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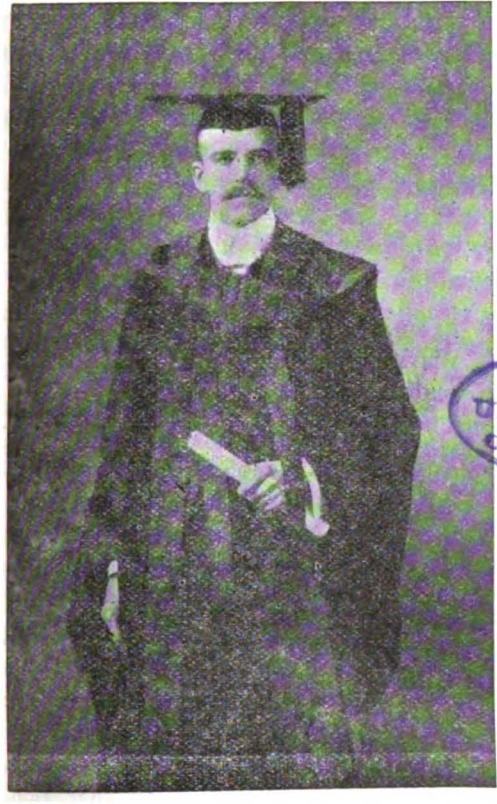
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HUMAN NATURE.

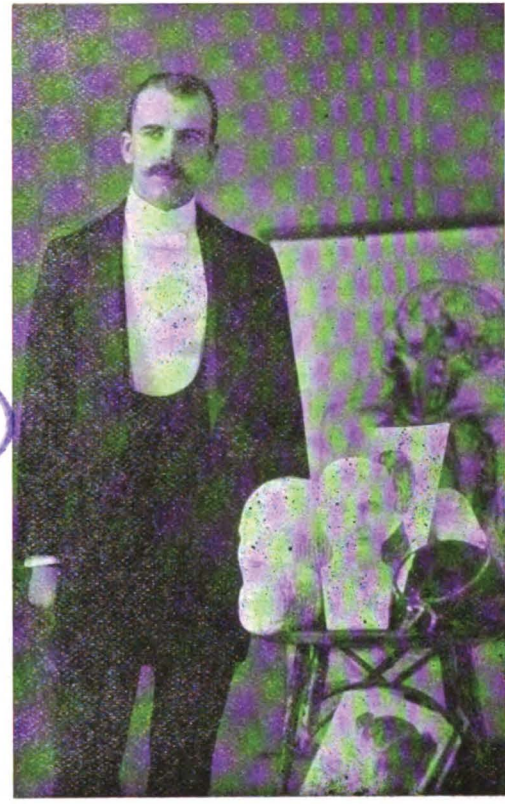
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PROF. GEORGE H. BRINKLER, B. A.
Cambridge University, England.

We present our readers this month with the "shadow" of one of our most successful students, a graduate of Cambridge University, a progressive thinker and one who will prove himself an honor to the phrenological profession. We choose him to take charge of HUMAN NATURE office during our vacation in Europe, and recommend him as a faithful and conscientious examiner.

Professor Brinkler was intended for the church, but his small Veneration, very large Causality and Comparison, gave him a more radical and philosophical turn of mind. He is a progressive thinker, and could not very well adapt himself to the forms, ceremonies and creeds of the church. He belongs to the school of moralists and thinkers.

His reflectives are so predominant at present that he accepts no evidence until it has passed the crucible test of logic and reason. His perceptives are not

so large but there is every opportunity for them to grow in the exercise of his profession and render more service to the reasoning faculties.

It will be observed that Spirituality is well developed so that he may believe in the unseen forces of nature. He is an inductive reasoner and comprehends the law of cause and effect in its many applications to natural phenomena and to the practical affairs of life.

His enormous development of the faculty of Human Nature, together with such a fine mental temperament, enables him to read character as an expert. Large intuitive faculties are more usually found in uneducated people.

Conscientiousness, Approbativeness, Firmness and Caution are also very prominent traits in his character, as indicated by the great height and width at the crown of the head and parietal eminence.

These will cause him to act justly, court public favor to an extent, but never stoop to conquer. He will be noted for determination and possessing an indomitable will, yet acting prudently in all things.

His large Secretiveness in conjunction with such prominent reflectives impart a feeling of mental reserve, a tendency to commune with himself very much. Indeed, with books he finds himself in good company, for he loves to read and study in solitude.

We look upon Professor Brinkler as another grand acquisition to the ranks of Phrenologists, and trust he will be the means as he has the power to introduce the science into the schools and universities. We believe that that is his ultimate intention. He recognizes the fact that many of our educators have no practical knowledge of themselves, their own capabilities or the capabilities of their pupils and that a knowledge of this mental science will help them more than anything else to understand exactly the possibilities, powers and difficulties of pupils, and further that instruction not based on a knowledge of the pupils capabilities is haphazard. One sees that such educators are like the sower who sowed his seed indiscriminately on the good soil and on the stony. Some seed may take root, but much is wasted. Some instruction is given the pupil, but much misses the mark and never reaches the understanding.

Professor Brinkler is an Englishman by birth, although the name is German. In his early days he went to London to study music, but soon resolved to enter the church. With this object he entered Queen's College and Cambridge University, where he took his degree in arts. Subsequently he obtained the appointment of assistant master at King Edward VI's Grammar School, Berkhamsted, and later as private tutor in

an English family. He has traveled and seen many phases of life at various times, and has always been a fond student of phrenology, and with his mental development it was natural that he should finally adopt it as his profession.

He is now preparing for the press a treatise on the Evolution of the Mental Faculties. The subject is in keeping with his special qualities.

ALLEN HADDOCK.

EUROPEAN TRIP.

From the Golden Gate to Niagara Falls.

NO. I. BY THE EDITOR.

On Friday, July 6th, at 9 a. m. we embarked on the Ocean Wave, crossed the Golden Gate, landed at Point Richmond, and one hour later was seated in a reclining chair in one of the tourist cars of the Santa Fe route, speeding towards Chicago at the rate of forty miles an hour.

At noon we reached Stockton, entered the San Joaquin valley, the great wheat belt of the Pacific slope.

For six hours we steamed through golden fields of waving corn, where harvesters were at work in the hot sun. At one stopping place we had a near view of a mechanical wonder—a harvester drawn by thirty-two horses, cutting a swath of 15 feet wide, throwing off the stalks, thrashing the heads and pouring out millions of wheat kernels into sacks in one continuous stream as fast as four men could tie them up ready for the miller.

At 9 p.m. we reached Bakersfield, then turned into bed. A freight wreck delayed us six hours in the mountains during the night, although we did not know it until morning, when we struck the great Mojave desert, where the hot winds, deflected from burning sands, parched the tongue with

thirst that could be only partly slaked with ice water.

At noon the following day we reached the Needles, said to be the hottest place in the United States; at this time of the year the heat is intense.

This place is mainly inhabited by Indians. On approach of the train the squaws and children arrayed in striped blankets of various colors and fantastic designs came trooping out of the square mud (adobe) houses to offer us their crude works of art and Indian relics for sale, while the bucks looked stolidly on and gathered in the dimes collected by the squaws.

We do not know whether these people on the Indian reservations have fallen under the white man's ukase to be vaccinated yet; but their teeth are yet as white as ivory, while their skin of dark red tan gives to the bucks an ancient and haggard look, but the olive complexion of the girls, who are somewhat modest, presents an attractive appearance.

It is said, however, that forced idleness, the result of appropriations by the Government, is the white man's "curse" that is thinning and decimating this ancient race, so much so that in a few more generations they will become extinct as a people.

At 7 p. m. on the second day we reached Selegma, Arizona, when we had to put our watches forward one hour, having traveled about 800 miles. We passed more Indian reservations in their square-built houses of mud, which bespoke of an inferior race of people, little above the ancient cave-dwellers of Mexico.

On the third day we arrived at Dodge City, and put our watches another hour ahead to keep time with Old Sol.

Up to this point a pushing, energetic peddler on the train had passed through the cars a hundred times, successfully importun-

ing the passengers to buy his popcorn, biscuits, lemons, oranges, cigars, candy, books, souvenirs, views and relics of the district we had passed.

This energetic salesman, now succeeded by another polite sales man with a narrow head—small at Acquisitiveness, possessing very little sense of the dollar. His tall, lank form and rather refined organization fitted him better as a conductor than peanut butcher; he did not succeed as a merchant.

Unsuccessful business? Men of this type generally blame the world for their failure to get along in a commercial way, but if they understood themselves they would see they were out of place—out of joint themselves and find their right place in life.

On Monday evening we reached Kansas City, Kansas. This is a Prohibition State, but it is said that drug stores and groceries sell eggs loaded with whisky and "suckers" get drunk.

It is remarkable how one gets acquainted during these long journeys, and what really good people are to be met with, and stranger still, we met with some who had formerly subscribed to HUMAN NATURE or had heard of our paper, so we made pleasant acquaintances.

Sergeant Sanks, from the Philippines, who had been an invalid several weeks at the Presidio San Francisco, was on his way home to Illinois on sick leave. He told us of many thrilling adventures of the war. A lumber man, a drummer and an electrician entertained us by long yarns that cannot be repeated here, but of a fact we all were more than ever convinced that travel enlarges the capacity of the mind, and that communication with people outside, as it were, one's own sphere, is a great educator and international commerce a great civilizer, and that neither Indian, Boer or Chinaman can isolate himself or shut himself

out from the world any longer, or that nations or races of men must advance with the march of civilization and evolve into a higher life, or retrograde and be wiped out, for this is an inevitable law. It seems cruel in the eyes of the humanitarian and moralist, but it is in harmony with the law of evolution—the survival of the fittest and strongest; it is nature's method by which the animate world or the best races of men can be sustained. Perhaps Darwin was right; perhaps might is right.

On Tuesday morning, July 10, we reached Chicago, and repaired to our friend and co-worker, Prof. Vaught, the well-known publisher and phrenologist, who gave us a royal reception. Fortunately, it was Tuesday. Every Tuesday evening his Human Nature Club holds meetings; we attended and became very much interested in his work.

Prof. Vaught is bringing home to the people of Chicago and the great Middle West the vast importance of introducing Phrenology into the homes, schools, universities, colleges and seats of learning in our land, without which our teachers and educators, legislators, preachers and even the great mass of the people are in the dark, know not who they are or where they stand; indeed few men know themselves or others as revealed by Phrenology.

It does seem strange that a science which reveals so much opens such a clear way to the proper understanding of man's true nature, and indicates the only natural basis for education and uplifting of the masses from ignorance and superstition to enlightenment, success and happiness is still a veiled mystery, revealed only to observers and original thinkers.

At the "club" we met some very good, intelligent people who are full of enterprise and imbued with a spirit of progress.

The inhabitants of the "windy city" are also noted for push and energy on the lines of commerce, as the wonderful growth of the famous city testifies. The people rush and push on the streets as if bent on securing the Almighty Dollar at all cost. The very atmosphere is permeated with the spirit of enterprise; tall buildings by the score, twenty and twenty-two stories high, soar toward the sky, as if Mother Earth was too small. We took the elevator to the roof of the Masonic Temple from which we obtained a magnificent view of the city. On the top story a theatre holds performances nightly.

Next day we visited the great Stockyards. There are several companies. One of the largest, Armour's, kill 25,000 pigs and 29,000 "beef" daily. It was a sickening sight to see the poor dumb animals driven into large pens, knocked on the head by rough, coarse and brutal-looking men. Then, as they were tumbled through trap-doors, were caught by the legs, hung up by the feet, head downwards, their throats cut; passed on by sliding runners into scalding vats, skinned and dressed ready for the market, while their flesh still quivered with life.

On returning from the yards we were joined by a sinister-looking individual who grew loquacious in describing the horse and cattle markets. Then he claimed to know of a collection of horns, the greatest collection of steer, goat and buffalo horns in the world; he thought he could find it; it was in a saloon and worth seeing; would we go? Another man who had joined us accepted the proposition (a capper), providing it would not take us too far out of our way, a that moment we remembered an important engagement down town and jumped on a passing car, thus escaping one of the many traps laid by thieves and robbers to catch the unawary.

Next morning we visited the Art Museum. While admiring a picture in the Art Gallery, a pleasant young man criticised the painting and evinced excellent judgment, politely soliciting our opinion and otherwise making himself very agreeable.

Singularly enough, he came from San Francisco and lived on Eddy street, knew the location of HUMAN NATURE office, and was immensely pleased to meet a Californian so far away from home. He had been in Chicago two weeks and felt rather lonely. Although he was staying with his uncle, Colonel Wright, who lived only a few blocks away, and would be delighted to introduce his new-found friend.

This pleasant stranger offered many temptations to accompany him to his uncle's office, but we positively declined, thinking it safer for a stranger in a strange city to avoid all invitations from strangers, and beat a hasty retreat.

On speaking to a policeman around the corner and pointing out the "San Franciscan," we were told that he was one of the smartest confidence men in Chicago, and had we accompanied him to his "uncle's" office, it would have led to robbery, so we began to think Chicago was a nest of thieves and cut-throats, although it contained some excellent people as can be found anywhere.

At 3 p. m. we were "all aboard for Niagara Falls." At 9 p. m. we arrived at Detroit, Michigan, when the long express train was run on to a large steamboat and borne across the river to Windsor, on the Canadian side.

We had now landed on her British Majesty's dominions, where loyal Canadians shouted themselves hoarse on festival occasions by singing "God Save the Queen."

Off we sped on the Canadian side for 240 miles during the night, arriving at the Falls next morning at 7 o'clock, when we secured a

"stop off" for a few days to view one of the great wonders of the world.

A day's observation gave opportunity to view all the main points of interest for miles above and below the falls.

Our own words fail to describe the majesty of the scene, but in the words of Charles Dickens:

"It was not until I came on Table Rock and looked!!!—Great Heavens!! on what a fall of bright green water * * * that it came upon me in its full might and majesty. Then when I feel how near to my Creator I was standing, the first effect and enduring one—instant and lasting—at the tremendous spectacle was PEACE. Peace, tranquility, calm recollections of the dead, great thoughts of eternal rest and happiness, nothing of gloom or terror.

"Niagara was at once stamped upon my heart an image of beauty, to remain there changeless and indelible till its pulses ceased to beat for ever.

"I think, in every quiet season now, still do these waters roll and leap and roar and tumble all day long. Still are the rainbows spanning them a hundred feet below. Still when the sun is on them do they glow like molten gold. Still when the day is gloomy do they fall like snow, or seem to tumble away like the front of a great chalk cliff, or roll down the side like dense white smoke, but always does the mighty stream appear to die as it comes down and always from its unfathomable grace arises that tremendous ghost of spray and mist which is never laid, which has haunted this place with the same dread solemnity since darkness brooded on the deep, and that first flood before the deluge—light—came rushing on creation at the word of God."

ALLEN HADDOCK.

To be Continued.

SIZE.

By J. E. MORTON.

There are two dangers into which the amateur phrenologist may fall. Of these, one is the liability to place everything by *quality* and to practically ignore *size*. The other is to forget that *quality* is the first thing we should consider and to place all in *size*.

By the first, if size be neglected, he loses a very great aid—nay, absolute necessity to his scientific estimation of character. He is like a mariner who puts to sea with a good compass, can tell the direction, but has no instrument with which to measure the distance traveled. Putting it mildly, this would be dangerous, foolhardy. Yet one who expects to delineate another's character from mere guesswork (and I call it nothing else), having no measure, or at least no correct idea of measure (*size*), must sooner or later find himself ashore upon some unknown land.

The second position one may take—i. e., leaving *quality* and *temperament* out of consideration, to a greater or lesser extent, is even more fatal to the object aimed at. If he measure—measure—measure, and have not the power to judge of the texture of the individual under consideration, he has lost the life and spirit of the work.

With all the dangers of an extreme in one or the other of the two positions, there is absolute accuracy if the two positions be properly combined.

In the previous chapter I enlarged upon the determination of quality, texture, or grade of the subject under examination, to which the reader is referred for a full understanding of what I would like to say.

Having, however, determined the quality, we must then examine for *size*—size in the complete

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sense. That is (1) the size of the head compared to the average head; (2) size of head compared to size of the body; (3) size of body compared with the average body; and (4) size of the different parts of the head (brain) with regard to each other—i. e., their relations.

I have found the following measurements of very great value and believe that few, if any, phrenologist can have more than medium success, unless by extended years of experience they have become able to measure by the eye to the hair's breadth:

GENERAL MEASUREMENTS.

- Average male body weighs 150 pounds.
- Average male brain weighs 3 pounds.
- Average female body weighs 125 pounds.
- Average female brain weighs $2\frac{3}{4}$ pounds.
- Average male head measures in circumference $21\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
- Average female head measures $21\frac{1}{4}$ inches in circumference.

Averages are deceptive if we place too much in them, yet we must have some standard to test by. I find the following table of the measurements if applied closely, is of prime importance, and must be employed to determine the cast of the individual mind.

MEASUREMENTS OF HARMONIOUS BRAIN BY CIRCUMFERENCE.

I. Callipers—

1. Width of head at Destructiveness should equal $27\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.
2. Length of head, 34 per cent.
3. Ear to Individuality, $23\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
4. Ear to Occipital spine, 20 per cent.
5. Ear to Firmness, $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

II. Tape—

6. Ear to ear over Firmness, $63\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.
7. Individuality to Occ. Spine over top head, $63\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.
8. Ear to ear over Perceptives, 56 per cent.

9. Ear to ear over Reasoning Group, 60 per cent.

10. Ear to ear over Continuity, 60 per cent.

11. Ear to ear over Amativeness, 44 per cent.

By this measuring we may more accurately determine the relative size of brain, and have a more sure basis upon which to calculate the place in the head where the greatest, or least, brain power resides.

We must, however, keep in mind the peculiar and unusual developments of certain parts of the skull, which would throw us off our calculations if we do not make allowance.



EARLY AMERICAN PHRENOLOGISTS.

BY J. T. MILLER.

The honor of first introducing phrenology into America belongs to Dr. Charles Caldwell, Professor of Physiology at Lexington and afterwards medical professor in Transsylvania University. While on a visit to Europe Dr. Caldwell met Dr. Andrew Combe, who was an able advocate of phrenology and aided him in his early studies of the science. Dr. Caldwell was one of the most able advocates and defenders of phrenology up to the time of his death. He did for the science in America what George Combe did in Great Britain.

Before 1832 phrenology had been disseminated in America by Americans only, but Dr. Spurzheim had received pressing invitations from various scientific societies in Boston and other cities of the United States to come and instruct them in the true science of mind. He came to America in 1832. He visited Yale College during commencement week and

was received with great consideration by the faculty of this college. On invitation of President Josiah Quincey, Dr. Spurzheim was present at the commencement exercises of Harvard University. On the 17th of September he commenced a course of eighteen lectures on phrenology at the Athenæum Hall, Boston, and soon after another course at Harvard University. His lectures awakened a great interest and much discussion. It was about this time that the students of Amherst College debated the question, "Is Phrenology Science?" Henry Ward Beecher was then a student there, and on account of his oratorical ability was given the negative side of the question. He sent to Boston for some good works on phrenology, and when the debate came off he made one of the greatest efforts of his life, not against, but in favor of phrenology and was a friend of the science throughout his life. The Fowler Brothers were students at Amherst at this time and then began their study of phrenology.

In 1832 the Boston Phrenological Society was organized. The Legislature was petitioned for an act of incorporation, which was granted and signed by the Governor, in March, 1833. During the ten years of the existence of the society there were 144 members. The first officers of the society, elected December 31, 1832, were the following: Rev. John Pierpont, President; Dr. John Barber, Vice-President; Dr. Samuel G. Howe, Corresponding Secretary; Nahurn Capen, Recording Secretary; E. P. Clark, Treasurer; Counsellors, Dr. J. F. Flagg, Dr. Winslow Lewis, Jr., Dr. Jos. W. McKean and William B. Fowle; Curators (elected in 1834), Dr. N. B. Shurtleff and Henry T. Tuckerman.

Among the members of the society were found some of the leading citizens of Boston. Rev. Henry Ware, Jr., Rev. Dr. Brownson, Hon. John Pickering, Hon.

Abbot Lawrence, Hon. J. W. Edmunds, William P. Mason, Nathaniel C. Nash, Samuel Downer, Charles G. Loring, J. H. Walcott, Moses Kimball, George G. Smith, Jonas Chickering, Joseph Tilden, Otis Everett, Jr., James Blake, Hon. Jas. D. Greene, Hon. J. S. Sleeper, J. W. Ingraham, E. L. Frothingham, Wm. A. Alcott, Dr. Daniel Harwood, Wilder S. Thurston, Wm. Hunt, F. Skinner, John Appleton, Dr. Henry G. Clark, John H. Blake, Daniel F. Child, Alvan Fisher, Daniel S. Smalley, Dr. S. M. Perry, Dr. John Flint, John J. Dixwell and others.

The following eminent men were elected honorary members: Prof. Elliottson, Sir George S. McKenzie, Sir Wm. Ellis, J. Deville, London; George Combe, Dr. Andrew Combe, Rev. Dr. Welch, Edinburgh; Prof. Otto, Copenhagen; Prof. L. V. de Simoni, Rio de Janeiro; Dr. Richard Carmichael, Hon. Andrew Carmichael, Dublin; Prof. Blumench, Goettingen, Germany; Dr. J. Robertson, Prof. Andral, Dr. C. Broussais, Prof. Broussais, Dr. Felix Voisin, Dr. Vimont, Paris; Rev. Dr. Wheaton, President of Washington College, Hartford, Conn.

In Philadelphia a circle of medical gentlemen had established the Central Phrenological Society and in other parts of the United States progressive minds were laboring for the establishment of phrenology. There were of course bigots and unprogressive people everywhere who opposed the science with all their might, but they were not equal to the task of stopping the growth of a science of such vital importance to the human family.

In the American Phrenological Journal, Vol. 10 (1848), a partial list of the eminent phrenological advocates in America is given which shows the esteem in which the science of phrenology was held by many of the leading minds of our nation. The list is as follows:

PHYSICIANS AND PROFESSORS.

Dr. B. F. Justin, Dr. Joel Foster, Dr. John W. Francis, Dr. A. Brigham, Dr. G. B. Woodward, Dr. R. Coates, Dr. C. A. Lee, Dr. A. S. Doane, Dr. E. Parmley, Dr. J. Neilson, Dr. Nathan Allen, Dr. J. V. C. Smith, Dr. McClintock, Dr. McClellan, Dr. John Bell, Dr. Earle, Dr. Foenarden, Dr. Miller, Dr. J. E. Snodgrass, Prof. Hitchcock, Prof. Charles Caldwell, Prof. Jackson, Prof. L. G. Morton, Prof. S. G. Howe, Prof. J. C. S. Monker, Prof. S. George Bush, Prof. White, Prof. Stillman.

JUDGES, HONORABLES, LAWYERS, EDITORS.

Judge J. W. Edmonds, Judge Hammond, Judge Ellis Lewis, Judge E. P. Hurlburt, Hon. Horace Mann, Hon. Sam Houston, Hon. N. P. Tallmadge, Hon. T. J. Rusk, Hon. J. C. Calhoun, Hon. Winfield Scott, Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Hon. Henry A. Wise, Hon. James Harper, Hon. Ovid F. Johnson, Hon. John B. Scott, G. W. Matsell, Esq., Horace Greeley, Esq., George Bradburn, Esq., Silas Jones, Esq., Andrew Boardman, Esq., Erastus Benedict, Esq., Wm. C. Bryant, Esq., Amos Dean, Esq., Theodore D. Weld, Esq., Lewis G. Clark, Esq., L. A. Hine, Esq., Treeman Hunt, Esq.

CLERGYMEN.

Rev. Mr. Barlow, Rev. Mr. Dowling, Rev. Mr. Hatfield, Rev. David Syme, Rev. Orville Dewey, Rev. E. Beecher, D. D., Rev. J. Parker, D. D., Rev. T. Campbell, D. D., Rev. John Pierpont, Rev. Eliakim Phelps, Rev. Austin Phelps, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. W. H. Beecher, Rev. C. G. Finney, Rev. G. W. Finney.

Many others deserve to be added to this list as pioneers in the cause in America, such as O. S. Fowler, L. N. Fowler, Nelson Sizer, S. R. Wells, Mrs. Charlotte Fowler Wells and others.



CYCLE OF LIFE AND MOTION.

BY D. C. SEYMOUR.

No. IV.

Whether life produces motion or motion life may perhaps be a mooted question, but motion is everywhere and so is life. There is no such thing as inert matter, or matter in a state of rest. The infinite energy of the universe keeps every atom and molecule of the regions of space going at almost lightning speed and in them all is the life principle. There is also a strong probability that all matter is sexed. If so, then sex, energy, life, motion and intelligence are properties of matter, or go hand in hand with it, and in conjunction with the laws of gravitation, attraction, repulsion and evolution. The infinite work of creation, or rather formation, continually goes on. To more fully illustrate the real meaning of the thoughts above I will quote from scientific data:

"Mr. Roberts-Austin, C. B., F. R. S., Professor in the Royal College of Science, London, England, and chemist to the Royal Mint, lectured in Toronto in 1897, under the auspices of the British Association, then meeting there. The following extracts, taken from the *Globe* (August 21, 1897) report of his address, shows how little difference in kind there is between the organic and inorganic, though there may be much in degree. After showing some beautiful and interesting experiments, the professor said: 'The experiments shown taught that metals, even when solid, were not the inert things they were supposed to be; they were really vibratory masses of great complexity. * * * * Metals are in fact sensitive things, almost sentient in their organization, strangely lifelike in their behavior. Of their genesis much might be written, and most physicists are now ready to accept, at least in principle, as the result of the life-long work of Sir Norman Lockyer, the hypothesis that the phenomena of the organic world are dominated by an evolution not less majestic, although much more simple, than that now universally

accepted in the case of organic nature. For the main evidence on which this hypothesis rests we have hitherto turned to the spectrum analysis of the glowing atmosphere of the sun. There may be some who dread the extension of the great principle of evolution which these words imply and shrink from recognizing that the elements as we know them have, like our own species, been derived from simpler forms. * * * * The metallurgist is beginning to study the molecular motion in solid metals which makes them so like living organisms."

"Sir Norman Lockyer, in the following forceful words, emphasizes the fact that solid metals are in a continual state of molecular motion: 'The modern physicist tells us that the stones of which St. Paul's Cathedral is built, consist of millions upon millions of small particles called molecules; and that St. Paul's Cathedral seems to be absolutely at rest as if it would last forever, and although each particular stone seem equally so, yet when you get down into the intimate structure of each stone, and of every part of the fabric, you get nothing but a multitudinous ocean of motion. What appears to us solid and at rest, is absolutely in a perpetual state of unrest; in fact its stability consists in its state of unrest.' (Studies in Spectrum Analysis p. 41).

"But we have been informed by our scientific friends ("The Cell Theory," in Scientific Memoirs of T. H. Huxley, page 241 et seq.), that the distinction between living and non-living matter is that in the former there exists the inherent faculty of exhibiting definite cycles of change in form and composition without any external assistance, while non-living matter has the quality of inertia, and is capable of no change except that which external forces impose upon it. Of the nature of that something which constitutes the inherent power of change physiology does not assume to give us any information.

"But after all is it so certain that inorganic matter possesses *no* inherent power of change? On the contrary, what means the molecular movement of the stones of St. Paul's Cathedral, mentioned by Sir Norman Lockyer, save that here is some inner hidden power which marshals and controls its

innumerable host of molecules and keeps them whirling with tireless energy notwithstanding the changes of external conditions which are continually exerting themselves upon it?

"The so-called inorganic world, as we have just been informed by the eminent metallurgist, Sir Roberts-Austin, is dominated by Evolution. Evolution depends upon the inherent power of the evolving entity survives which can thus best adapt itself to its surroundings and overcome the obstacles which it meets in the common life. This adaptability is the essential basis of all evolution, and when the chemist of the Royal Mint speaks of the mineral as a "sensitive thing," in which evolution is going on, he must justify the expression by the fact that he has discovered in that kingdom the presence of inherent powers similar in nature though lower in degree than those found at work in the higher kingdoms.

"In other words, a selective power is present. The mineral is able to discriminate and choose.

"Upon this point the metallurgist finds himself supported by no less eminent authority than Sir William Crookes, who, as we have seen, finds selective power present in the very elements themselves. The evolution which is taking place in the mineral kingdom is then the evolution of this selective power, a widening of the range and a strengthening of the power of discrimination. In other words—the evolution going on in the inorganic world is an evolution of intelligence, or life. The one important fact (namely, an inherent power of change and adaptability) which served to mark the difference between living and dead matter has been found to characterize mineral as well as plant and animal.

"While Professor Roberts Austin speaks as "in fact sensitive things" and like "living organisms," Prince Kropotkin in the November (1897) number of the *Nineteenth Century* calls attention to the fact that the soil (a compound of mineral and vegetable) stronger terms may be used. Dealing in that magazine with the researches of German scientists into the subject of the presence of bacteria among the roots of the Leguminosae, one of the great families of plants, and of their essential

necessity for the growth and well being of the plants, he says: 'As to the scientific value of the discoveries of Winogradsky, Hellriegel, Nobbe, and all other workers in the same field, it is self-evident; they have opened quite a new field of research, and while we were beginning to look too much upon the soil as upon an inert mineral mass, they have made us revert to the only true conception that the soil maintains life *because it is living matter itself.*' In the words of Professor Wiley, of the United States Department of Agriculture, 'It is a living organism.'"



PHRENOLOGY APPLIED.

Everybody can distinguish between a racehorse, a carriage horse and a draught horse, and some people can intuitively assign a man to his proper sphere. By the aid of the science of phrenology we can exactly size up a man and unhesitatingly indicate, with all sense of responsibility, the special vocation he should pursue. The phrenologist, moreover, makes a special study of the requirements of the various trades and professions, and is pre-eminently fitted to advise on the choice of an occupation. The importance of following a suitable and profitable pursuit in life is apparent to all. It is the basis of happiness and a sound basis for the ultimate eradication of evil. A man who is earning his bread by doing the work for which he is naturally adapted is enjoying himself, is doing the easiest work and at the same time doing the most work for the world and generally receiving a proportionate pay.

The successful man scatters sunshine on those around him. He does not always get gratitude or even credit for the good he does because his less successful brother is jealous and interested.

The world is large enough and opportunities are plentiful for a man to achieve success *in his own sphere*. First learn your proper course and then settle to work with the assurance that you are achieving success.

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A, REMARKABLE CONFIRMATION.

The fact is not generally known that one side of the head seldom exactly balances the other side. A careful observation of the heads of your friends will soon reveal some unevenness, and all phrenologists and hatters will confirm the observation. The following incident goes to prove the truth of the theory that the right hemisphere of the brain is derived from the father and the left from the mother.

A man entered our office for a delineation and in the course of the examination we remarked on the uneven development of the two sides, especially at the parietal eminence. The organ of Cautiousness was more developed on the right side than on the left, while the organ of Sublimity was more developed on the left. We asserted that his father was more cautious and had a much greater dread of danger than his mother, while his mother was particularly fond of all that was grand and sublime in nature. He at once confirmed the statement, and related an incident which confirmed both traits. "My parents visited Niagara Falls and my mother being the much more impressed by the grandeur of the scene, crossed over a rickety wooden bridge to get a better view, but my father would not venture."

This incident was one of many to illustrate the character of each of the parents, and taken with similar experiences of other phrenologists, one must infer from the plain facts that so much of the character of the father as is transmitted to the child appears in the right hemisphere of the brain and the mother's character appears in the left hemisphere.

A careful application of the rule would doubtless reveal similar curiosities in yourself and friends.

G. H. BRINFLER, B. A.

IS PHRENOLOGY A SCIENCE?

W. B. CURTIS, P., PH.D.

The Standard Dictionary defines *Science* as "Knowledge gained and verified by exact observation and correct thinking, especially as methodically formulated and arranged in a rational system."

If phrenology meets the requirements of the foregoing then it must be recognized as a science.

First. Is it "knowledge gained by exact observation?" It is in the truest sense of the term. Observation gave it birth; observation has brought it to maturity, and it stands to-day as the product of observation. Dr. Gall, the founder of phrenology, claims that for thirty years he observed character and compared the same with the cranial form of the subjects under observation, and in this manner built up a system of comparisons that with few exceptions have stood the test of one hundred years. The conclusions of his observations have been verified both by experience and a long series of brain experiments. The results certainly bear the marks of "correct thinking." Its founder and his disciples are men of note, men who have won laurels in other fields than phrenology, which entitles them to a hearing on any subject they may present. Dr. Gall's immediate follower, Dr. Spurzheim, made his reputation as an anatomist and gave the world a work on brain anatomy that stood alone for many years as a text book and authority on that subject. He gave the best years of his life to phrenology, he located several organs in addition to the ones discovered by Dr. Gall. There are many other shining lights that have given their time and attention to this subject that space does not permit us to mention, but enough has been said to show that the science of phrenology is built up by men of observation and experience, men whose

character and reputation entitle them to our highest consideration.

Is Phrenology "methodically formulated and arranged in a rational system?"

An examination of the system as presented to-day will prove that it meets this requirement much nearer than many so called sciences, nearer than medicine. Every organ is specifically defined as to its location, function relative importance, and the organs are again classified and grouped into several grand divisions, giving us a system both clear and simple, a knowledge of which is easily acquired and of practical use.

It is rational and appeals to any thinking person as the result of observation, right thinking and as properly arranged into a reasonable system. If ten phrenologists examine the same subject the readings would be so near alike as to suggest a prearranged result. Each examiner would use his own way, but the final summing up would come out nearly, if not quite alike, this slight difference may be caused by the mental condition and experience of the examiners.

Phrenology is a science and should command the same attention from our educators as are now given other branches of science.

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LOCOMOTOR ATAXIS.

In this complaint, disorders of vision are common, such as squinting; double vision, obscurity of vision, or dimness of sight and contraction of vision. Some lose the sense of feeling in certain parts, others become locally insensible to heat, while all complain of more or less numbness of the hands and feet. A common symptom is loss of knee jerk. If a healthy person will sit upright, cross one knee over the other, and give the the uppermost knee a slight blow below the knee cap, he will find the leg gives a sudden start. In sufferers from locomotor ataxis, the leg fails to start or jerk on being thus struck; in some few the jerk is excessive.

TREATMENT.—The outlook is not very promising to sufferers, therefore I advise all to live hygienically and so avoid this and other diseases. Under drug treatment the patient gradually goes from bad to worse; by hygienic treatment, the downward course of the disease is stopped and slow improvement follows. Time and hygienic measures are absolutely necessary to get good results. Drug doctors give all kinds of strong poisons, but without doing good. They order salts of silver, as the oxide, and the nitrate or lunar caustic. They also prescribe morphia, deadly nightshade, strychnine, phosphorus, morphia, iron, cod-liver oil, &c., but without success. Blisters and cupping of the spine are useless tortures. A few years ago patients were suspended by the neck, but as this method never cured, but sometimes killed, it has been all but done away with. A more recent method of treatment is an abominable one. It is to make a juice of extract from the spinal marrow or reproductive organs of males, and inject this under the skin of sufferers every day or so. Like every other treatment tried by drug doc-

tors it seemed to be beneficial at first; but someone tried injecting glycerine instead and got just as good results. This treatment will soon be cast aside in favor of something else equally worthless. Drug doctors have no system, and are like men groping about in the dark, they occasionally find something, but not what they want. Electricity has been tried, and is now used, but it is of very little good.

HYGIENIC TREATMENT.—At once stop using tobacco, and avoid all drugs, intoxicants, tea, coffee, and flesh food. Exercise gently twice a day according to ability, and practice simple gymnastic exercises of the arms and legs two or three times a day. Keep the windows open three inches night and day. Have a daily dry rubbing of the body and limbs every morning, and every night have the spine sponged with cold water for a few minutes, this to be followed by a brisk rubbing with a coarse towel. An occasional Turkish bath is useful, say every fourteen days. If these means are tried sufferers cannot injure themselves, but they will receive benefit. I must impress on sufferers to persevere, as even under hygienic treatment cure is slow. Non-sufferers will please take warning, and by hygienic living keep free from this and other ailments.

T. R. ALLINSON, L.R.C.P.

A young lady named Sweet engaged to marry a young man named Lowe. A few Sundays previous to the wedding the happy couple attended church together and as they walked down the aisle the choir began singing the song, "Sweet and Low," entirely unconscious of the musical pun that was being perpetrated.—*Star*.

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WHAT IS DISEASE?

The Secular People, as we all know from newspaper reports, refuse to have medical aid. They carry out the New Testament instructions; if anyone is sick, they call in the elders, pray over him and anoint him with oil, and believe that if the Lord sees fit He will raise him up; if not, the man dies. They are the only real Christians I know in that respect. Their practice is good in most cases, in so far as they do not poison the sufferer with drugs as a drug doctor would. My own observations prove that this custom is more beneficial than the giving of drugs. Drugs are poisons, and every dose lowers the vitality of of the patient. Much better try natural means. To leave disease to nature is less harmful than to give drugs. But if we have a case of an infectious nature like small-pox, then for the elders to meet together and pray over the sick man is very likely to be followed by the elders themselves being attacked by small-pox.

Some people believe in God doing all and they themselves doing nothing; they believe in miracles happening on their account, and as such do not happen they come off badly. These people are careless about what foods they eat; they believe God sends everything for food, therefore they eat what they like, and leave the result to God. They neglect bathing; for what has that to do with the health? They breathe foul air; for what does it matter, we are all in God's hands? They may also use tobacco and intoxicants, and as long as they believe in God, and trust in Him, they think they are all right. This is a mistake. A good deal is in our own hands, and we can make ourselves ill or well by what we do. It is this class of believers that supply us with most cases of consumption and cancer.

Like animals we are subject to certain laws, and if we do not obey them we shall suffer. Faith may buoy us up during illness, but it will not cure, nor will cure happen unless we conform to Nature's laws.

T. R. ALLINSON, L.R.C.P.

SOME LUNCH EVILS.

The proper feeding of the infant and the child is one of the most important questions of practical hygiene. The poorly fed child is going to be the weak man; for a man is what he eats—or rather what he has eaten. A generation of properly fed children means twenty years hence a generation of strong men and women. It is an important matter—so important that it is generally overlooked.

A potent factor in the production of weakness and disease among children is the midday lunch of the child attending school. Most mothers seem to feel that anything will do for the child's lunch; and the luncheon hastily prepared by mother or maid is a dietetic abomination. The child, anxious to get to its games, tag, jackstones, tops or baseball, hastily crams down his throat a combination of corn beef sandwich, pickles, cake and perhaps a segment of pie. He then rushes away to spend the remaining fifty minutes of the noon hour in violent bodily activity. Under these circumstances even a normal meal could hardly be digested. As for the dietetic absurdity called the school lunch, it simply ferments in the stomach, generating poisons which, absorbed into the system, produce many and varied evil effects.

Instead of carrying lunch with them to school, many children are provided with money with which to purchase lunch. This is almost or quite as pernicious in its effects as the home-made lunch; for the children invariably spend the

money for pie, cream puffs, candy, ice cream, soda water and other concoctions which gratify the palate, but which are entirely unsuited to their needs. The immediate results are often dizziness, nausea, lassitude and irritability. There is frequently an aching hunger owing to the gastric inflammation produced by the acrid products of the fermenting stomach contents. To satisfy this hunger the child will have at three or four o'clock a snack which makes the condition worse. So matters go until, after a time, an attack of indigestion, diarrhoea, malaria or "cold" partially cleanses the system.

In France and Germany, where the school hours are much longer than in this country, also at the English public boarding schools, physical breaking down among the pupils is practically unknown. This is largely owing to the fact that the school lunch provided, although nutritious and palatable, is always simple and contains neither meat nor pastry.

Some of the women of Chicago, realizing the importance of this matter, have inaugurated a crusade against the school lunch. This is a movement in the right direction. The hygiene of childhood cannot receive too much attention. As a great thinker has said, "Let us live for our children."—*Health Culture*.

THE CARROT.

The variety of carrot now used as food is said to have been introduced from Holland about two hundred years ago. The carrot is composed of two parts, the bark and the wood. The bark is the outer part, of a pale red cover, and sweetish to the taste. This is the most nourishing part of the carrot. Young carrots, and those belonging to the small varieties, are most nourishing, because they contain a larger proportion of bark

than of wood. The wood of the carrot is the pale inner part. It is not so sweet as the bark, and in old carrots that is the part that becomes tough and woody. Here is the average composition of carrots:

Water.....	83.0
Flesh formers.....	1.5
*Heat and force matter. . .	14.5
Mineral salts.....	1.0
	100.0

*Nearly half of the carbonaceous matter in carrots is composed of sugar, the rest is starch and mucilage or gummy matter. A syrup may be made from raw carrots, this can be fermented and made into carrot wine, or the wine may be distilled and a spirit got from this liquor. Farmers use an extract from the bark of the carrot for coloring milk and butter a fine yellow color. Cows fed on carrots give a rich yellow milk. When carrots are sliced, dried and roasted, they make a very good substitute for coffee, and coffee is often adulterated by mixing roasted and ground carrots with it. The bark of the carrot is sometimes effected with canker; this gives it a bitter taste, and these cankerous parts should always be cut out before cooking.

Uses—Carrots are nourishing, fattening and slightly laxative. Eaten raw first thing in the morning they are said to help get rid of worms. They should not be eaten by sufferers from diabetes, eczema or those troubled with skin complaints, by those who are suffering from acid dyspepsia, nor by those inclined to be stout.

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Broken-Hearted Animals.

There have been many cases on record of animals dying of "broken hearts," usually dogs and horses and sometimes birds.

A horse belonging to a brewery had been driven for years by a man to whom he had become much attached. One day the driver failed to appear in the stable, and another man was put on his wagon. The horse, however, refused to be driven by any one except his old friend, and after many trials he was put back in the stable and another horse took his place. The horse continually watched the stable door for his master to enter. He refused to eat the hay and oats placed before him. Day by day he grew thinner and weaker. At last he fell down and could not rise and died before his friend, the driver, returned to duty. The veterinary surgeon who attended him said he died of a "broken heart."

Last summer a woman who lives in Harlem went to the country for a month's holiday. Before leaving she gave her pet canary, Dick, into the hands of a woman in the next flat to care for until her return. Dick missed his mistress the next day, and, after a tender little song, hushed his voice and would sing no more. He ate very little and began to droop visibly. As the days went by he became simply a miserable little bunch of bones and yellow feathers. One morning the woman who had charge of him found him on his back, dead, in the bottom of his gilded cage. He had died of grief at the loss of his mistress.

A hundred instances might be cited of animals who have died of grief at being separated from those they love. Did their hearts break, or was it simply exhaustion, due to lack of nourishment, the same as if they had been humans instead of brute animals?—*Vegetarian Magazine.*

KEEP YOUR PROMISES.

Heredity may be made altogether too much of a scapegoat. A child develops, for instance, a most unaccountable habit of lying or deceit. The parents are distressed, and charge the blame to some remote ancestor. At the same time they are unconsciously teaching prevarication by breaking promises made to the child. "Be a good boy," says the mother, "and you shall go to drive with papa this afternoon." The child struggles bravely to fulfill the condition. To him the hours of waiting seem like days. At length the eagerly anticipated time arrives, and the parents drive gaily off, comforting the sobbing boy with a promise to bring him some candy. Possibly this pledge also they fail to fulfill. President Lincoln was exceedingly strict in keeping faith with his children, and required the same fidelity in others. At one time a visitor at the White House persuaded little Tad to sit on his knee by promising as a reward the charm on his watch chain. Shortly after, as the man was about dismissing the child with no further thought of the lightly spoken promise, the President said sternly, "Give him the charm, sir." In confusion the man obeyed the bidding. Lord Holland, the father of Charles James Fox, once told his boy that he should witness the pulling down of a stone wall on the estate. Forgetting the promise, he had the masonry restored after it was demolished, that he might not fail in keeping his word to his son. Such scrupulous regard for the truth on the part of parents will go far toward counteracting an inherited tendency to falsehood on the part of children.—*Popular Phrenologist.*

Knowledge always desires increase; it is like fire which must be kindled by some eternal agent, but which will afterwards propagate itself.—*Johnson.*

Children's Inheritances.

Tendencies to particular vices are often inherited and are exhibited in cases where the early death of parents, or the removal of the children in infancy, prevents the idea of any imitation or effect of education being the cause. That the organization of a thief is transmitted from father to son through generations seems tolerably certain. Gall has cited some striking examples. And murder, like talent, seems occasionally to run in families. Parents with an unconquerable aversion to animal food have transmitted that aversion; and parents with the horrible propensity for human flesh have transmitted the propensity to children brought up away from them even under all social restraints.—*Popular Phrenologist.*

Waiting for the Message.

A schoolmaster was giving his pupils instruction in the elements of physiology, and, among other things, told them that whenever they moved an arm or a leg it was in response to a message from the brain.

"The brain always sends a message down your arm or leg whenever you wish to move the particular member," he explained.

At length a mischievous boy roused his ire by his apparent inattention to the lesson.

"Hold out your hand," he exclaimed.

The boy did not move.

"Why don't you hold out your hand?" cried the irate pedagogue.

"Please, sir. I'm waiting for the message from my brain," said the lad, coolly; and he was let off the merited punishment for his sharpness.—*Arya Patrika.*

Seek the good of other men, but be not in bondage to their face or fancies, for that is but facility or softness, which taketh an honest mind prisoner.—*Bacon.*

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San Francisco, Calif**LIFE'S SCARS.**

They say the world is round, and yet
I often think it square,
So many little hurts we get
From corners here and there.
But one great truth in life I've found,
While journeying to the west—
The only folks who really wound
Are those we love the best.

The man you thoroughly despise
Can 'rouse your wrath, 'tis true;
Annoyance to your heart will rise
At things mere strangers do.
But those are only passing ills;
This rule all lives will prove:
The rankling wound which aches and
thrills
Is dealt by hands we love.

The choicest garb, the sweetest grace,
Are oft to strangers shown.
The careless mien, the frowning face,
Are given to our own.
We flatter those we scarcely know,
We please the fleeting guest,
And deal full many a thoughtless blow
To those who love us best.

Love does not grow on every tree,
Nor true hearts yearly bloom.
Alas for those who only see
This cut across the tomb.
But soon or late the fact grows plain
To all through sorrow's test:
The only folks who give us pain
Are those we love the best.

—The Light of Truth.

**THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF
PHRENOLOGY.**

PRESIDENT, MRS. C. F. WELLS.

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The Annual Assembly of the American Institute of Phrenology will take place on Wednesday, September 5th, with an evening reception of students and friends.

The course will consist of about one hundred and twenty-five lectures and will extend over six weeks. Three lectures are given each day, excepting Saturday, when a review of the week's work is held.

The object of the course is to explain the fundamental principles of Phrenology, Physiognomy,

Psychology, Physiology, Anatomy, Hygiene, Heredity Foods, the Races, the Temperaments, Brain Dissection, the Objections and Proofs of the Old and New Phrenology, Mental Therapeutics, the Choice of Pursuits, Marriage, the History of Phrenology, Animal Magnetism, Hypnotism, Psycho-Physiology, Elocution, Oratory and Voice Culture, and Jurisprudence.

Last year the students had the advantage of the lectures of William Hicks, M. D., a physician and medical professor, who has had practical experience among students on Physiology and Anatomy, Insanity, Brain Dissection, and Clinical Work in Treating the Insane, which proved of great interest to all members of the class.

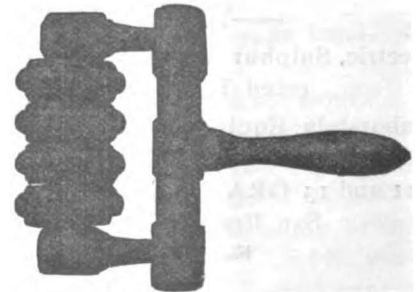
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