.

A coarse, untrained, blunt bog-trotter will walk heavily on his heels, whether he is in the parlor, the church, the kitchen or the barn, and his gait is more like that of a horse on a bridge

than that of a cultivated gentleman. When he dances, his movements resemble a "jig," or a "break-down," and his walk is a hobble, a shuffle, and a sort of "get-along," but shows great lack of decision, dignity and refinement.

has an elastic, forceful and energetic walk, while the lazy, slothful man has a slow, spiritless and listless walk. The slovenly man has an uneven, unsteady and slouchy walk, with one foot dragging leisurely after the other. There is no energy, enterprise or ambition in such a person's walk, and he appears more like a dead than



RESEMBLES HIS MOTHER.

THE WALK OF DIGNIFIED AND HOPEFUL PERSONS.

The dignified man has a dignified, independent walk, while the humble man has an inclined and hesitating walk. The hopeful man has a buoyant, optimistic and sanguine walk, while the despondent man has a dragging, hopeless, pessimistic walk, as though he were going to prison rather than to his duty. The executive man



RESEMBLES HER FATHER.

a live person, and good for nothing.
THE WALK OF THE THOUGHTFUL PERSON.

The thoughtful man has a deliberate, slow and absorbed walk. The head is bent forward as though the mind were occupied and the atten-

tion absorbed on some important question; while the thoughtless person is a mere looker instead of a thinker, and walks with a sauntering gait, and carries his head accordingly. The inquiring man has large Perceptives, and goes along as though inquiring for everything that attracts his immediate attention. He has a sauntering, irregular gait, and is evidently in the pursuit of knowledge; he sacrifices manners to gratify his desire to see, and is suggestive of the question, "Do you see anything green?" His walk is a sort of shuffle or hobble, and he goes along with a meaningless stare without showing any definite interest in anything.

THE WALK OF THE TIMID AND HUSTLING PERSON.

The timid man has a cautious, frightened walk, and expresses the thought that he is afraid he may step on eggs, fall into a ditch, or stumble over a rail. He is naturally a caretaker, is fussy, particular, and always looking out for pitfalls. He gets a living by saving what others would waste, and his walk and character are mincing, undecided, gentle and gingerly. The hustling man has the motions of one who is always in a hurry, no matter whether he has anything to do or not at the other end of his walk. He is a man who "walks all over," and when he sits down he spreads himself, with one foot here and the other yonder. He has no time to think, but only to look and hurry, and always walks in an attitude as though he were facing a regular "northeaster," with steam all on, and as though the whole world were waiting to speak to him. He is a Jehu and no mistake.

TEMPERAMENT IN THE WALK.

The walk of the person possessing the Motive Temperament is heavy, strong and positive. There is no

doubt in his mind as to what he wants to do, and his walk expresses executiveness, force and energy. The walk of the person who has a Vital Temperament is generally light, elastic, buoyant and joyous; while the walk of the person who has a Mental Temperament is thoughtful, slow and deliberate.

CHARACTER IN THE HIPS AND SHOULDERS.

As the walk of every person has to be taken from the hips, and sometimes from the shoulders, it is well to say a word on this particular subject. It is a well known characteristic of the masculine organization to possess high shoulders and narrow hips, while the feminine prerogative is to have sloping shoulders and broad hips. Nature has designed this arrangement of the human form in order that the various functions of life may be performed and carried out.

We find that when a man takes after his mother, he will inherit her sloping shoulders, while when a woman takes after her father in build and temperament, she will have high shoulders, and be tall and angular in form.

When sitting behind anyone in church, the theater, or lecture-room, one can often detect these resemblances and inherited traits in those sitting just in front of one, and predict the characteristics before the individual turns round. So when walking down a street one can gauge the characteristics of a person walking in front of him quite easily, and also the inherited temperament, by the height of the shoulders and the breadth of the hips. The illustrations here given show that the lady resembles her father in her high shoulders and narrow hips; while the gentleman resembles his mother in his sloping shoulders and broad hips.



In the Public Eye.

SOME NOTED AERONAUTS.

A good deal has been said of late about what form of transit will be the fashion in the next decade, and many have been the experiments made by English, French, German and American inventors who have demonstrated what they can do in airships, balloons, and aeroplanes. So

country and demonstrated the same at Brighton Beach. His machine is of 55 horse power, and its weight is 90 kilograms, or about 200 pounds. The entire machine weighs about half a ton. The steering of his machine is done entirely by a wheel. Mr. Farman generally flies fifteen feet above



1-2. BALDWIN'S WAR BALLOON.

3. CAPTAIN BALDWIN

4-5. MRS. ASHTON HARBORD.

varied are the styles that we venture to predict that we shall soon have as great a variety of moving vehicles in the air as we have automobiles, and every year they will increase in excellence and speed.

Mr. Henri Farman has recently brought his French Aeroplane to this

the ground; he can fly higher, but has never made a flight as high as our skyscrapers. He thinks the time is not far distant when we shall see the aeroplane standing motionless in the air. In time, an automatic balance will also be secured, he thinks.

Mr. Farman considers that aero-

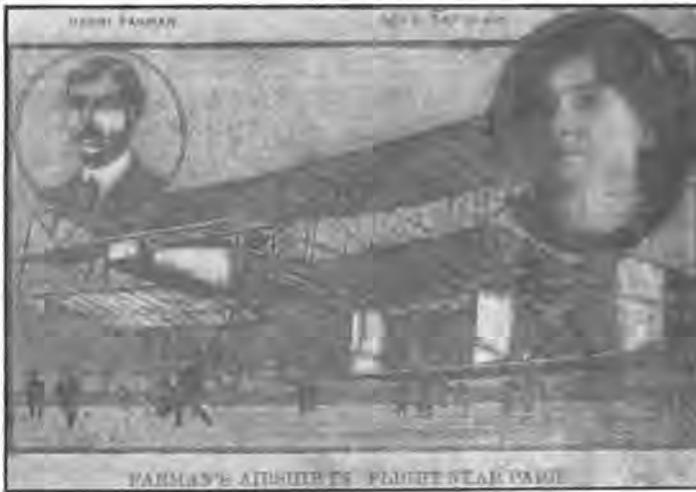
planes will be safer than automobiles in time.

Phrenologically speaking, he has large Perceptive Faculties, Constructiveness and Sublimity, with just enough Cautiousness to make him careful in his ascents, and mindful of danger.

A woman has never yet been up in his car, but he has promised to allow his wife to be the first woman to make the ascent. His wife is almost as attractive as the inventor himself, and

distance race arranged by the Aero Club of France. Rising at 5 P. M., her party remained up until 10 A. M., after covering a hundred and forty-six miles in seventeen hours. She has taken part in many of those "hare-and-hound" races now so popular in England, in which one balloon has the start, and others pursue it all day, the one landing nearest it being the winner.

She possesses remarkable nerve power and control, and now her as-



she certainly possesses interesting characteristics.

THE HON. MRS. ASHTON HARBORD.

The Hon. Mrs. Ashton Harbord, of England, has made one hundred flights, or balloon ascents, in her own machines, and has taken part in six balloon races. She has even seen the shadow of her balloon cast on clouds below her, and has beheld the singular spectacle of a rainbow beneath her feet. She has sailed all night, a beautiful harvest moon her only competitor in the heavens.

Mrs. Harbord has crossed the English Channel three times by balloon, and in one race, she counted twenty-five balloons around her in the air. During June, she took part in a long-

cents have become a household word, and she thinks nothing of them. A small picture of Mrs. Harbord in her balloon, and one of herself, are given in the accompanying illustrations.

COUNT ZEPPELIN.

During the early part of August, Count Zeppelin started his great dirigible air-ship from Lake Constance to make a journey of twenty-four hours in the air to Mayence, and return. The air-ship, at one part of the journey sped along at the rate of forty miles an hour. Unfortunately for the owner, however, a storm arose while he was making repairs, and dashed his machine into pieces. As this was the culmination of many years' work, the people of Germany,

including Emperor William, have decided to help the inventor by contributing money sufficient to enable him to construct another machine on the same principles, in fact he has ordered two new air-ships to be built for him, constructed on different models.

Count Zeppelin is a man of considerable ingenuity and mechanical experience. His portrait shows him to possess a well filled out cranium in the intellectual, moral and executive regions. In fact, he is a gifted person in many respects. He has the energy of several persons combined, and the dome-like superior region of his head indicates the strength of his will and the reliability of his character. Conscientiousness, as well as Firmness, is fully represented; hence he is a man of exceptional ability and of personal magnetism. He ought to show remarkable ingenuity, skill, and perseverance, and he is bound to make a success of his work, as he is no trifler, nor simply an experimentalist. The fact that he has given his whole life to the working out of his first machine partly indicates this.

His temperament, by which is meant his bodily constitution, as affecting the quality and activity of his brain, is remarkably well balanced, but with a slight predominance of the mental qualities. The latter are favorable to intellectual, inventive and constructive work. All the features of his face indicate strength and reliability of character. The nose gives strength and cogitiveness, seen in the bridge and the wings; the chin is square and executive rather than long and pointed; the eyes are keen, clear, and have a cheerful appearance; while the ears indicate long life, vitality, and yet delicacy of mind.

He is a man of reflection, and with his large Ideality he shows that he will perfect whatever he takes in hand to do. Besides being a deep thinker,

he is also a keen observer of men and things, and scarcely anything escapes his attention that is worth looking at. Hence he will be energetic, far-sighted, persistent, ingenious, and above all, optimistic in his views.

CAPT. BALDWIN.

About the same time that Count Zeppelin lost his machine in Germany, Captain Baldwin experimented in this country with his dirigible balloon in connection with pre-arranged tests for war purposes. Captain



COUNT ZEPPELIN.

Baldwin had his craft under perfect control, and steered horizontally from his position on the long spruce framework, while Glen H. Curtiss manipulated the engine forty feet further ahead on the suspended lattice work. The two aeronauts remained in the air seven minutes, and made ten miles an hour, without any effort for high speed.

The planes for directing the balloon's motion vertically operated with

perfect success. The machine worked like a "dream," and the box-planes were regular "pan-cakes." Everything worked from start to finish just as Captain Baldwin expected it would. He says he does not expect to improve on this machine, and will leave it for someone else to carry out that work. Curtiss, the builder of the motor, said he at no time used full power, and only "hit the motor up" for about two hundred and fifty revolutions. He said that the "box-kite planes worked splendidly." Captain Baldwin expects to make a speed of twenty-four miles an hour over a ten-mile course.

It will be readily recognized that Captain Baldwin has a predominance of the Motive Temperament, and is particularly tough, wiry, and compact in organization. His muscular system is well developed, and he is a man of particular physical strength, which shows that he will not easily fall apart or come to pieces in any simple accident in which he may be a partici-

pant.

His intellect is of a practical kind which easily masters problems of a scientific character. His Order and Calculation are great aids to his work, and it is not likely that he will be far wrong in his calculations of things in which he interests himself. He is an intuitive as well as a practical calculator, and his organ of Weight, together with that of Constructiveness, aids him considerably in his work.

His features are all well formed, and show intensity as well as activity of mind and masterfulness of character. There is something quite substantial about his whole make-up that is suitable to the work he has in hand.

The building and working of airships require great foresight, or large Cautiousness; also a full development of the Perceptive Faculties, namely Form, Size, Weight and Calculation; and large Constructiveness, with considerable Firmness to give stability, and Combativeness to give courage in carrying out the work.

Advantages of a Phrenological Reading.

BY PROF. SEYMOUR.

It is a fact, known even to the casual observer, that in all the practical relations of life there is as much variety in the adaptability of the individuals to different pursuits as there are pursuits. Frequently we find a person struggling to accomplish a purpose for which he or she is not adapted. Thousands of dollars, years of time, and the best part of early life is often spent in training and educating children for some accomplishment or pursuit, only to prove a failure in the end. Where success is accomplished it is done because of the adaptability of the individual to the vocation, profession or business to which he is applied. But aside from practical and experimental experience, how few are capable of deter-

mining what are the possibilities of the individual to accomplish certain objects or to make success in certain lines of industry, literature, science or art.

Phrenology alone can determine these possibilities by delineating from a physiological, phrenological and psychological standpoint the nature, tendencies, disposition and possibilities of the individual. Thousands of dollars as well as years of time may be saved in many cases by a small expenditure in seeking the advice of those who have made Human Nature in all its branches a study, and have ascertained the reason why of success and failure.

The man or woman who delineates character correctly from a phreno-

logical standpoint is a public benefactor and deserves the patronage of every well-meaning and thinking man or woman. It is a duty which all parents owe their children to seek and obtain the knowledge which may be procured from a phrenological reading. Young men and young women who seek this knowledge, or consult phrenology that they may enter into

life upon a sure foundation, have happiness, prosperity and health. Old age may find comfort in its principles, and may find it a sweet solace in their downward journey to the grave to meditate upon its possibilities and the prospects which may arise in their minds of the advantages of the rising generation of whom they have been the progenitors.

Science of Health, News and Notes.

By E. P. MILLER, M.D.

ELECTRICITY A MYSTERY.

Nobody knows anything really definite about electricity. Nobody has ever seen it, except as manifested in the electric light, or the lightning, or as it is exhibited in the force that it is capable of creating. It is the great Unseen Power, and though we know little about it, yet we know something of the force of the energy that it can create, and in the mechanical world scientists have learned how to make electricity. They have learned how to store this mysterious power; they have "harnessed" it and are using it everywhere with vast benefit to mankind. But little, however, is known of what might be termed "human electricity." We often hear the term human magnetism, and there must unquestionably be a close relationship between what we term human magnetism and human electricity. They are probably one and the same thing, because in nearly all instances one who possesses a large amount of human magnetism is strong and well built, and this indicates beyond all possible doubt the possession of a large amount of energy, which cannot be acquired unless the storehouse of human force—the nerve centers—is richly supplied with electricity.

NERVE CENTERS STOREHOUSE FOR ELECTRICAL ENERGY.

During sleep one's powers are renewed. The electrical battery has been recharged. The nerve centers which comprise the human storehouse for electricity absorb during this period the strength, in the form of electricity, that is required to run the human machine.

The direct source of human energy, therefore, is the nervous system. The actual impulse that enables one to perform any action by means of the voluntary muscles of the body comes from the brain, and the energy required to perform that impulse is also supplied largely by the electrical force that has been previously stored in the nerve centers, represented by the brain and the spinal column.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

During the last few months there has been a great manifestation of physical strength and endurance at London, where they had a meeting, to which the different nations of the world were invited. The Americans of course carried off many of the prizes, and on their return, it is reported, they have been invited to visit President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, and New York City, and the State of New York is going to honor them by

calling out the regiments and having a military display.

A remarkable exhibition of physical training has recently been shown by a man known as Dan O'Leary, who has lately walked 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours. The trial took place in Cincinnati, where there was a mile track on which he performed the feat, which was mentally and physically a success.

This man was born in Ireland and is now 63 years of age. He came to this country when 10 years old and was employed in Chicago as a canvasser. After being in the business a while, he found he possessed natural ability and expressed himself as being able to walk 500 miles in six days. He was scoffed at, but finally undertook the task and finished it without difficulty.

He also had two races with Edward Payson Weston, who walked from Maine to Chicago recently, about 1,000 miles in twenty days. In a contest with Mr. Weston in Chicago in November, 1875, O'Leary won over Weston in a most decisive manner, and subsequently they made another match and went to England to test it, and O'Leary won easily over Weston.

Mr. O'Leary, who was recently interviewed by the correspondents of the Physical Culture said:

"To walk 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours, one mile at the beginning of each hour, seems not a difficult performance; in fact, I was a little bit deceived myself with the seeming simplicity of the task, probably from the simplicity of the statement, but the problem one faces is one of endurance, and the walking of each mile is but a small problem compared to the overcoming of nature's efforts to cause one to live as the ordinary human does; that is, sleep seven hours and spend the rest of the 24 hours at one's usual mode of living. I had

already walked a distance of 500 miles in 500 hours. I went at the 1,000 mile walk determined to finish to the end, for I was told I could never accomplish the feat. No one had ever succeeded who tried during this century.

"At the beginning of my long walk I tipped the scales at 147 pounds, and had passed my sixty-third birthday. I was never an advocate of dieting, and therefore during this walk, I did not resort to eating special food or starving myself. I ate just what I wanted and as much as I wanted, but above all things I avoided the frying pan, and its products, for I think the frying pan is the beginning of all the evils of the stomach. I ate raw and cooked fruit, eggs, oatmeal and plenty of fresh milk. Stimulants of all kinds were avoided, particularly all things that would give a false stimulation to the heart.

THE EFFECT OF LIQUOR AND TOBACCO.

Luther Burbank, the famous botanist, whose wonderful work with plants has produced such marvelous results, was recently interviewed by a newspaper reporter, who asked him the following among other questions: "Do you think that whiskey and tobacco impair the faculty for work?" The great plant wizard replied in the following terms:

"If I answered your question simply by saying that I never use tobacco and alcohol in any form, and very rarely either coffee or tea, you might say that was a personal preference and proved nothing. But I can prove to you most conclusively that even the mild use of stimulants is incompatible with work requiring accurate attention and definite concentration.

"To assist me in my work of budding,—work that is as accurate and exacting as watchmaking—I have a force of some twenty men. I discharge men from this force at the

first show of incompetency. Some time ago my foreman asked me if I took pains to inquire into the personal habits of my men. On being answered in the negative he surprised me by saying that the men I found unable to do the delicate work of budding invariably turned out to be smokers and drinkers.

"These men, while able to do the rough work of farming, call budding and other delicate work 'puttering,' and have to give it up owing to an inability to concentrate their nerve force. Even men who smoke one cigar a day I cannot entrust with some of my delicate work. Cigarettes are even more damaging than cigars, and their use by young boys is little short of criminal."

The above is copied from a paper known as the *Witness*, and the opinion of Burbank as to the effect of tobacco and alcoholic stimulants on the brain and nerves is clearly pointed out and undoubtedly ought to make an impression on the minds of people who use tobacco that they are injuring themselves by so doing. I know that a great majority of smokers claim that it does them no harm, that they feel no evil effects from its use, but everything we eat makes an impression on our body as well as our brain and nerves, and we have to be careful not to eat or drink or take things that have evil elements in them or we shall be certainly on the road that leads to

destruction. There are millions of people who are just as certainly committing suicide by taking these things as though they took a dose of direct poison every day.

DISEASES OF THE SEASON.

Gastro-Intestinal diseases are the most prevalent ones at this time of the year. They are more common for several reasons: Vitality is now lower because of the enervating effects of the heat upon the central nervous system. Tone of ganglionic centers is lowered and some of this weakness is telegraphed to the digestive organs through some of the branches of the widely-distributed pneumogastric. Another thing that makes infection so common and easy at this time is the contamination by flies. As disease-carriers houseflies play a very significant role and it is only recently that intelligent attention has been called to the matter. Bacterial processes in food also are accountable for their share of hot weather ailments. Milk contamination causes the greater part of digestive troubles with children. The principal business of the physician after all resolves itself into instructing people how to keep well and this too often is another case of "love's labor lost." Why wouldn't it be well for more doctors to make contracts with their clientele to treat them sick or well for so much per year?—*Medical Summary*.

Are Girls Healthier Than Boys?

The examination of children under sixteen years of age, who desire to work under the provisions of the new child labor law of the District of Columbia, seems to show that city girls are healthier than city boys. Since June 30th, 1,700 children have been examined, and the Inspectors have had to reject seventy-five boys for physical disability, and only two girls.

Though the number of applicants for permits includes more boys than girls, the percentage of rejections in the case of the boys has occasioned surprise. They are for the most part found to be suffering from heart and lung troubles. It would be interesting to know how many of them are cigarette smokers, or have other pernicious habits.—*Christian Advocate*.

Biophilism.

BY CHARLES JOSIAH ADAMS, D.D.,

PRESIDENT OF THE BUREAU OF BIOPHILISM.

THE THING AND THE IDEA.

Attention precedes perception. Every moment there are hundreds, thousands, possibly millions of things impinging on our senses which we do not perceive, of which we are not aware. As I write painters are at work on the rectory. I have just become aware that one of them is whistling. That he has been doing for days. At first it irritated me, to the extent that I said to some callers: "He is surely of a happy turn of mind and contented at his work—things which are admirable; but think of what it means to me, when I am composing something in my study! It's more than decomposing; it's almost decomposing! Would it justify homicide on my part?" But I gradually became accustomed to it. And this morning I was not aware of it till at this moment something attracted my attention to it. That something was nothing more than the skipping of a note. But that was enough. The whistling proceeds. And I am having trouble to get my attention away from it. But there are always compensations. It has given me an illustration of an object taking my attention.

There is another phase of attention. It may be given as well as taken. I have spoken of the multitude of objects with which one is constantly surrounded which do not take one's attention. This may come of lack of interest, of preoccupation, of listlessness. The whistling taking my attention, through the skipping to which I have referred, the question arises in my mind: With how many objects am I surrounded at this moment, to which I am not giving my

attention? I count a dozen of them on my writing-table alone, including a whisk-broom which does not belong there, which, being out of place, I certainly would have noticed had it not been for a pronounced preoccupation. Then there is my library. And . . . But pages would be filled by the names of things within my study, to say nothing of the things without, which I can see through my windows.

And there are at least as many other possible objects of attention presenting themselves constantly to our minds subjectively of which we, from the same causes, are unaware. These are ideas and facts. Even in reverie these so crowd, shoulder, jostle each other that only some of them get within the field of the dreamer's consciousness. And when the dream is over, and one gets to seriously working or thinking, only those ideas or facts which serve his purpose can receive his attention. He assists them in fighting others off, if that be necessary.

The evolution of the objects of perception—the order in which they appear—is very interesting. It should seem that a child has not an idea or a conception of a fact till it has had some conscious intercourse with things. That it instinctively turns to the breast every one knows. Such action could, no doubt, have been noticed upon the part of the first child born, and within a few hours of its coming into the world. But instinctive action is not action upon the part of the individual, but upon the part of Whoever is manifesting Himself through nature, and caring for the individual till it can care for itself.

And what is true of the child in

this particular is true of the adult—to the extent that the thing precedes the idea. Another illustration comes to me from the events attending the painting of the rectory. The morning was very hot. My bedroom is to the rear of my study. Between them are folding-doors. These doors were open, and all the windows up as high as they could be gotten. It was early when I got out of bed. As I was passing between the folding-doors, thankful that I was not, on that morning at any rate, sluggish enough to miss the best part of a hopeless day, I heard a tremendous buzzing. I had no trouble in locating it. It came from a screen in one of the front study-windows. To that screen I hurried. There was a monster. The buzzing was like that of a house-fly, many, many times multiplied. And, barring some differences in coloring, the producer of the buzzing was such a fly many times increased in size. I studied it carefully. Between it and the house-fly there seemed to be no essential difference. The wings, the head, the thorax, the abdomen, the eyes, the proboscis, the feet of the stranger were all the same, barring size, with those of my multitudinous, pestiferous and annoying little acquaintances, against whom screens are not a certain protection. Had I ever seen a fly like this big fellow? I did not remember that I had. I would have to look it up. This conclusion reached, I went to my bath and my shaving. As I passed a window I looked out. Under a tree on the lawn the grass was gone. It had been stamped and pawed out. How had that come? I remembered that the painters were from a distance, and that they had a horse. The idea of the horse and that of the fly went together in my mind. I had it! The fly was a horse-fly—such as I had seen the driver striking at, saying: “You can sometimes hit one!”—

smiling at my look of incredulity, and, after many trials, proving that he was right. In this case, the idea came to the thing. But the thing could not have come to the idea. If I had never seen a horse-fly, the idea of a horse-fly could not have been in my mind. The thing is the parent of the idea.

Back of the thing is the sensation. Back of it, also, are minor perceptions. I have a sensation of a rattling sound. I look out. I have a sensation of color. It is bright red. I have another sensation of color. It is white. Another. It is bay. The white covers the bed of a wagon. The red forms letters. The bay is the tone of the coats of horses. I have seen a thing—an ice wagon with its team.

There is a tendency in a thing to persist in the sense which perceives it. I remember that, one Sunday, upon our reaching the rectory from matins, I was requested not to go to my study, being told that dinner would soon be ready—the dinner on that day being served in the afternoon. I sat for some time looking through a window the curtain of which was higher than it should have been, taking into account the direction to which it opened and the brightness of the light, intensified by a snow which lay over everything, spotless and cold. Then I picked up a Sunday newspaper, glanced at it, and had a fright. I could not see a word. All that I could see was the window through which I had been looking—its frame, mullions, and bright panes. I do not know how there could be a better illustration of the persistency of the thing on the retina. May not there be something of the same thing in the running of a tune through one's head? Take an expert in the handling and passing upon fabrics. The “feel” of one fabric remains in the sense of touch as the fingers lay hold of an-

other. I have already spoken of an acquaintance of mine, a tea-taster, and the wonderful things he does in deciding the sorts and the qualities of teas. He is trained to retain tastes and through them recognize the places of growth and the qualities of teas.

How long is it possible that the perception of the thing should remain with any one of the senses? That is a question which has never been answered, which, probably, never will be answered. This, however, is true, that many things of which an image has not been formed in the mind are recognized upon their, not representation, but re-presentation. It is wonderful how many things recognized as psychologically true find illustration in the Bible. Listen to St. James: "For if any man be a hearer of the word, and not a doer, he is like unto a man beholding his natural face in a glass: for he beholdeth himself, and goeth his way, and straightway forgetteth what manner of man he was." Still, hardly any one would fail to nearly recognize a reflection of himself. I say nearly advisedly, remembering that somewhere in the course of these papers I have told the story of an aunt of mine, who, in an old-fashioned store in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on seeing a reflection of herself in a plate glass mirror, exclaimed: "Why, Sarah, when did you come to town?"—Sarah being my mother, between whom and the aunt to whom I refer there was a remarkable family resemblance. It is a singular fact, but no fact is more certainly true, that no one can form an image of himself. Then how does he recognize himself in reflection in a mirror? Because of the perception which he has had of himself, which must have persisted to a degree.

Of this perception one is certain to have many repetitions. This was true as far back as Narcissus, supposing

him to have been a real and not simply a fabulous character. It must be much more true now, in the day of the looking-glass, than it was when one's image was reflected only in the water or in the polished steel. These repetitions cannot but aid the persistence of the perception.

But oneself is not the only being of whom he does not form an image. Some one speaks of a mutual acquaintance of our youth. I have entirely forgotten his appearance. He is unexpectedly brought into my presence. I recognize him at once. This is not from reproductive imagination, or memory, properly speaking, but through the persistence, through the years, of a percept of him.

From this a memory, an idea, is a different thing, such as the memory of one's mother, father, sister, brother, friend, horse, bird, dog, or home, to which he was, or is, much attached. With this person or thing he is subjectively on communion in idea. This idea he subjectively sees, feels. Think of how real the idea of the Christ must have been to the Apostles through the awful yet blessed years of the founding of the Church! How real was the idea of the Little Corporal to his old soldiers up to the death of each of them!

There may be confoundings of the idea with the thing which it represents. But this can only be in a state of sleep or insanity. I, for instance, have to look directly at one of my paper weights, say that in the shape of a spotted setter-dog which was sent me by a lady friend many years ago, to see it. But I have an idea of it. At that idea I can look let me turn which way I may. I have to be at my table to see this thing. I may contemplate the idea of it wherever I may be. The idea is not as distinct as the thing. There are other distinctions between the idea and the thing. They are so marked that there is no danger that

the waking and sane individual will take a thing for an idea or an idea for a thing. That is, a human individual. How about the minor individual?

No one questions that a lower animal may have a perception, sense a thing. No more does any one question that a lower animal may have a persistence of a perception. There are thousands of illustrations that, after the lapse of years, the lower animal may recognize a place or a person. A colt is frightened at a bridge. Ten years later that colt, become an old horse, gives every evidence of fright at that bridge. The loafer gives the elephant a chew of tobacco instead of a peanut. A dozen years later that

loafer repents in the folds of that elephant's trunk—through all of which years they have not seen each other.

Are these recognitions the result simply of the persistence of perception? It would seem hardly possible. One should think that the desire for revenge must accompany an idea of the offense and the circumstances under which it was given. There is no need of claiming that the lower animal has the power of ideation commensurate with that of man, any more than there is need of claiming that every man has it equally with Shakespeare. Could I dream, had I no ideas, or go insane? And do not the lower animals dream, and is not insanity known on a lower plane than the human.

The Psychology of Childhood.

BRIGHT AND PROMISING.

BY UNCLE JOE.

No. 676.—Kathryn Elizabeth Ellsworth, Hot Springs, Ark.—This child has been favorably born, and represents the Vital Temperament in a very decided manner. She has the combination of the father and the mother expressed in her organization, and appears to be thoroughly healthy from head to foot, and if carefully trained, ought to escape most of the infantile diseases common among children who are too highly organized and nervously inclined, or those who are insufficiently nourished. This child is neither, for, being plump and well filled out in form, she will be able to nourish her brain properly, and ward off disease.

Her cup of vitality, therefore, is full. What she needs is to be allowed to grow up a natural child, and not be petted and coddled, or made a great deal of as a "show baby" when com-

pany comes, but be put to bed and allowed to sleep all she wants to, and kept in a darkened room when she sleeps in the day.

Her neck is rather short, which is generally the case with a child possessing the Vital Temperament. Therefore she must not be allowed to race and romp, but must play the quieter games, so that her blood will not rush to her brain as it otherwise would if she played vigorously, or romped with those possessing the Motive Temperament.

She should have a "baby-jumper" attached to the ceiling of her nursery, so that she can exercise every muscle of her body without taking violent movements. This will amuse and entertain, as well as benefit her.

Her head is a finely developed one for her age, and shows that she is full of energy, pluck and resolution, and

also that she will face the world with all its perplexities, anxieties, joys and pleasures, with thoughtfulness and common sense. In fact, her high forehead resembles that of her grandfather.

She will early manifest maturity of thought, for she seems to be old for her age in general mental development. Her questions will be many and rather odd, while her memory of faces and objects will be remarkably clear and distinct. Stories and illustrations will keep her amused by the hour together.

She has a fund of Human Nature, and would make a very good physician; in fact, could become a specialist in diagnosing disease and in bright-

ening up a sick-room. She will be very magnetic as well as forceful, and whatever she wants she will desire with a longing that will not be easily satisfied.

Conscientiousness is very strongly developed, and she will be very exacting in her demands for justice, and no one should promise her a thing without intending to carry out their word.

She will be quite musical, and had better be encouraged to study both vocal and instrumental, and also elocution as a means of opening out her mind in an interesting and entertaining way.

She will be beloved by everyone, and it will be hard to keep from spoiling her.



No. 676.—KATHRYN ELIZABETH ELLSWORTH.

Review of "The Philosophy of Life," by Chas. Gilbert Davis, M.D.

BY GEORGE MARKLEY.

(Continued from page 306.)

This mechanism for the re-enforcement and maintaining the vital current force does not end with animal life, by any means. For, as any woodman, horticulturist, agriculturalist and gardener well knows, provided they have observed just a little, that where a limb or branch starts off from the main trunk of a tree, shrub or plant, of any kind, roots and branches, there are, invariably, comparatively larger formations, commonly known as "knots," in trees or woody growths. In the more delicate plants the same is true with few exceptions. However, there are some exceptions, as, for instance, in the plant known as "Thoroughwort," commonly spoken of as "Thoroughstem."

In this plant, at the places on the main stem where its limbs branch off, there is a leaf growing all around the main stem and each branch.

Now, then, here is a condition in inanimate life which certainly has been placed there for a purpose, and as NATURE does all her work and surrounds her every effort with the utmost economical conditions, we cannot help coming to the conclusion that these knots and bulbous growths on the trunks of trees, shrubs and plants of all kinds, are for a great, grand purpose, even in this lower order of creation, and I believe that it is safe to say that that purpose is the re-enforcement and the maintaining of the life current force efficiency, in such a measure as to assure that all parts of the tree, even to the smallest twig, will be supplied with sufficient vitality to carry out, in the most complete detail, its every function, all on the alternating current system plan for

supplying the life current forces.

Does any man acquainted with these conditions—tree, shrub and plant life, for one moment, claim that it is the wood, bark and leaves which produce the fruits. Some may who have not given any thoughts to the matter. But the expert, the botanist, very well knows that there must obtain *certain conditions*, in order for a fruit-bearing tree to bear fruit, neither does the electrical engineer maintain for a minute that the dynamo manufactures or produces electricity.* Therefore instead of speaking of the dynamo as a "generator," would it not be more scientific and consistent to speak of it as a cumulator or condenser?

Then, why do certain mental philosophers claim that mind is the result of Brain Activity?

Mr. John W. Shull, a graduate of the American Institute of Phrenology, a few years ago contributed several articles to THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, in an attempt to sustain the contention that: "Mind is the result of Brain Activity." And within the last three months, that very much noted French astronomer and author and writer on occult philosophy, Flam-

*The most expert electrician will not risk his reputation by even venturing a guess as to what electricity is. It can, by and through the operation of a certain class of intricate machinery, be harnessed to do much work by which mankind is greatly benefited. This is the beginning and the end of the electrical problem to-day, and mental philosophers are in the same category as to the analysis of MIND. They know of and behold its manifestations, through its organ—the brain, and incidentally the whole human anatomy. That is all.

marian, has contributed an article to the press, maintaining the same contention.

And, now then, here comes our friend, Doctor Charles Gilbert Davis, with the claim that: "The mortal mind dies with the body." And that: "The immortal mind lives forever."

The doctor "splits the difference" between the two schools, as to their contention of the final destiny of the Soul, Spirit, Mind, LIFE ENTITY, or whatever this dominating LIFE-FORCE may be called, as the farmer says when trying to drive a sharp bargain with his neighbor.

That is to say, according to the doctor, one-half of the mind dies, and the most potential half at that, while the lessor and servile half lives on and on, throughout the unending days of eternity. The burning question is, Why, in the name of all that is scientific and philosophical, should one part or side of the life-entity perish and the other part or side survive; *this earthly tragedy*, called life, surrounded and housed, as they are by the same material conditions analogically, we are perforce compelled to conclude that, together the "mortal" along with the "immortal mind" survived: "The wreck of empires and the crash of worlds" and all and any other cataclysmic concomitant, material or spiritual, or else they must perish together, so that, if one lives, on and on, after the dissolution of the life elements and their habitat—the body. So must the other live, on and on, also.

It appears to be an undisguised fact that, in thus disposing of the mentality of man, Doctor Davis has failed, utterly, to take cognizance of the Fundamental and Inherent Principles of Universal Life. (The oneness of life, or consciousness, as he calls it) and these are: The male and the Female Elements, which are under all conditions and in all forms of

life, necessary to its propagation and the perpetuation of its kind. In the duality of mind we have these elements expressed in this life, as basic conditions, to every other faculty and phase of our mental life.

These conditions obtain, both in the so-called animal kingdom and in the vegetable kingdoms. And, again, the conditions that are represented by these fundamental principles of creation obtain in electricity, as positive and negative elements, and, in the so-called "chemical attraction," we have the positive attracted to the negative and vice versa. These are universal and forever-enduring fundamental principles of that UNIVERSAL LIFE of which this mundane sphere, with all that lives and exists on its surface or has a habitation within its interior is an expression. Another point in regard to Doctor Davis' locating the "Immortal Mind," in the "abdominal brain" (solar plexus) and the "mortal mind" in the "cerebral brain" (cerebrum) is that, to me, it appears like "putting the cart before the horse," condition of things. The "Immortal Mind," he says, "is the real man, the ego." I presume by this he means the *all in all* principle of this life and whatever life there may be in the Great Beyond, and in locating this "ego" in the solar plexus, he is committing a gross breach of all known systems of generally recognized etiquette throughout the whole world of MATTER, animate and inanimate, by putting the "lord of the manor" in the overseer's proper dwelling place. And by simply locating the "mortal mind" *alone* in the cerebrum he is lodging the overseer in the palatial brown stone front, which is facing towards the great highway, which leads past the rich and beautiful "landed estate." Whereas, according to my understanding of the anatomy of the prin-

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By friendship I mean the greatest love, and the greatest usefulness, and the most open communication, and the noblest suffering, and the most exemplary faithfulness, and the severest truth, and the heartiest counsel, and the greatest union of mind of which brave men and women are capable.

Jeremy Taylor.

CHARACTER IN THE BLOOD.

We have from time to time called attention to the fact that blood or arterial circulation carries with it a great deal of importance, and recently we read an account of how Mrs. Anna Bradley has, through the aid of her husband, been given not only vitality, strength and vigor of body, but also a new character. At least, this is what the *New York Globe* of August 18th states.

After receiving the infusion of blood into her veins from those of her husband, she apparently lost her own former mental characteristics, and took on his mental attitude. The following is the account given of her extraordinary transformation of mind:

"The question if a person's mental traits may be completely revolutionized by artificial means seems to be answered affirmatively in the case of Mrs. Anna Bradley, now in St. James Hospital here. After a quantity of her husband's blood was infused into her veins, a month ago, she underwent a complete mental change, and besides losing or abandoning her own former mental attributes she has acquired all of the mental peculiarities of her husband.

"The matter, which will be the subject for discussion at the next meeting of the Essex County Medical Society, opens all manner of possibilities. The doctors at St. James already believe that they detect a slight change in the voice of Mrs. Bradley. She formerly spoke with little strength, but now her utterances are forceful and in a lower key.

"The case is one of the strangest which has come to the medical authorities of the east for many years. Mrs. Bradley, the weak, anæmic wife of the prosperous, healthy, and strong business man of Newark, living at 13 Grove street, was found several weeks ago to be suffering from a tumor. It was determined that she would die unless relieved of the tumor, but when

she reached St. James Hospital the surgeons refused to operate on her, saying that the tumor had made such progress that practically all of her strength had been sapped by it. The only chance she had was to get a fresh supply of blood.

"Her husband, strong and healthy, volunteered, and while he lay beside his wife on the operating table on July 17 a pint of his blood passed from his wrist through a silver tube and into his wife's wrist.

"Until then Mrs. Bradley had been a morose, despondent woman, who saw little cheer in this world. She was of a quiet disposition and did not care for the gayeties of life. She seldom laughed. She did not care for amusements. Also she was partial to dark purple and a dead slate, or a dark brown, as colors. She abhorred bright colors, and especially strong was her antipathy to green. Her husband was of a gay disposition. He liked amusements. He was of a jolly disposition, and very strong was his taste for green as a color.

"The doctors paid very little attention to Mrs. Bradley for three weeks following the transfusion of blood. Then, a week ago, when they found her strong enough to undergo the difficult operation for the removal of the tumor, they were surprised to note the great change which had come over her mind. She was happy—almost gay—and she laughed as she assured the doctors she was ready for the knife. And, strangely enough, after the operation, she rallied quickly, and when her husband asked her what he could do she asked him to bring her some green plants, some ferns—plants with plenty of green foliage. She had hated green before.

"And since then she has been planning to have two green dresses made when she leaves the hospital, and she has spoken about the places of amusement to which she desires to go, and seems to have acquired her husband's happy, almost joyous disposition. She cannot stand the sight of sombre purple now. Her mind seems to have undergone a complete revolution since her husband's blood was transfused into her veins, and she seems to have lost her own former mental characteristics and to have assumed those of her husband.

"Leading physicians and scientists now propose to debate the question if a person's mental attributes may not be completely changed by infusing blood from a person of a different mental temperament. It is now believed from Mrs. Bradley's case that a person, especially a child, who has abnormal mental traits may be corrected through the injection of a different

blood—blood from a normal person—into the system of the abnormal person. In that way it is believed by some now that criminal tendencies may be corrected if not eliminated."

If this plan is to be universally adopted, we shall be having many mental changes through the transfusion of blood, which will be a much quicker process than that of hard mental thought and study. But we do not ourselves believe that everything is in the blood, even though the blood stands for a good deal.

THE PASSING AWAY OF "BLIND TOM."

"Blind Tom," as Thomas Wiggins was known throughout two continents, has recently passed away, but the memory of his wonderful musical genius will remain for years in the minds of those who had the opportunity of hearing him play. He died in Hoboken, in his sixtieth year. He was of the pure negro race, born in Georgia, a slave. His mother was bought by Colonel James N. Bethune in 1850. She carried in her arms, at the time, a babe blind and so feeble that, in the sale, the babe was thrown in with the mother.

He was the wonder of this country and Europe, and although he was almost an imbecile in everything but music, in this department of thought he was a remarkable enthusiast; in fact, he was often called a genius.

As a boy he began touring the country under the management of his master. This was after the Civil War—that is to say, about 1865. He continued on the stage until he was nearly 40. Since that time he has made appearances before the public at intervals. One of his late, if not quite

his last, public appearances was in Brooklyn, three years ago, under the management of Percy Williams. For the last twenty years he has been cared for by Mrs. Lerche of Hoboken, the widow of a son of General Bethune, his old owner and guardian-at-law by the appointment of the courts, when Tom had been emancipated with all other slaves.

The writer remembers hearing him play in Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. At this time, Professor L. N. Fowler was lecturing in the above named town, and had the opportunity of examining "Blind Tom"; his head showed his remarkable musical gifts which certainly eclipsed every other power of his mind.

Tom was an extraordinary person. A little more than a child of feeble mind in all relations of life except that of music, he was transformed when at the piano or when his faculties were turned in the direction of music. In his best days he was no better as an interpreter of music than at his first appearance. He then and later reproduced with an exactness, little short of the marvelous, what he had heard immediately before the reproduction. But the wonder was that, once having reproduced the execution of a musical composition, he never afterward lost memory of it. During his active career before the public he

was the subject of much discussion among musicians.

But Tom often confounded his critics. He was more than once subjected to tests in which purposely musical solecisms were perpetrated. In his reproduction Tom always corrected those errors. Later in his life he astonished his critics by showing a creative side in the production of compositions to which it was impossible to deny merit. All sounds, musical or not, Tom instantly reduced to a key and pitch.

Left to his own fancy or devices, Tom was prone to give in his concerts odd and capricious improvisations and recollections. He was amenable, however, to directions, and would follow obediently a programme laid out for him. Affectionate in his disposition, he was governed by kindness alone. He never, outside of music, rose above the intelligence of a child of 6. His passion for music, born when he was 2 years old, he never lost until a few days before he died, when he was stricken with apoplexy. In his retirement he spent eight hours of each day at the piano. There he was happy. The rest of his life was a blank.

He made fortunes for his owners and guardians, and in return was the recipient of tender care, and for years after he had ceased to be a source of profit.



New Subscribers.

No. 860—R. P. S., Eastville, Bristol,—The photograph of this gentleman indicates that he is a born student, and could have qualified himself to have taken a position in a line of study where his analytical powers could have been brought into play. He would have made an excellent physician, or a specialist in medical science. In fact, as an oculist, aurist, or in some such line, he would have excelled even more successfully than as an ordinary practitioner. He has talents for a writer, which show themselves in his large Causality, Ideality and Spirituality, and his mind will continually give off new ideas. To become a business man, he will have to force himself to do the ordinary work of buying and selling; but as a specialist he will be in his element and succeed above the average. He should never give up his studies, for they form a large and interesting part of his mental make-up.

No. 861—R. E. T., Towanda, Pa.—

This lad is a bright and promising one. He has a good head on his shoulders, and should be able to make his way in the world. He is full of plans and schemes now, and will develop more and more along professional lines if he is encouraged to study and work out his talents in a practical way. He is a highly sensitive lad, and will be somewhat influenced by the appreciation that others show concerning his talents. He will make an excellent Politician, Lawyer, Judge or Magistrate, and should be fitted for some public work of this character. He must be kept a little boy as long as possible, and not spoiled by his parents or grandparents. He has a very enquiring mind, and will ask many questions concerning what older people are talking about, and he will apparently think that he ought to know everything his parents do. He will make an able speaker, and in the study of Law he will shine as a Pleader and Advocate.

Correspondents.

E. T.—You say that the child whom you are thinking of adopting has golden hair and light gray eyes, also teeth that are light yellow, and cream colored complexion, and want to know what these characteristics mean.

Her style of beauty is certainly very taking, and it indicates warmth of affection, companionableness, and an aesthetic character. She may not be so energetic as a brunette would be, or so passionate, but she will nevertheless be true, sincere and loving in disposition. When you have a photograph of her, you had better send it

to us so that we may have a better chance to guide you by our remarks concerning her character.

C. S., Jerico Springs, Mo.—The question you ask with regard to a person who has large Veneration and yet who objects to hearing a church bell ring, is somewhat singular, especially as the organ of Veneration gives the appreciation for forms and ceremonies. But it is possible that other faculties may be more influential than Veneration; for instance, Conscientiousness and the Perceptive Faculties, which may make the individual see something in the signifi-

(Continued on page 6—Publishers' Department.)

REVIEW OF THE PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE.

(Continued from page 332.)

cial SEAT of the MIND, "mortal" and "immortal," "the palace of the soul," sustained by authors of recognized authority is that the encephalic mass is the instrument of thought and feeling. Therefore, if any one phase of mental activity is expressed through this portion of the human anatomy, then I am satisfied that it is only philosophical to conclude that every phase and condition of mental manifestation is expressed through the brain-cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla oblongata, pons varolii, corpus colosum, etc. The subjective mentality, or the "immortal mind," resides every whit whole, as much in this organ, or rather this *congeries of organs*, as the objective mentality, or the "mortal mind," I consider this "duality of mind as coming from the same source. And furthermore, I cannot reconcile the doctor's statements that the one element of mind, while dominating everything in this life, even directing and controlling, as the doctor puts it, by suggestion, the "immortal mind"—"the ego," in ALL things, has but an ephemeral life. While the other element, the "Immortal mind," the servant of the "mortal mind," has come from God, and at the dissolution of mind and body will return to the God who gave it and live forever. Of course, it is the understanding of Phrenologists, mental philosophers of the Gallian school, that: The MIND uses the whole body, bones, muscles, ligaments, as well as nerve cells and fibres, unto every molecule, atom, and *electron* (the latest division of matter, and of which scientists claim that some atoms are made up of many thousands of these "Electrons") in its complete expression.

The stronger one dies, ceases to exist, and the weaker element lives

on and on "eternally in the Heaven."

There are several statements in the "Philosophy of Life" which could be considered with profit and interest, but for the reason that this paper has already exceeded the limits, intended, at its beginning, I will briefly consider one other statement. That is "Desire." "Desire is the mainspring giving momentum to the entire physical universe. It is really the voice of God calling to the human soul to come up higher."

"Behind the social evil and all its attendant degradation is a desire pure and holy that presides over the very citadel of life. False suggestion leads to despair. Behind every vice and crime on the calendar of evil sits pure white-souled desire.

So by this analysis we see there is no evil, for it is only misdirected good.

This mental condition may be intensified or momentarily restrained by other conditions, such as disease, health, education and association, law, etc. If the desire of the individual is evil, criminal and vicious, associations, sometimes, will restrain these undesirable tendencies, within certain limits for a time.

But remove all restraints and desire, no matter how vicious, will materialize in evil deeds and actions.

On the other hand, if the desire is noble and righteous and holy, these conditions then will materialize in righteous deeds and actions.

The phrenological teachings on this subject are: That all are good, but may become perverted—evil, vicious and sinful. That is to say that every faculty of the mind and every phase of activity of a normally developed brain, other things being equal, is right and proper—noble and good.

What Phrenologists Are Doing.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

The American Institute of Phrenology held its opening meeting of the session on Wednesday evening, September 2nd, when excellent addresses were given by the Rev. Thomas A. Hyde, B.D., A.M., President; Miss Fowler, Vice-President; C. W. Brandenburg, M.D., and C. F. McGuire, M.D.

Miss Henrietta Kahler, a soprano soloist of rare talent, sang the "Angels' Serenade" with exquisite taste, and Master Herman Hupfeld and Mrs. Hupfeld accompanied her on the violin and piano with great feeling. For an encore Miss Kahler sang, "I Was Once a Little Boy!" Both songs were highly appreciated. Master Herman Hupfeld also played Godard's "Berceuse" and an encore, and displayed exceptional talent.

A large number of friends and visitors filled the hall. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Dr. F. Wilson Hurd, Mr. and Miss Freeman, Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Sitwell, Rev. and Mrs. C. C. Elson, Miss Baker, Mr. Maugans, Miss Minott and friend, the Misses Irwin, Miss Meyer, Mr. Duggan, Mr. J. E. Halsted, Miss Kahler and friends, Mr. and Mrs. Smithson and Miss Blye, among others.

A full report of the meeting will appear in the November number.

OHIO STATE CONVENTION.

The third annual convention of the State Phrenological Society of Ohio will hold a two-day meeting at Bowerston, O., on Oct. 15th and 16th. The largest gathering of the profession in that State by far is expected, and the interest of the people in the immediate neighborhood assures a large attendance. Bowerston is the

home of Prof. Tope, of the *Phrenological Era*.

Away in the North, we find another enthusiastic disciple of Phrenology. He has been not only anxious to carry Phrenology to his native people, but he has industriously translated several volumes into his own language. Thus he has served his countrymen by letting them have the benefit of his knowledge in the Swedish language. We refer to Mr. Wm. E. Youngquist, who is making a tour of the northern part of Sweden. Success will crown his efforts, we are sure. Mr. Youngquist sends a message to the readers of THE JOURNAL in a recent letter, and says that Phrenology is now flourishing in fine style in Sweden in spite of financial depression. His recent lectures have been well attended. At one place, Katrineholm, he lectured to 300 young students at a Business College.

Mr. J. M. Fitzgerald has been lecturing in and around Chicago, before different Business Societies and before the Aurora Chautauqua.

A Society has been formed in Portland, Oregon, with Prof. Dove as President, F. R. Sizer, of Willamette, as Vice-President, and F. M. Chance, of Portland, as the Secretary. Prof. Dove was associated with Prof. Haddock of San Francisco for ten years, and has a special license to work in Portland, Oregon, as a Phrenologist.

Charles A. Bylund is located at White Rock, S. D.

C. J. Stewart is at Beckley, W. Va.

H. W. Smith is doing phrenological work in Oneida, Kansas.

Otto Hatrv is an indefatigable worker along phrenological lines located in Pittsburg, Pa.

R. J. Black is still in Vinton, Ia., engaged in phrenological work.

H. T. Griffith is located in Portland, Oregon.

E. Koyl is spreading the light of Phrenology in Utah.

Owen H. Williams is located in Atlantic City, N. J.

C. W. Tyndall is at Denver, Colo.

E. Warburton is at Asbury Park, N. J., doing phrenological work.

George Markley is assisting Mr. Tope in literary and phrenological work in Bowerston, O.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE,
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Prof. D. T. Elliott, instructor and phrenologist, of the Fowler Institute, London, gives special attention to the instruction of students in Phrenology, by class work as well as through the mail. The graduates of the Institute

meet once a month, and have debates on various topics of phrenological interest. Mr. Elliott lectures in and around London before Literary Societies. Literature on Phrenology and Health subjects can be obtained from L. N. Fowler & Co., 4 Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London.
THE BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INCORPORATED.

The Autumn Session of the above named Society opened on September 8th with a social evening, which was enjoyed by a large number of the members and friends. The first lecture of the season will be given by B. Hollander, M.D., on Oct. 13th. The program for the Session includes lectures by Dr. C. W. Withinshaw, Mr. James Webb, and Mr. J. B. Eland.

Aids to Character Delineation.

BY HUNTLEY CARTER.

(Continued from page 269.)

Here, in the first section, is the digestive apparatus, like some sorting-office in which hundreds of thousands of sorters are at work on the materials of construction, sorting, dissecting, throwing out the chemical particles, each after its kind, preparing them to serve the further needs of the structure to be provided for. In the second, the circulatory apparatus, like an intricate system of water-ways, intersecting wide regions (issuing from a high pumping station at its centre, by which its streams accumulate power and are transmitted to all points, circulating and taking up and discharging waste and nutrient material. In the third the respiratory apparatus, like a finely regulated ventilating machine, driving clarifying currents through the long and tortuous passages and adding the required ele-

ments for the transmissory process. In the fourth the muscular apparatus, like a forest of lifts, levers, cranes and presses, moving the beams, joists, girders, pipes and various parts of the framework of some human shell, shaping and adjusting the materials to form a protective covering. In the fifth the nerve-apparatus, like a sort of general Telegraph System, receiving the waves of motion impinging the external organs, sending these instructions along a number of private wires to the central depot of volition, there forthwith selecting the act that seems most appropriate to the call, transmitting notices of this along a second set of private wires to the required motor agents, which at will spring into activity and achieve the desired result. In the sixth the magnetic forces, like a number of civil

engineers engaged on a system of wireless telegraphy, opening up new means of aerial communication, linking up scattered districts, internationalizing countries, joining individual to individual, race to race, nation to nation, by desire, attraction, affinity, fusing innumerable parts into a universal whole.

The two succeeding groups reveal the effect of health and disease. In the former, the watcher notes how each section is constituted to carry on its complex process with extraordinary judgment, skill, tact, authority and discrimination, determining quite decisively the amount of work it is required to do, the quantity and quality of material it needs for that purpose, and the distribution of each particle of this material to its proper place. In the latter, he sees how derangements, malformations and diseases influence healthy parts, act and re-act on each other to the detriment of the whole organism; that where there is an excess in some department, it is combined with a defect in another, thus setting up unequal response. He notes that all forms of internal disorders are accompanied by their corresponding external manifestations, which may be used as a guide or an index to inward conditions. Thus it is seen that the eye, whose delicate mechanism is one of the first to be disturbed by a strain or disorder of the system, may be used to detect disorders of the nervous apparatus. Likewise, that through the shape and color of the nose and lips, the clearness and tone of the skin, the strength or weakness of the hair, the condition of the teeth, through appearance, manner, habit and walk, the defects of other centres translate themselves, each after its own manner. Thus the cases of heart disorder pass and are distinguished by the pouchy eye, and the varying pupil of the drug-taker and

drunkard by the various hues of the skin—the red of the gouty heart, the purple of the venous congestion; of malnutrition by emaciation, by extreme pallor, by anæmic gums and lips; of nerve and brain disorders by the depressed look of melancholia, the excitement of mania, the elation of general paralysis, the perplexed look of folie du doute, the resigned melancholy of neurasthenia, the trailing walk of hemiplegia, the shuffle of paraplegia, the dragging footsteps of hysterical paralysis; of phthisis by dry and brittle hair, of kidney troubles by weak, thin hair; of struma and neuralgia by thick and bushy eyebrows; of ophthalmia tarsi by long, unpleasing eyebrows; of thoracic disease by the quivering nose, chronic alcoholism by the inflamed nose, dyspepsia by the red tipped nose. Such cases, and many others, of organic and non-organic disease exhibit their external marks as though purposely affording aids for diagnosing purposes.

Here, in a word, the watcher finds translated into clear language an epitome of those bodily states which enormously affect character and which must be read by all who would truthfully reveal it. In this procession of physiological effects he sees but a continuation of the physico-chemical. He realizes that a defect of light sets up a defect of sight and consequently one of the visual centre, and he understands that a study of the physico-chemical environment of an individual would not only facilitate, but should precede that of the physiological conditions, and this again of the phrenological, if satisfactory results are to be obtained. To him it is clear that a correlation of such studies is desirable and is indeed the only method of building up exact knowledge in the field of character-study.

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CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"The Phrenological Era," Bowers-ton, O.—This is an enterprising, wide-awake journal. It contains an article on "The Abuse of Hypnotism"; also one on "Organization the Basis of Character," and a poem by Martha Sheppard Lippincott, called "Mid Smiles and Tears." It is edited by Mr. Tope, who is an enthusiast on all Phrenological topics.

"Character Builder," Salt Lake City, Utah.—A recent number contains a sketch of Dr. Louis Fuller, Superintendent of the Utah Anti-Saloon League. He has a fine manly char-

acter. Another article is on "The World Moves," by J. D. Churchill; another on "Love Your Work," all of which are interesting and applicable to our daily use.

"Health," New York City.—The September number contains many interesting and instructive articles. One is on "The Exercise Cure for Dull Wits," by Winifred Fales, in which she quotes Dr. Leon E. Landone, "one of the pioneers in this field, whose treatises on 'Brain Building for the Embodiment of Character' have created a sensation in scientific circles," and who, she says, "goes so far as to assert that it is possible to consciously develop, or as he prefers to say, *embody* any desired mental quality by means of specific muscular exercises."

"The Eclectic Review," New York City.—This is a monthly journal devoted to eclectic medicine and surgery. It is edited by Dr. G. W. Boskowitz, and contains interesting articles on medical subjects. In a recent number the subject of "Ptomanies and Whiskey" was discussed; another article was on "Tetanus or Lockjaw"; another on "Lobelia in Diphtheria," all of which are valuable contributions to medical science.

"The Nautilus," Holyoke, Mass.—One good article in a recent number of this magazine is on "Concentration and How to Develop It," by W.

R. C. Latson, M.D. "The secret of concentration," he says, is to make every detail a work of art, to do everything in the most accurate, artistic and efficient manner." "The Law of the Rhythmic Breath" is one of a series of articles by Ella Adelia Fletcher, which treats of the human aura.

"The Stellar Ray," Detroit, Mich.— This is a magazine devoted to the so-

lution of the practical problems of life in the light of Science, Religion and Philosophy. A recent number contains interesting articles on "The Phenomena of Mental and Spiritual Healing;" "Immortality," by Sir Oliver Lodge; and "Is There Any Science in Medicine?" by Henry Clay Hodges.

Publishers' Department.

REVIEWS.

"The Way, the Truth and the Life." By J. H. Dewey, M.D. Published by the Dewey Publishing Co., Health Culture, Passaic, N. J. Price, \$2.00.

This is the twelfth edition, revised and enlarged, which indicates its popularity. The book is a text-book of Healing, Inspiration and Spiritual Attainment, based on the ideal and method of the Christ. The aim and object of the book is to find the key to the true understanding and practical working of the principle and method established by the Christ, in their specific application to the changed conditions of modern life and thought in the most simple, practical and specific manner possible. The book was written with the one desire of helping those who are seeking the perfect way of life, by giving them the light which the author has found in his study of the "Model Man," or our common nature in the light of his example, without any theological bias. Some of the chapters of the book are as follows: "The Possibilities of Man"; "True Basis of the Higher Education"; "The Law and Basis of Mental and Faith Healing Practically Considered": "Spirituality the only Basis of a Normal and Perfect Life." It is written in an interesting way, in large type.

"Psychology." By Charles H. Judd, Ph.D. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York City. \$1.00.

The main idea of this book is to develop a functional view of mental life. The writer has also aimed to adopt the genetic method of treatment, and has attempted to give the physiological conditions of mental life a more conspicuous place than has been given by recent writers of general text-books on Psychology. Still further, the writer has aimed to make as clear as possible the significance of ideation as a unique and final stage of evolution.

The purpose of the book, therefore, may be stated in terms which mark as sharp a contrast as possible with much that has been said and written of late regarding the advantages of a biological point of view in the study of consciousness. It was also intended by the writer to develop a point of view which should include all that is given in the biological doctrine of adaptation, while at the same time it passes beyond the biological doctrine to a more elaborate principle of indirect ideational adaptation.

The direct influence of Wilhelm Wundt is to be seen at many points in the book. One of the most inter-

esting chapters is called "The Evolution of the Nervous System," which covers two chapters, and is fully illustrated by pictures of the brain and cerebral cortex.

The work has a fine index at the end, and contains 383 pages of closely written matter.

"Heredity." By J. Arthur Thomson, M.A., Regius Professor of Natural History in the University of Aberdeen. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. Price \$3.50.

The book contains forty-nine illustrations, and is intended as an introduction to the study of Heredity, which subject is universally accepted as one of fascinating interest and of great practical importance. Of late years, as everyone is aware, much progress has been made in the scientific study of Heredity, and as the literature is widely scattered, and very often technical, there is certainly utility in a work which aims at being comorehensive and accurate without being exhaustive or mathematical.

The work is so arranged with a subject index that the literature dealing with particular points can be seen at a glance. The book gives three kinds of conclusions: First, those reached by microscopic study of the germ-cells; second, those reached by the application of statistical methods, and third, those reached through experiment. The book presses a consideration of the results which have been achieved on the attention of all thoughtful men and women. The new facts are of special interest to medical practitioners, to educationalists, including clergymen, social reformers, and actual or prospective parents. The book is a comprehensive study of those conditions of heredity taken up in former years by Galton, but whose books are now out of print. The writer is a firm believer in Weismann's theory of the germ plasm.

"What the White Race May Learn

from the Indian. By George Wharton James. Published by Forbes & Co., Chicago. Price, \$1.50.

This book is one of intense interest, by an eminent authority on the American Indian. It makes an earnest plea for the sane and natural life, and it makes an important contribution to the literature of ethics and health. To all persons who are anxious to make a study of the Indian it has great importance.

The book is beautifully illustrated throughout from photographs taken by the author, and as the book is printed on plate paper, the illustrations are thrown up with beautiful effect.

Dr. James has been associated with Indians for twenty-five years, and has come in touch with their mode of life and curious customs, and he goes so far as to believe that in many essentials to health and happiness the Indian is wiser than the white man.

The book contains twenty-eight chapters, and begins with "The White Race and Its Treatment of the Indian," and includes such topics as "The Indian and Mental Poise," "The Indian and Self-Restraint," "The Indian and Religious Worship," and "The Indian and Immortality."

"Messages to Mothers." By Herman Partsch, M.D. Published by Paul Elder & Co., San Francisco and New York. Price, \$1.50.

This book is a protest against artificial methods, and presents a simple, practical and natural scheme for the right diet, care and treatment of mother and child, and a plea for the conservation of power for the proper performance of necessary physiological functions; it is the result of twenty-three years of successful practice, and we can thoroughly recommend it.

The volume contains matter collected by the author as a regular physician during twenty-three years of successful practice. It is primarily addressed to mothers because it con-

cerns them chiefly, and because they will be the most impartial judges.

Strongly convinced that the prevailing artificial methods and dietary details of the treatment of disease particularly in the great group of digestive disorders of young children, have been generally unsuccessful, Dr. Partsch has devoted years to the study and development of methods that have been as successful as they are radical. He does not advocate the domestic practice of medicine, and, with but one harmless exception, throughout the book, does not refer to medicines or drugs. He does not specifically decry the use of drugs, nor does he deny the necessity of doctors. He does deny the necessity of so much preventable sickness. Practically, the most vital message of the book is a clear exposition of the ways and means by which these preventable ills may be eliminated.

Some of the chapters are on the following topics: "Power in Physiological Functions"; "Sickness of Pregnancy"; "Natural Infant Feeding"; "Ills of the Weening Period," and "Some Failures at School."

CORRESPONDENTS.

(Continued from page 336.)

cance of the bell that jars against his religious sense. We think, however, that such a person is straining at a knat and swallowing a camel, as the saying is.

Your other question: "Why are some people with full or large Benevolence not charitable?" is equally peculiar.

It is only an exception when persons who have large Benevolence fail to show it in kindness of disposition and charity. It is possible, however, that one person may show his Benevolence in sympathy, and not in generosity, while another may show his Benevolence in generosity, but not in sympathy; then, again, some persons may have a larger development of Acquisitiveness than Benevolence, which may over balance the latter. Study the faculties in relation to their combination, and then you will have no difficulty in understanding even the seeming contradictions that sometimes crop out in the development of character. You will find the "Self-Instructor" to be your best reference book.

C. E. D.—With regard to your question concerning the size and proportion of the features of the face, we may say that size does not always mean power, as we have expressed many times in these pages. At least, power is expressed in more ways than by size, and this is why we often say that one must not go by the indications of a large head alone if one wishes to judge of the truth concerning a person's characteristics. Thus the delicate organization of a woman often shows to better account than the superior size of man when endurance has to be taken into account. In a tug-of-war contest, the superior strength of a man certainly tells to advantage, but where endurance is the point at issue, we often find that a delicate woman will live through what a man finds it impossible to withstand.



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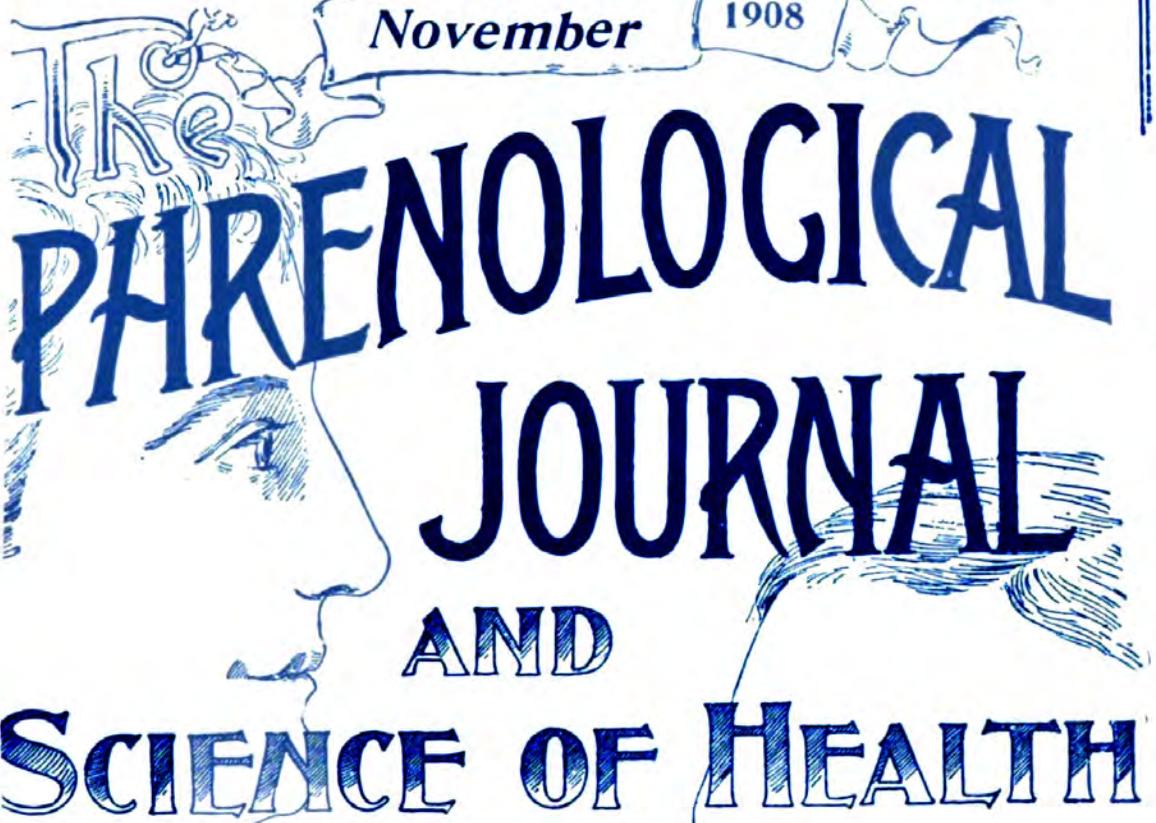
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The Hand Phrenologically Considered.

BY JESSIE ALLEN FOWLER.

The hand of man, like the appendages to the trunks of animals, has a certain definite relation with his whole organization. As Sir C. Bell observes, "The possession of an instrument like the hand implies that there must be a great part of the organization which strictly belongs to it concealed. The hand is not a thing appended, or put on to the body like an additional movement in a watch; but a thousand intricate relations must be established throughout the whole frame in connection with it."

The form of the hand, like that of the entire body, is materially influenced by age, sex and race; and it is not less affected by the particular kind of organism, the mental disposition, and the temperament of the individual.

AGE:—During infancy and childhood the hand retains, to a certain extent, the same character, the hand of the child being soft and thick, with a broad palm and short rudimentary fingers. With the period of puberty

it attains its perfect development, and acquires characters which it preserves throughout manhood. As old age creeps on, the hand loses its softness and pliancy; it becomes hard and insensible, and its vigor, like that of the mind, may be said to be gone. Politics, science, literature,—whatever active intellectual pursuit the mind formerly delighted in, commences at this period of life to lose its former charm, to be succeeded by a love of quiet rural occupation. In the language of D'Arpentigny, "It is when our stiffened hands become, as it were, ossified and nearly insensible, and afford a faithful image of our impoverished intelligence, that we are the most ruled by this mania for agricultural pursuits."

SEX:—The sexes differ as much in the form of their hands as they do in the figure of the skeleton, and in the general habit and conformation of the head and entire body. As Carus observes, "He must be but a superficial observer of mankind who could not

at once recognize the sex from a simple inspection of the hand. The hand of woman is smaller, more delicate, and much more finely articulated than that of man; it has a softer palm, and joints which are but slightly prominent. The hand of man, on the contrary, is large, firm and broad, is furnished with strong projecting joints, and a hard, wide palm, together with a large thumb, with a strong convex ball or root." Here, again, we find the physical structure in harmony with the mental disposition,—the firm, strong, broad hand of man being indicative of his active, energetic, reasoning mind; and the soft, narrow, delicate hand of woman symbolical of her sensitive, yielding, contemplative character.

RACE:—It would appear that in the American and Mongolian races the hand is characterized by a preponderance of the motive element over the sensitive, the member being large and coarse, with the bones, muscles and joints strongly developed. As regards the dark-colored races, we know that they differ somewhat from the white in the texture of their skin; it is coarser in its structure, provided with a large number of sebaceous glands, and covered by a thick layer of cuticle, so that the sentient terminations of the nerves being less exposed, its general sensibility must be considerably less than that of the skin of white people.

But the hand not only affords us characteristics by which the age and sex may be determined, it is likewise an index of the general habit of body, of the kind of temperament, and of the mental tendency and disposition.

THE TEXTURE OF THE HAND AS AN INDEX OF CHARACTER.

We observe the structure of the skin,—whether it be fine or coarse, whether it be hard and unyielding or soft and elastic. We note the quantity of fat and of cellular tissue, and

this enables us to form a judgment respecting the degree of texture; and we have already proved that a man of soft, lax habit, with an abundance of cellular and fatty tissues, differs in mental tendency and disposition from one of firm, tense fiber, in whom the bones, muscles and articulations are strong and prominent. Thus a soft, thick, fat and chubby hand denotes little energy of character, and a soft, yielding, inactive disposition; while, on the contrary, a thin, firm, bony or muscular hand indicates a rough, active, energetic nature. With respect to the texture of the skin,—a hand possessing a delicate and highly sensitive skin is accompanied by a similar structure of the tegumentary envelope of the entire body, and is always associated with an excitable organization, with a highly sensitive, mobile disposition.

As we have said, the hand partakes of the nature of the whole body. When the latter is gracefully and symmetrically formed, with its several parts in nice adaptation and co-ordination, the former shares its perfection and is constructed after the same general plan; and we accordingly find that a powerful, athletic individual is furnished with a large hand, with its joints or articulations strong and prominent; and a delicate, sensitive person, with a small, narrow hand, with its joints small and but slightly prominent.

TEMPERAMENT AS EXPRESSED IN THE HAND.

In order correctly to determine the more particular signs of the mental disposition which may be drawn from an examination of the hand, we must first take into consideration the special physiological functions of the organ. On the one hand, it is the most delicate instrument of feeling—the organ of touch, by means of which we judge of so many properties of bodies; on the other hand, the finest

and most skillful instrument of motion and prehension; and it may likewise be regarded as the organ of art.

A hand that is rather below the average size, and of which the skin is soft and delicate, the fingers long, and provided with numerous cuticular ridges, the bony portion but slightly developed, and the joints not

rather objective in its action than subjective, operating powerfully upon the external world, whether by arms, agriculture, or the mechanical arts. The plump, soft, round hand, that is well filled out, but having short fingers, pliable flesh, and a framework well covered with fat, indicates a mind that is governed by feeling and



MASCULINE AND FEMININE HAND.

Photo by Rockwood.

prominent, is admirably adapted for an organ of sensation, but by no means suited for an instrument of motion, and denotes a mind mobile, imaginative, and inclined to abstraction,—a mind employed chiefly on subjective phenomena. While a hand that is rather above the average in size, together with a massive bony framework, strong muscles and tendons, and large joints, indicates a powerful instrument of prehension,—a hand in which sensation is sacrificed to motion, and denotes a mind that is

emotion rather than the mechanical arts, energy or executiveness.

Thus, by tracing the normal development and the anatomy and physiology of the hand, we have obtained three definite types of formation founded upon anatomical and physiological characters, and corresponding to the temperaments, namely:—The Psychical, Small or Slender Hand, which indicates the Mental Temperament; the Sensitive, or Short and Fleshy Hand, indicating the Vital Temperament; and the Mechanical,

or Long and Bony Hand, which corresponds with the Motive Temperament.

To more fully explain, these again correspond with the general law governing the human form: that each part harmonizes with every other part, and with the whole. It follows that hands are subject to the same classification as heads and faces, and therefore we have the Long Bony Hand; the Short, Fleshy Hand; and the Small, Slender Hand.

THE MOTIVE, MECHANICAL, OR LONG HAND.

This hand is above the mean size, with fingers of an average length, strong, thick and bony, with a square tip and prominent joints; the palm is of average size, hollow, and tolerably firm; while the thumb is large, with the muscular root strongly developed. This form of hand cannot exist without a strong, massive development of the bony and muscular system. It is essentially the hand of man, as the Sensitive is that of woman. Hence, in the feminine sex it indicates a masculine energy of character, as is seen in the hardy peasants of Switzerland and the Tyrol. In both sexes it denotes a preponderance of the masculine or scientific mind, over the imaginative faculties. Hence it loves form and arrangement, possesses a strong instinctive feeling for right and authority, and a profound respect for established forms; prefers an aristocracy to a democracy, and the known to the unknown; takes a delight in organizing, in classifying, in systematizing, in subjecting thought to opinion, and man to his fellow-man. Devoid of originality, and with but little imagination, it moves only in the old beaten path, and its belief is limited to that which it is capable of comprehending.

The Long Hand betokens a predominance of the osseous and muscular system, with its oblong face and

tall stature, and indicates the physical and mental traits attributed to this Temperament. Julius Cæsar, Oliver Cromwell, Lord Brougham, Andrew Jackson, Patrick Henry, Abraham Lincoln, and President Roosevelt as a young man, are examples of this type.

The Long Hand is the hand of Action and Power, and possesses a tenacious grasp; is adapted to work, and shows a love of it, and is distinguished for strength rather than for delicacy. It knows how to strike hard blows; is not afraid of getting hurt, and is not sensitive about hurting others if necessary. It can love and hate in a strong and positive manner, but it has no half and half way about it. It would rather wield the sword than the pen, as the former calls for strength and the latter does not, and if it is found among the finer arts it expresses strength rather than delicacy.

THE VITAL OR SENSITIVE HAND.

This hand is rather below than above the average size. The palm is soft and narrow, the fingers thin and delicate, with the extremity plump, rounded and cushiony, the thumb thin and small, the skin fine and very vascular, and the nails narrow and semi-transparent. This type of hand may be looked upon as essentially feminine. It denotes a highly sensitive frame, and a delicately organized nervous system. The nervous ramifications distributed to the surface of the body being covered only by a thin layer of cuticle or scarf-skin, are easily excited by impressions from without, and as readily transmit their excitement to the central organs, thus occasioning a prompt and vivid flow of ideas.

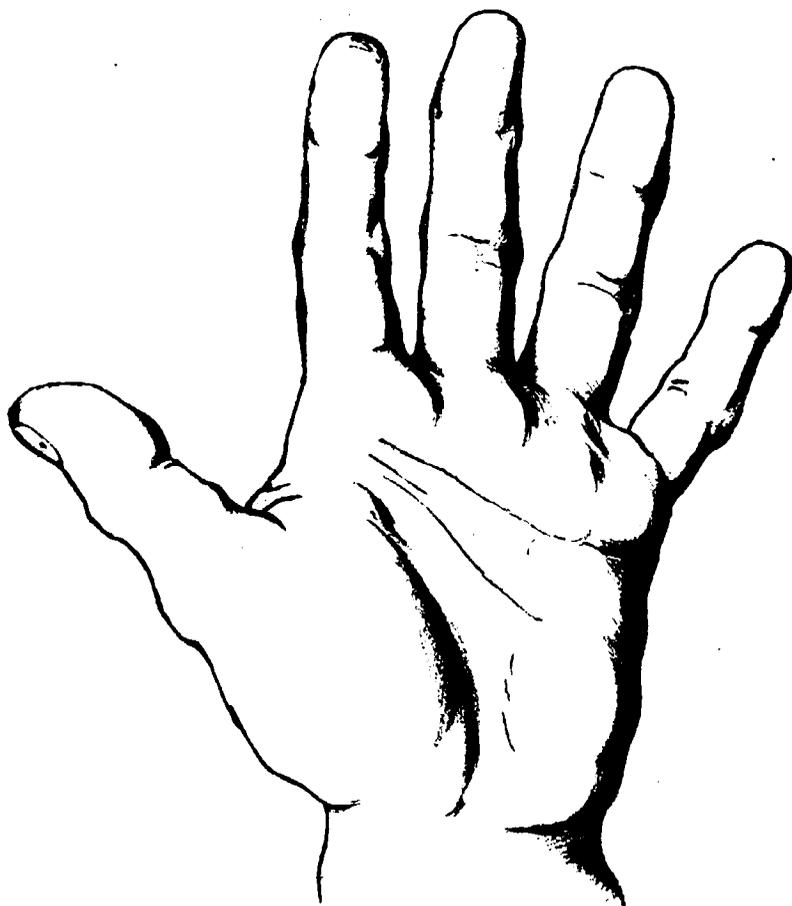
The Vital, or Sensitive Hand, is plump, round and chubby, and forms a fine contrast to the Motive, Mechanical, or Long Hand. It is recognized by its fullness and breadth rather than

length. The palm is round, soft, and bright colored; the fingers plump and tapering; the veins, arteries and tendons invisible, and the whole is thick and heavy.

This hand, like the long hand, corresponds with the other features of the body to which it is attached, name-

ease and sedentary work rather than conflict and hardship, and goes along in a persistent way rather than seeks an aggressive path.

We find that Macaulay, Irving, Wirt and Browning illustrate this kind of a hand. It is the hand that is more inclined to hold the pen than the



THE MOTIVE, OR MECHANICAL HAND.

ly, the round face, the full abdomen, the plump, tapering limbs, and the rosy complexion. Its grasp is soft, warm and hearty, but it does not mean as much as the grasp of the long hand. It is lavish with caresses, demonstrative in friendship, and prefers play rather than hard work. It loves

sword, and may write with comparative fluency and brilliancy, but its style will not have so much force, vigor, wit, piquancy or originality as that of the Motive or Long Hand.

THE MENTAL, OR PSYCHICAL HAND.

The Psychical Hand is at once the most beautiful and the most rare.

Compared with the stature it is small and delicate; the fingers are thin, without articular prominence, and long and tapering; the palm is of average dimensions, the thumb well formed and of moderate size. Persons with such a hand are led by ideality; soul is for them everything; great interests alone move them; in religion and politics they are tolerant. In literature, Milton, Klopstock and Goethe are their representatives. Loving the ideal and the sublime, they oppose to the school of Voltaire and Hume that of Lamartine and Chateaubriand. Among the Greeks, Plato is their type.

This form of hand is met with among all classes of society, but is rarely the prevailing one among any people. In Asia, it is most common in India; and in Europe, in Germany.

The Mental Hand is small and slender, and possesses a predominance of the nervous system. It is found united with a face that is conical or pyriform, features that are expressive, and a form that is graceful. Many poets, artists and literary persons have this kind of hand, such as Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Joseph C. Neal, Marconi, Mrs. Hemans, Mrs. Osgood, and Mrs. Humphrey Ward.

As can be easily imagined, this hand is not adapted to hard and laborious work, but all the fine artistic and mechanical tools it can handle with great skill. Electrical Engineering comes easy to such a hand, because of its extraordinary touch. It is on account of the brain-control that it finds the work of the pen and the pencil easy to do; thus artistic, literary, poetic, musical, and light mechanical work is appropriate to this type of hand.

Its grasp is cordial for a few special friends, while for one it is tender and affectionate; but it has not the hard, crushing grasp of the Motive or Long Hand, nor the genial

and expressive grasp of the Vital or Plump Hand. It seldom gets soiled, and if it does, the soil quickly rubs off. There is but little color in this hand when compared with the Vital, or rosy hand.

THE SPATULATE HAND.

A gradual transition is afforded from this to the Motive type by means of the Spatulate Hand, which partakes both of the Motive and Sensitive character. The Spatulate Hand, when fully developed, is furnished with smooth fingers, with a rounded, cushiony termination, and a large thumb. It denotes a love of corporeal movement, and of active occupation,—of horses, dogs and field sports; it prefers the useful to the agreeable, and is not content with the merely necessary, but demands abundance. It is distinguished by an appearance of simplicity and frankness of character, and likewise by its chastity. It is a native of the North, is more common in Scotland than in England, in England than in France, and in France than in Italy or Spain. Wherever it is the prevailing type, as in England and America, the political institutions are free. It is essentially Protestant, so that it may be truly said that the people of the North are physically Protestant, and those of the South Catholic. It must also be remarked that before the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, the Protestants of France were likewise its chief manufacturers, for the same spirit that led them to embrace Protestantism impelled them to the cultivation of mechanical and scientific pursuits. It prefers size and regularity to beauty, opulence to luxury, and that which excites astonishment to that which pleases.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL HAND.

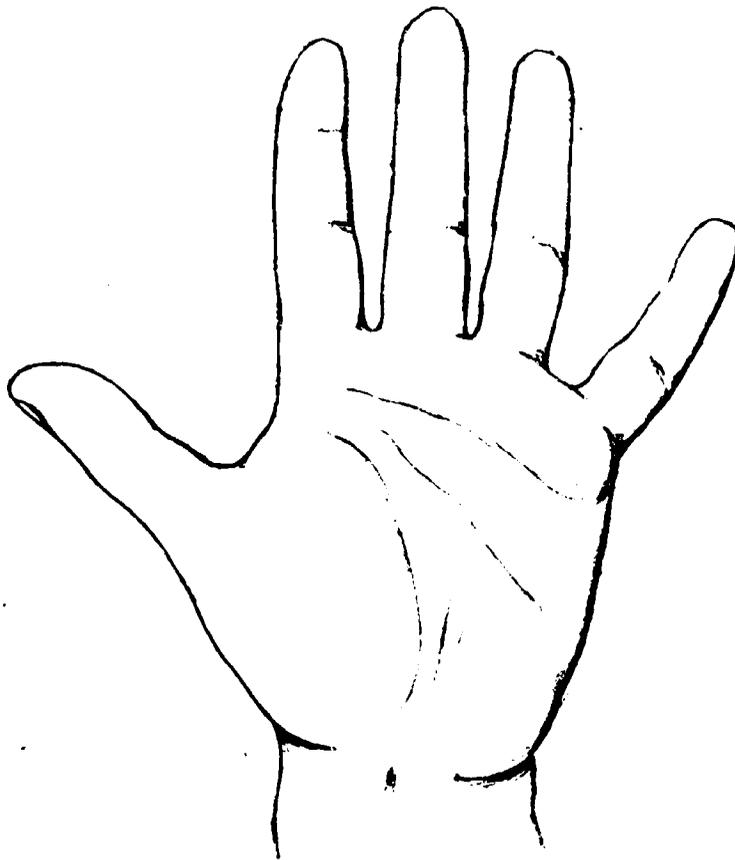
Partaking of the character of the Motive and Psychical type, we have a mixed intermediate form, termed by D'Arpentigny "the Philosophical

Hand." This hand is somewhat smaller than the Motive; the fingers have large joints, and are somewhat tapering at their tip; the palm is large and elastic, the thumb also large, with its two phalanges nearly equal in length. Such was the hand of Locke, of Condillac, of Descartes, Malebranche, and Leibnitz. It denotes a

parts of the hand. It may be considered as made up of the palm, the thumb, and the fingers.

THE PALM.

As regards the palm, we have to notice its size, thickness, and degree of hardness; its temperature and degree of dryness. In all the lower animals the palm is large, thick and hard.



THE VITAL, OR SENSITIVE HAND.

love of absolute truth for its own sake, and of speculations respecting the nature of life and the origin of things. It adopts opinions only upon careful investigation, and reason is its only recognized guide.

PARTS OF THE HAND.

We pass on to a somewhat more detailed examination of the several

Hence D'Arpentigny views the palm as indicative of the physical appetites or animal propensities, and of the degree and intensity of the mental affections to which they give rise.

Thus when the palm is narrow and thin, the temperament is feeble, the imagination without force, and the mind rather subtle than imaginative.

When its size and thickness are in harmony with the proportions of the thumb and fingers, sensual impressions easily excite the mind, but a salutary control is exercised by reason and imagination. When it is large in comparison with the fingers, sensuality and egotism predominate. And lastly, when it is large, thick and hard, the animal faculties preponderate over reason, and the passions, unrefined by imagination, have full and uncontrolled sway. A moist, warm, rosy palm denotes health, youth, delicate sensibility, and energy of the vegetative functions.

THE THUMB.

The thumb deserves particular notice in treating of the hand. It is the presence of a thumb that imparts to the hand of the higher animals its character of superiority. It is the higher development and greater mobility of the human hand that render it so much more perfect than that of the ape. The thumb being, then, the characteristic element of the human hand,—the part last developed and most strongly typical of its superiority over that of the lower animals, the perfect formation of this part of the hand must be regarded as a sign of the character of the species being well marked,—of a strong, active individuality; while the reverse obtains when it is small and rudimentary.

The ball of the thumb is made up of strong muscles, and in it the motor function of the hand is, as it were, concentrated. It gives the expression of decision, perception, and the logical faculty, according to D'Arpentigny. Persons with a small thumb are ruled by their feelings, those with a large thumb by their intellect. The Motive hand is always furnished with a large thumb, and hence, probably, the origin of the term, from *domare*, to rule (Italian), *daumen* (German); power and objective force being imparted by it to the hand.

The Romans applied the term *pollex truncatus* to a person who, for the purpose of avoiding military service, cut off or mutilated his thumb—hence our word *poltroon*. It was by the position of the thumb that spectators determined the fate of conquered gladiators; if it were raised, life was spared, if it were depressed, it was a sentence of death. In the Anglo-Saxon laws, it is ordained that mutilation of the thumb shall be punished by a fine of Twenty Shillings (or Five Dollars) and that of the middle finger by a fine of Four Shillings only.

FINGERS.

We next direct our attention to the four fingers,—to their length, their general outline, the size of the joints, and the shape of the pieces of which the fingers are made up,—the phalanges, more especially of the terminal one.

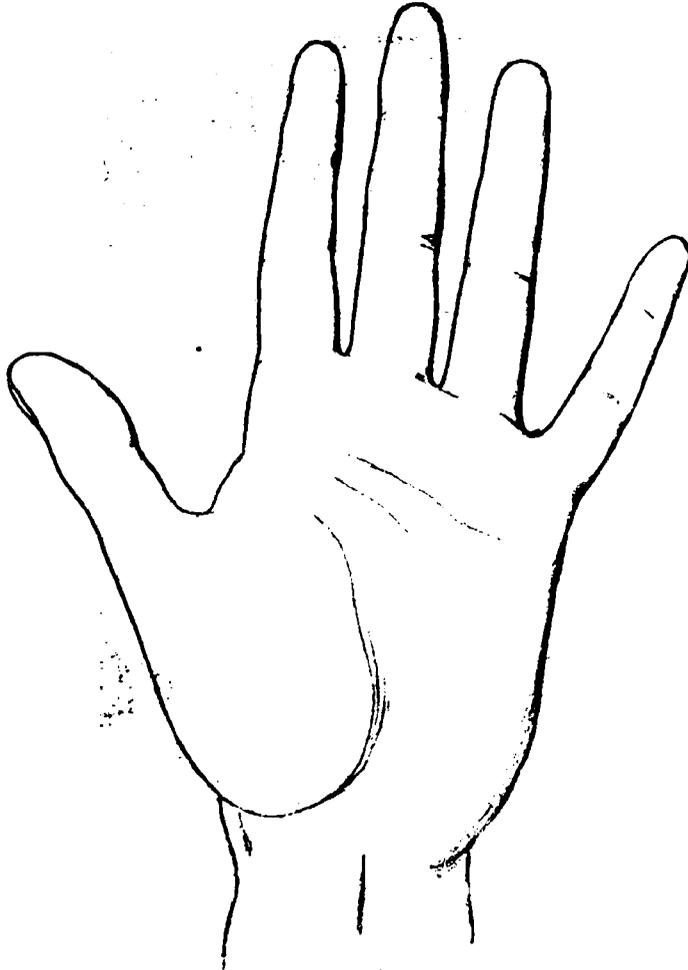
Prominent joints evince great development of the bony and muscular structures of the hand; they indicate a Motive Temperament. Persons with such fingers are remarkable for their love of order and arrangement, for a mind prone to analysis and reasoning, and for actions regulated by the calm dictates of judgment, and not impelled by the sudden inspiration of enthusiasm.

Smooth, even fingers, on the contrary, with a regular outline and articulations but slightly prominent, denote that the nervous system is more developed than the bony and muscular, and that the member is endowed with fine sensibility. Such an individual will be more or less swayed by imagination, will act rather from the impulse of the moment than from reason and experience, will be rather disposed to view things as a whole than to consider in detail their several parts,—in fact, will be furnished with a mind with more of imagination and synthetical talent than of reason or logical ability.

The joints become more distinctly marked as age advances. "In fact," says D'Arpentigny, "man becomes the more orderly, the less credulous, and the more logical in proportion as the articular prominences become more strongly defined."

THE ROUND.

The enlarged, rounded, cushiony-terminated phalanx characterizes the sensitive fingers. It indicates a great number of the delicate papillae of touch, and serves to denote a sensitive or vital hand.



THE MENTAL, OR PSYCHICAL HAND.

The last phalanx, or terminal piece of the fingers, may terminate in either of three ways. It may be rounded, cushiony, and somewhat enlarged, as it were; it may be square and flattened; or it may be delicate, tapering and conical.

THE SQUARE.

The square terminal phalanx mostly accompanies the motive form of hand and goes with the Motive Temperament.

THE TAPERING.

The tapering or conical extremity

indicates the psychical hand, and generally accompanies the Mental Temperament.

It is a remarkable fact that among all nations the figures of saints, angels, and divinities should have been invariably figured with delicate, tapering fingers. The hands of witches, dem-

nails. Thus the nails are sometimes long and narrow, as in the psychical hand, or the Mental Temperament; sometimes short and broad, as seen in the sensitive hand or the Vital Temperament; and sometimes square and strong, as in the Motive Temperament. Or they may be brittle or



A WELL BALANCED HAND.

ons, and sorcerers have likewise been delineated with elongated fingers; but they are rough, thin and bony, and armed with long nails or claws, like the toes of the lower animals.

NAILS.

Just as there are different kinds of fingers, so there are different kinds of

thickened, or otherwise diseased. In consumptive people they become curved, or somewhat claw-like. If the characters which they furnish be in accordance with those which are indicated by the other parts of the hand, they are thereby doubly confirmed; if the two differ, they naturally render each other less positive.



In the Public Eye.

SIR W. E. GOSCHEN, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN.

By D. T. ELLIOTT, LONDON.

We present the photograph of Sir W. E. Goschen to our readers as one representing the ideal diplomatist; who possesses all those innate qualities in a large degree which are pre-eminently essential in one representing the important interests of a great empire in a forcing country, and who is the mouthpiece of the home government.



SIR W. E. GOSCHEN.

What are these essential qualities? They may be enumerated under three heads, First: A cool, comprehensive intellect which nicely balances and judiciously solves any complicated phase of imperial interest that requires deductive reasoning power and a steady, reliable judgment. Secondly: A tactful, observant mind capable of weigh-

ing the pros and cons of a matter before expressing an opinion, and a perception that will correctly distinguish what is just, lawful and of paramount importance to the Government he serves. This can only be accomplished by careful attention to details and critical acumen rightly exercised. Thirdly: A strong individuality that expresses self-reliance, circumspection and integrity, and is the result of a predominance of the positive factors in the human mind.

In any position of importance and responsibility, a negative type of mind is always a failure, and such a man will be deficient in the superior, posterior portion of the head, where the faculties of Firmness, Self-esteem and Conscientiousness are located. In the photo before us we notice length and breadth in the anterior region of the head, representing a capacious intellect, a sound, practical judgment and an extensive mental outlook; there is also height and breadth of head above the parietal eminences, indicating strength of character and a large degree of the positive qualities.

Men of this type are not easily swayed by emotion, nor by external influences, nor are they hurried or vacillating in the discharge of their duties. Sir W. E. Goschen is a very level-headed type of man; in a large degree, he is very discreet and cautious and will pursue the even tenor of his way in a plodding spirit, without showing an undue degree of assertiveness.

He is a decidedly safe man, with much foresight and mental penetra-

tion; he does not rashly speculate, nor is he liable to take extreme views of any matter or to act in an erratic spirit.

He does not too readily change his opinions, nor will it be easy to frustrate his plans, for these are always tactfully and carefully arranged, and display order and attention to minutia. In disposition he will be very genial and affable, making friends readily and adapting himself to circumstances with comparative ease.

He is more benign than contentious; his fine sense of duty, justice and chivalry will win him many admirers. He is never verbose in expressing his thoughts, yet, in relating reminiscences, he always will be interesting and will display a keen sense of humor.

He can accomplish a maximum amount of work with a minimum of friction, and will manifest a cool courage in times of emergency. His solid character, intellectual acuteness, agreeableness and tactful spirit, peculiarly adapt him for the onerous duties he will have to discharge.

Sir William Edward Goschen, British Ambassador to Vienna, has been appointed to Berlin, in place of Sir Frank Lascelles, who is retiring, under the age-limit, after fifty years' diplomatic service. Sir Edward, who is the youngest son of the late W. H. Goschen, of Rochampton, has worked for his country in Paris, Madrid, Rio Janeiro, and Buenos Ayres; also in Constantinople, Belgrade, Copenhagen, and Vienna. He was educated at Rugby and Oxford, and entered the diplomatic service forty years ago. In Vienna, Sir Edward has been very successful, and as he is persona grata with Kaiser Willhelm, it is likely that his sphere of usefulness will not be diminished by the new appointment, which will take effect about the end of the year.

DR. JAMES H. KELLOGG, OF
BATTLE CREEK, THE DEAN
OF HYGIENE.

By J. A. FOWLER.

That Dr. Kellogg, of Battle Creek, has succeeded in making work a divine art and a scientific fact, is no sinecure. It has been truly said that business is the chief concern of humanity. Certainly Dr. Kellogg and



J. H. Kellogg

Dr. Muldoon believe in work and in exercise, and, what is more, they succeed in making other people believe in them, too.

It is all very well to know that a thing is true, and good for something, and beneficial to everyone, but the art is in making others think you are right. This is what Dr. Kellogg has done at Battle Creek, namely, made people believe in him and his methods.

He has just the combination of fac-

ulties to engage in a business of making people well, and he has made it everyone else's business who has visited him.

He has the height of head to inspire the confidence of others in his methods, and he knows that in order to make people forget their ills and recover their health, he must give them something to do. He also knows that exercise is the key-note of life, and he makes a business of teaching his patients one kind of exercise or another.

He is a remarkable man, and great in his individualisms. In his case, a large and active brain rests on shoulders that are apparently able to carry it. He is of medium stature and generates vitality quickly. The philosophy that he has worked out for other people he has absorbed and applied to himself (except that he works too hard), and consequently, he is well built; no man can expect others to accept his theories if he does not, to a certain extent, live them himself, and many men fail because they are not willing to take their own medicine, or practice what they preach.

He has a well developed head, anteriorly, superiorly, posteriorly, and laterally, and such a head cannot live, think, reason, compare and analyze things or people without riding some hobby fast and strong, whether he is "the Cardinal of Crankdom," as he has been called, or not.

He has set the world to thinking on Hygiene, as Hippocrates did years ago, and he may be said to be as great in his way as Alexander or Napoleon were in theirs. Any man who gives the world ideas is the man whom the world most wants and admires.

In temperament, he is about equally balanced, for the Mental and Nervous elements show in his high and well developed forehead and his height of head above the ears; his Motive, Mechanical, and Bodily con-

ditions are clearly seen in his executive nose, his breadth of chest, and his well developed muscles and framework; while his Vital, Nutritive and Absorbing powers present themselves in the rotundity of his features, the expression of geniality and sympathy in his eyes, and the extent of his social faculties.

Though by his intellect he has planned out his vast enterprise, built up his magnificent buildings, and united so many departments under his roof, yet it is the strength of his moral brain (that portion above the imaginary line passing around the center of his forehead), that is the seat of his power, the crus upon which he principally rests.

His large Human Nature and Benevolence were his first stock in trade, and through them he has learned to cast the veil of human weakness one side and entered into the personal citadel of thousands of men and women who could not have righted themselves without his aid. No doubt he is worshipped by those who have been benefited by his skill and knowledge of human ills.

He is firm, yet kind, and can it be wondered at that he is sometimes dogmatic, despotic, persistent and self-opinionated in carrying out his purposes, his aims, and his creeds?

Although all men have their limitations, his seem wonderfully concealed and out of sight; while his capabilities, talents and excellencies show to good purpose.

His Language is one of the powerful elements of his mind and character, and through it he is able to reach thousands upon thousands whom he has never seen, and the ten thousand, or more, persons who yearly pass through his portal are instructed by his teachings and oral talks.

His indomitable energy, too, is what keeps his dynamos going, whether they be of an intellectual, spiritual,

ethical, or material character.

That he is a man of initiative no one will deny, and that he has endeavored to build upon some sure foundation every one will admit who has examined his work. This gives exercise to his remarkable constructive ability, his large Order, Calcula-

It is his nature to hit straight from the shoulder, and it is not surprising that in striking out boldly he should knock down some people holding opposite views from his, in his powerful and restless ambition to educate the masses. And, really, the greatest thing, after all, and the test of a man's



BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM.

tion and Causality; each in its turn yields its quota to his success, while his large Comparison is second in importance only to his Human Nature in giving him keen mental criticism, logical ability, and discrimination of the first quality.

power in good works, is whether he will live in the hearts and minds of people after he has ceased to speak, act or write.

We venture to predict that Dr. Kellogg will never die, for his work will follow him for ever and for aye.

Biophilism.

BY CHARLES JOSIAH ADAMS, D.D.,

PRESIDENT OF THE BUREAU OF BIOPHILISM.

THE THING, THE IDEA AND THE FACT.

That to which the individual—whether higher or lower—may attend, through attraction or through purpose, may be a thing, an idea, or a fact—as I have called it, for the sake of naming it off from the thing and the idea. That the lower animal may attend to the thing no one questions. The workman drops his pipe. His dog picks it up and returns it to him. The dog saw it, and knew what it was, where it lay, as well as did the master when he received it. But is the lower creature capable of forming an idea—a distinct act of the imagination, working reproductively? I once owned a dog who had seventeen distinct tricks—each of which I had taught him myself. Could he have acquired these tricks had he had no power of ideation? Without that power could I have learned the typewriter? But in becoming able to do things, and in acquiring tricks, there is more or less of the activity of imagination in construction. True. But constructive imagination involves reproductive imagination. A consideration of that will come later. The lower animal attending to the thing and to the idea as man does, is the same thing true with regard to the fact? What do I mean by a fact? A result of the influence of the coming together, or the putting together, of things with things or with ideas, of ideas with ideas or with things. Take an old-fashioned tube-and-cap gun, ready for discharging. Like every other thing, it is composed of things—the barrel, the charge in the hole in the barrel, the cap, the hammer. You aim, to the carrying out of an idea.

You touch the trigger. The hammer goes down. The discharge is the fact. And it existed in idea before it came as a thing.

The fact, as I am using the word, is a matter subjective, or ideal, rather than objective or sensible. I have said in a former article that the idea is preceded by the thing, and not the thing by the idea. I was then referring to an idea of a thing already existing, not to come or to be brought into existence, as a result of the action of thing upon thing, or of things upon things. A fact may be called an idea, if any one sees fit. But that would be confusing. I have an idea of my pocket knife. The knife is in my pocket. I close my eyes. I see that idea. Then I have an idea of a pear. I appreciate that if I had the knife in my right hand and the fruit in the left, I could pare the latter with the former. That is a fact. The fruit from a favorite tree is disappearing. Who has been taking it? You find a footprint in clay under a limb which has been stripped. You are astonished. You have not been there before. But the print was surely made by the sole of one of your shoes. Then you laugh. You remember. You gave a pair of your old shoes to a worthless character of the community. He has been repaying your kindness. It may prove later that you were mistaken. But the suspicion is now a fact in your mind. I had a friend who was an inventor. There was a corner in which he threw his junk. Every once in a while he would fish out of that corner something "like nothing in the heavens above, in the earth beneath, or in the waters under

the earth," and show it to me with a laugh, saying: "One of my dreams which didn't materialize!" But the dream had been a fact to him, up to the point at which it was evident that it would not "work."

A fact is a fact in the mind in which it resides, or to which it has come, independently of its truth or feasibility. How many men and women are controlled by supposition or suspicion! This may come of what we are ourselves, of observation, of pleasant or unpleasant experience. I well remember a man who was constantly being "beaten" out of his money. This came of his being incapable of believing that any one would misrepresent the facts in any case or not keep his word. I know another man who never trusts any one, of whom it might be said that he cried before he was a week old in the fear that his mother had some design on his bib when she was drawing him to her for suckling. To the first of these men it was a fact—though such was not the case—that all men were honest, to the latter—though such is not the case—that all men are scoundrels. The same results may be reached through observation. Take the men of the old South. They had all the virtues of the dominant class. The word of one of them was his bond, for instance. Even a gambling debt—or, possibly, chiefly such a debt—he would honor if it took his last niggah. Suppose one to have been reared in that region, "befoah the wah." He would feel that all men have respect for their obligations. Or take the old West. There were *men* there as well as in the old South. There was not one of them into whose hands a father might not have placed his daughter with as much confidence that she would cross the continent safely as if he were with her. The one having her in charge would have shot any one—himself included—rather than that a hair of her head

should be injured. One knowing those men, and no others, would have said that all men are honorable. It would have been a fact to him. There were *certainly* men in those regions in those days. Though the Westerners were rougher than the Southerners, they were essentially the same. I have used the latter to illustrate that one dwelling among men of integrity will hold it to be a fact that all men are honest, the former to show that he who is surrounded by men of honor will presume that all are honorable; but the Southerner was not more honest than the Westerner, the Westerner not more honorable than the Southerner. We must not forget, also, that the conception of fact depends upon experience. "The burnt child is afraid of the fire." The French convey the same idea better: "The scalded cat is afraid of *cold* water." Some years ago I heard with grief that an old acquaintance had fallen dead from heart trouble, on an elevated train, at Fourteenth street, but not without consolation. A broken home. After that more faith in the street-walker than in others of her sex. Then intemperance. Then—the end. This fact—to him—was the result of a too hasty conclusion out of his terrible experience. He arrived by a crosscut, as did the psalmist, who cries: "I said, in my haste, All men are liars!"

Was not that—barring the regret—the frame of mind of the dog who refused to come to me, I reaching out my hand, sucking air through my lips, using all my blandishments? The same things, I was told, had been done by another garmented biped. He responded. When he was within reach the biped gave him a brutal kick in the groin. Can it be wondered that to him the fact was that "all men are liars," and otherwise untrustworthy? There can be no doubt that the lower animal arrives at its conclusions with regard to other beings in accordance

with its nature, or, in many instances, has them without arriving at them, which is quite as true in the regard of the higher animal. The four-footed fox takes all others to be either foxes or fools, and so legitimate prey. The dog is all love, and he takes others to be the same till he finds out differently, as he is soon sure to do, as he associates with man more naturally than he does with his own kind—being distinctive among creatures in this regard. And as does man, so does the lower animal estimate all by those with whom he associates. The cat out of the home where kindness reigns will bunch its back and blink at you as you stroke it, but the cat of the commons will make for a tree as you reach your hand towards it. That the lower animal learns what man is through experience with him, I might illustrate in many ways. The prairie chickens do not avoid the settlers when the settlers first come. But it is not long before this avoidance takes place, and in a way, and in a degree, which is very interesting to the animal psychologist. I shall never forget my first days on the prairies in what, more than thirty years ago, was called the new Southwest. Everything was indeed new, not only to me, but in essential reality. To get this newness in all of its perfectness, I was on a ranch for a time immediately after my arrival. I had not yet come to have a very deep respect for the lower sentient embodiments of life. I wanted to kill as many things as possible. I had a gun to that end. I was asked how far it would carry. I gave the information. I was told to come and take a try for a prairie chicken. I followed. I was led to an edge of a field which was sowing in wheat. At the opposite edge could be seen feeding flocks of the chickens. I blazed away. I got one. But I did not get another. They did not cease feeding on the wheat which had been sown.

But they moved to a point along the edge, beyond my range. As I brought that point within reach, they moved to another. I could not, for a time, believe that they were so wise as to be able to calculate how far the load from a gun would carry. But their changing their positions as I changed mine for an hour or more convinced me that such was the case. And this conviction was fortified by the ranchman's telling me that I would not have gotten the one which fell under my pulling trigger had they known that a gun of longer range had arrived.

It may be thought that I would have better used some other word than *fact* as representing whatever comes into the mind from the relations of things and ideas—such as inference. But I would cover the meanings of other words, as well, such as suspicion, imagination, in one of its restricted meanings, and conclusion. The objector may ask: Is not one often mistaken as to the meaning of the relations of things and ideas? Surely. But is not a mistake a fact to the one in whose mind it arises, though not knowing "all the facts in the case," all the things, all the ideas, all of their relations? A mistake as a fact has been known to act as a desirable preventive. An acquaintance has one covered with his revolver. There can be no doubt that he is about to shoot. You know him, and cry to him sharply that he is mistaken in his man. The point of the revolver drops. You have saved a life—whether it was worth saving or not—as it was, if on no other ground, for the reason that only the giver of life has, save in extreme cases, the right to take life. A mistake is as much of a fact as any other idea or state of the mind. It can reside within the range of consciousness. It can be contemplated. Its results can be calculated. It can be employed to an end. A robust young fellow got out of bed one

morning, feeling as well as he had ever felt. He felt so well, in fact, that he concluded that he would walk to business, instead of taking the trolley. Some friends, expecting him to do so, met him severally at separate corners. The first said to him that he did not look very well. He laughed, and passed on. The next wanted to know what was the matter. He laughed, and swung along. The next remarked upon his paleness. He stopped at the next shop window, and tried to get a glimpse of himself in the plate-glass. After several other similar greetings, one stopped him, and would not allow him to go on till

he had received an exhortation to go home and to bed. He did so. What essentially different was back of what so disturbed him and what causes the crow to respect the corn which has been planted because of the scare, made of an old coat and two crossed sticks?

It is important that we should make sure of our percepts and of our ideas. It is still more important that we should as nearly as possible, know our facts before we act. And it is cowardly for one not to accord to another, whether man or beast, what one holds in common with him.

Science of Health, News and Notes.

BY E. P. MILLER, M.D.

"108 YEARS OF AGE."

The Public Press of August 31st contains a report of Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt, who lives in Brooklyn, and who is now 108 years of age. The report states:

"Up to two years ago I felt as young as I ever did, but these last two years have made me feel just a little older than any other two years in my life. I don't know why they should, for I am as well as I ever was, and my health has been excellent always. As for sleeping, I continue to get up at 5:30 o'clock every morning, and I go to bed when the rest of the family retire, which is never before 10 P. M. When persons can eat and sleep all right, there is nothing much the matter with them."

When asked to what she attributes her good health, Mrs. Hunt replied:

"I don't know that it is attributed to anything especially. I have been healthy all my life. Unless one meets with an accident, or is ill, there is no reason why she should die. I don't even know what a headache is like, for

I have never been ill in my life. My worst attack was falling down stairs and breaking a leg six years ago. Of course that was painful, but such an accident would never shorten one's life. So you see the only reason I can give for having lived so long is that I have never had anything that tended to cause death. With few exceptions I have acted like other folks. Possibly these exceptions have helped me live a little longer, but I doubt it. For example, I have never worn a corset. I might have lived as long if I had, but I never could understand how a woman could be comfortable with her body in a metal vise.

"I don't use stimulants of any kind, and I don't believe in them. I know that all of the accounts that you read in the paper of old folks say, at least, if they are old men, that they have used whiskey, and tobacco all their lives. Maybe they did, but it is needless to say that I have never used tobacco, and as for whiskey, I hate it. I wouldn't touch it even as a medicine. Several years ago a man came

to see me and asked me a lot of questions about myself. I was more than 100 years old then, and he pretended he was much interested in me, and said he was going to write something about me in the newspapers. I wouldn't have talked at all, but he seemed such a nice young man, and was so anxious to talk to me that before I knew it he had been told a lot of things that I remembered about the past. And then, what do you think he did? He wrote a long story about how I had lived so long, because I took a special brand of whiskey every day. I never told him anything of the sort, and it would have been a lie if I had. I was so angry that I wanted to do something about it, but I was persuaded not to, because it was said it would only cause more folks to talk about it."

Mrs. Hunt remembers shaking hands with General Lafayette, and he told her she had nice eyes. She said she can remember all about that better than things that took place last week. Mrs. Hunt admits she uses coffee. She was the oldest of four children. With the exception of a sister, who lived to be 90 years old, they died young. Neither her father nor mother lived to be three score and ten.

We shall try to get a full statement from her family, if we can, as to what her daily habits of eating are.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY A MENACE TO HEALTH.

Correspondence from London shows that experiments have been made recently in regard to wireless telegraph apparatus in the Navy headquarters, and that scientists say that a depressing effect is felt upon the health of the operator. It has been proved that X-Ray has been the cause of many diseases, that currents of electricity passing through the body in the form of light, have an injurious effect on the chemical compositions

that are taking place in the body.

It has been shown that a current of electricity running through a body of pure water converts it into oxygen and hydrogen, that is, the water itself is converted into oxygen and hydrogen. If it will decompose water, why will it not have a tendency to decompose the blood, if you allow a current of electricity to pass through the tissues, etc.?

This question should be studied from a medical standpoint. There is no doubt but what electricity, if properly used, can be of great help in curing disease. Sometimes too strong a currency of electricity passes through the body, in which case a partial paralysis of the arms, legs, etc., takes place, but it is a remedy when used properly and not having the current too strong.

FASTING AS CURE FOR PNEUMONIA.

Although ninety-five years old, Joseph De Long, of No. 829 New York avenue, Flatbush, has gone gallantly through a fast of forty days and nights. Last evening, when a reporter called upon him, he partook of squab and apple dumpling, and said he'd live to be more than a hundred years old. After telling the story of how he beat death by "starving" himself, the old man tumbled into bed and had a good sleep.

"I had pneumonia," said Mr. De Long. "I couldn't eat anything, and decided that the best thing to do was to just get along for forty days without solid food, taking a little water and ice now and then. Thus I got my system clear, and—well, here I am, my son, feeling well, eating well and sleeping like a laborer.

"To what do you ascribe your vitality?" Mr. De Long was asked.

"Just to the keeping of the Ten Commandments," he answered, as he walked off jauntily to his room.

In almost all cases of acute diseases, fasting is one of the most ef-

fectual remedies. When the digestive organs are not in a condition to digest food, it is an injury to put food into a stomach that cannot digest it, and the more food that is given the more difficult it is to cure the trouble.

AN ATTACK ON VEGETARIANISM.

Sir James Creighton-Browne, the celebrated London physician and lunacy expert, delivered an address to the Public Health Congress Meeting held at Buxion, in which he made the following statements in regard to foods.

"It cannot be denied that there are large classes both in Europe and America who habitually take more food than is necessary, advisable, or even safe. Luxury runs to proteid food; meat figures too largely and too often in the meals of well-to-do people, and as for the pampered domestics in big houses, who, it is alleged, eat meat largely three or four times a day, it can only be said that they are laying up wrath against the day of reckoning.

"There is room for economy in certain directions, but much remains to be said before any wholesale and universal retrenchment in the outlay of food can be recommended."

There is a great deal of truth in these statements, and it would be true if it applied to every pound of meat that is eaten, and there is no doubt but that the majority of people, especially among servants and others who eat flesh three or four times a day, are laying up wrath against the day of reckoning. Dr. Creighton-Browne and other doctors claim that the eating of flesh is the main foundation of uric acid in the blood, and causes disease. He says:

"Now medical men are preaching not merely simplicity of diet, but a degree of abstemiousness that would hitherto have been regarded as dangerous. The campaign against over-feeding is all very well, but we need

not substitute under-feeding for it, or rashly accept the new and startling standards that are prescribed for us.

"That there is a vast amount of over-feeding in most civilized countries is unquestionable. The entries in the West End Club weight books show how middle-aged men fear corpulency, and the anti-fat remedies show how women watch their waist-bands. Nevertheless, in my opinion, there is far too much adipose tissue about in certain social circles, due to too little work and too much carbohydrates or fats."

This is undoubtedly true: if people would work more and use less fats and grease, etc., they would not have any trouble. Oats, wheat, potatoes, etc., when eaten rightly, are the best foods to eat, to avoid adipose accumulation.

Dr. Browne says: "Mr. Horace Feltcher, an American diet expert, declares that chewing is the secret of nutrition. Over-eating and wrong eating are, he maintains, the prime cause of intemperance in drinking. He anticipates that the next generation may chew themselves out of insanity and crime, if they retain their teeth."

There is something more than laughter about this, for there is no doubt but what insanity and crime are largely due to wrong kinds of food.

"Sir James was dead against vegetarianism. He refuted the argument so often used by vegetarians of Japan's rise to greatness on a vegetarian diet, by pointing out that, coincident with the rise of the Japanese, there has been a vast increase in the use of animal food by them. He says: "The Anglo-Japanese alliance is now typified by the popularity of beefsteak with mustard and Worcestershire sauce. The craving for animal food has largely contributed to the advance of civilization.

"Vegetarian proteid is always poor

in proportion to the bulk of food eaten, difficult of absorption, and probably, from a nutritive point of view, of inferior constitution."

The chemists of the present time all find that in various vegetable products the percentage of proteid is greater than that of beef, and the proteid in vegetable matter is far better than that in the flesh of animals. The proteid of animals is in the albuminous food. It is the absorption of albumi-

nous elements in the blood that causes uric acid, that blocks up the capillary vessels and produces diseases.

Dr. A. Haig, of London, has clearly proved in his own experience and in his uric-acid free diet, the truth of this statement. As soon as the animal dies, the putrid microbe takes possession of their bodies and does not stop until they return to the original elements from which they originated.

The Psychology of Childhood.

BRIGHT AND PROMISING.

BY UNCLE JOE.

No. 677.—John and Edward Mahoney, New York.—These little children are twins, and in their physiological appearance they present fair complexions, light brown hair, and brown eyes. They were about eighteen months old in the accompanying picture.

The one on the left is John. He is the younger, and possesses more of the Vital Temperament than his brother. He will be sturdy, genial, and much like his mother in disposition and looks. He will need to cultivate his perceptive mind, for he is too apt to run along without looking where he is going, in his eagerness to get to his destination. He will hit his forehead against the corner of the table, or the mantel shelf, when he is running through the room to get what he is after, and he will fall down in the street over an irregular part of

the sidewalk, if he does not look out, and cultivate his organ of Weight, and his Perceptive Faculties as a whole.

He is a little boy who has a good many questions to ask, and he will find many opportunities to ask them. It would be well to educate him to look up things for himself, and then he will remember them so much better.

He is a very loving boy, and even when he is naughty people will not be able to help loving him just the same, for he has a way of appealing to others in a sympathetic, friendly manner.

As a man among men, he will probably take to public speaking, when he will wield an audience and control their interest by his geniality and personal magnetism. If he tells a story at any time, people will stop and

listen to what he has to say, because he will put his personal feelings into the episode.

He will be impulsively generous, and want to share things with his brother, and will take a good deal of pleasure in making other people happy. Being generous himself, he will think that other people should be equally so, and therefore will expect to have a share of what his brother has given to him.

He has energy of mind, and will

He will not need pushing on so much as his brother, for he will take quite a deep interest in things as they develop around him, and will make good use of his opportunities.

His Human Nature and Benevolence are strongly developed, even at eighteen months of age, and he will show quite an insight into character, and an interest in predicting what others are likely to do or say. Thus if he develops his perceptive mind so that he can successfully study Anat-



NO. 677—JOHN AND EDWARD MAHONEY, NEW YORK.

work enthusiastically to finish what he takes in hand to do. He will express his ideas rather spontaneously, and will not always stop to think how his words will sound to others. But he is well meaning, and will show not a little enterprise and whole-souledness of character.

He is quite comparative, and his mother should take an interest in keeping a record, from month to month, of his and his brother's development, for they are quite different from each other.

omy and Physiology, he will make a good Physician, as his Vital Temperament, his intuitive judgment, his keen sympathies and friendly disposition will enable him to make friends wherever he is, and also enable him to get in touch with people in his daily practice.

If he goes into business, he should have control of a store where he can produce things that will be wanted by all classes of people; therefore a large Department store would appeal to him, or a candy store, where the children

would come round and put down their pennies, and in this work he would have a chance to give some away, and bring out the smiles on the children's faces.

Edward, the little boy on the right, is the older by about an hour, but he looks considerably older than his brother. He has more of the Mental than the Vital Temperament; hence he will need considerable care and thought devoted to him in developing his body. His brain will always be too active for his bodily strength, and he must be encouraged to play out of doors and sleep where there is plenty of air, so that he can constantly breathe in oxygen, and in this way nourish his whole system.

With his Mental Temperament, he will be more nervous, susceptible and intense than his brother, and he must be somewhat held in check rather than pushed forward with his lessons. He must have short hours of study when he begins to go to school; otherwise he will break down just at the time when he needs all his vitality.

He is a thoughtful little chap, and will be more serious than his brother in making his wants known and in considering the wants of others. It would be well for him to take things in a more jocular way, and have as much fun as possible, especially when he is disappointed, or has failed in any part of his work.

He will take rather old-fashioned views of things, and will talk with older persons as though he knew all about a subject, and people will often be surprised at the mature way in which he talks.

He has more of the perceptive mind than his brother, and will always be saying to him: "Take care, look out, see where you are going." He will hesitate before beginning anything new until he has planned it out. His Causality is quite a feature with him, and he will be quite a philosopher and

inclined to reason things out for himself if his questions are not answered.

He has rather an absorbing brain for his body, and it will be necessary for him to have more rest than his brother, both at night and in the middle of the day. This must be insisted upon, or he will grow up too highly sensitive and nervous. He has always something to think about, and will make suggestions to his brother and his older sister as though he were several years older than he is.

He appears to be quite artistic, and could take up some form of art work, such as modeling heads, or drawing people and animals, or sketching them in black and white for newspaper work.

On account of his health, he must be carefully fed, and be given those kinds of food that will nourish rather than simply be pleasing to his palate. Such a lad as he is does not often like oatmeal porridge or cereals, but milk and porridge would be good for him to build up upon; hence he must be encouraged to take both.

He needs to have special attention given to him in regard to exercise, for he has not the vitality that his brother possesses, and must cultivate what he has so as to make the most of it.

He is quite ingenious, and he will probably use his ingenuity with his pen to write, rather than be inclined to go into any mechanical work.

His head is broad at the base, and he will often be inclined to work beyond his strength if he is not held in check.

Though the brothers are twins, they are not alike, but are rather complementary to each other, each having an individuality of his own, the one having the Vital, the other the Mental Temperament; the one being impulsive, generous-hearted and magnetic, the other being thoughtful, studious and reasoning in his tendency of mind.

BRAINS AND ENERGY.

FOR BOYS.

Two college students, both born in 1807, whose achievements in science and letters are among the glories of America, did not stumble on success. Louis Agassiz was an undergraduate, a poor Swiss preacher's son, when he wrote down this resolve:

Here is my aim and the means by which I propose to carry it out. I wish it may be said of Louis Agassiz that he was the first naturalist of his time, a good citizen and a good son,

beloved of those who knew him. I feel within myself the strength of the whole generation to work toward this end, and I will reach it if the means are not wanting.

Henry W. Longfellow was not eighteen years old when he wrote home to his father from his country college in Maine:

I most eagerly aspire after future eminence in literature. Nature has given me a very strong predilection for literary pursuits.—*Christian Advocate*.

Field Notes.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE,
LONDON.

Prof. D. T. Elliott, instructor and phrenologist, of the Fowler Institute, London, gives special attention to the instruction of students in Phrenology, by class work as well as through the mail. The graduates of the Institute meet once a month, and have debates on various topics of phrenological interest. Mr. Elliott lectures in and around London before Literary Societies. Literature on Phrenology and Health subjects can be obtained from L. N. Fowler & Co., 4 Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London.

As the result of the mid-summer examinations held at the above Institute, July 29th, 1908, the following were successful in receiving a diploma and certificate:

Diplomas: Mr. A. Luck, Mr. F. Pennifold.

Certificates: Mr. H. Biffs, M.A., Miss Ella Hayden, Mr. A. Stanton, Madame Eliane.

THE BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INCORPORATED.

The Autumn Session of the above named Society opened in September.

The first lecture of the season was given by B. Hollander, M.D., on Oct. 13th. The program for the Session includes lectures by Dr. C. W. Withinshaw, Mr. James Webb, and Mr. J. B. Eland.

OHIO STATE CONVENTION.

The third annual convention of the State Phrenological Society of Ohio held a two-day meeting at Bowerston, O., on Oct. 15th and 16th. This was the largest gathering of the profession in that State. Bowerston is the home of Prof. Tope, of the *Phrenological Era*.

A full report of the meeting will appear in the December number.

Charles A. Bylund is located at White Rock, S. D.

Mr. J. M. Fitzgerald has been lecturing in and around Chicago, before different Business Societies.

V. F. Cooper has ordered two hundred Wells Charts, from Payette, Idaho.

H. W. Smith has been lecturing at Sabeth, and at Effingham, Atchison Co., Kansas.

C. J. Stewart writes us from Beckley, W. Va., ordering a second hundred Charts, and says that he is doing well and making many converts to Phrenology.

Phrenology and the Scriptures.

A lecture given before The American Phrenological Society.

Clinton Hall, N. Y. 1891

By Rev. JOHN PIERPONT

One of the most formidable obstacles which the science of Phrenology has to encounter is the opinion, or rather the fear, affecting more or less extensively the public mind, that its doctrines are antagonistic to those of Jesus Christ; and, so long as this feeling exists, especially in the mind of the serious and religious portion of the community, it must necessarily tend to close the eyes and the ears of all, who partake of it, against the proofs adduced in support of the science, which it is the object of this Society to illustrate and establish.

I have, therefore, thought that I could not employ the hour appropriated to this evening's lecture to better advantage, both to Phrenology and Christianity, than in an attempt to show that, in their respective doctrines, as they have been apprehended and approved by our own minds, there is not the incompatibility that has been supposed, between the doctrines of the phrenologists and those of Jesus Christ and his apostles; but that, on the contrary, they not only co-exist, as independent truths, but are mutual supporters and friends, each helping to illustrate, explain, and prove the other; and thus directly contributing to the advancement of the moral, the highest interests of man, and consequently to the glory of that Being, whom Phrenology, not less than all the other sciences, recognizes as the Creator and Governor of the universe, and whom the Gospel recognizes as "the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ."

Not attempting, therefore, to go into an examination of the evidences of either Christianity or Phrenology—which would furnish matter, not for one discourse, but for more than

one volume—not attempting again to refute the oft-refuted objections to Phrenology, urged upon the ground that it is hostile to Christianity; but, assuming both to be true, I shall endeavor, by a brief comparison of particular points, to show the beautiful harmony that exists between the two, and the illustration and support which each derives from the other; and this I hope to do, not merely for the sake of showing that harmony, or for the sake of the service done to Phrenology by showing it, but also for the sake of the occasion which, in showing it, will be taken, to correct some popular errors, in relation to the mental faculties and the doctrines of the Christian Scriptures.

And here let me remark, that even if I succeed in doing, in this behalf, all that I can hope to accomplish, I shall, in so doing, pay but a small installment of the debt, which I feel that, as a minister of the Gospel, I owe to the science of Phrenology, and to the teachers of that science, who have so long and so faithfully labored to diffuse and defend it, on both sides of the Atlantic.

We open the Scriptures, and a proposition like this meets our eye: "The natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God; for they are foolish unto him; neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned." On reading a sentence like this, the question arises, What is the *natural* man, but a man in harmony with, or according to, his nature; i. e., the natural faculties, qualities, sentiments, or powers with which the Author of his nature has endowed him, and all of which, united, make the being that we call *man*? Are we then, to understand, from the

proposition before us, that man, according to the nature given him by his Creator, is incapable of receiving, or understanding the spiritual truths which the same Creator has revealed to him?—that the Author of our nature has given us a revelation which the faculties of our nature cannot comprehend? Who can believe that such a proposition is the statement of a truth? On recurring to the original language, however, we see that the apostle does not say this of the *natural* man, but of the *animal* man; and, instantly, it is seen to be at once plain, and true; for, as an animal, endued merely with the animal propensities, man can no more apprehend spiritual or moral truths than can any other animal. The revelations of the Gospel were, and are, made or addressed, not to the animal, but to the moral, the *spiritual* nature of man; which, however, is as natural to man, as essential to his nature, as man, as are his animal propensities or powers. Phrenology furnishes the key that instantly lays open passages like this.

Again, we read, "That was not first which is spiritual, but that which is natural; and afterward that which is spiritual."* Here again, through the ignorance or infidelity of the authors of the common version of the Scriptures, we are told that which is natural is first, and that which is spiritual afterward; plainly implying that the spiritual, or moral, in man, is not natural to him—not according to the nature that his Maker has given him. Now Phrenology teaches us that the moral faculties, or spiritual powers, of man are as natural to him as his intellectual or even his animal—nay,

that these are the highest faculties of his nature. And when we look at the original language of the apostle, we see that he says, "That was not first which is spiritual, but that which is *animal*, and afterward that which is spiritual;"—a proposition that harmonizes perfectly with the doctrines of Phrenology, and with our own observation and experience; that the animal, in man, is developed before the moral; and this, whether we regard man as an individual, or as a race. For what, but an animal, is man when first he opens his eyes to the light of heaven? How long after this is it that his eyes are opened to the light of moral truth! How long before he feels the force of moral obligation, before he sees "the excellent glory" of virtue, or even "the beauty of holiness."

And if, from contemplating the individual, we turn our regards toward the race, what, in the infancy of the race, was man, in respect to moral culture or development? We know, indeed, that painting has done something, and poetry still more, to beautify the first of men in the eyes of his children. And if from all these efforts of art and genius, we are to understand nothing more than that our first parents were perfect specimens of the race, merely in respect to animal strength and beauty, we see no good reason to doubt their representations, or that the lower animals that inhabited Eden, might have seen in

"Adam, the goodliest man of men since formed.

The fairest of her daughters Eve."

**Extract from the New Edition of
"PHRENOLOGY AND THE SCRIPTURES"**

THE
Phrenological Journal

AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

(1838)

INCORPORATED WITH THE

Phrenological Magazine

(1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, NOVEMBER, 1908

Greater love hath no man than this, than a man lay down his life for his friends.
John xv., 13.

HOW TO UNDERSTAND YOUR
CHILD.

A short time ago we mentioned the work that was to be undertaken by Dr. Leon Landone, the distinguished Californian scientist of Los Angeles, who is going to make experiments on a hundred children selected from many thousands, with the object of accomplishing, with the human race, results as important as the achievements of Luther Burbank in the plant and vegetable kingdom.

Dr. Landone's chief object in making his experiments is to find the best methods by which he can develop his material into the most perfect children. He believes he will have a good deal of practical information to give fathers and mothers in understanding, guiding and training their children.

In making his observations upon

an all-round child, he says that he must know the elements of his ideal first, and then, he continues, he must know that the child has an evenly rounded head. This is practical Phrenology, for phrenologists are aiming to encourage persons to so cultivate their mental faculties that they may produce a perfect character and an all-round developed head.

But phrenologists believe that it is not enough to know that a child has an evenly rounded head, or an unevenly rounded head; they must know how to develop the functions of each part of the head, so that the culture may continue in the right way, for we do not stand still, we either progress or retrograde, and the Science of the Mind helps us to realize what we must do to perfect our talents and disposition.

The Doctor believes that under-

developed brain centers mean an unbalanced condition of the mind functioning. "As well expect a four-cylinder engine," he says, "to work perfectly when repaired by replacing the old pistons of uniform size with new ones, some altogether too large, and others entirely too small, as to expect a mind to express itself perfectly through an organism with some centers proportionately over-developed, and others proportionately under-developed."

We are glad that the Doctor goes so far in recognizing the proportions of under-developed and over-developed brain centers, which mean an unbalanced condition of the mind functioning.

We are also gratified to find that in his observational work he determines whether or not the child has a well rounded head, and that he pays no attention to "bumps," as no scientific phrenologist believes in "bumps." But, singularly enough, he believes that brain structure within can be easily changed by functioning the related muscles. To a certain extent, muscular activity indicates a correspondence of the functions of the brain. But we would say, why depend upon the muscles alone, why not also be guided by the relative proportions of the head which correspond with the physiognomy of the face and the muscularity of the neck?

Dr. Landone says: "The muscles of the face and neck usually more completely indicate the type of brain and quality of the functioning than any other group of tissues in the body." True, but as we have said, the shape

(the height, length and breadth) of the head indicates the activity of the various functions of the brain.

Another interesting phase of experiment that the Doctor believes necessary for his work, is in grouping the face into four classes. He says: "There is the long, narrow face; the pointed and sharp face; the round, well filled out face; and the square face." He explains the functions of each of these faces, and if he will only make his observations from the head, he will see that the face in every instance correlates with the head, and therefore his observations made from the muscles will correspond and harmonize with the known functions of the various proportions of the head, whether he works on this basis or not. But the proportions of the head will give him a cue as to what he may expect from further measurements of the face and neck.

We shall look forward with pleasure to future developments of this wonderful investigator of the human form.

WHAT ALCOHOL DOES TO THE BRAIN.

An interesting article appeared recently in the New York World under the above title. The observations were made by Dr. Ira Van Giesen in his New York office, and he tells how excessive drinking burns out the "fuses" of the body, smashes the motor centers of the brain, producing premature old age and insanity, leaving "mind ashes" in its path of ruin.

"The first symptom of alcoholic insanity," he says, "is a dulling of the

sense of obligation. When you drink, you are not getting up more steam by feeding the fire; you are burning the fire out under forced draught.

"The 'alcoholic' is a man who is discounting nature's promissory notes at a ruinous percentage. When a drinking man finds that he procrastinates in the performance of small duties, such as answering letters, or telling small lies because they are easier than the truth, or that he promises

readily and fulfills tardily or not at all, insanity is spinning her web about his brain."

The more we study the brain the more we realize that alcohol acts as a whip in the wrong direction, first by exciting, then by depressing the action of the faculties. It acts first upon the conscience, the will, and the reason; then the emotional faculties have more sway, and the judgment is lessened, and the will power becomes weakened.

New Subscribers.

No. 862.—H. J., Mayne Island, B. C., Can.—The photographs of this gentleman indicate that he ought to be a man of leisure, for he makes a better appearance as a man to superintend others than one to get down to hard work himself. His fore brain is the best part of his head, and we do not think that he has come up to his inheritance even in this department of his character. The indications are that he has thrown away some opportunities, and that he is weak in his digestive power through not knowing how to make the most of his capabilities and his physical inheritance. He has a greater lack of Self-Esteem than Firmness, and through the lack in the crown of his head he has let himself down, instead of holding his own and using his privileges. He could become quite a fluent speaker if he gave his attention to public work, and a professional career would suit him better than a business life. He hates to grind at any occupation, hour after hour, and day after day, and cannot understand how some men can keep at it so long. His head is not broad enough to engage in an active business, but he should be

a figure-head in some company which does not entail many arduous duties. Or he could do very well as an army man in times of peace, where he would have a passive rather than an active influence. He has good perceptive faculties, and is a keen observer of general objects, which should make him a scientific man.

No. 863.—H. F., Seattle, Wash.—The photographs of this gentleman indicate that he has a fair intellect, particularly of a practical kind. Hence he likes to have everything demonstrated to him from A to Z, and does not sit down to philosophise over his work as much as some do, but is around and about where he can see what is going on. He would make a good overseer, but not a severe disciplinarian, as his Combativeness and Self-Esteem are not as large as his Individuality and Order. He can be firm, and is reliable, but he is not as aggressive as he might be for his own interests. He is rather cautious, and dwells a little too much upon what he fears is going to happen, and does not always take into account that some things turn out better than they appear on the surface. He is a good

judge of human nature, but allows his sympathies to bias his decisions, and men may sometimes think that he lacks intuition because he does not always act up to his understanding of a person, and allows others to sometimes take undue advantage of his good nature. Our advice to him is to pull himself together in such a way as to make the most of circumstances.

No. 864.—M. E. D.—The photographs of this lady indicate that she is capable of doing many kinds of work if she were to put forth the effort and bring her mind to think so. For instance, she could teach school and could succeed very well in influencing the children in her charge. She could also take a position as house-keeper in a large family where she would have a good deal to think of and plan out. She could also succeed in artistic sewing, or in planning out gowns for people, either by designing them herself, or by giving advice to others as to what they should use. She would make a very good Secretary for someone who wanted a steady, reliable person to look after their private affairs; or she could make a very good reader for an in-

valid, and could nurse the sick with more than ordinary success. She may not hold a diploma for a position as Trained Nurse, as she has not needed to earn her own living, nor perhaps thought of such a vocation, but she could succeed very well in this line of work if she were to take it up, as an emergency nurse.

G. F. B., Port Elizabeth, has an aspiring mind, is very ambitious and desirous of making the most of his abilities. He has a very active mentality and is well adapted for a business in which prompt perception, foresight and critical acumen are required. He takes a lively interest in his surroundings, and is wide-awake and self-reliant; in character he is more positive than negative, and by persistent effort he will meet with success, for he is resourceful and attentive to details. He is well endowed with intellect and is particularly interested in intellectual studies. With so much sagacity and intuitive perception he would make a good phrenologist. He will be appreciated by his friends, for he is unselfish and his strong sympathies make him a very generous companion.

Correspondents.

M. M.—The complexion of those who are exquisitely fair, pure and delicate, indicates the Mental Temperament, and generally such a person has large Causality, Comparison and Human Nature, also large Benevolence and Friendship.

C. S. H.—The Irish beauty is of the Vital Temperament type; hence the round, oval features, blue eyes,

auburn hair, and smiling face.

O. S., New York.—The cause of your being unable to write properly is, no doubt, owing to the fact that your hand shakes. Your nerves are weak, and they need strengthening before you can hope to write well. Avoid stimulating food and drink, and take a regular amount of exercise daily in the open air.

Opening Exercises of the American Institute of Phrenology.

The forty-sixth session of the American Institute, chartered April 20, 1866, by the Legislature of the State of New York, opened on Wednesday evening, September 2nd, 1908. There was a large audience present which was highly appreciative.

In our last issue a short summary was given of the details of the meeting; in the present number we wish to give some points of the speeches.

In opening the meeting, the Rev. Thos. A. Hyde, A.M., B.D., President of the Institute, said in part, that he was happy to greet the members and friends that evening and to explain to them the object of the Institute, which was to make a study of mankind, and "The proper study of mankind is man."

It was necessary, he thought, to have a plan in view when educating the young, for unless this was the case much valuable time might be wasted. He asked what a young man went to college for. In the olden days, he said, the theories of education were deplorable, but during the twentieth century educators had been striving to enforce a more practical basis.

Mr. Hyde explained that there was only one science that knew how to educate a child correctly, and that was—Phrenology. This was, in fact, the only science that unfolded the elements of the mind. If all children, he said, were educated according to Phrenology, the faces of the pupils would be lighted up with inspiration.

In New York there was more attention given to political meetings and savage athletics than almost anything else, while not enough attention was given to the cultivation of the intellect.

If it was true that the brain was worth educating, then all the faculties of the mind must be developed. Thus Combativeness and Destructiveness, as well as the Reasoning Powers, should be called out, and the whole mind should have a chance to grow so that all talent could manifest itself, and the men who loved Art, Literature, or the Sciences, would be able to gratify their desires and ambitions.

The foundation of the brain, Mr. Hyde said, was in Combativeness and Destructiveness, while Faith, Hope and Charity,—or Spirituality, Hope and Benevolence, were the crowning elements. Poets possessed Ideality and Sublimity, and these faculties lifted men upward and gave them superior imagination.

In conclusion he said, that if this century was to do its duty, then this Science of Phrenology would continue to be uplifted. He believed in universality, inasmuch as all the faculties were good, and he believed in educating them up to the highest standard; then, and not until then, would men know the usefulness of the Science.

Miss Jessie A. Fowler, Vice-President, followed with an address on "The Greatest Science in the World." She mentioned that some years ago a great writer wrote a great book, which had been translated into nearly every language, and which treated upon a subject in which everyone was interested. The book was called "The Greatest Thing in the World." In it the writer spoke of the Philosophy and Analytic Arguments of Paul on the Question of Love, and said that it was a compound thing composed of

nine attributes, which he compared to a beam of light that the scientist takes and passes through a chrystal prism, and when it comes out on the other side of the prism it is broken up into all the colors of the rainbow.

Thus she said that the Spectrum of Love could be compared to the Spectrum of Phrenology, the subject of her remarks that evening.

Phrenology was, she believed, the greatest science in the world, because it was like the Spectrum of Love and was broken up in many parts,—namely, forty-three faculties.

She once heard a lecture on "The Strongest Man in the World." The speaker, the Rev. C. F. Aked, mentioned many strong men,—like Cromwell, Bunyon, and Roosevelt, but the prime object of the lecturer was to present to his hearers the thought that the strongest man in the world was the man who gave the world ideas. This was Miss Fowler's object in speaking of Phrenology as the "Greatest Science in the World," for it gave one ideas, and ideas were what people wanted.

Apropos of this thought, a mother had read her a letter from her son the day previous, in which he said: "Mother, I like to hear from you better than from anyone else, because you give me ideas, while the others only give me news." He was a college graduate, a fine young man, and knew the value of his mother's ideas because they helped him. This, Miss Fowler said, was just what Phrenology was doing, namely, presenting people with ideas as to how to live an ideal life.

She then referred to an article in the Educational Review, on "Selective Education," by Dr. E. Bostwick, of the New York Public Library, who said: "There is a place for every man in the world, and it is the educator's place to see that he reaches it, if not by formative, then by selective proc-

esses." Dr. Bostwick went on to tell of one young man who studied Medicine, but gave it up on finding that he was not adapted to it. Phrenology, Miss Fowler said, could have pointed out that fact to the young man before he began the study, and thus have prevented him from wasting valuable time. Another young man, the Doctor said, entered a Business College; but he had no head for figures, and so failed to get his diploma. Phrenology, the speaker said, could have told him what subject to prepare for. The Doctor was of the opinion that if Libraries were within the reach of all, a proper choice of a career could be made; but the speaker said that, better even than Libraries, Phrenology would be found to be the greatest help in the world to assist young men to select the right calling in life.

Miss Fowler then spoke of what Prof. Parsons was doing in Boston, in connection with the Y. M. C. A. He had worked out a series of one hundred and fifty questions bearing upon the life, character and aims of a person, the answers to which were to act as an aid in selecting a proper career for the individual. Among other things, the outline of the head, and the balance of functions before, behind, and above the ears, were considered in connection with the life record, and the physiognomy, manners, conversation and memory. All this, the speaker said, would take considerable time, while in half an hour to an hour an expert Phrenologist could shape the destiny and decide as to the qualities most favorable for a person to develop, and thus save time as well as expense.

Miss Fowler told of a father who had brought his son to her from out West particularly to know what calling to select for him, and what college to send him to; also of a mother from Connecticut who had just brought in her daughter to find out

how to train her so as to utilize her best talents, and to what schools to send her. She also said that she had just heard of a very successful result of phrenological advice in the case of a young man twenty-five years of age, who, at the age of twelve, had been brought to her for examination, and was now successfully and happily settled in the profession suggested to him, though he first tried business, then banking, but did not like or succeed in either.

The speaker said she had often been asked to decide on the characteristics of ministers (very often from photographs), or those who would make suitable Trustees of Churches, Guardians for minors, Governesses, Business Managers, or Bank Clerks. She therefore thought she was justified in calling the Science of Mind the "Greatest Science in the World."

As Phrenology had to do with character, she would close with Edward W. Benson's well-known lines, on

CHARACTER.

Daily deed and daily thought,
Slowly into habit wrought,
Raise that temple, base or fair,
Which men call our Character.
Build it nobly, build it well;
In that temple God may dwell!

The Chairman then introduced Dr. Charles Wesley Brandenburg, Professor of Physiology and Hygiene at the Eclectic Medical College, City of New York.

Dr. Brandenburg said in part, that he was always pleased to meet and welcome the incoming members of the new class. For more than twenty years it had been his pleasure to be present at the Opening and Closing Exercises of the American Institute of Phrenology.

It was, he said, a good and inspir-

ing thought for him to contemplate that he graduated from this Institute many years ago, and to reflect upon the great benefit he received from its instructors. The work of the founders and the former teachers, and the efforts of the present faculty, he said, breathed the promise and confident hope that their mission as an Institute of learning—the only one of its kind in the world—was forever and always.

In his department, Phreno-Hygiene, he would endeavor by his lectures to the students, to transfer the knowledge he received and retained from the living lips and voices, while he sat beneath the oratorical fountains of Beecher, Fowler, Wells, Capen, Buchanan, and Sizer. What he had learned by personal contact with these wise and great men, and the good and noble woman,—Mrs. Wells; what he had garnered by his industrious study and experience in Medicine, which he had woven into a wonderful and useful Phreno-Hygienic pattern, he would, during the session, give to the students fully and freely, as his many teachers had so generously given knowledge to him. This knowledge, he said, was to be held as a trust to be distributed to others. They might gather whatever their talents would receive.

The Doctor continued, that if he were to be asked to select a text for his salutation, he would respectfully refer them to the biblical parable of the ten talents.

The talents, the mental endowments, the activity of the character, were represented by the numerous faculties of the Human Brain. We could estimate character correctly, he said, but to count the future possible achievements of the human brain, could be likened to the astronomer who attempted to fathom the glittering worlds, whose stars were beyond his mental grasp.

If the talent of Memory were large and active in a person, that one would be able to gain much knowledge, and that would make him proud of his learning. The same co-operative law applied to all brain centers.

If the organs of Cautiousness and Conscientiousness were small, and animal force large, the person would be in the same trouble as the individual with the one talent referred to in Bible history. Here the Doctor apologized to the President, the Rev. Mr. Hyde, for intruding on his theological grounds, and continued, that this much we might learn from the parable of the ten talents: "*It is what is within the man's skull-cap, and not the material things which surround him, that determines whether or not he is a model of social energy, virtue, and intellectuality, which is success.*"

The Doctor said that the brain moulds the skull, and it is *this natural law, a fact*, that astounds us.

If we made an intelligent objective survey of the skull, we would be led to an interesting psychological inventory of the activities within.

Lastly, he wished to remind the students that the New Education they

were then beginning did not end with the closing exercises of the Institute. After their first lecture of the course, they would be committed to the Phrenological realm for life. The knowledge that they acquired would fascinate their brains and enthrall their minds.

They would be astonished, he said, at the undiscovered talents lying dormant or unused in their own brains.

"We of the faculty," the Doctor said, "are only senior students, and we shall reach out to help you over the difficult problems of Character Study."

He concluded by saying: "The study of the Human Brain, when properly appreciated, is life's greatest pleasure."

Dr. F. Constantine McGuire then addressed the audience on his special theme, namely: "Physical Culture as an Aid to Phrenology."

After the announcements had been made by the Secretary, Mr. M. H. Piercy, and votes of thanks given to the artists who had so greatly added to the evening's enjoyment, the meeting was brought to a close, and much handshaking followed.

Personal Note.

We are often asked to recommend thoroughly reliable business men, and we have on our books at present a Credit and Confidential Man, aged thirty-one, for whom we can thoroughly vouch. He has had a good general and special education, is married, and has had experience in taking the initiative, and is capable of handling any business matter in a diplomatic manner. Address 24 East 22nd St., New York City, care PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

Such a man as we now recommend would make a valuable addition to any business requiring expert knowledge and experience. We feel he cannot fail to have more answers to this announcement than he will be able to fill were he to try to satisfy the demands of each during the next twenty-five years. He is reliable, active, energetic, conscientious, and has remarkable endurance, as well as ability to look into a business and straighten out its field of action.

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On February 29, 1884, the FOWLER & WELLS CO. was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a Joint Stock Company, for the prosecution of the business heretofore carried on by the firm of Fowler & Wells.

The change of name involves no change in the nature and object of the business, or in its general management. All remittances should be made payable to the order of

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The Subscription Price of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE is \$1.00 a year, payable in advance.

Money, when sent by mail, should be in the form of Money Orders, Express Money Orders, Drafts on New York, or Registered Letters. All Postmasters are required to Register Letters whenever requested to do so.

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Letters of inquiry requesting an answer should inclose a stamp for return postage, and be sure and give name and full address every time you write.

All Letters should be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., and not to any person connected with the office. In this way only can prompt and careful attention be secured.

Any Book, Periodical, Chart, Etc., may be ordered from this office at Publishers' prices.

Agents Wanted for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and our Book Publications to whom liberal terms will be given.

CURRENT EXCHANGES.

The "Phrenological Era," Bowers-ton, O.—Contains a sketch of Prof. William McLuen, of Perry, Iowa, by the Editor; also an interesting article on "Inhabitiveness, or Love of Home and Country—Its Influence on Character," by Prof. George Markley. "Presidential Characters" is the title of an illustrated article describing the characteristics of the present presidential candidates and some of our former Presidents. The October number also contains a programme of the Third Annual Convention of the State Phrenological Society of Ohio, to be held at Bowerston.

The "American Review of Reviews," New York.—The October number contains an article on "Tolstoy at Eighty," with several fine portraits. There is also a short sketch of Miss Annie S. Peck, who has recently made a record in mountain-climbing. "Welfare Work' on American Railroads," by William Menkel, gives the reader an idea of what is being done for railroad employees in the United States. This magazine contains political news from all over the country, and is illustrated with the usual number of portraits.

The "Literary Digest," New York, October 3.—Contains many good articles, among which are "John D. Rockefeller's Defense," "French and American Aviators," and "Our Forests on Fire," in which the statement is made that, according to the officials of the Forest Service, "a new navy of first-class battleships could be built for the sum lost during the past few weeks in the forest fires that have been blazing all along the northern half of the country from the pines of Maine to the redwoods of California."

The "Blacksmith and Wheelwright," New York.—Contains many valuable hints, especially to those interested in the subject of Blacksmithing. There is also a Legal Department. The October number contains details of the construction of a milk wagon for general use, which is illustrated with several diagrams.

"Power and Poise," Cleveland, O.—The current number contains an article on "The Theory and Philosophy of Drunkenness," by Earle William Gage; another on "Christian Psychology—The Emmanuel Movement, and What Physicians, Editors and Other Writers are Saying About It"; while another is on "How the 'Up-to-date' Cartoon Man Works," by Marion

Ghent English, all of which are interesting reading.

The "Nautilus," Holyoke, Mass.—The October number contains many interesting articles, among which are "Cosmic Energy," by Julia Seton Sears; "Beauty in Relation to Growth," by Anita T. Pickett; "Live Your Own Life," by William E. Towne; and "Unlocking Men's Energies," by William James.

Publishers' Department.

REVIEWS.

"The Philosophy of Numbers; Their Tone and Colors." By Mrs. L. Dow Balliett. Published by the Author, Atlantic City, N. J. Price, \$1.50.

This book has been written in response to the requests of those who are interested in the study of number vibrations. The requests have come from all parts of the world, asking for more of the simplified knowledge founded upon the one principle of unity,—that all things have but one source—and express in different forms the unity of the whole. The hidden strength or weakness of names, states, etc., as shown by the vowels, have been evolved through the philosophy of numbers. From this source many unwritten laws can be made plain. Pythagoras said: "The heavens and earth vibrate to the single numbers, or digits of numbers. Each single number, from 1 to 9, are digits.

To find your own numbers, divide the alphabet into nine parts. To get a scientific cause for the expression of life, and to understand what has been taught us by Pythagoras, Plato, Aristotle, and Socrates, we must realize that these philosophers were mystics. A mystic at that time, as at present, believed in the Oneness of All, that

everything came from one source, that every separate thing was entirely dependent upon every other separate thing, yet all the separate things were joined in the Great Universal Chain of Infinite Lives.

As many persons want to know how the vibration of numbers can be understood and used, we would recommend this book, and "The Ancient Science of Numbers," to such enquirers.

Chapter XXIII explains the vibrations of numbers to States, and it is rather interesting, after having found one's own name vibration, to know what States will harmonize with such vibration, so that a person can make a successful selection of locality to live in.

It is an interesting book of 147 pages, and no doubt will receive a hearty reception.

"A Text-book of Human Physiology." By Albert P. Brubaker. Published by P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1012 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Price, \$3.00.

This is one of the best modern treatises on Physiology that we have had the pleasure of reviewing. The object of the book has been to present the more important facts of

Physiology in a form that will be helpful to students and to practitioners of Medicine. Such facts have been selected as will not only elucidate the normal functions of the tissues and organs of the body, but which will be of assistance in understanding their abnormal manifestations as they present themselves in hospital and private work. The author has had twenty years' active experience in teaching, and therefore has been able to select facts that are thoroughly useful, both to the professional man and the layman. For those who have not had laboratory opportunities, a brief account of some essential forms of apparatus, and the purposes for which they are intended, will be found in the appendix.

The colored plates are very beautiful, as well as helpful.

In Chapter XIX, the writer takes up the Central Organs of the Nervous System and their Nerves. Thus the Spinal Cord, the Cerebrum and Cerebellum are finely treated upon.

"The Magnet." A Romance of the Battles of Modern Giants. By Alfred O. Crozier. Illustrated by Wallace Morgan. Published by Funk & Wagnalls Co., 44 East 23rd St., New York. Price, \$1.50.

To the student of modern financial methods and intricacies the above book will be deeply interesting as well as instructive. It is, indeed, as its sub-title states, "a battle of modern giants." There is woven through the book a romance which is sweet and wholesome. The ending is all that could be desired. The "Giant" villain is led from wickedness into paths of peace and goodness by the influence of a good woman and "a little child." The moral of the book is that power and money obtained by crooked, selfish means, never bring happiness or prosperity.

"Bliss and Blister; or, Studies in

Matrimonial Selection." By Professor M. Tope. Published by The Phrenological Era, Bowerston, Ohio. Price, 15 cents.

This little pamphlet discusses the natural laws of marriage in rather a new and original way. It is a condensed treatise on a very important subject, and contains some good advice to young men and women, and some of the older people would not find it amiss to read its pages. So many people rush into matrimony only to find out their mistake when it is too late, that we recommend Mr. Tope's booklet on this subject.

"The New Life Theology." By John Fair. Published by The Fair Publishing House, 3015 W. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa. Price, \$5.00.

This volume is one of a series of four. A fine introduction has been written by the Rev. George Edward Faber, M.A. This book is the basis of the New Life Religion, the unity of the churches, and the only official text-book on the New Life Healing Movement, the re-establishment of the two-fold gospel on earth.

The writer of the book is the leader of the New Life Movement, which is attracting world-wide attention, and possibly contains the most startling revelations of the twentieth century before which truths the world will ere long stand amazed.

"How to Dress a Doll." By Mary H. Morgan. Published by Henry Altemus Co., 507 Cherry St., Philadelphia, Pa. Price, 50 cents.

This is one of the most useful and practical books for children that has been issued. It solves the difficulty that many children suffer from in making clothes for their dolls, and it will help many an older person to know how to put not only dolls' things together, but their own clothes as well. We advise all mothers to buy a copy, as there are so many practical hints in the book, with a large num-

ber of illustrations to make the work of doll-dressing a pleasure instead of a task.

"The Ancient Science of Numbers." By Luo Clement. Published by Roger Bros., 429 Sixth avenue, New York. Price, \$1.20, net.

The writer of this book informs us that the important truths embraced in the Science of Numbers are presented concisely and lucidly in this work, and without the use of technical or mystifying terms. To study the science, it will not be necessary for one to tax his credulity. There is **nothing in its principles that will conflict with any religious belief.** Those who have learned the Law of the Letters are able to read the lives of others, even of complete strangers, describing events, and depicting traits of character with more or less success, and with far greater facility than is shown by students of less exact systems of auguration. The writer tells us that there is a reason for everything, and that the ancient Science of Numbers gives one the key to every happening in life. It also gives one the power to anticipate future events, and helps one to be master of his own future.

Some of the chapters of the book are as follows: The Science of Numbers; The Letters and Numbers; The Triads and Their Effect; Fortunate and Unfortunate Days, Months and Years; Perfect and Imperfect Names; The Corner-stone, Key-stone and Cap-stone; How to Remedy Defects; Colors and Cycles; The Key-notes of Musical Harmony in Life; The Law of the Letters; The Practical Appli-

cation of the Subject; and The Supreme Test.

The book is printed on hand-made paper, and consists of 130 pages. It is of such a size that it can easily be carried in one's pocket, and is attractively gotten up.

"Manikin Chart of the Human System." Published by Funk & Wagnalls Co., 44 E. 23rd St., New York. Price, \$1.50.

This is the finest little manikin chart that we have seen for the price. It is divided into five parts: (1) The Blood Vessels, Respiratory and Urinary Apparatus; (2) The Muscular System from the Front; (3) Skeleton from the Front; (4) Skeleton from the Back; (5) Organs, Vessels and Nerves. It is a little treasure, and ought to be in the hands of every student of Anatomy and Physiology.

The Circular Staircase. By Mary Roberts Rhinehart. 362 pages, illustrated, cloth, price \$1.50. Publishers: Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Aunt Ray Inness, the leading character in this book, is the unmarried aunt of a brother and sister just out of college, and they persuade her to take a house in the country for the Summer. The mysterious crimes which take place in this house are committed by Mr. Armstrong, who looted the bank, of which he was President, of several millions of securities, and these were hidden within the walls of this house.

The book gets its title from the circular staircase leading from one floor to another on which most of the mysterious events occur.

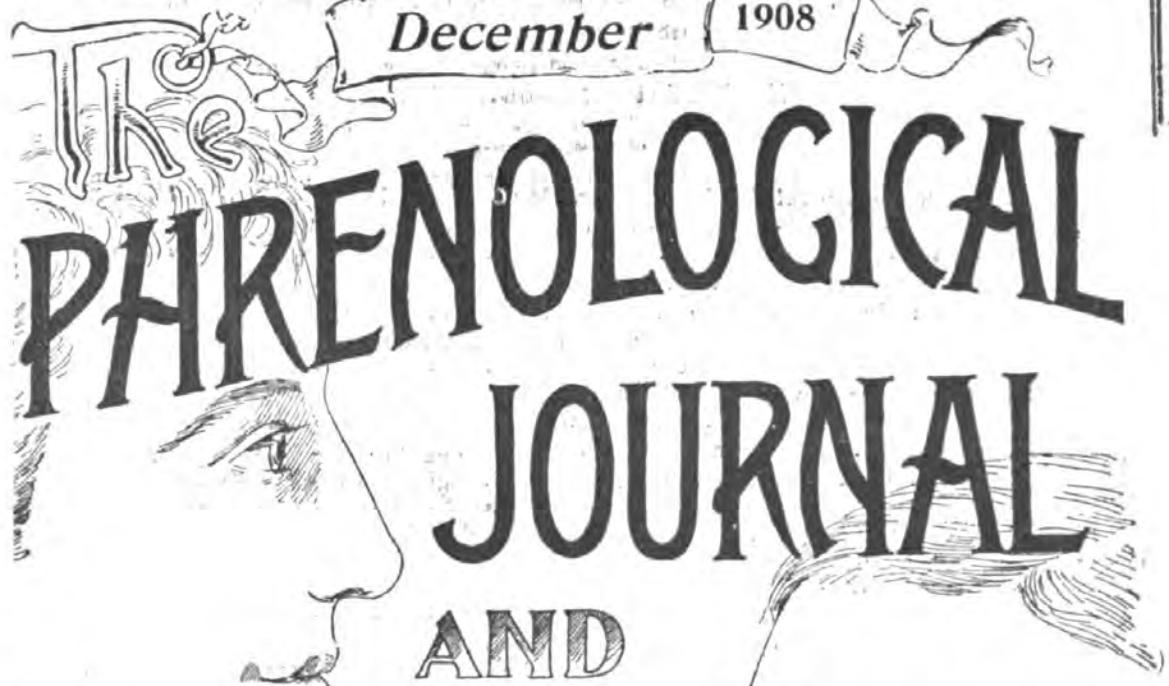


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THE WORK OF PHRENOLOGY IN EDUCATION

"Oh, if I had only known twenty years ago what I have learned to-day concerning myself," said a man to us the other day, "how many disappointments and sorrows I should have been saved." He had just begun to look squarely into himself, to discern intelligently the tone and quality of his mind, and the direction in which he might apply his faculties and powers with good hope of success. Now here is where the science of Phrenology enters into the work of education, and until its principles are incorporated into school systems we must expect the same course of turning out ill-balanced and aimless youth to go on.

The primary object of education is to make our young people competent to fill some useful station in life and be self-supporting. Does it need argument that he or she who would do good, effective work as a teacher should first understand his or her own organization and next, be able to read and understand the character of a child after a few hours of the close association of the school-room? And should it not be within the ability of every teacher to give a well-founded opinion to each pupil concerning the sphere in which he will be likely to act with the best effect?

M. H. PIERCY, Secretary

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**Physiognomical Study of Character as Seen in (a)
The Handshake; (b) The Hair.**

BY JESSIE ALLEN FOWLER.

THE HANDSHAKE.

As our last article was on the form and character of the hand, we will now consider the subject of handshaking, and see whether there is any significance in the different modes of shaking hands.

Emerson says: "The visible carriage or action of the individual as resulting from his organization and his will combined, we call manners. What are they but thoughts entering the hands and feet and controlling the movements of the body, the speech, and the behavior."

It is proverbial that "actions speak louder than words." Therefore it is logical to suppose that a single act like shaking hands may be characteristic of the person.

It has been our experience to shake hands with a great variety of people who have indicated to us many attributes of mind without knowing that they have done so. We recall,

therefore, some of the following kinds of handshake:—

(1) The Hearty Grasp; (2) the Soft, Lax Grasp; (3) the Cold and Clammy Grasp; (4) the Vigorous, Human Grasp; (5) the Aristocratic Grasp; (6) the Refined and Genteel Grasp; (7) the Crushing Grasp; (8) the Formal Grasp; (9) The Warm-hearted Grasp; and (10) the Swing or Sledge Hammer Handshake.

THE HEARTY GRASP.

The Hearty Grasp indicates warmth, ardor, executiveness and strength of character, and a correspondence of head that shows width in diameter from ear to ear; while the person with such a breadth of head manifests great general activity of mind and strength of purpose. Such persons are generally among those who do something, who accomplish great feats of valor or intellectual prowess; they turn corners, and smooth out angles, and show people



A HEARTY GRASP.

what can be accomplished with energy and determination of mind. Such men are easily recognized in public life, such as Lincoln, Roosevelt, and Hughes.

THE SOFT, LAX GRASP.

The Soft, Lax shake of the hand is the opposite of the one just mentioned, and indicates the characteristics of a half and half, luke warm, and insincere individual who does not know his or her own mind, or at least, has very little mind to express. There is no substantial interest in the person without there being any effort to change conditions or environments.

Accompanying such a character we find a narrow head above the ears, and there is a corresponding lack of ambition in such an individual. The tide of events may rise or fall around such a person, and he or she will not try to stay their course. There is practically no energy manifested by such individuals, and consequently there is very little accomplished.

THE COLD AND CLAMMY GRASP.

When you shake hands with a person who gives you a cold, clammy, lifeless shake, you naturally think of a hospital, infirmary, or tomb. Persons who think that it is a good sign to have soft, wet and cold hands, make a great mistake, for such indications only show that they are evidences of sickness and disease, a fee-



A SOFT GRASP.

ble pulse, and poor circulation. Such persons are not well, and they need to get into a healthy mode of life in order to bring about a balance of power. The cold handshake accompanies a form of head that is lacking in sympathy; hence Benevolence will be small, and the social faculties undeveloped. The head will therefore be short posteriorly, behind the ears, and the top of the head will slant forward where the organ of Sympathy and Warm-heartedness is located.

THE VIGOROUS, HUMAN GRASP.

The Vigorous, Human Handshake shows that the person is alive from head to foot. Such a person generally gives the palm of the hand, and the thumb of one individual locks itself into the thumb of the other person in a hearty, manly, humane way. This style of handshake indicates more than is shown in the Hearty Grasp, for this individual has not only a vigorous body, but a vigorous brain, and shows that all his mental rooms are occupied, and that he has intellectual vigor, sociability of disposition, ardor and interest in what is going on around him, as well as a moral regard for truth and virtue. Such a person will have a full forehead, a high head and long posterior lobe.

THE ARISTOCRATIC GRASP.

The Aristocratic Handshake is



A VIGOROUS GRASP.



A COLD GRASP.

where about two fingers are extended, and the characteristics of such a person indicate that there is a strongly developed crown to the head, that my noble lady or gentleman think much of themselves and do not wish to extend more courtesy than they think is absolutely necessary. In fact, their politeness is extended in a small and ungenerous way, much to the disgust of the true man or woman. There is often false pride manifested in such a handshake, so that dignity is one characteristic that is shown, while artificial pride and a false ambition are still other characteristics. We have



AN ARISTOCRATIC GRASP.

found that both Self-Esteem and Approbativeness may be developed in different individuals who shake hands in this peculiar fashion.

THE REFINED AND GENTEEL GRASP.

The Refined and Genteel Handshake is sympathetic, cordial, and whole-hearted. Such a handshake corresponds with a head that has large Friendship, Philoprogenitiveness and Benevolence, and also large Human Nature. Thus the posterior head is generally well developed, and the anterior portion of the top region of the head is strongly accentuated. Persons who shake hands in this way generally give expression to "God bless you," "You are welcome," "Take care of yourself," "Be good to yourself," "God be with you till we meet again." McKinley had a handshake like this.

THE CRUSHING GRASP.

Persons who shake hands in a crushing way, and double up the two extremities of the width of the hand, have a misguided amount of energy.

They forget that it is not necessary to show their friends so much warmth of feeling that they actually hurt the hand that is extended toward them. Instead of such an expression of sympathy being a pleasure, it is really one of pain, and the memory of such a handshake does not pass away very quickly, nor is it easily forgotten. Ladies having rings on their fingers often find it to their advantage to remove them when they are about to meet persons who habitually grasp their hands with such tremendous vigor. It is always well to use both hands when meeting a person who has



A REFINED GRASP.

this uncontrolled energy. Persons who encourage this style of shaking hands generally possess a Motive Temperament, and have a large basilar brain; they see much that is going on around them, but fail to think about results as much as they should. They do not intend to hurt, but they nevertheless do so, and even when they repent on one occasion, they still go on committing the same error time after time.

THE FORMAL GRASP.

The handshake that is formal is generally without emotion. It is deliberate and calculating. It is simply a matter of form, and feeling is put one side. Such persons have a short posterior lobe, and although they may mean well, yet they are lacking in common courtesy, and show no signs of geniality in their handshake.

THE WARM-HEARTED GRASP.

The Warm-hearted shake of the hand indicates a generous mind, or, as some express it, whole-souledness,

and to meet such persons is an inspiration. You feel their genuineness of mind, for they are warm-hearted and ardent as well as vigorous, and are socially inclined. Such persons are generally magnetic, electrical, and animated in conversation; they warm you up to the point of enthusiasm, and incline you to feel that life is worth living. Such persons generally have a Vital Temperament, and round heads, with a full development of the posterior region, and ought to teach domestic science and be engaged in settlement work, or club, church and school work.

THE SWING OR SLEDGE HAMMER HANDSHAKE.

We sometimes meet people who shake the hand as though they were drawing water from a pump. They shake your hand up and down before they let go of it; or sometimes they swing your hand from side to side as if they were rowing a boat, or swinging a scythe. Such persons generally have a good deal of motive energy and pugnacity of character; they are firm and positive people, and possess a good deal of concentration of mind. When they get an idea into their minds they cannot change it for anything different, and their heads will show a development of large Continuity and Firmness.

So we shake hands as we feel and as we are, and reveal much of our character by taking the hand of another.

This is not merely a modern custom, it is as old as the hills, as some say, for in the Bible we read of Jehu saying to Jehonadab: "Is thy heart right as my heart is with thy heart? If it be, give me thine hand." This was the sealing of a contract, a oneness of mind, a sealing of affection. So we find that this is a custom that is a perfectly natural one; it is the

union of sensitive and magnetic expression which is more than merely an interchange of feeling.

THE HAIR—ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

We have been asked many times to describe the physiognomy of the hair, and as we have taken up the most important parts of physiognomical studies, we would like to devote a few pages to the answering of the following questions: What is the physiognomical significance of long, short, curly, straight, coarse, and fine hair? And what are the peculiarities of brown, black, golden, red, and gray hair?

In doing so, we wish to show that the hair has a meaning, as well as the cranium which it covers and adorns.

As in all animals, so in men and women the quality of the hair changes with the conditions of the body. When a person is in a high state of health, and all the vital functions are in good working order, we find the hair is bright, glossy, and pleasant to the touch. But, on the contrary, when the body is diseased, the blood impure, or the system feverish, the hair becomes dry, harsh, and coarse. With returning health the hair resumes its original quality and condition.

These changes are noticeable in domestic animals as well as in man. When the horse, for instance, is well fed and well groomed, we perceive that his hair is fine, sleek and glossy; but let the same animal be half fed, and otherwise neglected, and his hair will soon show it by becoming rough, shaggy and coarse.

But while a healthy condition of body is favorable to the health and beauty of the hair, it is not always destroyed, nor its growth sensibly checked, by diseased bodily conditions, though its quality may change. The truth probably is that some dis-

eases, like a fever, for instance, affect the special fluids which nourish the hair, while others do not, at least in the same degree.

CURLY HAIR.

Crinkly, wavy and close curling hair indicate vivacity, and excitability, if not brilliancy. Thus persons hav-



CURLY HAIR.

ing this kind of hair are generally good conversationalists, and make excellent company on a picnic, or at an evening entertainment. They are not prosy or melancholy, but are just the reverse. They make many friends, and are genial and sympathetic.

Regular curls, like Keats possessed, indicate large Ideality, or artistic taste.

STRAIGHT HAIR.

Straight hair may be said to indicate, in cultivated persons, evenness of character and a straightforward honesty of purpose, as well as a clear head and good natural talents. There is not, perhaps, so much exuberance

of feeling, candor, or mirthfulness, exhibited in the character, but the person is generally thoughtful, sincere and conscientious.

COARSE AND FINE HAIR.

As in all things, we find that coarseness and fineness of hair betoken certain characteristics. They



STRAIGHT HAIR.

generally accompany the same degree of quality in the skin, muscles and bones. If we examine for a moment the dog, the ox, and the hog, we find that there is a great difference in the hair, the skin, and the bones of each, and when compared with the beaver, otter, fox, and kitten, the latter four stand out as a fine comparison with the former.

In this matter, climate and situation have much influence, the warmer the climate, the coarser being the hair or fur.

COLOR OF THE HAIR.

The darker a person's hair, as a rule, the more robust the body, and

the coarser the skin and tissues. But sometimes the hair and skin are at the same time dark and fine. This is partly owing to the fact that the Motive Temperament is not so emotional as the Vital or Mental. We generally find that the dark hair accompanies the Motive Temperament, while the light, auburn, or brown hair, accompanies the Mental or Vital Temperaments.

workers, while the light races are thinkers, poets, artists, writers and musicians.

BLACK HAIR.

Black hair is an indication of strength and a predominance of the Motive-Bilious Temperament, as is seen in the Spaniard, Malay, Mexican, Indian, and Negro.



BUSHY AND ABUNDANT HAIR.

The same rule applies to the lower animals; dark horses are well known to have better constitutions than white or gray ones, and so far is this distinction carried that even white feet are considered objectionable in horses.

DARK AND LIGHT HAIR.

The dark haired races are generally physically the strongest, but they are endowed with less intellectuality than the fair haired ones. The former are more inclined to manual labor and exercise, and the latter to mental exertion. The dark races, as a rule, are

RED HAIR.

Red hair is a sign of ardour, intensity of feeling, passion, and purity of character, and accompanies the Sanguo-Vital Temperament, as seen in the Scotch, the Irish, the Swede, and the Dane.

AUBURN HAIR.

Auburn hair is found most frequently in connection with the Lymphatic Temperament, and indicates delicacy and refinement of taste, and if the mind be cultivated, fine moral and intellectual powers. It is common in the Anglo-Saxons, Danes,

Germans, Irish, Highlanders, and Scotch.

DARK BROWN HAIR.

Dark brown hair combines the strength of the black with the exquisite susceptibilities of the light hair, and is perhaps, all things considered, the most desirable.

GRAY HAIR.

The change of color of the hair, which we are wont to call "turning

grayness is not a diseased condition of the hair, for it continues to grow as luxuriantly, and to be as moist, sleek, and glossy after the change as before; in fact, it often grows thicker and stronger, as was the case with L. N. Fowler, whose hair turned gray at sixty years of age, and yet was as abundant at eighty-five.

Physiologists know little of the immediate cause of the bleaching of the hairs. They can only say that the

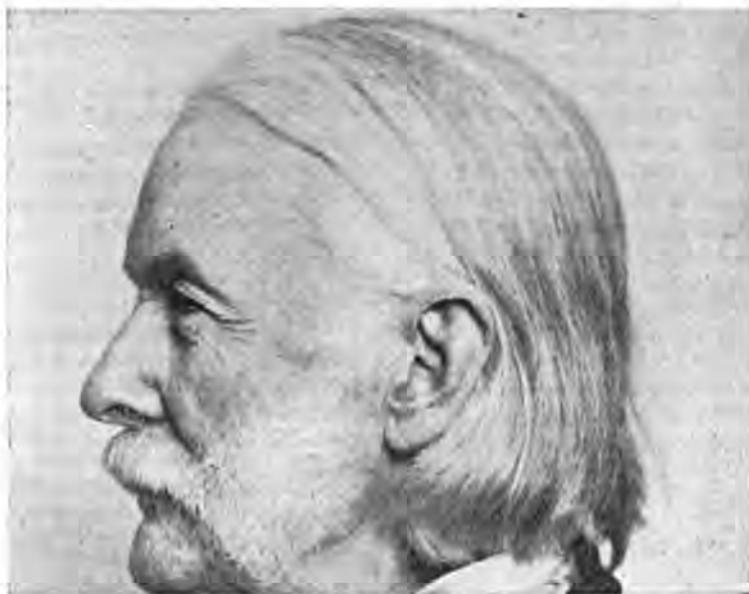


Photo by Rockwood.

STRAIGHT AND ABUNDANT HAIR.

gray," when it does not come prematurely, is as natural as any of the changes affected by age, and is neither to be avoided nor regretted. In some the change takes place much earlier than in others, and is often hastened by disease and by mental causes. But sooner or later it comes to all, to the healthy as well as the diseased.

supply of coloring matter seems, from some unknown source, to fail.

It is observed that dark hair turns white sooner than light hair, doubtless from the greater demand which it makes upon the coloring fluid, and which sooner or later exhausts the supply.

The hair sometimes turns suddenly

*Photo by Rockwood.*

STRAIGHT HAIR.



WAVY HAIR.

gray. Bichat has noted five or six cases coming under his observation in which this took place in less than six hours, and one in which the change was affected in a single night. The cause in these cases was a violent mental shock. We have known of several cases where the hair changed

from brown to white through a night of anguish and sorrow. We also know of a family whose hair through three generations turned white at an early age, say at thirty, without any particular mental disturbance. Thus this condition may be brought about by an hereditary tendency.

Squibs.

An American who was traveling in Europe when he visited the Vatican, the residence of the Pope, asked to see the cattle pens. The attendant was very much surprised, and said: "Cattle pens? Why, we have nothing of the sort, signor." The response was, "Where in the world do you keep the papal bulls?"—*Outlook.*

The head mistress of a certain village school was one day examining a few of her select pupils in grammar.

"Stand up, Freddie, and make me a sentence containing the word 'seldom,'" she said, pointing to a small urchin.

Freddie paused as if in thought, then, with a flush of triumph on his face, replied: "Last week father had five horses, but yesterday he seldom!"—*Christian Register.*

A Harvard sophomore was reciting a memorized oration in one of the classes in public speaking. After the first two sentences his memory failed, and a look of blank despair came over his face. He began as follows:

"Ladies and gentlemen: Washington is dead, Lincoln is dead," then, forgetting, he hesitated a moment and continued, "and—I—I am beginning to feel sick myself."—*Boston Herald.*

My Cowboy Brother.

A STORY FOR CHRISTMAS.

Ned and I were twins, but we were very differently constituted.

We slept in the same bed, but when we were called in the morning, I was the one who answered.

When there were noises made at night, Ned was the one who made them, though I had to stand half the blame.

It was suppressed frequently by some one's shouting from the hallway below:

"Boys, be still there, and go to sleep."

Somehow he always got all he wanted. Many and many a time I gave up to him to keep peace in the family. I think now there might have been more peace if I had fought for it. But I didn't.

If I wanted anything, he wanted it, too, and generally worked on father or mother until he got it.

What a time mother had with that boy, to be sure. If everything was quiet about the house, she knew he was in mischief, and when she was worn out trying to do anything with him, she called on father for assistance.

Father came down on the boy with the force of a pile driver; that is, metaphorically speaking, he sat on him.

But when father got up again, Ned, who was like an India rubber ball, also got up, and however much out of shape he became while one sat on him, he was himself again in a moment.

What to do with that boy was a question; it was variously answered by different people, and the suggestions made would have filled a book.

The neighbors all liked him, yet

nine-tenths of them would have been pleased to hear that he had received a good thrashing.

Finally, when the young man was in his teens, some one suggested that he be taken to a Phrenologist, and see what *he* could make of him.

Father spoke to some of his business acquaintances about it, and they considered it a silly idea.

But something had to be done. "Desperate diseases require desperate remedies."

The suggestion was acted upon, and he visited the Phrenologist to have his mental measure taken. That experience was anything but satisfactory.

In what way?

Well, father always wanted the best.

The examiner said that brother ought to go out West, for he needed more elbow room than most young men.

He was told he would make a good cattleman; that was the last straw, it broke the camel's back.

A cowboy! What, send the boy out West, away from home influences, where he would grow up free from all restraints? That could never be seriously considered for a second.

The advice was discarded then and there, and the delineation was laid away in brother's desk. However, the great question was still, "What will we do with him?"

Brother was still uneasy, and as he grew older he took up more room. His surrounding restraints seemed to bind tighter.

On the Christmas eve that followed his visit to the Phrenologist, he was rushing across his room, as was his

wont, and knocked over his desk when trying to get something from it that he wanted, and in putting things back he found the delineation of his character.

Though he seldom read anything, he thought he would read that manuscript again. He did read it, and concluded to take its advice.

The next morning was Christmas, and Ned said to his father at the breakfast table, "I'm going West."

No one thought he was in earnest, and paid no attention to his declaration at first, but when he repeated it, and each time he seemed more in earnest, regrets were expressed.

"What will mother do if you go so far away?" was asked by several friends.

But entreaties availed nothing. Mother asked his sister to get brother Ned to remain; instead of doing so, she thought it might be a good thing for him to go.

"If there were rough men out West, brother would get his rough edges worn off by rubbing up against them," she reasoned. When father found that there was no use in urging brother from his determination, he gave him a hundred dollars, wished him God-speed, and told him if he needed money with which to come back at any time, to say the word, and it would be sent him, and that he would

find a welcome when he returned.

The unexpected happened; it always does, and this case was no exception.

Brother Ned succeeded. He went to Montana, and inside of twenty-four hours after he set foot in that territory, he was employed to go on the round-up at a salary of forty dollars a month.

How he enjoyed his new occupation and what jolly letters he wrote to his sister.

* * * * *

Some years after he returned home on Christmas eve to see his family and tell his experiences.

It was interesting to hear him talk, for he had lots to tell us about the Indians, and how he roped and branded steers.

He told us he had a ranch of 320 acres, and over fifty head of cattle, all his own. He also said,

"And this success in my life has all come about by my consulting a Phrenologist. I might never have thought of going West, had I not been advised to seek a position where I could have more room."

The story of "My Cowboy Brother" is one of many that show the benefit of a Phrenological examination. Some persons may think the story pure fiction, but stranger things are happening every day.

The Ugly Duckling.

Hans Andersen's fairy story of the "Ugly Duckling" is continually reproducing itself in real life. The poor cygnet that is born among ducks is scoffed at and persecuted by those who do not understand that it differs from them, not because it is worse, but because it is better. In the fairy

story the cygnet had to grow up a swan before the ducks realized what it was they had been tormenting. In real life a competent Phrenologist might often discern a swan before it emerged from the state of the cygnet. This is at least an immense boon for the swan.

In the Public Eye.

PROFESSOR DAVID FINLAY.

By D. T. ELLIOTT, LONDON.

That character with mental capacity and vigor have their basis in the predominating temperament and physical organism of the constitution, few will deny; even those who are unable to accept phrenological principles as laid down by Drs. Gall and Spurzheim are obliged to admit that "the brain is the organ of the mind," and when this organ is deficient in size and quality, the mind is correspondingly feeble and inert.

In studying the mental make-up of Professor Finlay as revealed by his photograph, the student of human nature, and of phrenology in particular, will not fail to observe the high organic quality and highly strung mental temperament as indicated in the form and outline of the head and features; every fibre of his organization is responsive to external influences, alert and active, giving him a remarkable consciousness of what is occurring in his environment and a prescience that is not enjoyed by many of his compeers.

He is in very truth a "brainy man." A high intellectual endowment always enables a man to reach the highest rung of the ladder in his profession; and if character and moral worth is associated with his intellectual capacity, he maintains his position with dignity and is admired by many.

We frequently meet with those who are more good than clever, and vice versa; however, when both qualities are equally in evidence, nature has achieved a grand success.

A man may be clever in a variety of ways; clever in art, clever in mechanics, clever in conducting large commercial enterprises, clever in sci-

ence, clever in solving abstract theories, but seldom do we find a man who is capable of excelling in a variety of ways. Every man has his limits, yet the man with ordinary mental capacity, if placed in the right groove, will be able to give an excellent account of himself. The successful professional man is differently organized than the successful business man, and this is a truism that must be apparent to every careful observer.

In Professor Finlay we observe the intellectual contour of the successful professional man. There is no su-



PROFESSOR DAVID FINLAY.

perfluous material to stagnate his arterial system, and every faculty of his mind is active. He is quick to observe, prompt in perception and decision, and arrives at conclusions in a most rapid manner with such accuracy as to cause astonishment; why? Because his powers for deductive reasoning are specially strong. The long anterior lobe of the brain, with the fully developed central line of the forehead, give him a remarkable memory, analytical ability of a high

order, and a scientific cast of mind.

The anterior part of the head of the artist or the mechanic is quite different in form and contour; here we have the scientific genius, an available type of mind that can make practical use of every fact, and is quick to understand the relative value of every incident noticed by his keenly active perceptive powers. He perceives every detail without any special effort, and his deductions will be correct, for they are always based upon a practical judgment.

He is an enthusiastic worker, thorough and diligent in study or in play; a man of this type can never be idle, and he will have very little patience with those who are wanting in industry and thoroughness. He is very exact in principles, and will not hesitate to express his displeasure in pungent terms. He never unwittingly trifles, but takes a serious aspect of work, and is not extravagantly generous towards those who differ from him. He is particularly intense in thought and feeling, yet specially firm, tenacious, independent and positive; he has a strong personality and

is capable of leading and directing other minds.

As a teacher he would excel, for he must have a particularly interesting manner when imparting instruction, he so minutely enters into details and is concise in his explanations.

His great abilities have been fully recognized in his profession, and this last token is a well deserved honor.

Professor David Finlay, B.A., M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.P., newly appointed Honorary Physician to the King in Scotland, has been Professor of Practice of Medicine at Aberdeen University for seventeen years, and is a member of the General Medical Council. Born in Glasgow, and educated in that city and in Vienna, he was for some time physician and lecturer at the Middlesex Hospital in London, and physician to the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, and the Royal Scottish Hospital. Professor Finlay has been Inspector of Examinations in Medicine to the General Medical Council. He is a keen yachtsman, sometime a member of the council of the Yacht Racing Association, and a member of several yacht clubs.

Rev. Charles F. Aked.

BY THE EDITOR.

Dr. Aked is a composite of rugged English conscience and American independence. He does not even need to open his mouth to tell us he is English born and bred, for his head reveals that fact, but his voice, accent and trenchant language enforce the point upon all his friends and audiences on this side of the Atlantic.

Candor, straightforwardness and energy characterize him more than sensitiveness, hesitancy or reserve. What a mind like his feels and knows to be the truth, he utters or expresses without any feeling of diffidence.

This is one secret of his power and popularity.

Another crutch upon which he leans is his practical common sense; he reasons from cause to effect, and lives about equally in his fact-gathering and knowing faculties as in his reflective and reasoning ones. He bases his premises on what he believes to be the truth, rather than on conjecture and theory; hence anyone can follow his philosophy, and see that his deductions are those of a far-sighted man.

His intuitions are a powerful stim-

ulus to his mind in understanding deep and intricate problems, besides which he is a mental mechanic, for he works out his ideas in not only a practical and scientific way, but also in a mathematical style.

His Ideality helps him to blend his love of poetry with his love of nature. Thus the ideal and the real play at hide and seek in his nature, and when one ceases to act, the other takes its place.

His Conscientiousness being large, he is inclined to strike at great evils as though he were slaying a lion of the forest, and knew that one blow must do the essential deed of killing the monster.

His head and features all betoken ruddiness and strength, and capacity to fit his words and actions to great opportunities and experiences. He was born to have a trenchant influence over others, and we trust that he will be spared for many years to carry

out his noble and comprehensive work.



REV. CHARLES F. AKED.

Mrs. Arthur Elliot Fish, President of the Free Industrial School for Crippled Children.

BY J. A. FOWLER.

Out of great sorrows important issues often rise. This was the case with the starting of the Free Industrial School for Crippled Children, at 471 West 57th Street, New York City, and there is not a more worthy object of charity in the city than the above named institution.

The School was established in 1899, with the single purpose of making poor deformed children, who are little waifs from the "black edges" of the city, into useful and self-supporting men and women.

It has been truthfully said that there is probably no human condition more hopeless and tragic than the lot of a crippled child, born of poor and

often dissolute parents, cut away from every resource of even the healthy slum child, unable to contribute a pitance towards its own support. What does the future hold for such a child? And, unfortunately, there are thousands of such children in our midst.

To realize the benefit of such an institution, one must really see the children at their work, and visit the President, who is indefatigable in her efforts to promote the welfare of the School, and it is around her personality that we wish to center our remarks in the following sketch.

Having had the opportunity to come into close range with such an earnest and sympathetic worker, at

the Bazaar held for the benefit of this desirable School, we sought an interview that would enable us to confirm our opinion concerning Mrs. Arthur Elliot Fish.

We were not disappointed when, on measuring her head, we found it to be of unusual size and quality. The circumference measured twenty-three

We found that her head indicated several very strong characteristics. First, that she was like her father in several respects; for instance, in her size of head, height of stature, executive ability, and remarkable hold on life; while from her mother she had received her far-sightedness of mind, her intense sympathy for humanity,



MRS. ARTHUR ELLIOT FISH.

inches; the height was fourteen and three-quarters inches; while the length was fourteen inches, and her physical organization is amply developed to support such an unusually active and capable brain.

her strong social nature, and her keen perceptions.

We remarked that there were indications that she had either New England blood in her veins, or some combination of Dutch or Scotch ancestry.

Mrs. Fish replied that her father was pure New England stock, dating back to the first white child born on New England soil, while her mother was of Scotch and Irish extraction.

She appears to be two or three individuals welded into one; hence this accounts for the enormous amount of work that she is able to accomplish, and the large circle of friends with whom she keeps constantly in touch.

Her head is exceptionally high, which shows that she has a New England conscience, and works to maintain right for right's sake. Her conscience has made her fight on behalf of the poor unfortunate beings who have no possibility of standing up for themselves, and this is one of the reasons why her sympathy has been touched on their behalf. Conscientiousness and Benevolence are two very large and active faculties; consequently she is resourceful, large-hearted, and generous in her impulses, and able to win others to her views of life.

Her Hope is abundant, in fact, the eternal sunshine penetrates through her work and lifts up her character, and she has the practical faith that accompanies such hope, which enables her to accomplish a greater amount of work as a result of her inspiration than she could possibly do were this not the case. In fact, her moral brain sways and controls her whole life and actions, and gives her moral and religious support.

The width of her head in the temples shows that she possesses unusual Constructiveness for a woman, and we believe that this quality of her mind she has inherited from her father. Had she been born a boy instead of a girl, she would have developed true engineering skill, and we have no doubt but what she has often put her ingenuity to a test in carrying out the various lines of work that have interested her. For instance, in

arranging for a large Bazaar, while she may have many to help her, she will necessarily be the dominating spirit, and will show her genius and resourcefulness of mind in making the most of material, room and all kinds of opportunities.

Another mighty force in her character is her Human Nature, which aids her materially in the work that she accomplishes for the children. She is able to understand at once the needs of each, and does not have to have



WILLIAM H. DAVIS FREE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

any certificate or letter of introduction forwarded with a child, or even an individual who seeks to have a word with her, for she is able to read between the lines, and realizes at once whether a person can be trusted and relied upon or not.

Few persons who have so many claims upon their time and attention are able to show more versatility of mind than is the case with Mrs. Fish. Her program is always a long one, interspersed with many incidentals.

She has so many sides to her character that various interests claim her thought. Thus it must sometimes be difficult for her to get through the many things she wants to accomplish as each day develops and fades away to give place to the next.

Were it not that she possesses large Firmness, she would not show the persevering spirit and the great determination of mind that helps her to accomplish what others, with a weaker development of Firmness, would throw one side. But this forceful element in her character makes her persistent, and sometimes cruelly exacting upon her own strength, for she takes pride in making herself do what she feels is her duty to carry out.

No one can succeed in this busy world without a strong incentive, and while Mrs. Fish has the incentive which comes from large Conscientiousness, yet her ambition forms another very urgent factor in her character. Approbativeness is the center which inclines her to do many things from an ambitious spirit. It also makes her highly sensitive to the courtesy and demonstrated feeling manifested by others toward her work. But with all her ambition, she is not actuated by a selfish motive, as so many society women are to-day.

When persons start out to do any charitable work, their personality counts a great deal toward their success. Mrs. Fish has been signally blessed with that personnel that is charming and absorbing. One cannot see her in her home without admiring the wonderful fascination of her character.

She is above the average height and weight for a woman. Thus she has the added charm of dignity combined with a gracious spirit and a consecrated devotion to the uplifting of humanity; and while some might judge her to be greatly superior to them,

when watching her at her work, yet when appealed to for aid of any kind, that thought of superiority in the mind of the one who approaches her, gives place to one of equality, fraternity and hospitality.

One power of her mind shows itself in her philosophic and reasoning capacity. This is naturally supposed to be a man's prerogative, but as she has taken many of her characteristics from her father, she must have inherited this one also from the masculine side of her family. It enables her to work out many schemes which, without it, would never be born or thought of. It is through her Causality that she is able to supply a new plan of work if the one in existence fails to mature or answer the needs of the times. An important charity requires just such a leading light to carry it through its difficulties, and Mrs. Fish is certainly a genius in this respect.

Executiveness is another element in the President's character which enables her to often do a thing courageously which weaker minds would fail to attempt. She is like a soldier in this respect, and is able to act as a General in leading people to see eye to eye with her, for she has that personal magnetism that is able to bring people to her side, and often revives the fading hopes of others so as to bring about complete success.

Her mind looks far ahead with marvelous sagacity, which was born with her; hence she does not need to do her work over again, for it is well done the first time it is presented.

Had she not a remarkable hold on life, she would not be able to concentrate so much work into so short a space of time.

The maternal spirit is very strong in Mrs. Fish, and it is largely from the love she bore to her own son that her mother spirit manifests itself throughout her philanthropic work.

In fact, it is interesting to note that the establishing of the School was a monument of the President's love for her son, Gilbert Austin Fish, who died at the early age of sixteen.

The Institution has three hundred and twenty-one members enrolled on its books, and the daily attendance of the children at the School is steadily increasing. The physical and mental condition of the children has greatly improved, and the progress made in the Manual Training Department is most encouraging. The boys have been able to do a high grade of work in wood-carving and the illuminated leather-work; while the girls have become proficient in sewing, those from eight to fourteen years old being taught to make dresses for themselves.

A wagonette brings the children to

the school, and returns them to their homes daily. A few homeless ones board with the mothers of the children attending the school.

The large and commodious school-house at No. 471 West 57th Street, was given by Mrs. William Samuel Hawk to Mrs. Fish; in memory of Mrs. Hawk's father, Mr. William H. Davis.

To the delightful country home at Claverack, New York, which has been donated by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thorley, in memory of their daughter, Lulu Thorley Lyons, the children of the School are taken for their summer outing.

We hope there may be many others who, seeing the good work that has already been accomplished, will follow their example.

The Psychology of Childhood.

HAPPY THOUGH AFFLICTED.

BY UNCLE JOE.

PUPILS OF FREE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Most children consider it an essential to life itself to have the use of one's feet and arms, but there are certain little people in the world who, through accident, are deprived of their natural limbs, and who still find joy and happiness in life by substituting the limbs that have been lost by artificial ones.

In this number, on another page, we give a report of what is being done to make the lives of these little unfortunates happy, and when one sees them skipping about in their Home, School, or at a Fair for their benefit, at the Waldorf-Astoria, one readily realizes that it is the character of the children, rather than their physical form, which gives them vivacity and power to overcome the

serious impediments in their way.

No. 678.—Little Marion.—This little girl has a fine personality, and a predominance of the Nervous and Vital Temperaments. One of these days she ought to be quite clever with her pen in describing what she knows, or what she has seen, and we believe that she could devote her attention to literary work without any interference of a physical nature being apparent.

Her brain rules supreme, and will show its supremacy when she begins to study in earnest. Her forehead is high; consequently, she dwells with the angels, and has a good deal of inspiration for one of her years.

She has also the joyousness of the social faculties, and this development of hers gives an added charm to her character. She has had exceptional

advantages up to the present time in the environments of culture and fine quality of organization.

No. 679.—Willie Moore, Victim of the Trolley.—In this child we find the Vital Temperament predominates over motor activity, and this will be

do a good deal with his fingers in the way of working out patents and designs. He will think more than he will talk, and will remember what he hears.

His central forehead is well represented; hence he will be very intuitive,



SOME PUPILS OF THE FREE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

much to his advantage, as he will take kindly to work that he can easily adapt himself to in a business, an office, or a profession. In other words, he will not be so anxious to be actively engaged in outdoor work.

He is quite mechanical, and could

comparative and analytical. He will be in his element when he is drawing conclusions and getting hold of facts. It will not take him long to make up his mind whether he will like a person or not, and if he will trust to his first conclusions, he will be correct.

He is a kind-hearted lad, and is always doing some good work for others. He is beloved by everyone, and will probably be drawn into the arena of doing much practical good in the world.

No. 680.—We see that the mental make-up of some of the pupils of the School is quite different from that of others. Some are serious and sad looking, while others are full of fun, and able to joke, and are merry from morning till night.

The two boys standing on their crutches are sad and serious. Their progress in getting about is slow, and they cannot hop and skip as some of the more fortunate ones who are afflicted above their waists.

The lad dressed in white has a very evenly developed head, but he needs to be with a person who has considerable hopefulness of mind, and not with those who will accentuate his consciousness of his own inability.

He can make a good business man as an Accountant or Bookkeeper, or he could train himself to become a good Shorthand Reporter.

Our little friend on the right would make a good Analyst or Assayer. He will be able to compare metals, or precious stones, and as he could do this sitting down, he would not find any inconvenience from his mechanical supports.

No. 681.—The two little boys who

have mechanical braces around their heads and necks believe in meeting the world with a sunny face, and everyone who knows anything about the localization of mental qualities realizes the fact that the organ of Mirthfulness is quite largely developed. Therefore it is as natural for them to laugh and joke as it is for ducks to take to water.

The outer corner of the forehead is well rounded out, and were they to sing, read, or act, they would do each in turn with a comic expression on their faces.

In drawing and designing they would always select the comic side of their subject, and would make people forget that they were laboring under some difficulties, or had any restrictions about their heads or bodies.

The one with the brace over the head will show a naturalness about everything he does, and his quickness of repartee will mark him out as one having exceptional acuteness in thinking, planning, and laying out work.

The little fellow by his side has a much broader head in comparison with its height; hence he will have energy and executiveness to carry on work with spirit, and will even go beyond his normal capacity to show others what they ought to do. He is alive all over, and will show a very distinct character as a man among men.

The Nose.

PRIZE ESSAY.

BY LEO WEINTROB.

Marriages, for worse or for better, are made in heaven—in spite of the contentions of the superficially-minded to the contrary.

There is a grand spiritual purpose to be achieved which is the ultimatum of all human endeavor. So what care

the fates for our little trifling immediate discomforts. In no other study is this truth so evident as in the study of the characteristics of the nose. On this organ the truth is not *more* manifested, but it is more conspicuous—easier to be seen and learned.

In mating the sexes Nature is ordained to strike a balance. It takes a more trained eye to detect those faculties that are to be blended by the sexes, in the study of Phrenology and Physiognomy. It is an established fact that the convex curve is the positive, the concave, the opposite. So if you study and observe closely you will note that in neither one of the sexes, no matter how trifling a faculty needs developing or subduing, Nature is ever vigilant to blend and equalize. Two Roman noses will beget a third; but it took more than the Roman nose to make the nose of Marcus Aurelius! Yea, even more than a mixture of Roman and Greek—the nose with a large septum and lobes belongs to all highly developed souls. They have marched through all races, from time immemorial to the present.

Could you imagine Santa Claus with a stingy, little, septum-less and lobe-less, pinched, tiny nose, with no depth where it joins the forehead? No more than you could imagine Lord Wellington, or any other great general, with a concave bridge on his nose!

A nose with a good sized septum and lobes, a nose rather largely developed at the lower end which corresponds to that part of the head indicated by phrenology as the perceptive, constructive, and reflective faculties, etc., lacking a concave bridge, and without executive ability—which propensity is in the back head, manifested in a good jaw bone, but not indicated in the nose—may plan and construct a bridge, but chances are he will span a river in the unseen world with phantom soldiers crossing. But if he should come down to concrete

facts and try to lead an army in the flesh, he must have plenty of jaw-bone, and bridge on his nose—which corresponds to that protuberance of nerve cells on an angle back over the ear.

Take Socrates, the Greek philosopher, for example; what a magnificently large frontal development! Upper, frontal, middle and lower—all fully developed. So bulky, in fact, that they almost distorted his nose. No wonder the commonplace Greek thought him ugly. (Forsooth, as if some of the more civilized have a better name for wisdom.)

Being abnormally large in those regions above mentioned, which have their corresponding part in the lower and upper part of the nose, made that organ so prominent that, judging from appearances, would lead one to think that he was deficient in the region of the bridge. He may not have had more than Mrs. Socrates (poor, abused, old Xanthippe), but, no doubt, he had his normal share. The fact is historically proven, for he distinguished himself on several occasions on the field of battle. If Socrates had had less constructive imagination, reason, and analysis; in fact, all that unity of sublime faculties located in the frontal and coronal part of head, and, instead, had had aggressiveness and combativeness predominant, which are located in the back part of the head, his nose would have been more prominent in the region of the bridge.

What a task Nature imposed on poor lipless Xanthippe! Let us be charitable to her memory, for she had her share of hardships in trying to balance that abstracted, affectionate, and moral giant.



Biophilism.

BY CHARLES JOSIAH ADAMS, D.D.,

PRESIDENT OF THE BUREAU OF BIOPHILISM.

AN EVENING IN THE RECTORY AT LYNBROOK.

An idea may be called an image in the mind of a thing. What is it? No one knows. How does it come to remain in the mind? No one knows. It may be of a thing which can be touched, tasted, scented, heard, seen, muscularly appreciated—for, as to the last, it would seem that there is a muscular sense in addition to the five commonly accepted.

And the idea may be of a fact, which cannot be touched, tasted, scented, heard, seen, or muscularly appreciated. It was my pleasure to very recently lecture on *The Essential Man and the Essential Other Animal*, in Mechanics' Hall, at Lynbrook, Long Island, under the invitation of the Reverend Peter Claud Creveling. After the lecture, I sat late, at the rectory, talking with a number of ladies and gentlemen in the lines of Biophilism. Every one present was an animal lover or appreciator. There were many stories told, each one of which illustrated that the lower animal has something in common with man on a higher plane than the physical, and that it has the power of recognizing a fact as well as an idea or a thing. It gives me pleasure to report more than one of these, asking that it be noted that each of them was substantiated to me by evidence which would stand in court.

This enables me to say that in my work in Biophilism I never use an incident which is not so substantiated without mentioning the fact. I have no faith in stories which appear in the newspapers. For this there is rea-

son. I never see a remarkable animal story without doing what I can to discover whether it be true. And I seldom succeed. These stories generally originate with the reporter. It is seldom that they are not of "imagination all compact." For instance: Within a few days my attention was taken by a whale story. It was to the effect that an incoming trans-Atlantic steamer was met by a whale of proportions gigantic for even a whale. The captain of the steamer ordered a signal. It was given through the whistle. The whale responded by spouting. It veered in the direction agreed upon through the signals. As the monsters passed, a second order came from the bridge—that the stranger be given a friendly greeting. It came from the whistle in a certain number of toots. In reply to these toots there came from the whale the same number of spouts. According to the report, he was not only up as to the signals of right of way on the great deep, but, also, courteous. It was said that the Honorable Andrew D. White, LL.D., Ph.D., etc., the first President of Cornell University, and so efficiently the representative of the Government of these United States to European Governments, was witness, with one other, of this marvelous display of intelligence on the part of a creature of a lower order. Thinking of how, if the incident really occurred, he must have stood, his face eastward, as one laviathan bore him shoreward and homeward and the other made for the open, dazed, I dropped him a note of inquiry, saying that I fancied that the reporter had written after spending too much time

in the smoke-room with those who were adding to the joy of getting home the joy which comes on a salver. With the note I sent him a clipping of the story. His reply was too long for insertion here. The story was entirely new to him. He did not remember so much as having seen a whale between the coasts of the Old World and the New. He, also, spoke of the same reporter's having misrepresented a statement of his as to his purpose in coming home to vote for a son-in-law of his for a certain office, representing him as having said that he was come to vote for the son-in-law's opponent. And he thought, as well, that I might, possibly, devote some of my psychological energy to bringing about a condition of things in which the reporter might give a little more attention to the truth. That in so advising he was "funning" goes without saying. That the reporter is a hopeless proposition the writer, looking back into the regretted days of his youth, knows out of his own experience.

To come back to the evening in the rectory at Lynbrook. I called attention to an incident related to me in the hall, immediately after the lecture, by a lady, well known to every one present. Her brother was a turfman. He noticed, one evening, that a shoe of one of his horses was loose. He spoke of it. He and his foreman had a discussion with relation to it. They regretted that the blacksmith shop would be abandoned by them. But they thought that no hurt would come of the shoe's remaining as it was till the next day. The horse was in a box stall, not tied. When a stableman entered the next morning, he found the stall empty. It could hardly be that the horse had been stolen. But he was gone. There could be no doubt as to that. The stableman hurried to the foreman.

He hurried to the proprietor. Some time was passed before the three, with the other men about, were assembled. What should be done? Before they had concluded the horse appeared. And he had been freshly shod! He had opened two doors—the one from his stall into the alley of the stable, to the rear of the stalls, and the one from an end of that alley into the street. The street reached, he had made for the shop where he could receive the service needed, shown his foot, received the service, out of his turn, in compliment to his intelligence, to the satisfaction of all who were waiting, and returned to where he belonged. Think of the facts which must have passed through that horse's mind! He must have been aware of the uncomfortableness of the loose shoe, if not of its danger; he knew where he could get the service which he needed; and he must have been aware of the fastenings of the doors and how to work them.

Something like a fifth of a century ago, I met many times at Mr. Creveling's rectory—which was then at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson—a splendid dog—Tiger by name—which he owned, or which owned him. I had referred to Tiger in my lecture. As we left the hall: "What a pity, Adams, that when we reach the rectory we won't meet Tige, as we used to!" said Mr. Creveling. I agreed heartily, regretfully, sadly. Tige was a wonderful dog, physically, mentally, morally and spiritually. When, one Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. Creveling reached home from church, it was found that the old fellow had been on Mr. Creveling's bed, after being out in the mud—it was raining—without taking the trouble to clean his feet. The result to the bedspread may be imagined! Though she loved Tiger as much as dog could be loved, Mrs. Creveling was grieved. Under the

circumstances how could so exquisite a housekeeper have failed to be grieved? Mr. Creveling pretended to be grieved. He threw himself on a divan, breast down, buried his face in his hands, and moaned, to break the heart—moaned to be heard for two or three blocks. Tiger showed every sign of distress. His tail went down; his ears lopped; he whimpered; he licked the knuckles and the ears of the so grieved master; he would not be comforted till the master swung his feet to the floor and came to a sitting posture, facing him; and then not till the master had taken him by the ears and forgiven him, with the understanding that he should not do so again. This is remarkable; but still more remarkable is what followed in relation to Tiger and the bed which he had soiled.

Mr. Creveling and Tiger were so devoted to each other that they did not like to be separated even during the night. An old sheet was torn in two, and half of it was laid beside the bed of which I have been speaking. On that Tiger slept. Any time in the course of the night Mr. Creveling could place a hand on him. Each morning the half-sheet was folded and placed under a wash-stand in the room. Very soon after the soiling of the bed, Tiger had to be left again in the rectory alone. As Mr. Creveling went, he shook his finger at Tiger, saying: "Old man, if you soil that bed again I'll give you the worst thrashing a dog ever received!" When he got back he found that Tiger had been again on the bed. But the thrashing was not administered. Tiger had drawn the half-sheet from under the wash-stand, spread it, as best he could, over the spread, and lain with the spread so protected! The master laughed loudly enough to draw the attention of the entire community. And Tiger? He rushed

about so violently that one might have had fear that he would burst out the walls, seeming to be saying, according to Mr. Creveling: "Confound your old bed, I can lie on it without hurting it a little bit!"

That dog Tiger was, psychologically as well as otherwise, one of the most interesting creatures I have known. There has been long question in comparative psychology as to whether the lower animal has the power to recognize a portrait or a likeness. There was a crayon of Mr. Creveling made. That it was more than a likeness—that it was a portrait—is certain from the fact that it was done by Mrs. Creveling. It was framed, glassed, and placed on an easel in the room in which was the leathern divan upon which I have represented Mr. Creveling as lying. He stretched himself on it again. Tiger was admitted. He saw the crayon, advanced his ears, regarded it in surprise for a moment, moved towards it, tried to lick it, nose it, failed, whimpered, set up a howl. What was the matter in the regard of his beloved? Mr. Creveling spoke. Tiger glanced at him, hesitated, then barked, rushed at him, leaped upon him, nearly crushed him. Than Tiger at that juncture there was never a dog more overjoyed. The master was all right!

An idea is abstract. But it is born of the concrete. The fact is abstract. And it is born of the abstract. In the latter of the two incidents just related the dog made a mistake of recognition. He took the thing representing for the person represented. His joy came of the correction of that mistake. In the first, he saw a way of attaining the gratification of his desire—to lie on the bed—without soiling the bed, and, so, of escaping punishment. He had a plan, and carried it out. Could he have done so

without the perception of things? No. Without the retention of the images of those things? No. He must have had ideas one should think. Without the appreciation of facts? Why not admit what seems to be as true in this particular as in either of the others?

There is another action of Tiger, quite as interesting as either of those which I have mentioned, which I desire to retain till I come to raise the question, more distinctly, as to whether the lower animal reasons. So I pass to another story of the evening which I am trying to have the reader enjoy with me. A lady had a dog who had a fondness for worrying kittens. She took him to the kitchen and fastened him by a chain to a leg of a wash-tub-stand. The chain was long enough for him to reach a corner. He went into it, stood up, stuck his nose in the angle of the walls, distinctly "pouting," as the lady put it. She called her mother. The mother advised that the chain be loosened from his neck. This was done. The pouting did not cease. The mistress coaxed. To no effect. She got a piece of meat, and held it to the pointer's nose, to the soiling, somewhat, of one of the walls. The pouting was not interrupted to the slightest degree. It kept steadily on for as many as three hours—till the husband, a physician, came home. He asked the dog, in a sympathetic tone, what was the matter. The dog immediately whirled about, came to all fours, and rushed to the incomer for condolence. Could this have been had the dog not had a notion of facts as well as of things, and of the representations of things which we call ideas?

This physician told of a dog of his

early associations. Her name was Black. His brother came to have charge of a chicken farm, some twenty miles from the New England city in which the family resided. Black was taken to that farm. She soon evidenced too much of a stomachic fondness for the produce. The mother came on a visit. Black's misdoings were related to her. Her visit ended, she took the dog back with her, by train be it noted. The next morning she was called to the kitchen. Black was eating more enormously than she had ever been known to eat, and drinking more water than it was thought possible that any dog could hold. When her capacity for solids and liquids was exhausted, she went out. And she did not return. Nor could she be found. Nor did she respond to calls. Days went by. She did not reappear. The mother took another trip to the farm. The doctor was there with his brother. The mother told, with great grief, the loss which they and she and the whole family, to say nothing of the rest of humanity, had sustained. One of the brothers went to the barn and returned—leading Black. They had tied her up in the interest of the chickens, and had selected the barn for the tying for the sake of a joke on the mother. Could Black have eaten and drunken so enormously for any other reason than for providing for her journey, the length of which she could not know from her having come from the farm by train, as she had gone to that place of the toothsome?

This brings up the question of whether the lower animal is capable of the notions of space and time. But I must leave its answering to my next paper.



Science of Health, News and Notes.

By E. P. MILLER, M.D.

HYDROPATHY IN THE TREATMENT OF INSANITY.

Doctor Geo. Stockton, of Ohio, is superintendent of the State Hospital at Columbus, and Professor of Mental Diseases, at Sterling, Ohio, Medical College.

He has sent to the Medical Record of New York an article on the treatment of Insanity by hydropathy, in which he makes some very important suggestions with regard to the treatment of insane persons. He says:

"It is only a few years ago that a well known author, writing on the subject of hydrotherapy, made this statement: 'Although vast strides have been made in the development and use of hydrotherapy in the treatment of nervous and mental diseases, but few state institutions in this country are supplied with the proper apparatus for using this most valuable adjunct to rational therapeutics.'"

Hydropathy has been introduced in several insane asylums within the past eight or ten years and they are having marked success in treating that disease, and those who adopt a strictly hygienic diet are more successful than those who feed upon the flesh of animals.

Doctor Dent, who was for some years superintendent of the Insane Asylum on Randalls Island, introduced that system of treatment, and it was attended with marked success. We had the pleasure of visiting that institution two or three times while the Doctor was in charge of it.

They have introduced also Turkish, Russian and Electric Light Baths in some institutions. Dr. Stockton has introduced them in the institution that he is associated with.

In treating cases where there is

great disturbance of the brain and nervous system, and those troubled with insomnia, they are often placed in a tub of water with a temperature of about blood heat, sometimes for eight or ten hours, and occasionally for twenty-four hours at a time. The object is to equalize the circulation of the blood and reduce nervous excitement, and the patient gets along with great success. The Doctor says:

"Water exercises a very important influence over the circulation, the respiratory organs, and the nervous system, also a pronounced effect on the blood pressure. It may be stated in a general way that cold applications raise the blood pressure, and warm applications lower it. We all know how readily the action of the heart is influenced by the application of warmth and cold. The warm bath increases the rapidity of the pulse, which persists for some time after the bath.

"Among the effects obtainable by water may be mentioned the following: tonic, sedative, eliminative, diuretic, expectorant, antipyretic, antiphlogistic, hemostatic, hemagogic, analgesic, vasodilator, constrictive, etc.

"A single energetic hot bath leads to the loss of a considerable amount of perspiration. We know that this diaphoresis influences the circulation of the blood and lymph, and morbid products are eliminated. This is the great desideratum and a most valuable remedy in certain forms of disease. Poisons may thus be eliminated such as mercury and lead, bacterial toxins and pathogenic microorganisms also.

"Neurasthenia is closely allied to insanity, indeed some authors classify it as a psychosis; the importance of

hydrotheraphy in the treatment of this disease cannot be overestimated. M. Beni Bardae, the French author, recommends hydrotheraphy in the treatment of neurasthenia as follows: 'Begin with a spray bath at from 92 to 99 degrees F. The spray should be applied for some time along the spinal axis, but care must be exercised to guard against sudden shock, and one should endeavor to dispose the patient toward sleep. The douche should last from four to eight minutes; if it lasts much longer, the patient is liable to be excited rather than soothed.'

We have discovered in our practice that the best and most lasting effect from the use of hydropathy is that taken in connection with the Electric Light or Electro-Thermal Bath. The heat of the electric light, the perspiration, and the bathing process is similar to that used in the Turkish Bath. The patient receives a thorough course of massage, and water is then applied, at first very warm, then as cold as a person can bear, and in many cases they jump into the plunge.

Swimming baths are not desirable in connection with Turkish, Electric Light or Electro-Thermal Baths. The reason of that is, if you change the temperature from that derived in sweating, and go into cold water, and spend time in swimming about, you are apt to lower the temperature of the blood so much as to weaken the circulation. The pores of the skin may close, and impurities be carried to the mucous surface, and disease would be developed. In one sense it is "taking cold." Taking cold is simply a suppression of the action of the skin, and the impurities of the blood are carried to the internal organs and block up the capillary blood vessels, causing congestion and inflammation.

Our theory is that nearly all diseases are caused by poisonous elements that are taken into the blood by

what people eat and drink, and those poisons slowly accumulate, so that after a time they close up the capillary vessels, when congestion takes place. Congestion, if not arrested, is followed by inflammation, and inflammation often by suppuration. Poisons in the tissues will sometimes accumulate to such an extent that they destroy the tissues and work their way out to the skin, as is seen by boils, pimples, etc.

Physicians are beginning to find out that there is a better way of treating disease than to dose the patient with drugs. Drugs are more or less poisonous. If people are constantly taking poisons into their blood of one kind, they may counteract the effect of some other poison temporarily, and the poison used as a remedy may do more harm than the poison developed in the body.

It is very often the case that when persons are cured of a disease that was caused by a slow accumulation of certain poisons, they go back to their old habits of living. The poisons then accumulate again and block up the capillaries in other parts of the body, and another disease is the result.

The physicians are now beginning to pay more attention to the subject of teaching the people how to live so that they will not get sick. The discovery of the bacilli in milk is throwing a good deal of light on the subject of the cause of disease. If poisons can create tuberculosis, one of the worst diseases known, from the use of cows' milk, who can tell how many get worse diseases by eating the flesh of animals that contains the putrid bacilli instead of the tubercular bacilli. They are going to find out that most of the diseases, such as rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, Bright's disease, etc., are brought on by what people eat.

THE
Phrenological Journal

AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

(1838)

INCORPORATED WITH THE

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(1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, NOVEMBER, 1908

If we wish to do good to men, we must pity and not despise them. We must have faith in truth; we must seek the true and spread it abroad; we must love men and serve them.—AMIEL.

We wish our readers a Merry Christmas and many of them.

TAFT AS PRESIDENT.

In order to explain why Taft has been elected for President, we will quote what the *Evening Mail* for November 1st had to say on that date:

"Taft knows the job of government from top to bottom. He is a tried and efficient administrator, with an equipment in prior experience such as not more than two American Presidents have had. He is an upright public man. He has a level head. He has a heart open to the appeal of all good causes. His face is turned toward the future."

We trust that "the ship of state" will be brought into port; that the cloud that has rested over this country during the past year will be lifted,

and that the prosperous times will return and confidence be restored.

In the new year issue we intend to publish a sketch of the newly elected President and give a Phrenological reason why he was elected President.

THE NEW SCIENCE OF MIND.

At the close of the year 1908 we desire to wish our readers the compliments of the season, and trust that the New Year will bring them all renewed success and business opportunities. Let us all in the New Year endeavor to make one convert a week, or, better still, one a day; then we shall have three hundred and sixty-five converts to be proud of at the end of the year. Multiply these by the

number of friends who already believe in the truthfulness and usefulness of Phrenology, and it will be easy to see that our ranks will steadily increase.

We must get our friends to call the Science of Phrenology Balanceology, instead of Bumpology, and then we shall come nearer to the true understanding of the subject. We must endeavor to explain to those who do not know the value of Phrenology that it is ever new, instead of being a worn-out doctrine. Instead of being dead, it is very much alive, and men need it in every phase of life. We must call it the New Science of Life, for that is what it is, as it is ever new in its application.

With these thoughts in view, we hope to prove more drastically than ever that Phrenology rests on scientific data, and in our program for the New Year (1909) we propose to give our readers a series of articles on "The Brain, and the Application of Phrenology to the Study of Anatomy and Physiology." Also a series of articles on "The Correlation between Psychology and Phrenology." And for our agricultural friends, we intend to give a series of short articles on the experiences of persons who have small farms, and what they get out of them, besides making some observations on men who come under the public eye; also considerable importance will be given to the Science of Health Department.

We trust that our friends will continue to make inquiry for the Phrenological Journal on the news stands

and at the Elevated and Subway stations, so that the Journal may be given a prominent position on the stands. The more prominence the Journal has, the more it will be circulated and read.

SURGERY AS A CURE FOR DEGENERACY.

We have from time to time brought to the notice of our readers many cases of surgery that have proved at once the localization theory. Another important case has now been published which gives us a still further proof upon the much-doubted theory that certain psychological centers have their corresponding physiological areas in the brain. More especially when the surgeon who performed the operation is reported in a Philadelphia paper to have said "that some moral degenerates can be morally bettered, or even cured, by a properly and intelligently applied surgical procedure.

"This has been made possible by a more or less accurate practical knowledge of the location of man's mental functions, a part of the system of phrenology, whose fundamental principles, widely accepted to-day, unite the anatomy and physiology of the cerebrum and cerebellum intimately and harmoniously.

"Right here we should recognize the credit which belongs to pathology in determining and locating so many hitherto obscure cerebral functions and nervous phenomena."

What can be more conclusive for doubters of cerebral localization than this statement?

In the *New York Evening Mail* he is reported as having explained the locality of the brain centre upon which he operated, which corresponds with the phrenological organ of conscientiousness, that was disorganized through the accident, and was freed from its abnormal condition through Dr. Northrup's operation.

"On Jan. 18, 1907, I mapped out the fissure of Rolando upon the right side and exposed the lower and middle thirds of the ascending frontal and adjacent frontal convolutions by means of a trephine and rongeur forceps.

"I did not find any depressed bone or peculiarity of the osseous wall at this point. The dura, however, was adherent to the inner plate of the skull, and all three meninges were glued together. The cerebral cortex appeared normal.

"I broke up the adhesions between the dura on the one hand and the arachnoid and pia on the other, stitched the flap of the dura lightly in place and closed the wound in the scalp.

"This patient recovered from his operation without let or hindrance. He was discharged from the hospital two weeks later.

"The result of this operation, up to the present time, has been satisfactory in every respect. The patient is now devoted to his wife and children, has drunk no whisky, and says the thought of taking a drink never enters his mind.

"Two months after his operation he returned to the employ of the company for which he worked before his

downfall, has been promoted twice, with an increase of pay. The history of this case impresses me with this fact: The undoubted direct effect of the head injury on this man's moral character."

Though many operations on the brain have been performed which have benefited the patient and proved the locations of certain functions, still few surgeons have cared, if they were aware of them, what the correspondence was between the brain functions and the mental characteristics. The portrait of Dr. Northrop indicates that he is a broad-minded operator and a liberal-minded experimenter.

The Philadelphia paper gives the following facts of the case:

"Surgery as a cure for moral degeneracy has had a remarkable demonstration in this city through an operation performed by Dr. Herbert L. Northrop, dean of Hahnemann College.

"By a simple operation on the head, removing pressure on the brain, caused by an injury, Dr. Northrop changed a man from a drunkard and a thief to an honest, industrious man, respected by his employers.

"The patient declares that his desire to drink and steal has disappeared. For twenty-two months he has lived an upright life, and during that time he has been promoted twice by the company employing him. Previous to the operation he drank a quart of whisky a day, stole money from his employers, and was unable to keep work because of his degenerate habits.

"The case has just been made public by Dr. Northrop. The operation was performed twenty-two months ago. It was not announced to the medical world earlier, because Dr. Northrop wanted to be sure that the operation was successful. He wished to be sure that it was not merely temporary in its effect.

"The operation has attracted wide attention among medical men, and is regarded by them as a triumph for surgery in criminology. Here is what Dr. Northrop said of the case in an address before members of the New York and Pennsylvania Homeopathic Association in Scranton on Thursday:

"The miracles wrought by scientific administration of drugs, the victories over accident and disease achieved by surgical operation, epoch-making though they be in importance and value of results obtained, pale and grow dim before the science which will convert the sinner, cure the kleptomaniac, and purge man's character of vice and debauchery.

"Do not accuse me of offering you a picture too rosy-hued. The fact remains that some moral degenerates can be morally bettered, or even cured, by a properly and intelligently applied surgical procedure."

Correspondents.

M. M., Brooklyn.—In reply to your question concerning the mental causes of premature gray hair, we refer you to the article on hair in another column. Physiologists know very little of the immediate cause why the color of the hair changes. They can only say that the supply of coloring matter seems, from some unknown cause, to fail. When the hair turns gray suddenly, the cause is generally due to some special disturbance of the nervous system, like the loss of a friend.

W. G. Watkinson, Victoria, B. C.—According to Phrenological principles, we must realize that brain and mind are distinct from each other. If we understand that mind is another name for spirit, then that is the immortal part of man that lives after the mortal life has ceased to exist. We have sometimes seen the statement that "Character is the only thing we take with us when we pass out from this world." The brain is the material organ through which the mind (or

spirit) acts, but when we cease to use the physical body, we naturally cease to use the brain; therefore we infer that the mind has no more use for the brain, but in life the mind manifests itself through the brain. Have we made our explanation clear to you? We do not hold the view as you suggest, "if the mind depends upon the brain during life for thought that the mind would be inferior to the brain, and that the brain becoming inactive in one who has ceased to live, the mind would also become inactive. If that were the case, man would, as you say, become purely mortal, and not immortal.

DR. C. H. SHEPARD, BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn Daily Eagle for Saturday, October 17, 1908, contained a letter on "The First Turkish Bath," by the veteran, Charles H. Shepard, M.D., who says:

To the Editor of the Brooklyn Eagle: Inasmuch as in last Sunday's Eagle there was an article under the above heading, it may be well to state a few

facts regarding the early history of the movement with which I am somewhat familiar.

In the early sixties there was an endeavor made by M. Oscanyan, then a representative of the Turkish government, to establish a Turkish bath in New York, but though it had the indorsement of several prominent men, William Cullen Bryant among them, nothing was realized therefrom. In the summer of 1861 the writer examined the "Thermotherapeutic Institute" in Boston, and found it no more like a genuine Turkish bath than is a box steam bath like a Russian bath. It was an effort in the right direction, but succeeded merely in utilizing heat for remedial purposes. Your correspondent has never claimed to be the first in this country to make such use of heat. William Penn found the aborigines doing that.

On October 6, 1863, after many discouragements, there was opened, at 81 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, a Turkish bath. In 1865, at 15 Lighthouse street, Drs. Miller, Wood and Holbrook opened the first one on Manhattan Island. Under the advice of this

firm a Turkish bath was shortly afterward started in Boston, and now in nearly every large city in our land there is a bath of this kind. A few years after the establishment of these baths, a paper was read by the undersigned, before the Liberal Club in New York, explaining the advantages of the Turkish bath and the benefits that would be derived from its adoption by our people as a custom, after the manner of the Romans during the most magnificent period of their empire. After the reading of that paper Dr. Holbrook arose and told the audience, among other things, that the first Turkish bath in this country was opened by the reader of the paper.

It is of but little importance who opened the first Turkish bath. The institution itself, however, will eventually prove a blessing to thousands, a preventive of disease, and tend to enrich the lives of its votaries. For that reason it commands the attention of all who are interested in the progress of mankind. Yours truly,

CHARLES H. SHEPARD, M.D.

81 Columbia Heights.

What Phrenologists Are Doing.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

On going to press early, we have to announce that the December meeting of the above Institute will be held on Tuesday evening, December 1st, when the subject will be "The Chinese in America." The lecturer, Allen Samuel Williams, has had exceptional experience in studying the Chinese, and expects to bring a number with him on that evening.

Some practical demonstrations of Character Reading will be given at the close. Stereopticon views will be used to illustrate the lecture.

THE BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INCORPORATED.

The November meeting of the above Society consisted of an Annual Conference or Congress, in which a number of members and friends took part.

On Dec. 8th, James Webb, Esq., lectured on "Nature and Nurture." As all of Mr. Webb's lectures are well prepared, we have no doubt that this new address was equal in quality to all his previous ones.

LECTURE BY DR. BERNARD HOLLANDER.

At the monthly meeting of the above society held in London, England, on October 13th, Dr. Bernard Hollander delivered a lecture on "Medical Facts in Support of Phrenology."

He commenced by remarking that in choosing such a title for his lecture he was really using an Irish witicism, because Phrenology is a medical fact. It was founded by a physician—Dr. F. J. Gall—and it was founded upon positive physiological evidence. Gall's successor, Dr. J. G. Spurzheim, was also a medical man, and numerous medical men in early years used to investigate and support Phrenology. If phrenology were not a medical fact, it was nothing at all. Otherwise it remained a mere physiognomy of the skull, which might be based on facts or might not. Anyone who would take up a phrenological text-book of a serious nature would find that it bore out physiological principles. He regretted that among his colleagues of to-day, and the general public who took their cue from the medical profession, that this view was not generally held. For this reason he took up the subject in order to show those who were acquainted with medical science that there is no absolute disagreement between the Phrenological doctrine and the knowledge possessed to-day of the mental functions of the brain by those who have made discoveries upon quite different lines, but who may not like to be identified with phrenologists. Yet, all the same, though quite ignorant of that doctrine, they have come to make similar discoveries confirming the phrenological theory.

Phrenology says that the brain is the organ with which we think and feel, that is to say, it is the organ of the mind. Medical men of to-day say

exactly the same thing. In fact, some of them would be astonished to hear that this was a phrenological discovery; they claim it as one of their own. The first obstacle that Phrenology had to meet was a denial of this proposition. Twenty years ago it was denied by the majority of medical men that the brain had anything to do with mental operations.

If the brain is the organ of the mind, the natural conclusion is drawn that the larger the organ is the greater will be the mental power. But here we come on to difficult ground, for there are many investigators to-day who still think that a large head should mean large intellect, and they are greatly astonished to find big heads that are very dull, and small heads that are very clever. The allowance that such people do not make is that we not only think with the brain, but all our feeling and emotions are registered in that organ as well.

Admitting these principles, we come at once to the fact of localization. Gall pointed out that different parts of the brain have different functions; but it was not until 74 or 75 years afterward that the medical profession came to recognize any division of function at all in the brain. During the past 30 years much investigation has been carried on independent of Phrenology, and it has brought out facts similar to those which Phrenologists have pointed out for many years. So long as localization was not admitted, medical men refused to look at Gall's discoveries. But some magnificent work in the histology of the brain has been done, especially by Ferrier. With regard to his work on the motor centres in the brain, Sir Michael Foster said in 1897: "Yet that progress has left much to be desired. On the one hand, the experimental enquiries, even when they were

carried out with the safeguard of adequate psychical analysis of the phenomena which presented themselves, and this was not always the case, sounded a very uncertain note, and were not infrequently in discord with clinical experience."

Sherrington and Grünbaum, in 1901, stated that they did not find the motor area to extend beyond the fissures of Rolando.

Non-phrenological investigators, as Flechsig, who gives four distinct centres, were in accord with Phrenology so far as they went. And Prof. Durante's conclusion was valuable. He said: "That lesions of the frontal lobes are nearly always accompanied by very grave phenomena of altered intelligence, which proves that the frontal lobes, and particularly that the pre-frontal, must be considered as the seat of the most elevated functions of the mind."

The chair was occupied by the President, Mr. George Hart-Cox, and there was a good attendance. A number of questions were asked at the close of the lecture, to which Dr. Hollander replied.

Mr. William Cox, Phrenologist, of Fulham, London, England, lectured on October 14th at Acton, near London, on "Phrenology and Character Reading." He pointed out the unerring indications which Phrenology gave in reading character, and showed how usefully it could be applied in home life, school life, business life, and professional life. There were about 200 people present, and all heartily enjoyed the lecture, as well as the public demonstration afterwards, when a lady and gentleman submitted their heads to be read on the platform.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE,
LONDON.

Prof. D. T. Elliott, instructor and

phrenologist, of the Fowler Institute, London, gives special attention to the instruction of students in Phrenology, by class work as well as through the mail. The graduates of the Institute meet once a month, and have debates on various topics of phrenological interest. Mr. Elliott lectures in and around London before Literary Societies. Literature on Phrenology and Health subjects can be obtained from L. N. Fowler & Co., 4 Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London.

OHIO STATE CONVENTION.

The third Annual Convention of the Ohio State Phrenological Society, which was held October 15th and 16th, at Bowerston, Ohio, was another splendid triumph of the friends and advocates of Phrenology. By the unflinching zeal and careful business management of its officers, a large attendance was secured, and much interest was manifested and a great deal of good accomplished.

In the absence of Dr. Pratt, the President, Mr. Ranney, the Vice-President, presided, and Jos. H. Preston, the regular Secretary, was at his post. An interesting program was carried out, and music was furnished by home talent.

One worthy feature of this Convention was the attendance of Prof. A. L. Billman, of Carrollton, Ohio, who is eighty-eight years old. He came nearly twenty miles alone on the railway, and made a grand speech which caused quite a comment. Rev. W. A. Hevlow made a telling address, in which he testified as to what he owed Prof. Thomas for starting him and another boy in the ministry.

The officers for the coming year are as follows:

Prof. F. M. Ranney, President;
Prof. Jos. H. Thomas, Vice-President;
Prof. M. Tope, Corresponding Secretary;
Rev. W. H. Buchanan, Librarian;
Prof. Jos. H. Preston,

Treasurer; Atty. W. H. Host, Rev. S. A. Corl, and Mrs. Marion G. English, Executive Committee.

Mr. J. E. Halsted, of New York, and Mr. D. E. Vines, of New Jersey, have recently become graduates of the American Institute of Phrenology. We extend our congratulations to both gentlemen, and trust they may do much good work in the future.

FIELD NOTES.

The following names are on our Lecture Bureau list:

Dr. J. M. Fitzgerald is located at Chicago, Ill.

Prof. William E. Youngquist is located at Stockholm, Sweden.

Prof. George Morris is located at Portland, Ore.

Dr. B. F. Pratt is located at Tacoma, Wash.

Dr. Edwin S. Morrell, Defiance, O.

Prof. George Markley, Pittsburg, Pa.

Dr. D. M. King, Mantua Station, O.

Dr. and Mrs. V. P. English, Cleveland, O.

Prof. N. S. Edens, Highland, Cal.

Dr. George T. Byland, Crittenden, Ky.

Prof. George Cozens, Hamilton, Ont., Canada.

Prof. H. E. Corman, Rebersburg, Pa.

Prof. William McLuen, Perry, Ia.

Hon. J. J. McLaughlin, Charles Town, W. Va.

Prof. J. G. Scott, Sterling, Col.

Prof. J. H. Thomas, Massilon, O.

Dr. J. M. Peebles, Battle Creek, Mich.

Dr. C. B. Lyman, Rockford, Ill.

Prof. M. Tope, Bowerston, O.

James Webb, Esq., Leyton, Eng.

George Hart-Cox, Esq., London.

Prof. William Cox, London.

Prof. Otto Hatry, Pittsburg, Pa.

Prof. O. H. Williams, New York.

Prof. C. J. Stewart, Beckley, W. Va.

Prof. Sekiryushi, Japan.

Prof. E. F. Bacon, Oneonta, N. Y.

Prof. D. T. Elliott, London, Eng.

Prof. Wm. M. Engel, Philadelphia.

Prof. J. E. Halsted, New York.

Prof. D. E. Vines, New Jersey.

Miss J. A. Fowler, New York City.

Persons desiring lecturers for their various localities should communicate with the Phrenological Journal under the Lecture Bureau Department, 24 East 22nd Street, New York.

WEDNESDAY MORNING TALKS.

Miss Fowler will resume her Wednesday Morning Talks beginning Jan. 6th, 1909. The topic for the month will be, "How Phrenology Can Aid in Increasing Our Various Kinds of Memory," such as Memory of Words, Names, Dates, Sounds, Events, Colors, Places, Objects, Forms and Outlines.

VOCATION BUREAU.

We have on our books at present the name of a Credit and Confidential Man, aged 31, whom we can thoroughly recommend. He has had a good general and special education, as well as experience in taking the initiative, and is capable of handling any business matter in a diplomatic manner. He is reliable, energetic, active, conscientious, and has remarkable endurance, as well as ability to look into a business and straighten out its field of action. Such a man as we now recommend would make a valuable addition to any business requiring expert knowledge and experience. Address 24 East 22nd Street, New York City, care of Phrenological Journal.

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

On February 29, 1884, the FOWLER & WELLS CO. was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a Joint Stock Company, for the prosecution of the business heretofore carried on by the firm of **Fowler & Wells.**

The change of name involves no change in the nature and object of the business, or in its general management. All remittances should be made payable to the order of

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

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CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"The Phrenological Era," Bow-
erston, O.—This magazine is increas-
ing in size and interest every month,
and a number of good half-tones have
recently graced its pages. Mr. M.
Tope, the editor, is up-to-date, and is
anxious to do all in his power to make
Phrenology understood, appreciated
and accepted by all right thinking
men and women.

"The Club Woman's Weekly,"
New York City.—The last number
for October contains a greeting from
the New York State Federation Pres-
ident.

"The Character Builder," Salt Lake
City, Utah.—This is a Home-Culture
Journal for everyone.

"The Ohio Architect and Builder,"
Cleveland, O.—This magazine is got-
ten up on heavy plate paper through-
out; hence its many beautiful illustra-
tions show up well and are highly ef-
fective.

"New England Homestead," Spring-
field, Mass.—This is a weekly that
treats on agriculture, and contains
many hints on making old apple trees
pay, on the cultivation of fruit, and
on the raising of stock.

"Osteopathic Health," Chicago, Ill.
—Speaks of the promptness with
which Osteopathy cures disease with-
out drugs.

"Magazine on Phrenology," Tokyo,
Japan.—This is a new magazine which
has just been brought out in Tokyo,
Japan, that is edited by Mr. Sekiryu-
shi. We are glad that an interest is
being awakened in far away Japan,
and, judging from the interest that
many clever Japanese have taken in
our work, we are gratified that there
should at last come to us this maga-
zine on Phrenology, printed entirely
in the Japanese language.

"Farm and Home," Springfield,
Mass.—This is a favorite magazine
which interests a very large propor-
tion of the readers of the United
States.

Publishers' Department.

REVIEWS.

"THE FIRELESS COOKER."

How to make it.

How to use it.

What to cook.

By Caroline D. Lovewell, Frances D. Whittemore, Hannah W. Lyon.

Published by The Home Publishing Co., Topeka, Kansas. Price, \$1.00.

It is a trite but true saying, that there is nothing new under the sun. This applies to the subject under consideration, the Fireless Cooker. Automatic cooking boxes were in general use among the Hebrews nearly 2,000 years ago and early writers refer to "the Jews who a day before the Sabbath put their viands hot into the cooking boxes, the pots being covered with napkins and wrapped about with hay, so that they may have warm food on the Sabbath."

The principle of the Modern Fireless Cooker is the same as in olden times, but the apparatus has been greatly improved and one would hardly recognize in the once crude box, the present handsome piece of furniture and that which no household should be without.

The book mentioned above (over 200 pages) tells all about it and forms most fascinating reading to "the woman who would make the best use of all her time, who would secure the greatest results with the most economical outlay of energy, and who prepares the daily food." The principle upon which the fireless cooker is based is "the conservation of heat. When food is heated to the boiling point and kept at that temperature or a little below for a certain length of time by placing it under conditions where the heat cannot escape, the food is bound to cook."

To show the scope of the book we give some of the foods mentioned in the contents. In each case minute directions how to cook them are given: Bread, cake, cereals, custards, desserts and puddings, escalloped foods, fish, fruits, game, poultry, meats, vegetables, pies, soups, canned fruits, etc.

It is the most up-to-date and exhaustive book on the Fireless Cooker and its work that has been published.

"Woman." By Bernard S. Talme, M.D. Published by The Practitioners' Pub. Co., New York. Price \$3.00.

The writer of this book is certainly a genius, for he has written over ninety chapters on the Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Psychology and Morality of Woman, and has treated her in an altogether new light. Other books have been written about Woman, but no one has ever undertaken to write on this subject in just his style. He has evidently studied the opinions of hundreds of writers of all countries, and afterwards given his own opinion concerning the different phases of his subject. He certainly should have the credit of originality in dealing with such a subject.

Such a subject in the past has received but passing attention by most of our medical writers, but as a gynecologist the feminine emotions have particularly appealed to the author's reflection. Upon the correct judgment of the physician, which in the case of women must be reached after the most careful psychological analysis of the sexual life, depends the happiness of the family.

The writer claims no originality for presenting such a work, but to

our mind his originality consists in suitably compiling the thoughts and ideas in such a readable form. The original ideas are all more or less subjective.

The book is printed on beautiful paper, and contains about twenty-five diagrams. It is a book that is suited to physicians and students of Medicine and Jurisprudence.

"Lectures on the Elementary Psychology of Feeling and Attention." By Edward Bradford Titchener. Published by the Macmillan Co., New York. Price, \$1.40.

This volume is from the clever pen of one of Columbia's professors, and consists of eight lectures which were given during his tenure of office as lecturer on Psychology.

Professor Titchener is well known as a writer on Psychology, as he has already written one work on "An Outline of Psychology," another on "A Primer of Psychology," two volumes on "Experiments, Psychology Qualitative," and two volumes on "Psychology Quantitative."

In his lecture on "Sensation and Its Attributes," the Professor states that "The system of Psychology rests upon a threefold foundation: the doctrine of sensation and image, the elementary doctrine of feeling, and the doctrine of attention." The writer further states that "Our views of sensation, of feeling, and of attention determine, if we are logical, the whole further course of our Psychological thought and exposition." That, "Where systems differ by anything more than relative emphasis and fullness of treatment, their differences invariably lead us back to the consideration of these fundamental doctrines. It is, therefore, more than important," the writer truly says, "that the student of psychology have a firm grasp of the issues involved and a comprehensive knowledge of the relevant facts."

Some of the topics of the eight lectures are on Sensation and its Attributes; Sensation and Affection; Attention as Sensory Clearness; The Laws of Attention: I; The Laws of Attention: II; and Affection and Attention.

The notes on each lecture are very complete and helpful, and occupy considerable space at the end of the book.

In the last lecture the writer humbly says: "We know so very little of the subject of these Lectures and the work that we have found to do will take so long in the doing!" But he encourages patient toil because of all the objects of human inquiry mind is the most baffling and the most complex; that we must expect that the systems of to-day may have only an historical interest for the next generation, and that the experimental methods will presently solve the problem of feeling and sensation." The volume is fine printed, and to students and others it will probably sell well.

"Babes Unborn," by Rev. G. W. Savory. Published by The Order of the Orange Blossoms, Claremont, Los Angeles County, Cal. Price, 25 cents.

The writer of this little booklet of 69 pages is much interested in marriage reforms, and has written the above-named brochure with the object of presenting the subject of the duties of parents to all husbands and wives. In his Dedication he asys: "To the only noblemen of earth, the fathers of families, I beg to inscribe this little book as an attorney 'retained' by those who would like to be—and to their wives more than to them. They are our kings and queens in dignity and honor. They are our true aristocrats and millionaires—'every child is worth a million'—and I wish I could grasp the hand of every one of them, and help them feel their true worth as co-creators with God."

Wherever G. W. Savory's books are read, there is generally a call for more.

"Spiritualism: The Open Door to the Unseen Universe." By James Robertson. Published by L. N. Fowler & Co., London, and Fowler & Wells Co., New York. Price, \$2.00.

This work is the thirty years of Personal Observation and Experience Concerning Intercourse between the Material and Spiritual Worlds.

Mr. J. J. Morse, the editor of *The Two Worlds*, has written an appreciative Preface, in which he states that the material of this volume appeared originally in the columns of the above-named paper, and takes pleasure in commending the record of his friend's valuable experiences.

The writer of the book gives as his opinion that the future life is a subject which certainly concerns every one, and if there is to be found evidence which transfers our knowledge of it from the domain of speculation to that of certainty, it is purely a duty to submit such evidence to the inspection of all.

The book contains some thirty chapters, which are full of evidences and experiences from the year 1876, and mentions all the well-known English writers and speakers on the subject.

Chapter XIX recounts some "Remarkable Communications;" another is on "Further Public Testimony," in which he refers to T. C. Hall, William Howitt, Dr. Elliotson, Mr. Stead, and others.

It is printed in large type, and is written in an interesting and easy style. Including the appendix, it is a book of some 400 pages.

"The Conquest of Cancer." By C. W. Saleeby, M.D., F.R.S. (Edin.). Published by Frederick A. Stokes Co.,

333-341 Fourth Ave., New York City. Price, \$1.75.

This subject is treated in a comprehensive way, it being an account of the principles and practice hitherto of the treatment of malignant growths by specific or cancrotoxic ferments. The writer discusses at length what he believes will, in its full fruition, prove to be one of the most remarkable and valuable discoveries ever made by the genius of man. He says it is of immediate value because it already involves, in some degree at any rate, the relief of the most terrible and common of incurable diseases against which hitherto the knife alone has generally been of any avail—and that desperate remedy itself almost invariably outwitted at last. But even this discovery would not be of such universal interest, he thinks, were it not for the many facts of great significance which have attended it—facts which, quite apart from the humanitarian question, bear upon the general principles of progress, both as regards science and as regards society.

The writer has given us a condensation of the subject under three parts. Part I is the theoretical aspect; Part II the practical; Part III the sociological. The first part the writer addresses more to the members of his own profession; the second part treats more upon the result of theories previously tried; while the third part treats upon conditions of progress and the value of faith in science, and the value of love in science.

The book is well written, and should meet a long-felt want. That it is comprehensive, as we have said, is borne out by the fact that it contains three hundred and sixty-one well-filled out pages. It is printed on good paper, and is neatly bound.

In Chapter VII the writer gives the immediate causes of cancer, which contains some valuable hints to one and all.

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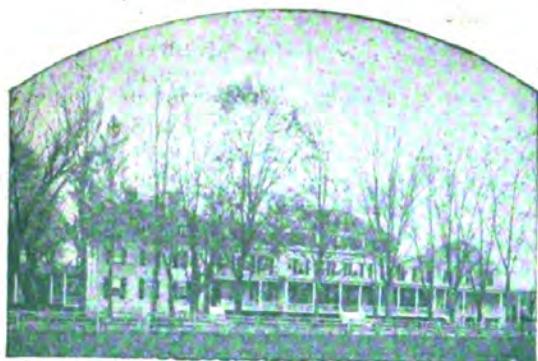


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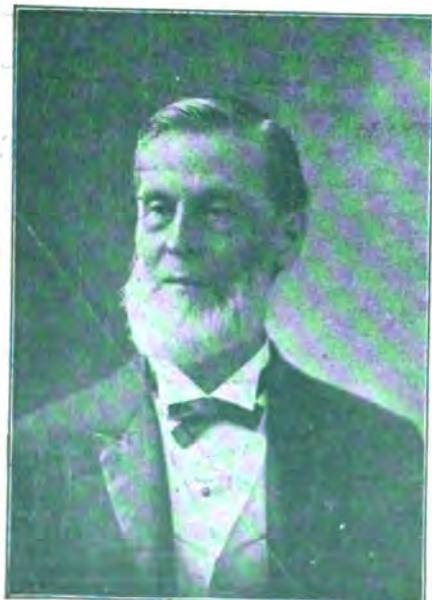


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