

PART 3

A · SCIENTIFIC
COURSE IN CHAR
ACTER · READING
EMBRACING · CHI
ROLOGY · PHYSI
OGNOMY · PHREN
OLOGY AND GRAPH
OLOGY

HAND · FACE · HEAD
AND HANDWRITING



ISSUED BY THE
COLUMBIA SCIENTIFIC
ACADEMY,
1931 Broadway, New York,
N. Y.

*Please read my character
from my handwriting.*

*Handwriting por-
trays your in-
dividuality.*

THE "KI-MAGI" SYSTEM

OF

PERSONAL INFLUENCE.

PREPARED BY THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS:

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t = a variety of wills easily influenced by the stronger
t = weak, and easily provoked, one would be unreasonable
with any thing that crossed it.

t = steadily, firmly, holding fast shown by long stroke.

t = still more firm, and enduring. t'

t = stubborn, argumentative.

t = one not easily convinced when in wrong.

t = stiff in opinion, absolute in power.

Chirological Diagnosing.

By Hester A. Young, A. M., M. D.,
Los Angeles, California.

LESSON XVIII.

SECTION 150.—“Old things are passed away; be hold, all things are become new.”

In no field of science is this more assuredly true, than in the science of medicine. “First, learn what is the matter with your patient, then prescribe the remedy,” was the admonition of the learned J. Adams Allen, M. D., L. L. D., President of the Rush Medical College—invariably given to students of that institution. The doctor who allows his patient to make the diagnosis, and treats the effect instead of the cause, is being retired from the field, and the man of the superb new century is coming to the front. Idiosyncrasies of physique and character, have much to do with characteristics of disease. For a quarter of a century the world's greatest physicians have labored to impress upon the fraternity, the importance of becoming acquainted with their patients—knowing them well before administering remedies. Who does not know that implicit confidence in his physician is of vital importance to the patient's recovery? Confidence and hope are the twin angels which surround the sick-bed with their ministrations of love and halos of sunshine.

SECTION 151.—The day is far gone when the much-learned ethical pretender, with pompous look and patronizing manner, can enter the sick-room and command the respect and confidence of his patient. The successful practitioner of to-day is the man who, with radiant countenance and sunshine in his soul, fills the room with his blessed presence, and places him instantly in touch with the sick. There is “healing in his wings.” How gently he takes the hand, sending a thrill of pleasure all over the one whom he has already inspired by his pleasing presence. He is apparently “taking the pulse,” but he is carefully scrutinizing the hand. It is the back of the hand he is looking at now, and its peculiar type he is recording. It is the psychic hand. Then this divinely idealistic,

supersensitive soul must be gently cared for. Every feature of this highly visional, impressional, exquisite nature must be closely studied. This is not one of the Material World, but of the Spiritual. Every sensible practitioner of to-day knows that the remedies employed with this patient must differ greatly from those used with the robust, square type of hand. Fixed ideas and narrow conceptions—laid down in the old “formuley” (formula)—are cast aside, and we address ourselves to this one—who longs to bathe her soul in the dream of Seraphs—with simple, palliative, and tonic remedies, ten per cent, and suggestion, ninety per cent. This lily does not grow in the desert, but must have sunshine, gentle showers, and dews.

SECTION 152.—Our next patient has a square hand, short, square ended fingers. He is intensely practical. See the straight, stiff thumb, and, as you appear carefully to take his pulse, turn the hand sufficiently to see that the head line is widely separated from the heart line. If the head line is long, clear cut, and nearly straight across the hand, you must proceed cautiously to impress him favorably. Everything you say must be practical—nothing visionary. Look to his health line and make your diagnosis brief, and let every word you utter address itself to his critical nature. To illustrate more practically, let me take three cases presented at a public clinic in the Temple last March, at which many of the students of the Medical College, as well as several physicians, were in attendance.

SECTION 153.—Case 1. A lady, about thirty-five years of age, came upon the stage for diagnosis. Taking her hand while talking to the audience, and apparently timing the pulse, I saw the acute, conic type—a child of impulse—without enough continuity to continue taking any one remedy long enough to be much benefited. Love of luxury and indolence predominated. Her dress showed plainly that she could afford either. Carefully turning her hand, I observed the marriage line full of little islands and forked, indicating unhappiness in her married life. At these public clinics it was understood that all diagnosis were public. Addressing the audience, I hastily gave the history of her ailments, for every feature of which I was indebted to chirology. This lady was in a bad state of mind—DISATISFIED AND UNSATISFIED. Let the student who understands the effects of these con-

ditions, upon the digestive organs, trace them through all their effects upon the nervous and circulatory system.

Blushingly, yet very frankly, the lady stated to the audience that I had told her all her physical ailments, and, hesitating a moment, she said: "He can't make me believe he got that information from my pulse and hand. He's a clairvoyant, a spirit medium."

SECTION 154.—Case 2. A man of forty-five years, long, bony hand, clearly philosophic. Long forefingers, nearly as long as the second, large joints and long, fluted nails. Health line broken up in pieces, and touching the life line at forty-five. To the audience I stated that this man was a philosopher, and exceedingly cranky about order. At this moment I observed his thin, flabby mount of Venus, and the marriage line dividing at the end into a drooping fork, and sloping towards the center of the hand. The influence line on Venus ended in the crossing of a deep grief line at thirty-eight.

Briefly summed up, he was a man of marked personality—excessively long forefinger, a born ruler and lover of order in detail. At the age of thirty, he married a woman of twenty with a conic hand. She was very susceptible to affairs of the heart, fond of admiration, having not one scintilla of order, and utterly incapable of appreciating any of the plans, or whims of her husband. Six years of misery and incompatibility, ended in divorce, and left him a physical wreck. The broken health line, indicative of confirmed dyspepsia, touching the life line at forty-five, revealed the age at which the undermining agencies would bring about dissolution. The long, fluted nails exhibited too plainly consumption as the sequela of this ill-mated union. As discreetly as possible, I described the various stages of this man's malady, beginning with the nervo-vital disturbance in the convolutions of the brain—the telegraphing of this intense nerve strain to the pneumogastric nerve plexus, the beginning of the serious complication from mal-assimilation to the end. There were many in the audience who will never forget the impressive remarks of the doomed man, upon the conclusion of my examination.

SECTION 155 —Case 3. A lady of thirty-six years, continuously coughing, very thin-visaged, and reduced

in flesh. Taking her hand, I found the pulse indicating fever, and, taking her temperature, found it 101 degrees. The life line was unbroken and complete to the age of sixty-five, except for a spot at thirty-two, and a very thin place in the line at thirty-six. A second line of life paralleled the original life line three-fourth its length. There was not the least trace of a health line in the hand. Turning the hand over, instead of the long, fluted nail, I found a short, strong nail, but ribbed. The line of destiny began at the wrist and ran straight to saturn. The palm was very firm, and the head line long and clearly cut. The lines off the marriage line showed seven children. Here was my opportunity. Every phase of this lady's case, according to "the books," declared her in the last stages of consumption. To the audience I said: "Here is a lady that has been told so often that she has consumption that she has begun to believe it herself. She has nothing of the kind, and will live to be nearly double her present age." She was coughing at the time, and from among the group of students in the audience came remarks implying doubt. Continuing, I said: "At the age of thirty-two this lady had a very severe illness, which well nigh cost her life. Her cough was due to a chronic pneumonial condition of the right lung, and that sick spell at thirty-two was pneumonia. She had given birth to seven children within eight years, and had cared for them. This strain and overtaxing of her strength, with her exhausting cough, had reduced her from one hundred and thirty-seven pounds to eighty-seven." Observe that the life line continued unbroken to the age of sixty-five. Both Segno and Cheiro—the leading authorities on Chirolgy in Europe and America—teach that when the health line is completely absent, the constitution is stronger than when the health line is apparent. Now notice, too, that the line of destiny ran unbroken from the wrist to and onto the Mount of Saturn, a positive sign of strong personality, and double assurance of success. The very firm palm indicated solidity, force of character, and a stiff thumb completed the list of traits, all conducive to longevity. There was no sign of accident in her hand, but one serious illness showed so plainly on the life line at thirty-two, that I knew as positively as I know that Chirolgy is an established science, that the lady would not fail to recover. With the understanding that I should treat and fully restore

the lady to health, or charge no fee, I took her case, and in seven weeks she weighed one hundred and twenty three pounds, and was able to do all her own housework, and is to-day at the seaside, where she bathes in the surf every day. "But," says the learned critic, "if she had not met your diagnosis, and taken your remedies, would she not have died sooner or later?" Yes, assuredly yes. Cheiro says: "The mark of illness or death need not be final, unless the subject persist in following the course which is bringing about such an event." But she was not to pursue such a course. Every mark in her hand gave evidence to the contrary. The thin space on her life line showed the enfeebled vitality at that age, but its deep, narrow continuation without a break or conjunction up to sixty-five, supported by the second line, definitely foretold the happy result of regained vitality and health. Another critic inquires whether, if I had examined her sputum and found tubercular bacillus, if I would still have made the same prognosis? Assuredly. Nothing could have induced me to go back on a scientific declaration of Nature that she would recover. Furthermore—having told her so many things which she knew were before unknown to me—every up-to-date physician knows that, when I stood before that critical audience, and declared that she had no incurable disease, and that I would undertake to cure her without reward unless successful, that I had her implicit confidence, and, therefore, her recovery had already begun.

LESSON XIX.

SECTION 156.—The scientific Chirologist rejoices in the knowledge that he may not only know what is indicated to occur in the life of an individual, but that it is his province to give warning of any approaching calamity, that it may, by the proper course, be averted. The charlatan and quack delight in the ignorance of the people, and thrive upon their credulity and superstition. The educated and refined doctor (teacher), of scientific research and nobility of soul, gazes upon the great rush of frail humanity after quack doctors, quack books; after all forms of error, and one-sided pathies and isms, and groans in his soul that such things must be. It is sad to see so many in this enlightened age going wrong, and often, too, under the tuition of professedly educated men. Tenaciously these teachers cling to the old dogmas and musty superstitions of the past, and refuse the illumination of

their souls by the refulgent light of science.

Ignorance begets prejudice, and the only antidote for the poison of prejudice is knowledge. The scientific spirit differs from the dogmatic spirit because, in the pursuit of truth, it dismisses all prejudice and all preconceived impressions. It has no theories to prove and no wishes to gratify, except the love of truth. It never assumes anything to be true until it is proved, and always holds itself ready to change any views as soon as proved to be erroneous. When it has found the truth upon any subject it proclaims it whether popular or unpopular. Science can not longer be confined to the few. The habit of studying science is important, not only for the facts that we learn, but on account of the habit we thereby form of looking at questions from a scientific point of view.

Prejudice can not govern us in the formation of our opinions if we are scientific. Therefore, the gem of truth awaits our research. Deeply-rooted and widespread error, which has chained the human family to the juggernaut of bigotry for centuries, confronts the progressive man in every vocation of life. The honorable profession of medicine, though it has made rapid progress, is still honeycombed with intolerant bigotry, and many of its ablest practitioners today fear to depart from their so-called "ethical pride," lest coming down from the lofty eminence of their dignity, they may feed the hungry multitude, and thus lower the standard of the profession. They will not learn and teach something new, because not included in the curriculum of their Alma Mater. Science is no more degraded by ministering to the wants of the people than is the sunlight when it trails its beams along the valleys, or the rain when it falls alike upon the evil and the good.

SECTION 157.—Jean Paul Richter has somewhere presented in substance this simile, which the disciple of science should ever bear in mind. "Beautiful is the eagle when it soars aloft in the sky and plumes its distant flight towards the sun, but more beautiful still when it descends to the earth and brings food to its helpless offspring in their nest; so the philosopher is noble when he lives above the world in the cold atmosphere of science, but nobler still when he descends from his lofty heights and brings hope and comfort to the suffering sons of men."

The late Dr. T. V. Ferris, whose numerous degrees entitled him to great respect, said: "If I could always know with certainty what was the matter with my patient, I would soon relieve him."

Just here is where Chirolology comes to the almost instant relief of the physician who is a Scientific Chirolological Diagnostician. Men and women are born under conditions that produce given results. Physicians are often thwarted in their efforts because they do not receive the proper information—the history of the case. This is impossible with the Chirolologist. He reads in the hand even the parental influence and ailments, and knows the conditions under which the patient was born into the world. The physician who, while he is making the acquaintance of his patient, tells him of many of his leading traits of character, and that at such a time he had such an illness, or such an accident, to such a part of his body, has already an open sesame to his confidence, and has assuredly started him on the road to recovery.

SECTION 158.—The science of Chirolology was established two thousand years before Christ. Its students and teachers were the sages and philosophers whose chief study was man. "Man's greatest art is to know man," was an adage of those ancient philosophers, whose wisdom and knowledge is the foundation of our modern school of learning. Anaxagoras, Aristotle, Paracelsus, Cardamus, Pliny, Hispanus, and many contemporary great men were firm believers and teachers of the science. The church hurled its anathemas against it, and cruelly persecuted those who taught it, so that it languished for a while, but,

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again," and the superb morning of the Twentieth century is here resplendent with its beautiful truths.

In the near future our children will be thoroughly instructed in this important branch of science. Every physician who is not an adept will be handicapped in his profession. The hand which can not dissemble can not, as with facial contortion, a villian hide, reveals the human character as exposed by the searchlight of science.

Chirolology.

Its Value In Diagnosing.

BY

L. Bertram Hawley, M. D.

LESSON XX.

SECTION 159.—The Science of Chirolology can be traced back into history some 3,500 years, and there is no doubt that it existed long years before that period.

During all these years it has been recognized as an unflinching guide to the health as well as the character of the person. In India and in China the doctors depend upon the indications of disease revealed by the hands of their patients. The hand is the active servant of the system, therefore it must be aware of all that affects the system. Medical science has demonstrated that there are more nerves in the hand than in any other part of the body. The pulse can be felt only by the fingers; not even by the tip of the tongue, which is a very sensitive point. Scientists and men of learning in all ages have acknowledged that the hand plays the most important part of any member of the body.

Anaxagoras said, "The superiority of man is owing to his hands."

Aristotle considered the hand "the organ of organs, the active agent of the passive powers of the entire system."

In our day such men as Sir Richard Owen and Sir Charles Bell call attention to the importance of the hand. Here in America and in Europe the Medical Profession recognizes a "Thumb center in the brain." Nerve Specialists know that by examining the finger nails they can tell whether the patient is affected or is likely to be affected by paralysis. In my own experience I find that while I am taking the pulse I can read very quickly from the nails and skin the condition of the person's health and at once know what treatment he needs.

SECTION 160.—In my professional experience I have been very successful in dealing with diseases of the Respiratory System. I have found that in cases of inherited delicacy of the lungs or throat that the nails

were always long, thin and highly curved. In cases of Tuberculosis I have found the nails to be covered with ridges running lengthwise. An indication that has stood the test for 2,500 years is, that when the nail of the first or index finger curls over the end of the finger and also sinks deeply into the flesh at the base, the patient is in the last stages of consumption.

SECTION 161.—In cases of Catarrh, Laryngitis, or Bronchitis I have found that the nails were similar to the above except in length. They were usually a little shorter.

SECTION 162.—Short nails I have always found on the hands of people suffering from heart disease and poor circulation. Whenever the circulation was much congested, giving a tendency to paralysis, the nails always have a pinched appearance at the base, resembling a triangle in shape. The nearer the approach of paralysis the smaller the nails become and the less they seem inclined to hold on to the flesh. Finally they become almost detached, turn back at the edges and get white and chalky.

SECTION 163.—Children who bite off their nails inherit some delicacy of the system. They usually suffer greatly through nervousness and nerve diseases.

SECTION 164.—I have always found that patients whose skin was damp and cold were either suffering from some serious liver trouble or were addicted to an unnatural vice of the reproductive organs. I also find that when the skin is very dry and rough that the patient is troubled with skin disease and often subject to fever. Again, very smooth skin (like satin) always tells me that the person will suffer from Gout, Rheumatism, or Kidney and Bladder trouble.

SECTION 165.—A very pale skin always tells me that the blood in the system is very much impoverished.

The above are a few of the many indications I have discovered in examining the hands of my patients. My space is too limited to detail the many indications that a student will soon learn to observe by following the rules laid down in the Scientific Course on Chir- ology.

Scientific Palmistry.

How to Use It In Dealing With People.

By

S. Dutton Whitney, M. D.

LESSON XXI.

SECTION 166.—In your dealings with people in the business world or social sphere, you will find it of great advantage if you know their principal characteristics. You will then know how best to deal with them without the lesson of cruel experience. Its methods are too expensive. To please people and to merit their approval may at some time be of great advantage to you. Then a knowledge of Scientific Palmistry can be called to your assistance with invariably good results.

You may make a study of the back of the hands of nearly every person you meet and by this means alone you may learn much about their owners. Almost every man has some weak or strong point in his character. By noting this and favoring it, you can always gain favor with him.

SECTION 167.—I find it better to look at the thumb first, and if you notice that the first phalange is very long (that is, as long or longer than the second), you have to deal with a person who has an uncontrollable, domineering nature. Here you must use care. Show him, by praise and flattery, that you appreciate his actions. He will accept these as truths because he has such a high opinion of himself. Be humble and he will grant your wishes.

The strongest person is a slave to some particular weakness. When you find it you have the key to success in dealing with him. By turning the key in the right direction you may open the door to your wishes and have his sanction.

SECTION 168.—If however, the first phalange of the thumb is much shorter than the second, you will have to deal with a man that is deficient in will power and executive ability. This person may reason well but he does not carry out his plans. You will find it very hard to get him to make a decision or stick to it when he makes it, as he is very vacillating. One moment he will be enthusiastic, and the next discouraged. If

you would succeed with him you must show force and energy. You can conquer him by your courage and determination. If you find it necessary, get angry; he is sure to yield.

SECTION 169.—If the first phalange is very broad as well as being short, you will have a difficult person to deal with; he will be very stubborn, even to foolish obstinacy. You have but one chance to manage him, you must persuade him that your ideas are the same as his; you may by this means please him sufficiently to gain your desires.

SECTION 170.—If this phalange is broad and rounded like a ball on the end (called "clubbed") look out for storms. He has a violent temper added to stubbornness. When he displays his temper you must be patient; let the fit of anger pass; do not oppose him, but wait until another time. Do not be discouraged and give up. Remember that people with the first phalange of the thumb short always yield in the end. •

SECTION 171.—If you notice that his thumb bends back and away from the hand, when it is open, you are dealing with a generous person. You must appeal to him by means of a sad or unfortunate story, and you will gain his sympathy and assistance. If the thumb is flexible and bends far back, you have before you a regular spendthrift, who uses little or no reason in giving either money or influence. Here is your opportunity to ask for all you want and a little more. If he has it, you will get it.

SECTION 172.—Next observe his fingers. If his fingers are very long and thin, with pointed tips, and smooth joints, you are dealing with a person who is interested in the mystical and supernatural—in Occult Sciences. If you have any sympathy for this branch of study, here is your opportunity to show it. Humor his hobby in this direction. If the fingers are very pointed, be careful not to believe all he says, for he will have a tendency to exaggerate. Such people are not what they seem; they have an affectation of manner and kindness; they are very diplomatic. You must be very demonstrative and flatter them if you hope to gain your purpose.

SECTION 173.—If the fingers are short, with very short nails, prepare yourself to deal with a person who is nervous, easily angered, and fond of criticising everything. No one but himself can do things cor-

rectly. Do not oppose his ideas, seem to agree with him, then you may have a chance to succeed. If, however, his finger tips are cut off square, remember that you are, in the presence of a truthful, intelligent nature. This person believes in order, correct reasoning, and fair play. In dealing with him, you can only be successful by being sincere, clear, and concise in statements. Speak quietly, distinctly, and to the point.

SECTION 174.—If the fingers are broad at the ends, spreading out like a paint brush (spatulate), he is self-reliant and independent. He loves outdoor sports and traveling. Talk to him of athletics, baseball, and even horse racing and boxing. In this way you will gain favor in his eyes.

SECTION 175.—If his third finger should be as long as his second, you are dealing with a man who will speculate, taking great chances, and possibly gamble. If you have ever had any experiences in this line, now is your time to tell about them. Talk about fortunes that have been made in oil, mines, etc. Even mention poker games you have seen or played in. These things will interest him and win favor for you.

SECTION 176.—If possible, always shake hands with the man you expect to have dealings with. If you find his hand to be hot and soft, it indicates constitutional laziness. Don't place much confidence in his promises. He is naturally selfish, and will not make an effort to help you or to keep his promises unless he is to gain the most by it. If his hand is firm and warm when you grasp it, you have met a man of action. Now show your love for unceasing work.

While the possibilities in this direction are unlimited, the space allotted to me will not permit of further detail. If you will follow this practical information, you will have no trouble in gaining your desires when dealing with other people.

How to Give a Chirollogical Entertainment.

How to Read Hands Professionally, and How to Take Hand Impressions.

By

R. J. Robertson.

LESSON XXII.

SECTION 177.—Among the numerous entertainments that have been arranged for social gatherings, there are few, if any, that are as intensely interesting to all persons as an evening with Chirollogy. The human race has an inborn desire to know something of self, and, if possible, to ascertain what to-morrow will bring forth.

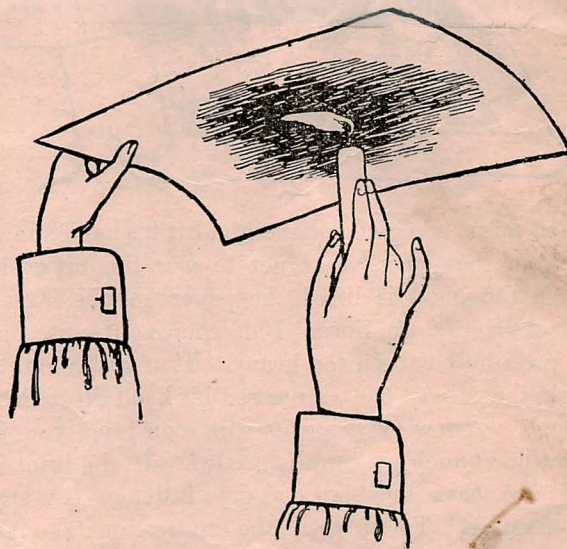
While there are several modes of giving these entertainments, my experience has been that the following plans give the greatest satisfaction to all parties.

SECTION 178.—In selecting your rooms have two, if possible, with a door or archway between. These rooms should each have another doorway by which the guests can leave and return as may be desired. Hang portieres or heavy curtains over the connecting doorway, and leave an opening in the center of the curtain just large enough for a man to pass his hand through. Not more than twenty people should be invited to a single entertainment. As the guests arrive, seat them all in one room, facing this door. For convenience, we will call this room A. When the Chirollogist is ready, bring him or her into room A, and have him seated in front of this doorway with his back turned to the guests. In this position he will be unable to see who leaves the room or who comes back into it.

SECTION 179.—When you are ready to begin the entertainment, have one person at a time leave room A and enter room B by the other door, and then pass his right hand, if he is right-handed, through the small opening in the curtain. Now, have the Chirollogist examine the back of the hand only, announcing this fact to the guests, and from the back alone read char-

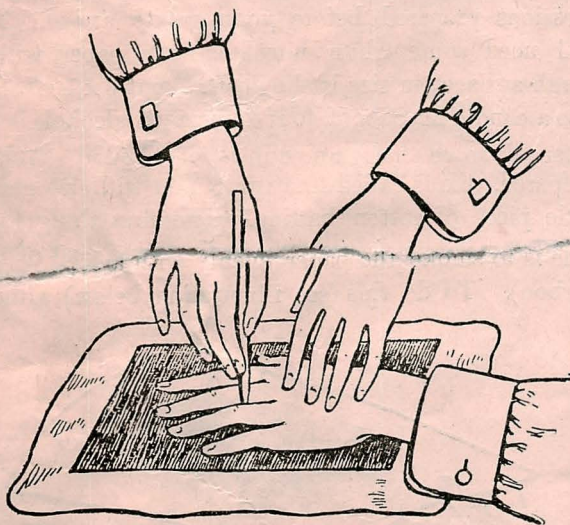
acter, temper, health, and talents, and he will create great interest, for few people know that character is written on the back of the hand, believing that it is all in the lines. A public entertainment is not the place to reveal the secrets that may be read from the lines. About five minutes devoted to each hand will be quite sufficient time to cover the main points of interest. This is a good test for the Chirollogist, and also a proof to the guests that character may be read from the back of the hand.

SECTION 180.—If you desire to make a collection of impressions of the hands of your friends, to keep as souvenirs, now is your opportunity, while they are your guests. You may get some valuable information from these prints when you have time to read them. It is well to have the necessary articles for taking impressions prepared before your guests arrive. You will need some white, unruled, linen paper with a rough surface; in size it should be about 8 x 10 inches; also a candle and about four ounces of alcohol, in the latter dissolve half an ounce of shellac. When prepared, this is called fixative. You will also need a little piece of cotton batting. The first thing to be done is to smoke the paper evenly with a coat of soot (carbon). To do this (see illustration below) without



burning the paper requires care. Take a sheet of paper in the left hand by the middle of one end and then, holding the candle in the right hand with the flame spread out against the under side of the paper,

like the hairs of a paint brush, move it back and forth as if painting the surface, taking care not to let the blaze rest upon any one spot for more than a moment, and not to let the wick touch the paper. As soon as the surface is evenly covered with black it is ready for taking the print. When you are ready to take the impression, put one sheet of the blackened paper on a steady table. Have your subject sit in a chair close to the table, that he may rest his arm on it. Place a little cotton batting under the center of the paper where the hollow of the palm will come. Then have your subject spread his fingers and thumb apart, and carefully, but firmly, place his hand down upon the paper, and keep it there perfectly motionless while, with a sharp lead pencil, held in a perpendicular position, you outline the hand and fingers (see illustration below).



When this is completed, have him lift his hand straight up from the paper, so as not to mar the impression. When the hand is lifted, the paper should reveal a perfect print of the lines. If it comes out quite light the pressure has been too heavy. If it comes out too black, the subject has not pressed his hand down firmly enough. A few experiments will soon teach you just about how much pressure is needed. If the print is a good one, have him sign and date it before you apply the fixative. To preserve the impression take it up by two opposite corners, hold it so that nothing will touch it, and then turn the clean side of the paper uppermost, and, still holding it in the air, have some one pour a little of the fixative on the back. By raising and lowering the ends you can get the entire paper

wet. The fixative comes through and sets the print so that when dry it is indelible. Now, if you desire, you can cut away the black from around the hand and fingers, and then mount the impression on a white card. Impressions are very attractive when prepared in this way.

TO READ HANDS PROFESSIONALLY.

SECTION 181.—After you have given this course a thorough study, if you wish to become a professional Character Reader or Chirolgist, you will find it necessary to provide yourself with a small table, the top of which should measure about 16 or 18 inches square, also a soft cushion of the same size. You should also have a pointed instrument (stencil or pencil) to use in pointing out the lines and in measuring proportions of time on the lines. You will need, too, for some hands, a reading glass, three to four inches in diameter, to see the fine lines.

SECTION 182.—Have your subject or client sit opposite you, and place his hands, palm down, on the cushion. After you have made a thorough study of the outside, turn them over, and examine the Mounts and see how the inside compares with the outside. After you have made your own deductions, begin to read his character, then follow by reading the Life Line and Line of Mercury, next the Head Line, Destiny and Sun Lines, and lastly the Heart and Union Lines. All the minor lines you will read in connection with the lines they touch. Pay special attention to the thumb throughout the entire reading. From half to three-quarters of an hour is long enough to devote to a reading.

SECTION 183.—Advertise yourself by the class of work you do. Always keep your profession above reproach. Never allow yourself to be classed as a fortune teller. By the good you do, and the sincerity with which you deal with your clients, will your success and reputation be formed. The price you charge must be regulated by your ability and your surroundings. The more experience you have had the more valuable your readings will become. Then, in some localities, you can charge more than in others. Never give up studying your lessons; you will find something new in them every day. Follow these instructions and you will soon meet with great success.

My Observation of Faces.

By

Thomas J. Adkin, Ps. D.

LESSON XXIII.

SECTION 184.—In the small space allotted me for this article, I shall be compelled to confine myself to a few facts about faces, which I have observed by coming in contact with a large number of people in different parts of the country, over which I have traveled extensively. I heartily agree with Nelson Sizer, who states that "people will study the face and its expression, and be influenced by these without understanding the science by which they are governed, yet their impressions may be correct." It is natural for us all to study faces to a greater or less extent, either consciously or unconsciously. If the student will observe the characteristics of the people with whom he comes in daily contact, and at the same time study the expression upon their faces, he will soon become an adept in reading character by the face. It is impossible to concentrate the mind upon a certain subject without the face betraying the thoughts, therefore the more we concentrate our minds upon any one thing the more our faces will indicate it. These are points the student should keep well in mind, because it will assist him greatly in forming his opinion of others. Again, in making a study of a person's face, it should be done while that person is unaware of your purpose, for if he feels that you are making a study of him, he will unconsciously change his facial expression, and thus mislead you. Make it a point to read the face of every person you meet, then, after you make your deductions, see if they are correct, and if not make a note of it, and if correct also note it. In this way it will be but a short time before you can read the character and disposition of people instantly and wonder how you do it.

SECTION 185.—If a person has been in trouble for any length of time, the face will have deep lines from the sides of the nose to the mouth, and a drawn expression about the eyebrows, causing wrinkles between them. There will also appear dark circles under the

eyes. Let something occur in this same person's life to stop all worry and trouble, in a short time the wrinkles and dark circles will disappear, and a bright, happy expression will take their place.

SECTION 186.—I have noticed that people with fleshy faces and a head which gradually gets smaller from the ears up with its highest point in the center at the top, have lymphatic dispositions; they are slow to act and exceedingly hard to make an impression upon. They (as a rule) are never enthusiastic, and rarely succeed in business, because they allow the many opportunities to escape them. They are fond of good eating, and will linger over a good dinner when they should be attending to more important matters. They go through life easy and worry little.

SECTION 187.—I have noticed that people with sharp features and small eyes have a tendency to cunning, and are usually close in money matters. They have a faculty of presenting propositions which convince those with whom they are talking that they are sincere in everything they say. They possess a great amount of tact, and have strong constitutions. They worry a great deal over financial affairs, are suspicious of nearly every one they meet; this is due to their cunning disposition, as they judge others by themselves. The same face, with large eyes and a wide forehead, denotes also a loving disposition. Such possess a strong affection for the opposite sex.

SECTION 188.—People with round faces and large eyes usually go through life easy, unless something out of the ordinary should arise. They are pleasant people to meet, as they are always cheerful, and, at the same time, very sensitive about little things. It does not take much to offend them, but they quickly recover. They like to spend money and enjoy the good things of life.

SECTION 189.—People with large noses, large ears, large eyes, and round chin, usually possess great imaginations and make splendid actors or actresses. If broad across the forehead they are inclined to be practical. Faces that are broad across the forehead, with square chins, are positive and inventive of argument, and will often argue when they know they are wrong, simply because they like it. People possessing faces of this kind make splendid lawyers.

SECTION 190.—People with prominent features, in

most cases, are very tenacious in disposition; they are vigorous and persistent. Napoleon belonged to this type. They have good control over people, have wonderful endurance, and usually meet with success in life. People with large mouths, round foreheads, intent expressions, possess good reasoning powers when doing practical work; they have strong constitutions, and must be kept busy; they are not inclined to worry over little things, are not quick tempered, but when aroused do not readily recover their equanimity. They are very accurate and precise. They want to know the why's and wherefore's.

SECTION 191.—Most people who achieve great success—that is, where they are compelled to work out their own destiny, usually have large faces, large chests, and powerful lungs. Bismark, Gladstone, Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Pitt, and Seward are representatives of this type. They had fine intellects, and were interesting and attractive talkers. People with large heads and faces in connection with cramped chests, do not possess enough vitality to properly support them. They are good thinkers, but do not have the strength to carry out their designs, and in most cases are failures. They go through life wondering why they have not been successful.

SECTION 192.—In conclusion, I wish to say that the study of character by the face or any other means, is one which should be taken up with determination by those who would make a success of life, as it places those who understand it in a position to pass judgment intelligently instead of deciding matters of importance in a haphazard sort of way.

The Face As An Index of Character.

By

Aaron Fay Greene.

SECTION 193.—In all ages the face has been recognized as an index of the character of its owner. The features of the face are but an outward expression of the inner man. I shall divide these instructions into five lessons, and deal with each feature separately.

LESSON XXIV.—THE EYES.

SECTION 194.—The eyes are truly “the windows of the soul.” If you will look into the eyes of the person with whom you are talking, you may gain from the expression and changes of expression a vast amount of knowledge which it is impossible for any one to describe or teach.

The person who will allow you to look him straight in the eyes while you are talking to him, must be sincere and truthful, with nothing to hide from you, or he is very bold and doesn't care what you may know of him. The hardness expressed by other features would tell you if the latter were the case.

SECTION 195.—The color of the eyes give the natural temperament and tendencies of their owner.

Dark Blue Eyes indicate a nature sincere, steadfast, and reliable; what he says he means.

Light Blue Eyes indicate a nature gentle and serene, but lacking in energy, determination and business ability.

Pale Blue Eyes indicate a passive, cold, unfeeling, weak, secretive nature, lacking in sympathy and emotion.

Note.—A strongly developed brow, with heavy eyebrows, will improve the business ability and general tone of the nature of people with pale blue eyes.

SECTION 196.—*Gray Eyes* belong to people who have imaginative, artistic, poetical, and romantic ideas. They are very sensitive, and their feelings are easily hurt. They lack energy and business talent, and are inclined to be economical and selfish.

Steel Gray Eyes belong to people who are hard and cold, selfish and determined, lacking in sympathy, and inclined to be revengeful.

SECTION 197.—*Brown Eyes* belong to people who are kind, unselfish, affectionate, though rather forceful in the execution of ideas and plans. They are also easily irritated and often quick tempered, but forgiving.

Brown Eyes, Flecked With Green, indicate an affectionate nature, combined with courage; such are usually clever and talented.

Light Brown (Hazel) Eyes belong to peo-

ple who are changeable and inconstant in affections, coquettish, and not to be trusted. Their intentions may be the best, but they are too vascillating.

Green Eyes belong to people who are talented and clever; they are also reckless and cunning in disposition.

SECTION 198.—*Black Eyes* belong to people who are passionate and ardent in their affections, but artful, crafty, and not to be trusted. They are quick in temper and revengeful. They are controlled by their emotions and feelings. Few people have black eyes.

SECTION 199.—*Changeable Colors.* Eyes that change in color and tints indicate that the owner has an imaginative temperament, and is fickle in affections, though honest in business dealings. He has a quick temper and is courageous.

Large, Round, Clear, Open Eyes belong to people who are much interested in the opposite sex. They are bright, impulsive, imaginative, and affectionate. If there is a good width between the eyes they are frank, candid, and simple. If the eyes are set close together, they have the power of concentration. They are also cunning and restless, and desire changes and variety.

SECTION 200.—*Small Eyes* belong to people who are observing, shrewd, and crafty. They are quick to see and take advantage of little things.

Prominent Eyes.—Eyes that protrude well out from the face, and are not set very far apart, show an aptitude for language and good memory for words. If set very far apart they indicate stupidity.

SECTION 201.—*Eyelids* that are heavy and drop down over the eyes indicate a nature that is sensual, especially so if the hair is dark and coarse.

LESSON XXV.—EYEBROWS.

SECTION 202.—*Eyebrows* that meet in the center, forming a continuous line, indicate people who are suspicious of others and consequently not to be trusted themselves. They are sometimes dishonest.

A Space between the eyebrows will indicate a nature that is frank, sometimes out-spoken, and seldom suspicious.

Curved Eyebrows.—When curved (formed like

a bow) and placed well down near the eyes, they indicate tenderness, sentiment, and artistic tastes.

If, however, they are placed high upon the forehead above the eye, they indicate weakness of character, simpleness, thoughtlessness, and indecision.

Set Very Low.—Eyebrows that are set very low, and have very little curve to them, indicate firmness, determination, and sometimes cruelty.

SECTION 203.—*Thick.* When the eyebrows are thick and fairly straight, they indicate a practical nature, one who believes in turning time and material to advantage.

When the outer ends of the eyebrows turn up on the temple, the person will have an aptitude for figures.

When the outer ends turn down sharply, the person will be economical.

Bushy, uneven eyebrows belong to clever but irritable people. They have masterful minds, but are careless in appearance and in dress.

Well-Marked eyebrows denote firmness, decision, and brain power.

No Eyebrows, or eyebrows that are much lighter than the hair on the head, indicate weakness of character.

Short Eyebrows—that is, eyebrows short in length, which do not occupy a space beyond the eye, indicate a short, crisp temper.

SECTION 204.—*Short Hair.* When the hair of the eyebrow is short, it indicates that the person is observant, and notices all that is going on.

Low, Overhanging, Drooping eyebrows indicate a melancholy, thoughtful nature. To be at their best, eyebrows should be of the same color or darker than the hair on the head.

Eyelashes that are lighter than the hair on the head show an undecided character; a timid person with very little courage.

If the person has no eyebrows or eyelashes, it is a very unfavorable sign, as far as talent or ability are concerned.

THE HAIR.

SECTION 205.—The natural color of the hair of the

head reveals considerable of the character and disposition.

Dark Hair always denotes strength and force of character, and generally physical strength.

Light Hair denotes weakness and coldness—a more indifferent nature.

Black Hair that is straight and lanky, with a sallow complexion, denotes a depressing, melancholy nature. Such people usually take their pleasures and life in general, quietly or sadly. They are pessimistic and give you the blues if you are around with them very much.

SECTION 206.—*Curly Hair* denotes a cheerful, affectionate disposition, or an ardent, warm, or passionate nature, according to the color and decision.

Curly Hair that is dark, thick, and short indicates that the person is impulsive, has a quick temper, but is forgiving, and bears no malice toward any one. He shows warmth in affections; is ardent and energetic; is independent in character, and is usually economical.

Very Fair Hair indicates a dreamy, restless, imaginative nature; the owners of this hair lack energy, and are usually timid and gentle; they procrastinate and are changable, and have very little perseverance.

SECTION 207.—*Brown Hair*. People with brown hair are always more or less sentimental and romantic in temperament. They are fond of travel and adventure; firm, but liberal minded; extravagant often from careless good nature.

Dark Brown Hair, that is soft in texture, indicates that the owner has sympathy with humanity; they have almost feminine attributes; are very sensitive to criticism, they like society, have considerable pride and plenty of confidence.

Stiff Brown Hair denotes more independence and less sensitiveness—rather a “don't care” nature.

Red Brown Hair denotes courage and assertiveness. The owners are sometimes quarrelsome, boastful, skeptical, rude, and offensive. They show brute force and bodily energy.

SECTION 208.—*Red Hair* denotes intelligence, emotions, and quickness of thought and action.

quick perceptive faculties. If this hair is fine in texture, it denotes warmth of affections and temper, also restlessness. If the skin is decidedly white, there will be a love of the poetical, imaginative, and romantic also for music and arts, caprice and change.

Dark Red Hair denotes firmness, while the light red denotes a want of firmness—a flirt. This character would be improved if the eyes were dark and the eyebrows well marked.

Soft Hair denotes feminine characteristics, a highly-strung, sensitive, and even tearful nature, one moved by music and imagination, kind, courteous, gentle, and affectionate.

SECTION 209.—*Harsh Hair* is less sympathetic and more domineering and jealous.

Curly Hair, that grows low down on the forehead indicates a sensual man.

Long-haired People are the most generous.

Short-haired People are quick and irritable.

A Man having much hair on his face is sentimental and good natured. He has strength, energy, and power and prefers outdoor sports and exercises.

A Man that has little or no hair on his face is diplomatic, subtle, sharp, and sometimes crafty. He has business tact is resourceful and intelligent. The brain dominates over physical matter.

LESSON XXVI.—THE NOSE AND EARS.

SECTION 210.—*A Perfect Nose* is of the same length as the forehead, the width at the end is the same as the length of the eye.

A nose out of proportion shows some defect in the character.

Roman Nose.—This nose has a highly-arched bridge, denoting the power to command, determination, and haughty pride. This nose, if narrow, loses its masculine qualities, indicating a petty tyrant



SECTION 211.—*Grecian Nose*. This nose is perfectly straight from the forehead to the end. This indicates patience, refinement, and endurance—persons who are more passive than active in their affections. They are generally very charming and elegant; are sometimes fascinating, but are cold and indifferent. They also have very liberal ideas in regard to moral and social laws.



SECTION 212.—*Drooping Nose*. A nose having the arched bridge and then drooping at the end, indicates a melancholy nature, but one that will be witty if the intelligence is cultivated. He is, however, never "comic," but usually sarcastic and often sensual.



The Straight Nose, that droops at the end, is more melancholy and caustic, but is less revengeful and more forgiving than the arched type.



SECTION 213.—*End Turned Up*. A nose that turns up at the end and is also pointed, denotes an inquisitive, lively, amusing, clever person; one who will gain her way in a playful, coquettish manner. It is impossible to be angry for a very long time with such people. They laughingly assert themselves and carry out their plans despite all interferences.



A Snub Nose, thick and turned up, with nostrils extended and with a lump at the end, indicates a lack of refinement and polish, but often attended with literary and poetical creative powers.

Thickened Tip.—A straight nose that is not large, but having the end (tip) thickened, denotes the critic; one able to appreciate art, but not able to produce it.



SECTION 214.—*Timid People* have nostrils that are somewhat closed.

Open Nostrils indicate ardor, courage, and some sensuality.

Nostrils that are constantly vibrating, indicate an artistic or very sensitive person.

Pointed Nose.—A very pointed nose, somewhat elevated, and showing the nostrils, indicates that the person is inquisitive, quarrelsome, and prattling; if the lips are also thin and droop at the corners, behold the gossip.

EARS.

SECTION 215.—*Small Ears* show refinement, good breeding and affection. If the lobe (lower part) is thick, it adds strength to the feelings and affections.

Very Small Ears indicate a timid, retiring nature. This is increased if the ear is long and narrow.

Medium Size Ears show energy and firmness.

Large Ears, with heavy lobes, indicate a coarse, material, sensual nature.

Ears standing out from the head indicate a destructive, cruel nature.

Long, Pale Ears show an artistic temperament, and if they lie close to the head also, they denote tenderness.

Sloping Ears.—Ears that slope back or lie close to the head, always indicate a shy, timid, retiring nature.

Upright Ears.—Ears that are placed upright on the side of the head, denote strength, courage, energy, and power.

Normal Ear.—An ear to be at the best should not rise above the eyebrow, nor should it drop below the tip of the nose.

When it rises above the eyebrow it denotes a quick temper, revengeful disposition, and even murderous tendencies.

Detached Lobes.—Ears having the lobes detached from the head, show generosity and a liberal mind. The opposite is the case where the lobes grow to the head.

From Ear to Ear.—A good space between the eye and the ear denotes mental capacity, talent, and ability.

LESSON XXVII.

THE MOUTH, TEETH, AND NECK.

SECTION 217.—*Perfect Mouth.* The best type of mouth is medium in size, with the lips closing lightly (not firmly), or just showing a glimpse of a row of even teeth. This indicates a sense of reserve, self-respect, and self-possession. If the head is also thrown slightly backward, it adds dignity to the character.

Open Mouth.—The mouth that is always open belongs to a person given to talking too much, a chatterer; a weak character with little or no reserve; if very much open, obstinacy and stupidity are indicated.

SECTION 218.—*Thick Lips* denote a love of sensual pleasures; when the lower lip also protrudes beyond the upper it shows a love of eating, drinking, etc. A kind nature, but lacking decision. If there is also a double chin it shows indolence and love of self-indulgence. Such a person is rather selfish, and has a dislike for trouble of any kind.

Closed Lips.—When lips are closely drawn together, they indicate decision and courage.

Thin Lips show coldness and sometimes a cruel nature.

Thin, Closed Lips that are colorless, and with a square jaw, indicate a miserly person, one who is stingy, harsh, and cruel; cold in pleasures, dry hearted, selfish, and avaricious; a sharp, clever man of law, a person not to be trusted except in business.

SECTION 220.—*Overhanging Lip.* When the upper lip drops down over the lower lip it denotes a good temperament, a kind disposition, but a person who would never permit undue familiarity. It also shows a love for amusement and pleasures; if the lips are thin and somewhat close, there is shown a greater regard for self and less generosity.

Protruding Lips.—When the under lip protrudes, it denotes talent, satirical power—a half contemptuous cynicism.

Curling Under Lips.—This lip belongs to the "dandy," the tailor's "model," a person not very deep, but generally quite shrewd.

Thick Lips are preferable to thin lips.

Full, Red Lips show a regard for the pleasures of the senses.

Moderation is always best.

SECTION 221.—*Drooping Corners.* When the corners of the mouth droop or turn down, a melancholy, thoughtful nature is indicated.

A Good Mouth is one with lips that fit tightly together without any undue pressure, each curve undulating with the other. This indicates firmness, reserve, love of enjoyment, no hardness, and no deception in important matters. In love affairs, however, the possessor is capable of considerable finessing.

TEETH.

SECTION 222.—*Long Teeth* indicate a prospect for a long life.

Short Teeth indicate a prospect for a short life.

Even Teeth indicate an even temper.

Uneven Teeth indicate an uneven temper.

Projecting Upper Teeth indicate a grasping nature, love of possession, and no generosity; with heavy, overhanging, straight eyebrows, these qualities are emphasized.

Projecting Lower Teeth denote a snarling person.

Turning Inward.—Teeth that turn inward indicate modesty and shyness.

THE NECK.

SECTION 223.—*The Long, Thin Neck* belongs to people who are obedient, quick, complacent, and timid.

Thick, Stiff Neck shows manly courage, firmness, and even an obstinate, cruel nature. Women generally have longer necks than men; their timidity as a sex is apparent.

The Head Thrown Back indicates pride, self-confidence, courage, deliberation, disdain, and even defiance. The opposite is the case when the head bends forward.

Bent Sideways.—When the head is naturally carried a little to one side, it shows some affection on the surface. An insinuating, pleasant, chatty person. Such enjoy life and are a little vain, but do not form close friendship.

- THE CHIN AND FOREHEAD.

SECTION 224.—*A Boney Chin* denotes a moderately firm, temperate, steady, persevering nature. If it is square in shape also, this adds determination and a certain degree of temper.

Flat Chins show a temperament that is egotistical and cold. If the cheek bones are high the person will be avaricious. His whole desire will be to make money.

A Pointed Chin denotes selfishness, a person wrapped up in his own affairs; if this chin be short, the person will, however, be energetic for others, to gain praise or personal gratification.

SECTION 225.—*A Round, Protruding Chin* shows force, firmness, and material instincts. People of this class inspire confidence by their sympathetic attention. They are wise and apply all information to their own advantage.

A Round Chin, indented in the center, denotes a taste for pleasure, but the person will be careful and discreet. He will make society a means of self-advancement.

A Long, Square Chin that is flat underneath, is usually seen on lawyers, money lenders, etc. If the lips are thin and closed tightly, the person has no pity or sympathy—a regular Shylock.

SECTION 226.—*A Square, Indented Chin* denotes decision and even obstinacy, also warmth of temperament. The indentation always adds warmth to the affections.

A Double Chin with fleshy cheeks belongs to pleasant, jovial people who are fond of good living, eating, drinking, and all sensual pleasures.

The Larger the Jaw the greater are the animal instincts.

A Small Chin denotes a timid nature.

A Receding Chin denotes a feeble nature.

A Depression beneath the lips, with the chin curving out, denotes considerable originality.

THE FOREHEAD.

SECTION 227.—*A High Forehead* indicates a talent for study, and for acquiring knowledge from reading. People of this class are very industrious and full of information. By application they are successful.

A Low, Wide Forehead indicates the intuitive nature, having natural talents and imagination. Such a person is usually spontaneous, witty, and often brilliant. He depends more upon his impressions than upon facts gained from study and application.

A Fairly Wide and High Forehead, with well marked eyebrows, is the best, as it gives both intuition and application. People of this class have the best prospects of making a permanent success.

SECTION 228.—*A Square Forehead* denotes firmness, truth, constancy, and determination. These qualities are still further improved if the brows are straight and well-marked.

An Arched Forehead indicates a tender, artistic nature.

A Receding Forehead shows a lack of intellect.

A High and Narrow Forehead shows a lack of intellect.

A Heavy, Overhanging Forehead denotes a person ponderous in talent, slow, and thoughtful; when the brows project we may expect the person to have a discriminating, sharp intellect, and a keen observation of little things.

LINES OF THE FOREHEAD.

SECTION 229.—*Heavy Lines*.—A forehead having deep, heavy lines shows a person given to research and contemplation.

A Forehead Without Lines denotes a person who is cold, selfish, unsympathetic, calm, and sarcastic.

Upright Lines between the eyes denote the power of concentration.



Phrenology and Its Principles.

By

J. A. Fowler, Vice President of the
American Institute of Phrenology.

LESSON XXIX.

SECTION 230.—Since Dr. Gall began to demonstrate Phrenology over a hundred years ago, the subject has always had earnest and capable believers. Dr. Gall himself had such a practical method of explaining his theories, and his arguments were so lucid that any one with an open mind could see that he had a solid foundation for his new ideas concerning the brain and its work. Let any one who doubts this, read for himself in the original his exposition on Organology, or the translated edition brought out by Winslow Lewis, which edition is in six volumes, and was published in Boston in 1835. The complete work shows how careful he was to prove all through the animal kingdom, as well as in animal crania, his theory of cerebral development, and the examples he cites are marvelous proofs of his sagacity in studying character under various conditions. It is remarkable that he was able to accomplish so much during his lifetime, and every decade since 1796 has yielded ample proofs which justify modern conclusions that Dr. Gall was a man of singular originality of research, depth of mind, and great refinement. Dr. Spurzheim, George Combe and his brother, Dr. Andrew Combe, and Dr. Caldwell further continued to spread the doctrines of Phrenology, and to throw fresh light on his discoveries, while the Fowler Brothers, Mr. S. R. and Charlotte Fowler Wells, Nelson Sizer, Dr. Capen, Mr. Craig, Prof. Elliotson, and others have carried out the belief that Phrenology is true and capable of being demonstrated. Fifty years ago it was received with a rush in America, because it was a new science here; to-day it is no longer a novelty for every one, more or less, has read something on the subject; therefore while there is not so much demonstration with regard to a practical belief in it, yet there are hundreds of thousands of believers to-day for one who believed in it at the earliest named period.

Phrenology has settled down among us to stay, notwithstanding the criticisms of the few, and such works as have been written by W. Mattieu Williams and Alfred Russell Wallace, indicate that scientific men of the reformatory type are not going to allow the subject to lack a scientific endorsement.

The pathological evidence that is now being brought forward is too great a vindication of the usefulness of the science for it to be lost sight of. In fact, doctors at insane asylums, inebriate home, and even at sanitariums, are all finding out more or less of the advantage of the practical study of Phreno-Psychology.

At the close of the Nineteenth century, the work of Alfred Russell Wallace—namely, "The Wonderful Century"—is particularly interesting in its reference to Phrenology. Mr. Wallace, who has been such an indefatigable worker along the lines of Charles Darwin, allowed himself to become Vice-President of the Centenary of Dr. Gall, in 1896, in order to show his endorsement of his belief of the truth of Phrenology.

The study of Phrenology is one of the most fascinating, as well as the most useful, sciences with which mankind has become acquainted during the past hundred years.

It explains man as he appears scientifically, without the flourish of trumpets, or the wire-pulling of politicians, or the indulgence of friends. It lays bare the facts of mental development and the comparison of function, talent, and genius.

It shows how a person with a small head may accomplish more than one with a large one. It accounts for eccentricities, which no one else can make out or understand; it encourages more persons to take up their right vocations in life than any other science; and, to the parent and teacher, it is an invaluable guide.

The word Phrenology is derived from two Greek words which mean "a discourse on the mind." Mind acts through the agency of matter, but mind is not matter, neither is matter mind.

THE PRINCIPLES.

SECTION 231.—The basic principles of the science are briefly stated as follows:

1. The brain is the organ of the mind.

2. The brain is divided into organs and the mind into faculties.

3. Every organ has its distinct location.

4. Primarily, man has all the organs necessary for his use.

5. Size, other things being equal (quality, etc.) is the measure of power.

Four unanswerable arguments may be made to support these principles and to prove their truthfulness: (1) Anatomical, (2) Psychological, (3) Pathological, and (4) the practical examination of heads.

SECTION 232.—The anatomical proof first supports the facts that animals which exhibit the greatest complexity of brain convolution manifest the greatest mental power. Second, that the brain formation in animals correspond to their peculiar dispositions and character. Any one who loves pets can prove the above for himself at his own fireside. Third, since the nervous system is divided and adapted to the organs of the body, so the brain is divided and adapted to the faculties of the mind.

SECTION 233.—The physiological proofs explain very clearly—first, that since the functions of the body have their special location in distinct organs, so every function of the brain has its distinct organ. Second, as each species of animal manifest peculiar qualities, so each should have a distinct conformation of head and brain. Third, the primitive faculties in all animals are alike, but the difference is in the degree, intensity, and power of each species. Fourth, as physical exercise does not exhaust the whole body, neither does mental exercise exhaust the whole brain. This could not be the case if the brain were but one single organ.

SECTION 234.—The Pathological proofs show, first, that as injuries to certain parts of the body do not impair the whole organization, so the whole brain is not disturbed by partial or local injuries. Second, the treatment of insanity is a great phrenological proof of the plurality of the faculties, as one faculty may be deranged without the others being in the least affected.

SECTION 235.—The practical proofs manifest themselves first, through the examination of heads (a) of public characters without any previous

knowledge on the part of the Phrenologist of the characteristics of the men and women examined. (b) The examination of the characteristics of various nationalities by describing their various skulls. This could not be done if the brain did not so act upon the skull as to shape its proportions. No two skulls are alike, and no two persons are exactly alike.

THE BRAIN.

SECTION 236.—The brain is composed of gray, cineritious, white, or medullary matter. In the adult it weighs sometimes as high as sixty-four ounces, and sometimes falls as low as thirty ounce. As Phrenology is not a system of bumps on the exterior surface, it will be interesting to show how intimately the brain has to be studied by the exponents of the science. The brain is divided into hemispheres, each of which contains the complement of the other half, and gives the duality of power so necessary to man, for when one-half of the brain is disorganized, the other half can carry on the work of both. The hemispheres are joined together by a band of white fibers, called the corpus callosum, just above the medulla oblongata. These two hemispheres constitute the cerebrum, or large brain, and at the posterior portion is the cerebellum, or small brain, which is not convoluted like the former. For convenience, the brain is divided into lobes. The anterior, the parietal, the occipital, and tempero spheroidal, and the center lobe, or Island of Reil, of which we shall speak later. The whole mass of brain is covered by three membranes—first, the dura mater, a tough, fibrous membrane that joins the interior to the skull. The arachnoid, or spider's-web membranes, which, though exceedingly thin, contain a solution of an oily nature, providing for blood vessels, etc., etc., and which also act as a cushion to the brain. Beneath is the pia mater, which dips into the infractions of the brain and convolutions, and sinks down between the longitudinal fissures. These coverings make a wise protection for the brain, and, with the skull, skin, and hair, the brain may be said to be the best-guarded organ in the body. There are five ventricles which hold fluid. These are united by passages or railway lines, the first two, called the lateral ventricles, are the largest and most important. There are twelve pairs of cerebral nerves which ramify throughout the brain and pass out of the skull to perform their further functions in the eye, face, lungs,

heart, stomach, etc., etc. A knowledge of these, and how they act, is very important in all Hygienic-Phrenological treatment. As a Phrenologist to-day is expected to give advice concerning the best methods of preserving the health of the brain and mind, it will be seen that his position is no sinecure, and that it takes a lifetime to perfect one's knowledge of the workings of the mind in health and disease.

THE LARGE HEAD AND SMALL HEAD.

SECTION 237.—The large head does not necessarily give power unless it is accompanied with a fine degree of quality, and is supported by a bodily weight to correspond. In the average brain we find that the aggregate cell force is composed of at least three hundred millions of nerve cells. The life term of a cell is estimated to be about sixty days, so five millions die every day, and about two thousand five hundred every minute, to be replaced by an equal number; therefore, in every sixty days a person has a totally new brain to think and work with.

LESSON XXX.

THE TEMPERAMENTS.

SECTION 238.—Before we speak of the individual powers of the mind, we would first say a word or two on the conditions of temperament. As temperaments enter into the whole organization, and are related to the physical and mental condition, it may be advisable to explain the principal ones. They are divided into the mental, motive, and vital.

SECTION 239.—*The Mental* is indicated by a head relatively larger than the body, usually a slight form, small bones, pointed features, shrill voice, fine hair, short or medium stature, and large, reflective faculties. These were the characteristics of Cardinal Manning.

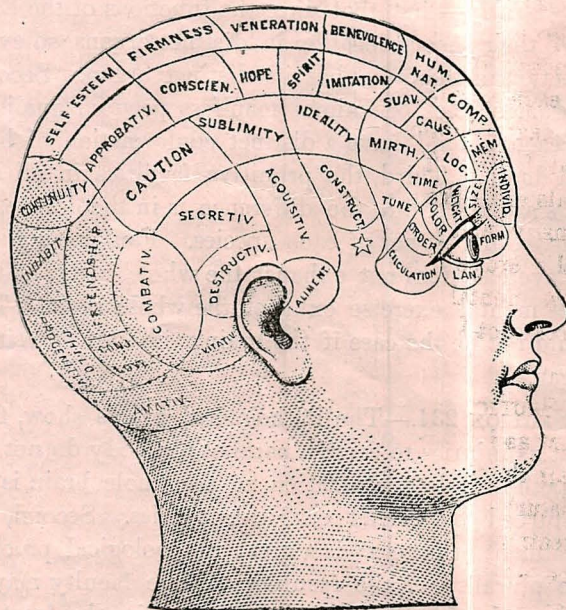
SECTION 240.—*The Motive* is characterized by a stature above the average in height, large bones, muscles, and ligaments, often by dark hair and eyes, thick, strong hair, large feet and hands, broad shoulders, small abdomen, deep voice, and a predominance of the perceptive and executive faculties. Abraham Lincoln is a good example of this temperament.

SECTION 241.—*The Vital* is characterized by a medium stature, features that are round, plump, and fleshy, small bones, ruddy complexion, light or sandy

hair, blue or light-colored eyes, musical and expressive voice, small features, tapering fingers, large abdominal region, thick but short limbs and feet; in the brain the domestic and social, the emotional and sympathetic organs predominate, and are the most highly active. Queen Victoria is a fine example of this temperament.

SECTION 242.—The temperament of a person expresses the individual power of the person, but it is a condition that can be altered when there is an extreme of any one of the temperaments, and a lack or deficiency of either. A well-balanced temperament is the greatest essential to man, as it combines all the good of each, and all are equally necessary.

SECTION 243.—To study Phrenology, a person needs more than a plaster head and a text book. The subject needs as thorough a course of instruction as for any other profession. The mind, according to Phrenology, is divided into forty-three faculties. These faculties are classified into seven groups: (1) The social propensities, (2) the selfish propensities, (3) the selfish sentiments, (4) the moral sentiments, (5) the perfecting faculties, (6) the intuitive, the reasoning, and reflective faculties, (7) the observing, knowing, perceptive, and literary faculties.



In the first group are found the faculties that preside over the domestic relations, the home instincts, the social interests, and include Amativeness, Conjugality, Parental Love, Friendship, Inhabitiveness, and Con-

tinuity. These are situated in the occipetal or posterior region of the head. Without these faculties, society would not be sustained, friendly intercourse would not be encouraged, and family life would not be held sacred. Those in whom these faculties are but feebly developed live like the cuckoo, encroach upon others, and live and build themselves up in other people's homes.

SECTION 244.—The selfish propensities comprise six faculties: Vitativeness, Destructiveness, Acquisitiveness, Secretiveness, Combativeness, and Alimentiveness. These propensities provide for the natural and physical wants of man, and are located around and above the ears. The selfish sentiments are more elevated and are highly stimulative of ambition. They are cautiousness, Approbativeness, and self esteem, and are situated on the side and top of the head.

SECTION 245.—The moral sentiments include the faculties of Firmness, Conscientiousness, Veneration, Benevolence, Hope, and Spirituality, and are located in the superior region of the head, and exalt the character and elevate the mind.

The Perfecting faculties beautify, refine, and elevate the character and the work of the individual.

SECTION 246.—The Reflective faculties comprise the organs of Causality, Comparison, Human Nature, and Agreeableness. These confer the mathematical, philosophical, intuitional, and analytical qualities, and are located in the upper portion of the forehead.

SECTION 247.—The Perceptive faculties include the organs of Individuality, Form, Size, Weight, Color, Order, Calculation, Locality, Eventuality, Time, Tune, and Language. (The organ of repose is between the occipetal and parietal lobes.) These faculties observe natural phenomena, making use of the physical and mental eye for that purpose.

SECTION 248.—It will be seen, therefore, that the intellectual faculties are situated in the forehead, or frontal lobe. The animal propensities in the base of the brain and above the ears in the middle lobe. The moral sentiments in the superior region or top of the head. The social propensities in the lower-back head or posterior portion, and the aspiring qualities or selfish sentiments in the side and upper part of the head. The largeness or smallness of an organ is estimated by

the length of the medullary fibers taken as a starting or radical point from the opening of the ears. The distance from this point to the apex of the organ in question will determine its size, but the sharpness determines the development, while its quality, texture, etc., in the individual must be considered before deciding on its power. A person's education, or lack of it, and the counter-acting influence of other organs in the same head combine to modify its force.

SECTION 249.—The activity of an organ can also be ascertained by the thinness of the skull and the heat or warmth of it. The eye, if educated, and the sensitive touch will help to decide if the organ is active or dormant. We know that the oyster shell or the bark of a tree grows to accommodate the growth of the respective oyster inside and the body of the tree; so does the skull actually grow up to an advanced age, and it is always thinner over those organs that have been especially active.

It is interesting from a Phrenological standpoint to examine the different types of business and professional men who are representatives of special departments of work and of brain culture.

PHRENOLOGY AND BUSINESS.

SECTION 250.—Phrenology has much to say to the business man.

Each faculty of the mind is a letter in the mental alphabet, and represents its distinctive ingredient of thought force. True character building is to so combine the thought ingredients of human character that they will express themselves through the natural faculties which faithfully represent the perfection and completeness underlying cause and law. Each thought and each act is a word in the language of life, because it represents its own peculiar combination of letters, and each letter has its own peculiar vibration

SECTION 251.—So in the study of any branch of learning or line of business, if the square peg is not in the square hole it is lost. Unfortunately, very often the round peg gets into the square hole and remains there all its life, while the right adjustment of a person's mental vibrations would have enabled him, with a knowledge of Phrenology, to get into the right groove.

WHO ARE THE PROMOTERS OF BUSINESS ?

SECTION 252.—The promoters of business are those who give their time, energy, and thoughts to the working out of new enterprises. They are not content to remain where they started. They need to understand the laws of political economy, of exchange, trade, commerce, banking, and finance. Men who succeed in business are men of effort. They are willing to use not only what capital they have, but that which is more important—namely, pluck, energy, prudence, patience, and perseverance. Such men do not wait on ceremony, or for luck to come to them, but they are willing to win wealth by labor, and success by honest toil.

WHY DOES A KNOWLEDGE OF PHRENOLOGY HELP TO INCREASE BUSINESS ?

SECTION 253.—The answer to this question unravels a great deal of inquiry concerning the usefulness of Phrenology. Many business men do not know that they are using their keen intuitional gifts in selecting their employees, assistants, and partners. Yet they are constantly judging of their character among their clerks, as well as customers, through this faculty. While their comparison is employed in selecting materials such as silks, velvets, plushes, cottons, muslins, woolens, etc., etc., and their faculties of Ideality, Color, Weight, Calculation, and Acquisitiveness are constantly exercised and the benefit of knowing something about Phrenology is the light that it gives on the cultivation of any lack or weakness that we may possess.

LESSON XXXI.

HOW BUSINESS HAS BEEN INCREASED BY THE STUDY OF PHRENOLOGY BY ONE WHO TRIED IT,

SECTION 254.—A man was connected with a large dry goods house, and after he attended the class at the American Institute of Phrenology, a man came in and ordered a large amount of goods. The clerk made up his mind that he was not an honest man, and told the head of the firm (Claffin & Co.) what he thought. His judgment was respected, and was found to be correct. The firm was saved a great loss. Phrenology came to this young man's aid, and it can be used in hun-

dreds of similar cases. It is put to the test unknowingly, for every man is a private detective over his neighbor. Phrenology may be used to develop the latent faculties.

WHAT FACULTIES HAVE THOSE WHO DO GOOD BUSINESS ?

SECTION 255.—The faculties that are large in good business men are Calculation, Acquisitiveness, Destructiveness, Combativeness, Comparison, Human Nature, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, and a full degree of Cautiousness, Ideality, Imitation, Calculation, for the reason that keen calculations have to be made on the probable profit and loss on business transactions, an acquisition of and economy in laying out money; Combativeness for energy to hustle and courage to clear away difficulties; Comparison to make a suitable selection of goods; intuition to understand human motives and character; Geniality to meet business men agreeably; a conscientious regard for equality and fairness in all transactions; a full amount of prudence, foresight, taste, and adaptability of mind.

SECTION 256.—Now, in using these faculties, the business man of to-day must keep up-to-date in every respect. The old methods must be reorganized with new ideas. Change in the order of the day, and there is more need for knowing how to adjust the workings of the mind to present circumstances than ever before. Progress is the watchword of every young man and woman who expects to succeed in this busy, driving age, when everything has to be done in a hurry. One has even to think in a hurry. Business has to be studied as an art, and time must be devoted to its many sides, just as a photographer must carefully prepare his plates and slides, or an artist his canvas, or a musician warm his fingers to his instrument by constant exercise.

SECTION 257.—Vigilance is the price of success as well as of liberty. There is no royal road to success, no secret which can not be found out; it is simply a question of great industry, tact, and constant exercise of common sense; and the faculties that we have enumerated are those that are the backbone of the ability of success in business. But ability needs even the constant application of ordinary business principles. It is not so much a question of capital as push and downright hard work.

SECTION 258.—Men and women who succeed, as a rule, do so because they fulfill the conditions of success; because they are always trying to succeed, and because they are always on the alert for every hint and suggestion which will help them to get on in the world.

To young business men and women we would say: Study yourselves and see where your weak points are. Are you over cautious? Strive to be more sanguine and enterprising; carefully study the example of successful leaders in your own line; learn what has lifted them up from ordinary wage earners to managers of capital and labor. Study the steps by which office boys have climbed up to be superintendents and managers. Study the beginnings of great concerns and successful men, and find out how they started and the secret of their rise from small offices with single desks, in small stores on side streets to immense commercial establishments that fill whole blocks, like John Wanamaker, A. T. Stewart, John Whiteley, Seigel-Cooper, R. H. Macy, and many others.

THE BUSINESS MAN.

SECTION 259.—A quarter of a century ago commercial enterprise was not looked upon in the same light as it is to-day. In fact, if any one would take the trouble to examine the question, he will see at once that formerly the leaders of thought and opinion were professional men, and that in all local matters clergymen held well nigh undisputed sway over his neighbors. In the broader field of state and national affairs the lawyer was chiefly called upon to represent the community and guide its affairs; but to-day the foremost men in a community—those who make public opinions and wield power—are the leading business men in a town or city. This is owing to the fact that business is based on a different footing to-day, and commercial education takes a higher position. Thus our colleges prepare men on a broad and comprehensive basis in order that they may take charge of problems they were never confronted with before.

SECTION 260.—When business was associated mainly with retail trade, it did not develop broad gauge men, but the larger enterprises of the age demand foresight, prudence, boldness, and broad views of men and things. Hence the greater respect in which its leaders are held to-day. Therefore, under modern conditions,

banking, transportation, and manufacturing demand ability of equally as high an order as a professional line of work.

The public even recognizes this ability and honors it with responsible positions of trust. It is not mere wealth that takes railroad men, bankers, and manufacturers into the United States Senate, but it is the recognized fact that they are the leaders of their respective communities.

Even church organizations call business men into their administration, and in the gathering of religious bodies the prominent layman is frequently as important a factor as the clergy. Colleges and Universities consider business abilities an essential qualification of their presidents. Take, for instance, the case of New York's grand University—Columbia College—whose president, Seth Low, is a successful business man.

THE MERCHANT—RETAIL, WHOLESALE, AND EXPORT.

SECTION 261.—Here is the man who buys to sell again. He has a certain, keen look, an exceedingly interesting face, a sharply developed intellect. Some men have the planning and outlining to do for the whole of the employees. Others do the buying; others again the selling.

In every department, however, the keenest intelligence is required in order to cut competition very fine. Brains count in the battle for business as in everything else. It is the well-sharpened brains that see that the business methods adopted some thirty years ago will not answer now; that new designs, new schemes of advertising, new goods have to be the order of the day, or else old firms are left behind, break up, or pass into fresh hands.

CASE OF A STUDENT WHO INCREASED HIS BUSINESS 125 PER CENT THROUGH THE STUDY OF PHRENOLOGY.

SECTION 262.—One young man, who was in an agency line of business, in which he could measure his power of success, increased his ability as a salesman a hundred and twenty-five per cent after taking a course of instruction in Phrenology, and in six month's time, he had made more money, besides paying for his tuition and the loss of time, than he had ever made in six months before. If so much

aid were given to the business man, what might not the lecturer or examiner expect, the instruction being exactly in a line with his professional work?

LESSON XXXII.

THE DRY GOODS BUSINESS.

SECTION 263.—Thirty years ago the Dry Goods Merchant was content to sell goods that came under that name only, but to-day store-keeping is not so individual in its type as to exclude any item, from the selling of a white elephant to a yard of ribbon.

When examining John Wanamaker's organization, we note the sincerity, the earnestness, and the honesty of the man. His temperament is largely inherited from his mother, hence there are no hard lines, as in the face of one of the motive temperament; instead, there is a smoothness, geniality, and reliability of character that means business.

He has immense force of character, and this is seen by the width in the basilar circumference of the head. His executiveness and perceptive faculties work together, first in planning and arranging, and secondly in executing those plans with exactness and promptness. He has a clear, bold, and confident expression. Beside his practicality of mind, he has great sympathy, kindness, and geniality of character, which express themselves as strongly as his force of character. His judgment is good, and his large comparison and human nature, which are indispensable to business men, are great aids to him in his work.

MERCHANT GROCER.

SECTION 264.—Requires a practical head. One I have in mind has a large head—24-inch head—with large perceptive faculties and large Destructiveness, Combativeness, Secretiveness, and Acquisitiveness. These give executiveness, force, energy, courage, enterprise, self-preservation, tact, diplomacy, economy, accumulative ability, and, with the perceptive powers, gives observation, capacity to judge of the profit and loss of things, and estimate everything from a financial standpoint. With sublimity he takes hold of the wholesale trade.

SECTION 265.—Mr. Tilford is a representative man. He possesses a strong vital temperament and a fine physique that speaks of a good ancestry, an excellent

inheritance, and a well-preserved constitution. If placed beside a real typical American who is tall, lean, and dyspeptic, he would make a curious contrast. His is a business head, from which we learn several important facts—namely, he has great versatility of mind,



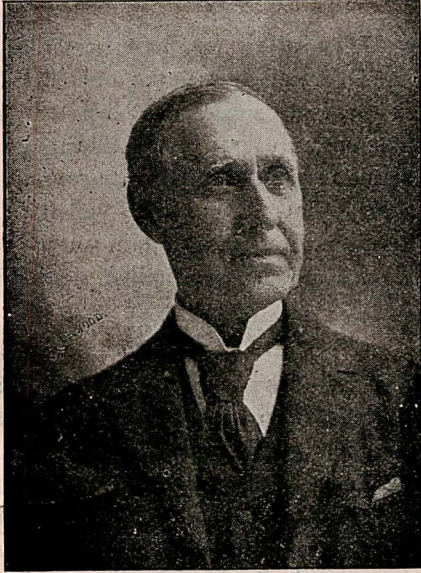
FRANK TILFORD.

and shows his power in being able to cover a great deal of ground; do many things in a short space of time; warm up to business and keep others also at work. When he takes an interest in any department of work he hardly knows a limit to his ardor and sympathy. He is a whole-hearted man, and quite genial in conversation. He is very exquisite in his tastes and in his selection of material, preferring the best at command. He is restless under delay, and knows how to put on speed and turn on steam.

THE RELATION OF LAW TO THE TRANS- ACTION OF BUSINESS.

SECTION 266.—It was the spirit of trade and commercial instinct that carried the Phœnicians to distant and uncultivated fields, and led them to establish cities. It was also the same purpose that led other countries and people to look for new markets for their wares; hence the building of new bureaus of exchanges which have sprung up in our great cities and empires. It was this idea and hope that caused the Spanish Queen to hearken to the pleadings of Columbus, the great navigator, and thereby open the gate of trade and commerce to humanity, and form a govern-

ment "of the people, for the people, and by the people." Wherever trade is established State protection is necessary, and should be adequate to the principles laid down by that trade and commerce. The constantly growing and expanding interests of the people need proper safeguards to render their work secure; consequently law can not be separated from business, and good legislation always fosters trade.



HON. RUSSELL SAGE.

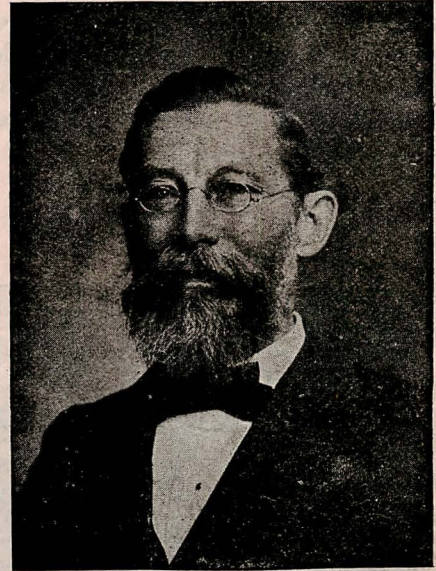
We have, in the character of the Hon. Russell Sage, a remarkable man, one who possesses a compact organization and a superior quality and capacity to use his brain in a versatile way. Although he is over eighty, yet his natural strength has not abated, and he can calculate as keenly as he could forty years ago. His power lies in his executive ability, his intuitive shrewdness, his prudential foresight, his availability of mind, his independent spirit, and his indifference to the use of money save for its commercial and business value.

BUSINESS IN MANUFACTURE.

SECTION 267.—Business created out of material, like a manufacturer of goods, or a seller of manufactured articles, is a different kind of business to that which is conducted through the aid of speculation and investment.

Ingenuity, therefore, often plays a very important part in such work.

A garden is made up of all kinds of flowers—so human character has an endless variety of dispositions. Thus we find a great difference in the constitutional vigor of Mr. Frank Tilford when compared with Russell Sage or the Hon. Chauncey Depew with E. L. Waterman. Each has his individual, temperamental, and constitutional bias.



E. L. WATERMAN.

SECTION 268.—Mr. Waterman represents the class of business men who are far-seeing enough to wait patiently and work persistently until the object has been achieved that they set out to establish. Soundness of principle has been the great pillar upon which their efforts have been based; hence in the end they are rewarded.

The ingenuity of Mr. Waterman's mind has been linked to his practical insight and scientific inquiry, so that his work has not been in vain, or dependent upon mere conjecture or theory. He is an economist in the truest sense of the term, and this shows itself in the manufacture of—not the cheapest pen on the market—but the best. He likes to do business on a business footing, which is the only way to achieve success, and make it substantial and lasting.

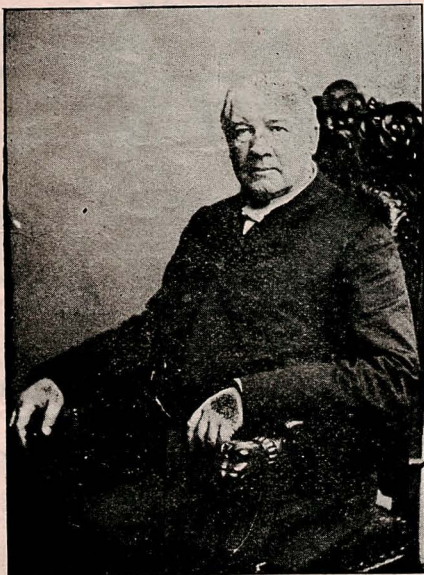
POLITICIANS.

SECTION 269.—Phrenology explains, aside from personal motive, why people elect one man who is a Republican and another who is a Democrat as political leaders.

The Republicans have the Mental-Motive Temperament and a form of head which is noticeable for its superior height and elevated forehead, including such faculties as Conscientiousness, Human Nature, Cautiousness, and Causality. Washington, Lincoln, and Mr. McKinley are examples of this type. While the Democratic head shows a less development of the above-named qualities, but possesses a thicker base, and contains the following faculties largely developed. Language, Sublimity, Acquisitiveness, Combativeness, and Approbativeness. Grover Cleveland and W. J. Bryan are examples of this type.

LESSON XXXIII.

MINISTERS.



REV. D. G. HALL.

SECTION 270.—Ministers are divided into many different classes. They all have a distinguished development of brain that can be detected and pointed out, and were we writing an article on this subject alone, we could show many curious facts why men differ in their beliefs. The religion of Confucius is just as real to the Chinaman as Christianity is to the European. The Chinaman will have to be educated and developed before he can be influenced to change his religious beliefs. It is because constant changes are taking place in every active brain that we feel confident that personal responsibility is increased the more a person knows about the means of developing his character.

The bicep muscle is increased in size and strength by exercise, so the faculties of the mind are increased through the activity of the organs of the brain. It is not difficult to tell an Episcopalian from a Methodist, a Roman Catholic from a Universalist, a Presbyterian from a Quaker, a Salvationist, etc., from a Unitarian.

LAW.

SECTION 271.—In law we have a similar classification of work. Some men make excellent real estate agents, but could not succeed as barristers or pleaders. Some men make excellent judges and magistrates, and balance and mete out equity, but they would not make a living as solicitors. Some are specially adapted for criminal investigators, others again succeed in and enjoy international government and diplomatic work.

ENGINEERING.

SECTION 272.—Why is it that some men choose the study of engineering in preference to any other? It is because their large Constructiveness, Ideality, Comparison, Perceptive qualities, Sublimity, and Destructiveness fit them to understand the principles of construction, practical mathematics, physics, chemistry, drawing, etc. As in Law, so in Engineering we have a classification of labor, for all civil engineers are not good practical engineers, and all practical engineers are not fine electrical engineers, while some men and women are especially gifted in invention.

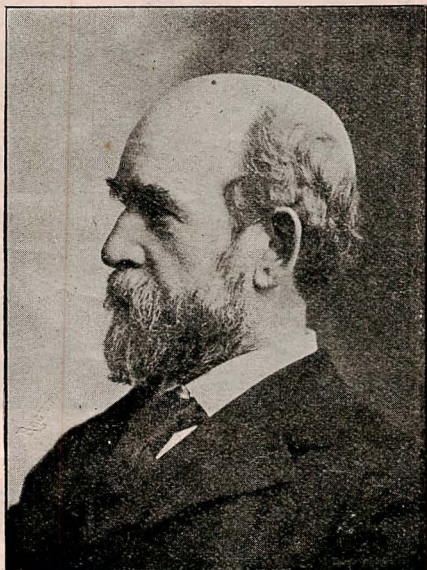
MEDICINE.

SECTION 273.—Another class of professionals come under the heading of medical men. Phrenology again points out why a man should become a physician or a surgeon, a dentist, a hygienist, an allopath or a homeopath. Some medical men have large language and can talk, teach, and lecture well; others prefer to write and investigate with microscopes, and become specialists or oculists. It is a wise provision of nature that this is the case, and that people are so diverse in their talents. Were all men alike and all women alike, the difficulty of studying individual industries and sciences would be immensely increased.

Phrenology does not lead to materialism or irresponsibility, but instead it increases man's respect for the Creator of all Truth, and makes him unmindful of his

neighbor, and places him above the brute creation. For man has all the qualities possessed by the animal, and an additional spiritual nature, a superior moral, intellectual, and reasoning brain, thus he is king over the whole of the brute creation, and the wonders of his brain are as yet not fully unfolded or comprehended.

REFORMERS. LECTURERS, ETC.

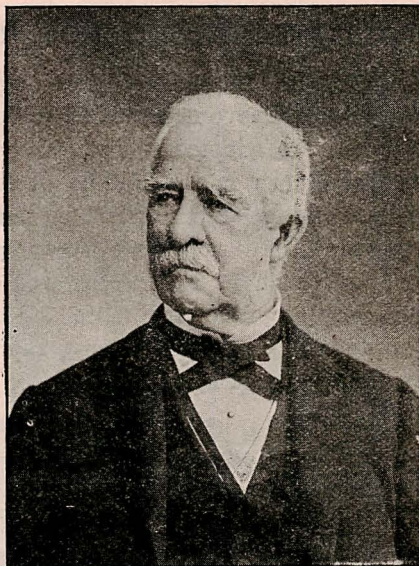


HENRY GEORGE.

SECTION 274.—Henry George was a remarkable man, and fully carried out his Phrenological developments. A tyro could perceive what his high head meant. He lived before his age or before men were prepared to fully appreciate him. Men may grow to his way of thinking, but he was one in a thousand. Benevolence was his large mental endowment. He prematurely worked himself out. Had he left politics alone, he would have lived to accomplish more good for his cause, but his friends did not know the extent of his Phrenological strength. He was a very versatile man.

PUBLISHERS.

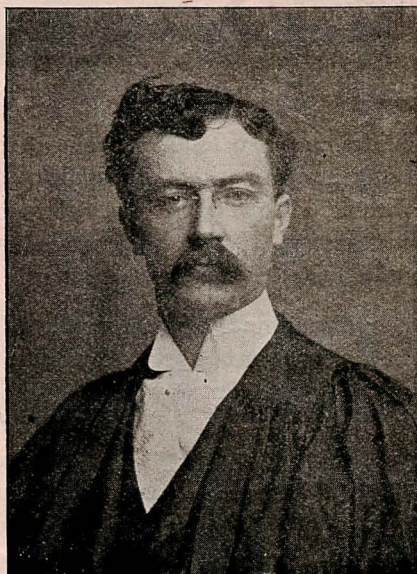
SECTION 275.—The late Mr. Dodd was a business man of sterling ability. He possessed a plodding nature, an upright spirit, a thoughtful insight into things, and true economy that knows no waste.



MR. DODD, OF DODD, MEADE & CO., NEW YORK CITY.

TEACHERS.

SECTION 276.—On the Educational Board there should be men of varied qualities, so that the requirements of all may be studied. Mr. Asa Gallup is singularly fitted as a teacher to understand the needs of a young student, and is capable of encouraging all who lag behind.



PROF. ASA GALLUP.

He is President of the Directors of the New York State Regents Preparatory School, in New York City, and has filled that position for a number of years with great satisfaction.

PHRENOLOGY IN THE SCHOOLROOM,

SECTION 277.—If Phrenology were used in the schoolroom, we would have newer and sounder methods of teaching than are adopted to-day. George Combe showed in Edinburgh, in the middle of the present century what could be accomplished in this way, and although Boards of Education are slow to accept any new innovations such as Phrenology would suggest, yet the teachers are becoming more and more interested in the study of individual talents, and are daily using their knowledge of Phrenology.



CHILD LIFE.

Some children can be taught music when they can not work out problems in mathematics. Some can write out their lessons with ease, while others can speak them fluently. Some are excellent scholars in history, while others are good in spelling.

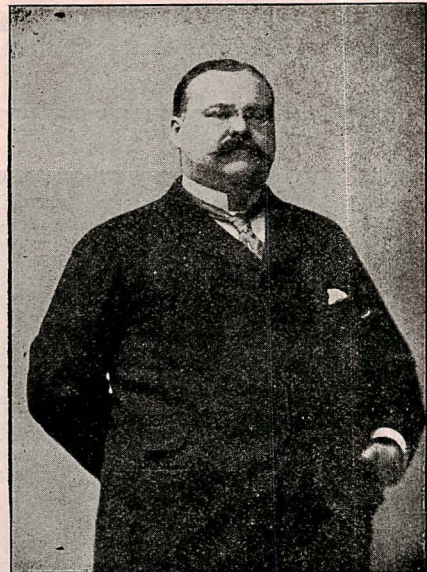
Professor Sully admits that "Individuals differ considerable in their power of abstraction," and "Children are not endowed at the outset with the same degree of assimilative power." Phrenology and Psychology point this out in a very distinct way, and the time is coming when Phrenological advice will be used in the education of children in order to save time, expense, and energy.

HOTEL PROPRIETORS.

SECTION 278.—There is a certain art in being able to keep a large hotel, and many fail because they are not adapted to the work.

Mr. Leland, though a man of the physical order, and

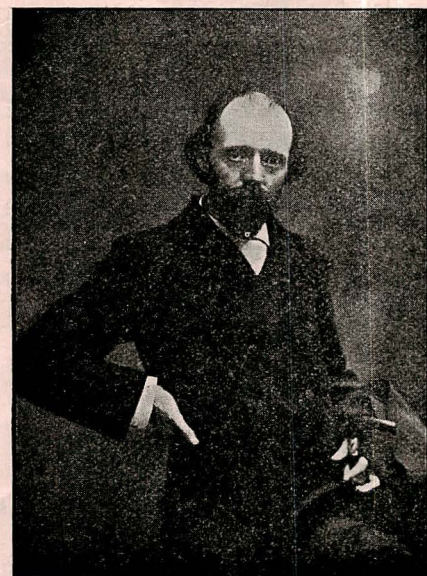
possessed of a strong vital temperament and rather coarse tastes, had been in the hotel business many years, and owned many hotels. The Windsor was a



WARREN LELAND.

high-class, fashionable hotel on Fifth Avenue. He was a shrewd business man, genial, companionable, and friendly with all, and perceived every detail of what was going on around him.

WRITERS AND NOVELISTS.



HALL CAINE.



ISRAEL ZANGWILL.

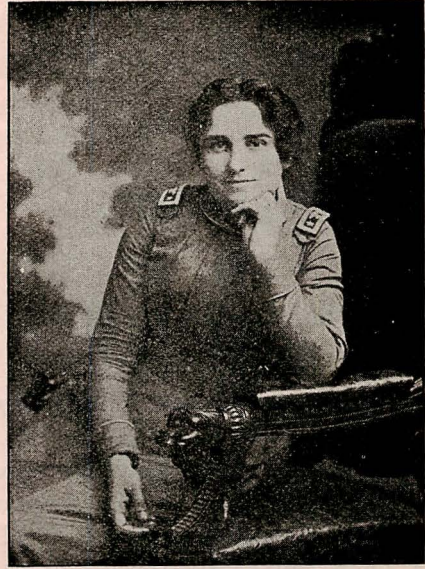
SECTION 279.—In the portraits of Hall Caine, Anthony Hope, and Israel Zangwill we have fair examples of the Vital, Mental, and Motive temperaments. Each man stamps his books with his own personality. Vivid imagination is a gift with the first; intuitional insight to the second; original criticism to the third.



ANTHONY HOPE.

SPEAKERS.

SECTION 280.—Mrs. Ballington Booth possesses many attractive qualities as a speaker. She has the earnestness of an active moral brain, the philanthropy



MRS. BALLINGTON BOOTH.

that manifests itself through large Benevolence, the Human Nature that reads men like a book, and the fluent language of an orator.

INVENTORS.



MARCONI, INVENTOR OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SECTION 281.—Phrenology can distinguish the inventor and notes the ingenuity of an Edison or a Marconi. The American people are born inventors, hence the number of labor-saving machines introduced here and abroad through the expertness of the American mind.

Phrenology.

By

Charles S. Clark, M. A.

LESSON XXXIV.

SECTION 282.—Phrenology is misunderstood by many people who are otherwise well informed. They construe it to be the telling of a man's character by the "bumps" on his head. This is a misconception of its nature, which, if persisted in, confines Phrenology to a very narrow limit, and deprives many of us of any character at all, since we have no "bumps" to indicate it. Phrenology does not rest upon protuberances; it is not circumscribed in its limits; "bumps" alone do not indicate; we all have character.

SECTION 283.—The empiric and the ignorant talk of "bumps"; the Phrenologist relies upon measurements. The orifice of the ear is his center, the contour of the cranium or skull is his varying circumference. Distance from the ear-orifice determines strength or weakness—indicates natural inclinations. It does not, however, determine power. The size of the head is but one of the indices of power; other things being equal size marks power; but small heads, with great activity of brain, can accomplish more than large ones with sluggish brain action.

SECTION 284.—Measuring then from a line drawn through from the orifice of one ear to the other, let us see what story the tape will tell the casual observer—the man who meets another for business purposes, and wishes to be governed in his dealings by a knowledge of Phrenology. Observe the breadth of the head just above the ears. If it is generally broad, the type indicates pugnacity, secretiveness, and destructiveness. The man with such a head will battle valiantly for his rights. If the distance from the ear orifice to the top of his head be short, he approaches in cranial development the bulldog—tenacity and temper incarnate; the cat, ever ready to fight an intruder; the broad-headed venomous snake that does not go out of its way to avoid an adversary. If the head be narrow in this

region, the man approaches in skull development the greyhound, which seeks safety in flight; the deer that looks to speed for protection. He will offer little opposition or resistance, and will hesitate before expressing opinions or entering controversy.

SECTION 285.—Combativeness lies just above and back of the ear. Its development gives breadth to the head, and this warns the student of Phrenology who has business to transact with the man who has such a head, not to anger him. If a man with that type of head has reasoning faculties well developed, indicated by breadth above the eyes, he will probably control his fighting propensities. Reason will counsel moderation in the display of anger. It is never best, however, to use force with such a man. He may be led with ease; he may not be driven with safety. If he has a very high frontal top head, showing an ample development of benevolence, veneration, spirituality, and hope these traits will temper his combativeness. It will expend itself in controversy. He will be argumentative—a debator. He will be capable of strong resentment, but he will be able to control what would otherwise be his outbursts of anger.

SECTION 286.—If there is not too much firmness—the tape passed over the head from ear to ear rests at its highest point upon the organ of firmness—he will be forgiving in disposition. If he has a high top head in the region of firmness and self-esteem, he will be unforgiving and vindictive, easily angered and difficult to mollify. A broad head, with the back top head well developed, and the frontal organs deficient, makes a dangerous man to anger. Such men become murderers with or without provocation. It is usually better to make slight concessions to them than it is to oppose them too vigorously, unless a great deal is at stake.

SECTION 287.—Many persons make the mistake of considering every forehead that seems to be retreating, as indicative of imbecility, or as showing lack of mental development. Do not reach this conclusion too hastily. Many foreheads seem to be retreating, not because these faculties are lacking, but because the perceptives are abnormally developed. The perceptives, are those faculties that enable a man to observe—to see what goes on around him—lie just above the eyes, and they are sometimes so extremely developed that comparison, mirthfulness, causality, etc., while strong, are

not developed sufficiently to give what is known as a square forehead. In estimating whether it is an abnormal development of the perceptives or a lack of development of the other faculties that give the retreating appearance to the forehead, consider the distance from the orifice of the ear. That is the only way to ascertain with accuracy.

SECTION 288.—Calculation gives breadth to the forehead; language imparts a fullness to the eyes. A knowledge of this will enable the teacher to classify pupils and to have some charity for the shortcomings of those who obviously can never be mathematicians, or who plainly never will excel in language. The boy with a well-developed forehead will be fond of his books, he will be philosophic—a student. He should be encouraged to take open air exercise and to delight in athletics. The boy with a wide head, low forehead, and back head well developed, will need to be encouraged if he ever accomplishes much with his books. He will take to athletics naturally, and in this respect he needs to be restrained.

SECTION 289.—In my experience as a teacher I have always been governed in cases of special discipline by the head of the pupil to be disciplined. If he has a broad, flat head you would better control him by persuasion if possible. He is not easily frightened, and will stand a great deal of punishment, and feel an intense resentment. It is hardly worth while to reprimand him severely. If he has a high head and a well developed forehead, you may govern him easily by ridicule and reprimand. He is sensitive and an admonition will do more toward correcting his errors than will chastisement with some one less endowed with reasoning faculties.

SECTION 290.—Form gives breadth between the eyes. Its development seems to push the eyes apart. The individual who has this faculty large will spell well. He remembers the order of the letters. He will write nicely, giving his letters proper and uniform slant. He will excel in drawing.

SECTION 291.—Some persons seem to be naturally poor spellers. They may be readily selected by applying this rule. This knowledge enables a teacher to understand whether a pupil is a poor speller by nature or through carelessness. Many a boy has been discouraged and practically driven out of school through

the ignorance of his teacher who might have learned enough about Character Reading to escape such an error. He was naturally a poor speller—the teacher insisted that he must spell well, he was naturally poor in mathematics and good in language—the teacher tried to unmake his real nature with the result that he became discouraged and gave up his studies.

Every teacher should know how to read character. It will help him to succeed in his work, and to do the best for his pupils.

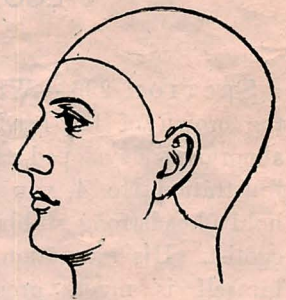
LESSON XXXV.

SECTION 292.—In this lesson I will illustrate and interpret a few of the more common shapes of heads—the characteristic types, such as we meet constantly in our daily life.

First bear in mind that any peculiarity in the shape of the head indicates a corresponding singularity in the disposition of the person. People who are morally and intellectually well balanced, have symmetrically formed craniums.

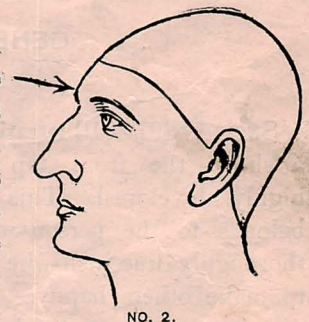
A SYMMETRICAL HEAD.

SECTION 293.—This is a well proportioned head. From people possessing this type of head, you may expect sound, logical, conservative, unbiased judgment, founded upon observation and reflection.



THE PRACTICAL OBSERVER.

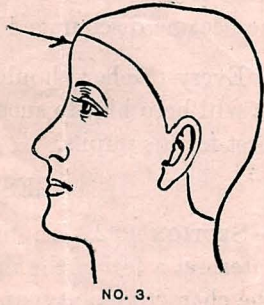
SECTION 294.—Where you find the lower half of the forehead just above the brows excessively developed, and the upper half somewhat deficient by comparison, as shown in illustration, you see a person who has large perceptive faculties, a close, accurate observer of details, a practical gatherer of facts. He is forever gaining knowledge of this material world, and is always ready upon a moment's notice to



put his information to some active use. The weak point of this person is his inability to reason philosophically as his reflective powers are weak.

THE THEORETICAL.

SECTION 295.—This illustration shows you the opposite nature to that of illustration No. 2, the upper half of the forehead is well developed, but the lower half is deficient, thus giving very large reflective faculties and very small perceptive ability.

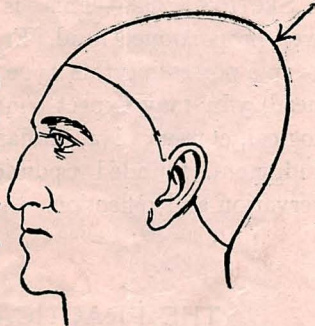


NO. 3.

He will consequently think much but see little that is going on around him. He will exhaust the philosophy of life but fail to act promptly, if at all. Many plans will be made but never executed. He is a philosophical dreamer. He needs a partner with a head like that of illustration No. 2. Together they would make a complete combination.

EGOTISTICAL.

SECTION 296.—When the crown of the head is abnormally developed, as in illustration No. 4, you behold a headstrong, stubborn egotist. His estimation of himself is much greater than others have of him.



NO. 4.

GENEROUS.

SECTION 297.—Illustration No. 5 shows the front top head highly developed. This head belongs to the person who is thoroughly unselfish—he loves to make others happy. He is often too generous for his own good.



NO. 5.

MORAL.

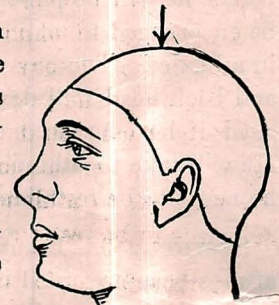
SECTION 298.—Illustration No. 6 is a type of the moral and religious head. It is well-rounded out above and outward to the top center. The owner of this type of head will respect authority, fear God, and guide his life according to high moral principles.



NO. 6.

IMMORAL.

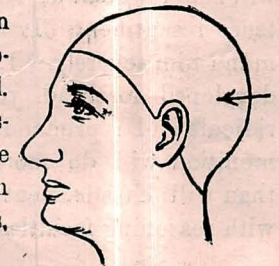
SECTION 299.—Illustration No. 7 shows a deficiency in the intellectual, moral, and religious faculties. The brain is nearly all in the base of the head. This person would be disrespectful to law, order, and religion. He would follow the dictates of his animal nature.



NO. 7.

SOCIAL.

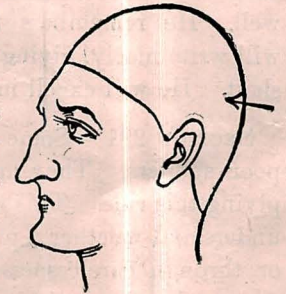
SECTION 300.—Illustration No. 8 shows a large development of the middle back head. The owner would be social, hospitable, and domestic. He would be the happiest when surrounded by family, friends, and pets.



NO. 8.

UNSOCIAL.

SECTION 301.—Illustration No. 9 has a flat back head. This person has no appreciation of such pleasures as those enjoyed by No. 8. They are all bores to him. He scorns them. He is much better adapted to Bachelorhood than to marriage, as he is un-social and selfish.



NO. 9.

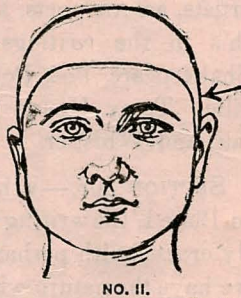
WEAK CHARACTER.

SECTION 302.—Heads that are narrow when viewed from the front, as in illustration No. 10, reveal weak characteristics. The possessors lack creative or constructive ability in practical affairs. They are not cautious, secretive, combative, or sagacious. They are naturally timid in the face of danger. They usually have a delicate constitution with little power of enduring hardships. They are independent and outspoken, and sometimes have a money-making money-saving capacity.



SAGACIOUS.

SECTION 303.—Broad-headed men (like illustration) are better adapted by nature for hard work, and they can stand the brunt of the battle of life with less wear and tear. They are the money-getters and the history-makers of the world. They are built to overcome and govern people with narrower heads. It is difficult for you to control the actions of those with heads broader than your own.



The Science of Character Reading from Handwriting.

By

Mrs. Franklin Hall, Troy, N. Y.

LESSON XXXVI

SECTION 304.—Graphology, or the Science of Reading Character from Handwriting, has made rapid strides within the last ten years, until it now stands on a par with all of the applied sciences.

This science, by which the Graphologist takes a specimen of writing and reads there all the predominant traits of the writer's character, must not be confounded with the mere knowledge of the pen expert, who forms his conclusions by measurements and comparison of writing, without taking into consideration

for a moment whether that writing shows the peculiarities denoting a cruel, treacherous, murderous, and unscrupulous character, or one that is noble, with high ideals, truthfulness, spirituality, high intellectual attainments, and that self-respect which forbids excessive self-indulgence or participation in any form of vice. Neither must the reader or student mistake Graphology for Clairvoyance or Occultism in any form.

SECTION 305.—The student of Graphology has much to take into consideration. One little curl to a letter, denoting a certain trait, does not imply that that is the pre-eminent individual characteristic. There must be a large number of such signs to give strength to them, and even then, they may be overruled by the combination of other traits. We must learn the alphabet before we can read, and the notes before we can play a musical instrument. A successful Graphologist must also be a student of human nature in all its phases; must learn that certain qualities indicate a certain destiny. We know that one whose tendencies are for evil, who is lacking in honor and reverence, and has no self-restraint, will descend to the depths of crime; that he who is ambitious, forceful, unyielding, and tenacious, with the signs of strong vitality, will eventually rise to the heights to which he aspires; that miserly instincts, shrewdness, and cunning will gain wealth to be used as the other predominant traits indicate.

SECTION 306.—The most beautiful writing does not necessarily imply the most beautiful character, for grace may combine with indolence, and artistic perfectness with selfish desire for display and love of admiration. The age or complexion can not always be told by the writing, some Graphologists to the contrary notwithstanding. A person who is weakened by diseases or dissipation, is apt to write with the tremulous hand of old age, and an old person, who is strong mentally and physically, will show in the writing all the vigor of youth. In exceptional cases the style of writing may be old, but even this is no indication of age, for I know persons, intellectually above the average, who write a quaint, old-fashioned hand, although not far past their youth. The illiterate in old age may write like a child with intellect unformed. Again, we often see the blond, with the temperament of the brunette, and vice versa, while people with golden hair,

pink and white complexion, may have black eyes and brows. In some rare cases we find persons with one eye blue and the other brown or hazel. The mechanical writing of the penman and the pupil studying under a tutor, is often as misleading as the writing of those who disguise their hand. From such writing it is impossible for the Graphologist to make a careful delineation. It is my purpose to make these studies and illustrations as comprehensive as possible in a limited space, that the student may grasp the primary parts of the science.

What is character? It is the sum of qualities we possess which distinguishes us from others, and according, as we are strong or weak, we will be either original or imitative. It is the moral qualities, the strength of mind and soul, and the principles and motives which control the life. That the reader may understand how every stroke of the pen, each curve, twist, and slope has a meaning of its own, when the writer does not attempt to disguise his writing, or has not made it mechanical by being under the constant tutelage of a writing master, I will classify the different traits that go to form character and give illustrations of this science.

INTELLECTUAL FACULTIES THE INSTINCTS, NATURE, AND PASSIONS.

SECTION 307.—First, we will consider the intellectual faculties, beginning with intuition.

*There's a dance of leaves in that
aspen bower,*

*There's a titter of winds in that
beechen tree.*

PLATE I.

It will be noticed in Plate I that there is a complete divorce of the letters. The writing is intellectual, each letter gracefully formed, showing the artistic nature. Each "i" is carefully dotted, indicating precision and careful memory. The "t" is carefully and firmly crossed rather far down upon the letter, giving firmness, application, faithfulness, and vitality, and some

of the crossings being club-like and slightly hooked at the end, show tenacity and a somewhat exacting nature. The mind of such a writer sees at a glance, and reaches conclusions with marvelous rapidity.

The slope of the letters portray tenderness and sympathy, and these qualities, combined with the others, form a practical nature which sees every minute detail of nature, and, indeed, all else of interest. Such will argue with that clear, limpid statement that convinces, while in reality there may be no background to support the ideas advanced. This deficiency is concealed by the exquisite phrasing and eloquent form of expression. With such, first impressions of people and places are generally the best. Intuitive perception is always found more or less with those who are idealists, artists, actors, poets, and novelists. We find proof of this in the writings of Tennyson, Byron, Milton, Shakespeare, Poe, Pope, Wilson Barret, Kyrle Bellew, Ellen Terry, Henry Irving, Rubens, Van Dyke, Millais, and Whistler.

SECTION 308.—When we find the letters separated as in Plate I, the writing coarse and heavy, the "t's" heavily crossed with perhaps a downward fling to the right, we have the nature which is cruel, vindictive, and which acts according to instincts and without reflection. With the writing weak and tremulous and slight or no crossing to the "t," we have one which is weak physically and mentally, thoughtless of all but the things of to-day. In fact, intuitive natures, when unsupported by a fine intellect and noble qualities that show the spirituality depicted in Plate I, are the very weakest of characters.

LESSON XXXVII.

SECTION 309.—Plate II represents a combination of the intuitive and deductive, where there is a proneness to reason after the primary parts of a subject are grasped; to investigate before forming definite conclusions, and not to rely too implicitly upon first impressions. Lawyers and ministers who are good orators, logical, apt in repartee, placing facts in such a way that they are made clear to the listener, and convincing as well, by facts, as by eloquence, write in this manner. Were the tops of the letters more sharply

*How different is the view of
past life, in the man who
is grown old in knowledge
and wisdom.*

PLATE II.

pointed, acute penetration would be portrayed. Plate II has more of the tenderness of the pulpit than characteristics of the bar. Lord Brougham, Robert G. Ingersoll, James A. Garfield, Chester A. Arthur, ex-Attorney-General Charles Devens, Wm. M. Evarts, former Secretary of State, and the late Rutherford P. Hayes come under this classification.

These same qualities, in poor writing descend, first, to the man who grasps a situation quickly, and makes other people his puppets; he pulling the string to make them dance at his bidding, and take all the buffets and all the blame, he keeping in the background, coming to the front only to take praise for some action. He is apt to be wary, and the deeper he descends in the scale of humanity, the more gross the writing becomes. This is a combination often found among the saloon class of politicians.

SECTION 310.—The purely deductive element is shown where the letters are closely connected, and the words sometimes connected as well. People who study things out from cause to effect, with the power of concentrating their minds upon one subject until they have mastered it in every detail, write with the letters and words joined.

*An idler man is a kind of
monster in the creation*

PLATE III.

SECTION 311.—Plate III typifies natures which are sometimes untiring in investigation. They forget all that is passing, so engrossed do they become in the

one subject. Physicians, scientists, and inventors incline to this manner of writing. The nature in the illustration is that of a good intellect; the long crossing to the "t's" showing untiring application and physical endurance; the hooks on the end of the crossings exhibiting the tenacity that will not be thwarted or discouraged, no matter what obstacles arise in the path.

This is strongly exemplified in the writing of Lieut. Hobson, who thought no peril too great if he could attain the things he sought. Benjamin Harrison, W. B. Allison, and John G. Carlisle all show this liaison of words and letters. Writers who pay more attention to historical events than to romance, who are deeply interested in trying to solve the important problems of the hour, also show this continuity of thought, as Lord Beaconsfield and James Russell Lowell.

SECTION 312.—If added to these deductive specimens, we have the words tapering at the ends, and the lines sharply ascending, we have the writing of a very ambitious and shrewd person, who will persistently climb to the top. Shrewd and calculating statesmen nearly all write such a hand. One who writes like Plate III needs to keep his mind and body constantly employed, or he will drift into indolence—the mind, like the body, eventually becoming inactive. All pride and self-reliance gone, he will drift like seaweed upon the ocean of life. Ignorant and vicious tendencies in similar writing, would cause the letters to slope strongly to the right at the heavy downward strokes and descend toward the right hand of the page. If the nature is heartless, the letters will stand erect or bear slightly toward to the left.

SECTION 313.—Plate IV illustrates affection in its noblest quality. The letters are well-rounded, indicating a gentle nature. There is a certain delicacy of bearing upon the pen,

showing sensitiveness, and a slope to the letters, which portrays sympathetic tenderness. The nature is artistic and largely spiritual. The crossing of the "t" is

*I love the mountains and
the lakes the woods and
the fields.*

PLATE IV.

long, revealing firmness and persistence, and this judgment is strengthened by little tenacious hooks. One of the "i's" is dotted high; one of the crossings is over the top of the "t," giving a tendency to idealize the object of the affections. Such a combination reveals a nature that would sacrifice all but honor for the one beloved, and would try to see only perfectness in his or her character. It sees beauty and goodness in all things, and loves nature itself better than its artificial reproductions. It is a character that, without a strong will, would be to susceptible, so that life would be a condition of new situations, each last being in personal estimation the best and fairest. While intending to be true, some stronger will would influence, so that sentiment would always be the governing factor in the life. In its worst type this writing would be heavy, the crossing of the "t" light or a mere blot, then the senses would rule entirely, and passion have full sway.

Such a person was born to command, to be a leader, and where the intellect is good, the deductive reason predominant, with little or no imagination, we find one without fear, the soldier always in the front of the battle, leading his men on by sheer will power. He will never flinch from his

duty, and will exact the same quality from others. It is a dangerous crossing when allied to sensuality and a large imagination, for then it will be no respecter of person, place, or moral law, and no crime would be too black to be committed.

Line 2 reveals the timid, shrinking nature, lacking in self-confidence, but tenderly affectionate, for the writing slopes gently. See how lightly the "t's" are crossed. It is a nature that others will naturally impose upon.

Line 3 is inclined to be vindictive, while at the same time gentle and affectionate, when wounded, spitefulness is shown. Note the flying crossing of the "t," It indicates lack of firmness, and one who will threaten more than he will execute. What is accomplished will be through nervous force and as a matter of duty rather than strong power of application.

1 *I demand that you do this.*
2 *I fear that I am in your way*
3 *The man who strikes me must not,*
4 *t t t t t t t t*

PLATE V.

LESSON XXXVIII.

SECTION 314.—Plate V gives the different phases of the will. Line 1 shows the "t" with a long, forceful, upward crossing, ending in a tenacious hook. This is the will that does not yield unless forced to do so,

SECTION 315.—In Line 4 we see a variety of wills—first the gentle will, easily influenced by the stronger; second, the weak and irritable, one that would naturally be unreasonable in anything that crossed it. The persistent, tenacious will is shown by the long stroke and little hook; the still more firm and enduring in the lower crossed tenacious one; that bordering on

the passionate in the next that is short and heavy; the passionate unyielding and tenacious in the long, upward sweep and sharp hook; the obstinate and argumentative in the triangular crossing, and as the last stroke is long and firm, one not easily convinced

when in the wrong. In the last, with its lance turned sharply downward and club-like end, we see the opinionated and despotic individual.

The student must not forget that these graphic signs must predominate throughout the writing, and that they may be weakened by other characteristics shown in other letters, or strengthened by the same signs.

INSTINCTS.

SECTION 316.—Plate VI represents economy in different degrees. In the first line we have a fairly thrifty

1. *We must be careful of our resources.*
Eighty three Dollars, you will
2. *please take steps to protect your*
water pipes from frost
3. *Gladly will I help you*

PLATE VI.

nature, which, by reason of the fine intellect, is fond of the refinements of life; still, because of the continuity of thought and power to plan, and the application, firmness, and tenacity, one who will dislike to see things going to waste, and will try to save when possible. One who will try to keep his expenses within his income.

Line 2 gives the cautious, suspicious, cold, and parsimonious nature. The acute penetration displayed in the angularity of the writing, shows one who is always looking out for his own interests, while the varying lines indicate the versatility which enables him to readily adapt himself to circumstances. The finals of the "y's" are club-like, some with a tenacious hook, which portrays a nature both tyrannical and grasping. There is obstinacy in the crossing of some of the "t's," while most of them show the untiring persistence, the extreme tenacity that will not lose its hands when it once has hold of a coveted object. Most of the finals

to the words are clipped short, indicating close economy, while the finals that do go out are straight and firm, indicating suspicion and caution. At the same time it is a mental temperament, such as is shown by our best financiers.

SECTION 317.—In number 3 of Plate VI we have the opposite of the other two. It reveals the warm, impulsive nature that is often prodigal in generosity. See the slope to the writing and the long, high finals. Such a person believes in taking life as easily as possible, and the strong imagination depicted in those flow-

ing finals, is apt to lead the writer into indiscretion. Such writing indicates a weak will, one that might permit its possessor to dip into the till of his employer, perhaps with no real intent to rob, but only to borrow until the wheel of fortune turns and he can repay; but it is generally slow in the turning, and justice, upon fleet wings, soon overtakes him. Such people spend as freely for others as for themselves.

SECTION 318.—Plate VII portrays in its first line defiance and caution. The writing has but little slope, the letters are well proportioned and firm, showing self-reliance when combined with a forceful, defiant will. Great caution and suspicion of the motives of others, is shown in the straight, long finals. This person would fight his own battles independently and take few into his confidence. Such people ought never to enter into partnership with others.

The next two lines indicate the conservative nature. The sharp pointed "M," its lines drawn closely together, shows one not entirely free from prejudice.

There is no impulse, all is carefully planned. The "o's," with few exceptions, are tightly closed, and there is not much space between the letters. The writer is not one who would force himself forward into publicity. He would be devoted to a fad and loyal to his family and friends. If necessary to be self-supporting, he could do best something that might be

Let us be guarded in our action

*Must I go with you. I fear your purpose
is but to drag me from my parents*

Much you know what I do.

PLATE VII.

done in a secluded life. The delicacy and slope of the writing gives a craving for affection, but restraint in letting the personal feelings be known.

The last line reveals a more careless, go-as-you-please nature, with a certain independence of thought and action, genial and forceful.

NATURE.

SECTION 319.—Plate VIII shows us some of the phases of nature—vanity, conceit, and egotism. In the first line the letters are graceful in shape, but they

*See my beautiful hat
Look at my dandy coat
You are both very strong in vanity*

PLATE VIII.

slope decidedly, showing a susceptible nature, and to this is added the large loops upon the finals of the "y's" with some curls in the capital "S." This combination reveals a visionary nature that lives in a world of romance, and likes to be admired and praised, one that would spend lavishly, and that could not refrain from buying whatever catches the fancy while

there was money in their purse. There is also a persistent will to insist upon having what the fancy craves.

In the second line there is a preponderance of curves and curls, and the waves in the crossing of the "t" combined with these shows a frivolous nature, which cares only for the pleasures of life and to have splendid attire, and be surfeited with

flattery. The curves indicate artistic tastes and a desire to be up-to-date—in fact, ultra in attire, if the means will permit. It does not indicate a selfish nature, but a person who would lavish gifts and favors upon his friends. The third line shows the selfish egotist. Note the incurves upon the beginning of the letters, and the curls upon the finals. These incurves at the beginning of a letter always indicate a more or less selfish nature, emphasized when the nature is egotistic. About the only thing such a person would think of would be his own comfort and pleasure.

LESSON XXXIX.

SECTION 320.—Plate IX shows a strongly conservative nature. There is great precision in every letter, in the dotting of every "i" and the crossing of every "t." The upright letters show coldness and reserve, with some fatalistic tendencies. Great originality, genius, and creative force is de-

icted in all the writing, but, while there is intensity, there is also caution and conservatism. This writer is capable of attaining any height. Pride of name, family, and attainment, without too great ostentation, is also shown.

Philadelphia.

"Whether at Traishapur or
Babylon
Whether the cup with sweet or
Bitter wine
The wine of life is oozing drop by
The leaves of life are falling
one by one."

PLATE IX.

SECTION 321.—Plate X shows pride in the uprightness of the writing, but also very little egotism, excepting what is shown in the bar beneath the signature which implies only proper self-respect and sufficient confidence to enable him to gain proficiency in his

centration of forces, and one who was not above the average in stature. There is shown thriftiness and sensitiveness, but neither boastfulness, nor desire for splendor and display.

Faithfully yours
Edwin Lawrence Godkin.

PLATE X.

work. There is great candor shown in the open "o's" and tact in the letters of varying size. Genius of a literary style always accompanies such writing. See the signature of Edwin Lawrence Godkin, who was editor of "The Nation."

SECTION 322.—Ardor and enthusiasm are predominant in the writing of Plate XI. See the artistic curves to the finals, to the cross of the "t" in "What's," which is floating above the word itself in an airy, imaginative way, and the curves upon the bar below the verse, which shows airy, fancy, and a little vanity as well. The small writing would indicate con-

Let us live, Uncle Sam;
Let us live and love, Biddy;
What's the world to a man
Whose wife is a riddy?

R. H. Stoddard.

PLATE XI.

SECTION 323.—There is frankness and honesty in the writing of Plate XII. There are no incurves to denote selfishness. The letters are broad in proportion to their height, denoting liberality of thought, which, with the firm will, bespeaks justice and mercy. It reveals one of those simple, refined, practical, noble natures which people naturally love and trust. The regular size of the letters, and the long, firm crossing of the "t" indicates thoroughness and careful attention to detail. These same lines with the tender slope to the letters, the lack of selfishness and egotism portrays a character that would be constant in love, devoted in

*Done! when those daughters fill their sieve,
When rivers cease to run,
When imps turn angels, then believe
Your album task is done!*

Oliver Wendell Holmes,

Boston, April 6th 1880

PLATE XII.

friendship, and charitable toward those who were in affliction.

SECTION 324.—Plate XIII shows versatility and adaptability to circumstances. In some respects a dual nature is revealed by some of the letters sloping one way and some the other. The lines also vary some, and are not perfect in alignment. The spiritual and the practical, the liberal and the conservative thoughts will be always struggling for the mastery. You will see again in this writing the deductive reasoning faculty, the love for analysis, for the study of science and of humanity. There is much of the

R. Waldo Emerson

Concord, Mass.

April 5th 1880

PLATE XIII.

poetic and artistic in the formation of the capital "R." Simple and refined tastes are pictured in the writing devoid of flourish. There is individuality and no desire to imitate. It is typical of one of our greatest yet most unassuming writers.

SECTION 335.—Plate XIV depicts sagacity, finesse, and dauntless ambition by its sinuous tapering words, and its strongly ascendant lines. The angular letters tell of the acute penetration that can read human na-

ture as an open book. People of such traits are not often found napping. This angular writing would also indicate a person of wiry build, rather than of large physique. The letters are placed quite wide apart, indicating fluency of speech and the ability to become a fine linguist. There is sympathetic tenderness in the slope of the letters, and this, together with the slight sensuousness portrayed in the shading of the letters, would make it possible for the opposite sex to have quite a strong influence over the life, but not to the detriment of the ambitious

*Very respectfully,
John Sherman*

PLATE XIV.

desires and plans. While there is no extravagance shown, the tenderness and sympathetic tendencies would lead such people to be charitable where the object was worthy.

SECTION 326.—In Plate XV we have the spiritual, idealistic, reverent nature. The letters are all simply and artistically formed, there are no angles, and the only sign of firmness is in the final of the "y." The open "o" shows candor and conscientiousness. The

Anna Louise Cary

PLATE XV.

capitals show generosity, but not extravagance. The "i" dotted very high denotes ideality. A nature with these characteristics is always artistic, and a lover of music, with the ability to excel in some one of the fine arts. The whole writing displays simplicity and a high sense of honor.

SECTION 322.—These are dissimulating lines—see how sinuous they are, while the looped "o's" tell of the untruthful nature that would never hesitate to de-

You remember that my
time is not considered in
this matter. Communicate
with my secretary

PLATE XVI.

ceive to serve a purpose. Ambitious as indicated by the ascendant lines; a fluent talker, he would tell most any kind of a tale to have removed from his way any one who stood between him and a cherished object. There is also some indolence in this writing, and as most of the "t's" are crossed above the letter, it shows one who is not overfond of work, and who does not like to apply himself to tasks that are not congenial. The writer is fond of all the luxurious pleasures of life. Plate XVI is then typical of the easy going vacillating, dissimulating untruthful nature.

SECTION 328.—Plate XVII is the writing of the careless, indolent person who has no ambition above having plenty of good things to eat and to wear, especially if some one else will buy them. The letters waver. The "o's" are open so wide that it would be

You will have to
excuse me as I am
not ambitious

PLATE XVII.

impossible for this person to keep anything to herself, therefore she would be a great gossip, and however kindly the nature, she could not refrain from telling all that she knew. There is enough tenacity to cling to certain things that she has set her heart upon having. She would not be apt to deceive, for she could not help telling some one of it after it was done. She is one who would never make any great headway in life.

SECTION 329—Plate XVIII defines a genius of extremely nervous temperament; one whose brain will burn up the body. Such a person would have a narrow chest, prominent cheek bones, keen, deep set, restless eyes, and thin, compressed lips; yet, when the face lights up with a smile it seems to illuminate all upon whom it falls. The acute penetration

Please Admire
My Character from
As a Man. I will
and kindly

PLATE XVIII.

shown in the angular letters, and the intuition in the separated letters is so strong that it would give clairvoyant power. The high crossing of the "t" and dotting of the "i" is idealistic when combined with such marked intuition. There is a tendency to be more theoretical than practical. The peculiar formation of some of the letters denote originality. The letters are tapering, showing the diplomat. Combine all these faculties and we have the literary critic or the shrewd statesman and diplomat, or one possessing the ability to excel in some one of the fine arts. This high crossing of the "t," when it is hooked at the end, also indicates an imperious nature, one who likes to dictate to others. The writing being sharp and nervous, gives irritability. People having this nature are apt to suffer from indigestion, rheumatism, and intestinal troubles. While the lines ascend ambitiously, yet when near the end they drop suddenly, forming what

we call the fate line, which falling, in this manner pro- tends serious accidents or sudden death, with many well-laid plans coming to naught.

LESSON XL.

SECTION 330.—Plate XIX displays tenderness and affection in the well-rounded and sloped letters, and this showing is emphasized by the long and tenacious crossing of the “t.” The long loops to the “y’s” and large finals show a large imagination, while the many curls and flourishes depict egotism. The natural se-

Please do not think that
I am not sensitive to
your treatment of my
attention to you

PLATE XIX.

quence of such a temperament would be extreme sensitiveness where the affections were concerned and the easy wounding of the pride. Such a person having his heart once set upon a certain object would be deeply provoked to think that that person should find something to admire in another more than in himself. There is an almost miserly love for admiration in such a nature.

SECTION 331.—The decidedly spiritual nature that cares little for worldly pleasure is represented in Plate XX. The writing is that of one who writes thus naturally, hence it is not a copy hand, but a true in-

What a beautiful picture you
sent. Now shall I ever thank
you for this kind remembrance

PLATE XX.

dex of a sweet and perfectly unselfish nature. See how delicately and perfectly the letters slope, showing the firm will that is ever faithful but never tyrannical. The generous finals, and each letter of a height showing lucidity of thought. Each capital is as perfect as though engraved, showing the fastidious care with which all work is done. There is no sharpness anywhere. It is an almost faultless character, political and artistic, the fac-simile of the writing of a convent sister. There is an even spacing between the lines, denoting the clear judgment, which, combined with the other qualities, would not permit this person to be led far astray.

PASSIONS.

SECTION 332.— Under this head is taken into consideration, hatred, cruelty, murderous intent, sensuality, and jealousy.

Plate XXI exhibits the sensual nature which thinks first of gratifying personal desires. The heavy shadings and tenacious “t” denotes one who is not easily baffled. If the “y’s” had long and heavily shaded loops, it would show one whose imagination would lead him into all kinds of folly. He would be audacious and daring. This specimen bespeaks more of the gourmand, and yet it is not an illiterate hand. Very good judgment in business is shown in the clear spacing and alignment, but there is indolence also in the rounded, connected letters. The finals to the “y’s” are club-like, heavy, and despotic, expressing cruelty, and hatred of those who come between him and a coveted object. If the letters were more angular, he would not hesitate to take life under certain conditions. The intellect being good and some graciousness being shown in the rounded writing, it would denote the polished villain. With more pride it might prove in many ways a safeguard to him, leaving more of the sensuous nature of the artist, and the poet whose work portrays the realistic in life.

You will enjoy yourself
I know. There will be
plenty to eat and drink.

PLATE XXI.

SECTION 333.—In Plate XXII we have the dissipated, unscrupulous, untruthful, dual nature, for some of the letters turn one way and some the other. The lines of the letters waver, showing that the nerve force has been weakened by some kind of

Some people think that all there is in
this town to see is a lot of
fast horses. but I know better.
Come up and try for yourself.

PLATE XXII.

dissipation. Shrewdness and diplomacy are shown in the tapering words, and untruthfulness in the closely-looped "o's" and "a's." Combine duality, dissipation, untruthfulness, and ambition (the lines all ascend) and the result follows that the person would be cunning, calculating, and dishonorable in all his dealings with others. No matter what position in the world he may occupy, let him try to hide his characteristics as he will, they are sure to show, as they are inherent, and cannot be fully mastered. This person will make money, be the means fair or otherwise.

SECTION 334.—Plate XXIII has not one redeeming trait. It displays the character of a degenerate that knows not even the first principles of honor. The beginning of all the letters commencing words have the sharp incurve denoting selfishness. Part of the letters slope to

the right, the others to the left, showing a dual and vacillating mind. The crossings of the "t's" are sensual and cruel. The first loop of the "m's" are higher than the rest, marking the peculiar pride that wants to be first in everything, intensified by the selfishness. The looped "o's" and "a's" display untruthful-

ness, while the nervous and imperfectly formed letters depict ill-temper, irritability, revengefulness, and jealousy in its worst form, and this picture is intensified by the long loops to the letters, which indicate that the imagination might run riot. This person would do anything that passion or fancy dictated. There are no signs of neatness or order. If angry this person would not hesitate to stab the offender in the back. It would take but little to cause him to become insane, the mind is so poorly balanced.

SECTION 335.—Let the reader carefully study these lessons and then compare the writing with that of his friends to see which traits predominate in them. He may in a short time make a very close analysis. He should always bear in mind that even with a writing-like that of Plate XXIII, there might be signs of tenderness and high ideals with the lofty pride in the high first loops of the "m" that would overcome many faults. Espe-

please can you tell me
what is my lot will it
be happy or unhappy
I would like to write for
a special readings

Mame Helen Francis D St

PLATE XXIII.

cially would this be true if the selfish incurves were not to be found.

Plate XX reveals spiritual purity and nobleness, nevertheless, but for the will power shown, we might readily believe the writer would become a mere will-of-the-wisp, blown hither and thither by every passing sentiment, or possibly a fit subject for fanaticism or even insanity.

The highly intellectual and intuitive, with greater sensuality than here manifested, would be a menace to society, for the clever libertine is the one most to be dreaded.

Condensing the work thus, I have given only the strongest characteristics, that the intelligent student may be enabled to make it of practical use.

THE END.

