

THE  
**PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL**  
96582

AND

**SCIENCE OF HEALTH.**

A REPOSITORY OF

**SCIENCE, LITERATURE AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE**

DEVOTED TO

**ETHNOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY, PHRENOLOGY, PHYSIOGNOMY, SOCIOLOGY, PSY-  
CHOLOGY, EDUCATION, MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, HYGIENE, AND TO  
ALL THOSE PROGRESSIVE MEASURES WHICH ARE CALCU-  
LATED TO REFORM, ELEVATE AND IMPROVE MANKIND,  
SPIRITUALLY, INTELLECTUALLY AND SOCIALLY.**

**EMBELLISHED WITH NUMEROUS PORTRAITS AND OTHER ENGRAVINGS.**

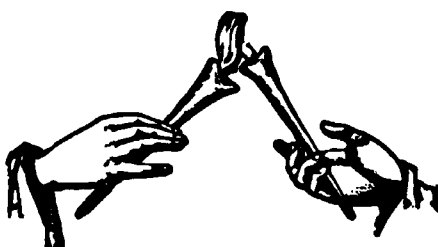
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1896.**



“Quiconque a une trop haute idee de la force et de la justesse de ses raisonnemens pour se croire oblige de les soumettre a une experience mille et mille fois repete'e ne perfectionnera jamais la physiologie du cerveau.”—GALL.

“I regard Phrenology as the only system of mental philosophy which can be said to indicate with anything like clearness and precision, man's mixed moral and intellectual nature, and as the only guide short of revelation for educating him in harmony with his faculties, as a being of power ; with his wants, as a creature of necessity ; and with his duties, as an agent responsible to his Maker and amenable to the laws declared by the all-wise Providence.”

—JOHN BELL, M. D.

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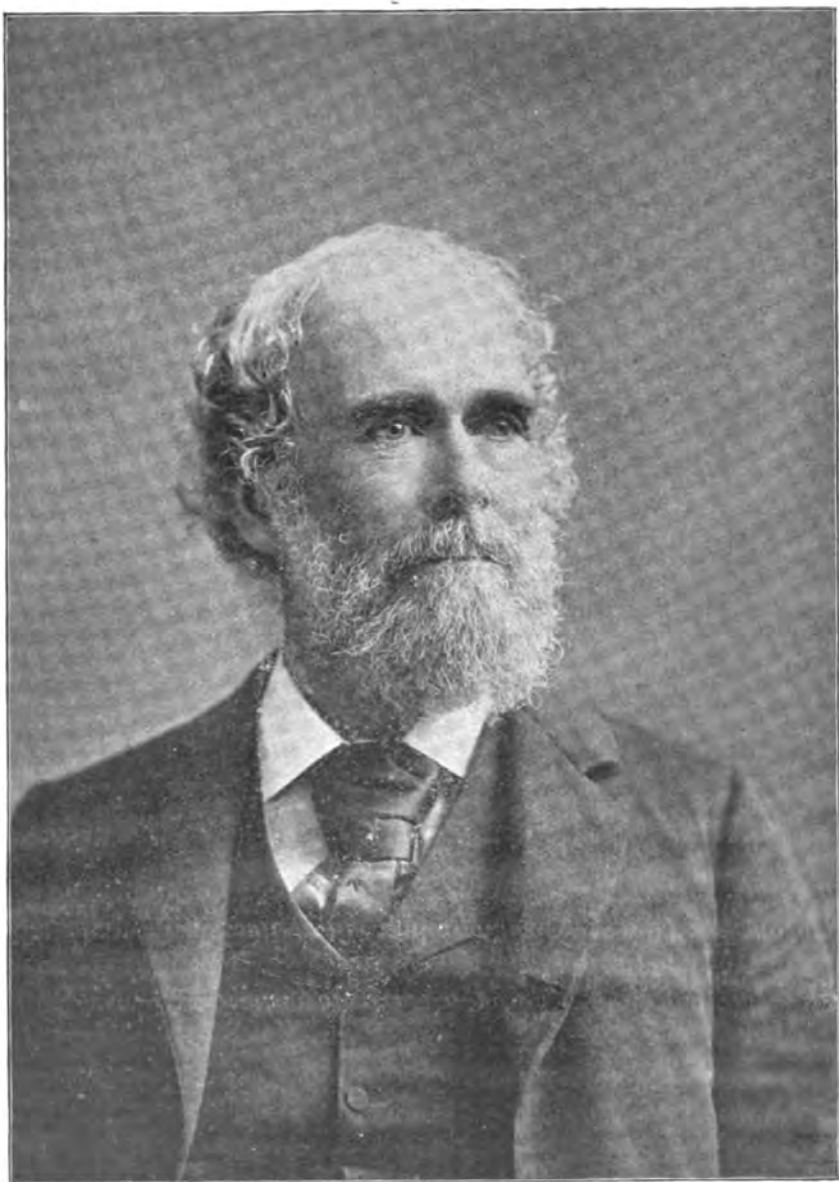
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DR. MARTIN LUTHER HOLBROOK.

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**MARTIN LUTHER HOLBROOK, M.D.**

A PHRENOGRAPH FROM A PERSONAL EXAMINATION.

BY THE EDITOR.

**I**T is probably true that in America the business of the patent medicine manufacturer, to say nothing of the regular apothecary, is more extensive than in any other like area of the globe. It is a trite saying that the Americans like to be humbugged, and we might add that they will take their humbug out of a bottle more cheerfully than in any other way. The increase of the drug traffic is largely due to the improved modern facilities for doing all kinds of business. Delusions spread rapidly to-day among the class who insist on having them, because everything travels fast. The world was never so highly educated in its mistakes as it is to-day; but fortunately to offset the great army of poison vendors there is a constantly increasing host of honest men and women who are also traveling at great speed, armed with intelligence and truth, whose mission is to guide humanity to real health—not through dark and noxious caverns infested with crawling monsters, but over a sunlit path bordered with nature's sweetest fountains, fruits and flowers.

Among this class of benefactors—these doctors of health—the subject

of our sketch has well earned and long occupied a distinguished place. As an author and lecturer, he is probably unknown to few if any of our readers, and in introducing him here as a man it gives us great pleasure to say that in his personality and private character he is no less worthy of high esteem than in his function as a public teacher.

Dr. Holbrook has naturally a good figure, although of late years he has acquired something of the "student's stoop," and bears himself as a man might be expected to do who labors a great deal with the pen. His height is 5 feet 9½ inches, and he weighs 150 pounds. His hand is of good size, well proportioned, with rather long and slightly conic fingers, which denote love of detail. The ends of the fingers, though not wide, as in the spatulate form, are inclined to be square. This may be interpreted as the sign of scientific taste, but in the direction of the psychic, the subtle and the occult, or the more delicate physical structures in nature as opposed to crude and heavy objects. People having long fingers with tapering ends are also especially interested in subjects that

appeal to the imagination, but they are disposed to accept a great deal on faith, which the square-tip fingered people would insist upon having proved. All this seems to agree with Dr. Holbrook's character and habits, for he has made a great many studies in microscopy, also in psychic phenomena, hypnotism, etc., and has always proceeded by scientific methods.

His temperament is the cerebral, or mental, with a good share of the motive. His eyes are blue-gray, and his hair naturally a dark auburn. With a little more gold in his hair and a larger volume of blood he would have been much more of an enthusiast and doubtless much less scientific; but he has a strong bony frame-work which favors the habit of straightforward thinking, love of truth, and a general steadiness of character.

His head is decidedly large. The circumference measures  $22\frac{3}{4}$  inches, while the distance from ear to ear over the crown is  $14\frac{1}{2}$  inches. This is a well balanced head. There are some inequalities in the developments, but the combination on the whole is such as to insure a great deal of self control, mental poise and precision of judgment. Dr. Holbrook has a rather feminine back head. Love of home is strong, also constancy of attachment in marriage, and that phase of affection for the opposite sex which is expressed by tenderness and a chivalrous desire to protect the beloved object. The love of young, however, is the ruling element in this group, and imparts to his character a wonderful interest not only in children, but in all creatures that stand in a dependent relation to the human race. It is said that he enjoyed quite a reputation in his younger days for his ability to entertain children with original stories. But the most interesting fact for phrenologists in this connection is that in this instinct to care for the young we have the key to Dr.

Holbrook's taste and talent for the study of natural history. If he had concentrated his attention upon this subject he would doubtless have become famous as a colleague of Darwin, Wallace and Audubon.

As the back head is rather long in consequence of the feminine trait just described, we are prepared in advance to find something narrow in the region of the ears, on the principle that the brain does not usually expand equally in two opposite directions. In this case the development of the love of children is at the expense of the fighting instinct. Combativeness is probably the weakest faculty in this region of the brain, and the form of the nose also suggests aversion to strife. Destructiveness is fairly developed. Secretiveness is medium, while the sense of property is present in a full degree. The latter, however, will be manifested in saving rather than acquiring. Cautiousness is almost too large. There could scarcely be a more careful, prudent or watchful character. Self-esteem and love of approbation are about equal in influence, and might be marked five in our scale of seven. Each offsets or neutralizes the other, so that neither is very noticeable. Considering the combination of feminine elements and a certain local condition at the seat of self-esteem, we infer that the latter faculty was naturally rather feeble, but has been cultivated to its present degree of power. Its expression will be in a quiet, unobtrusive dignity, self-respect and self-reliance, but without dogmatism or haughtiness.

Firmness and love of justice are both strongly indicated. Persistence is his most effective executive quality. Conscientiousness is so tempered by the femininity in his nature that, while remarkably scrupulous in the performance of his own duties, he will still be lenient and charitable in measuring the obligations of others. He will also be much more inclined

to avoid dishonest or immoral actions than to exert himself in any kind of campaign for the vindication of a suppressed or struggling truth. In other words, he will rarely assume the attitude of a dictator in matters of moral obligation.

As to religion, he has rather more

as an architect or an engineer. The perceptive group as a whole is extraordinary, while the reflectives are large enough to render the mind logical and comprehensive. Size, weight and locality and the sense of color are all developed to the point of genius. Order is mode,



DR. M. L. HOLBROOK.

faith than reverence, though not much of either in the direction of ecclesiastical institutions or man-made creeds. Constructiveness is rather large, also the faculty of number. He might easily have succeeded

rate, and language is of the phase which concerns itself more with verbal construction than an imposing vocabulary. Suavity and the sense of motives are rather large.

In summing up the character, per-

haps the best thing we can say is that it is wholesome, natural, unwarped, and untainted by any false principles or vicious habits. As a physician Dr. Holbrook is certainly to be commended for his advocacy of the most advanced methods of treatment, and, most of all, for his long years of effort to forewarn and forearm the human race against the approach of all disease, whether of body, brain or soul.

#### BIOGRAPHY.

Dr. Martin Luther Holbrook was born in Mantua, Portage Co., Ohio, February 3, 1831. His father, Ralph Holbrook, was a farmer of enterprise and great force of character, and his mother was of Scotch blood and a woman of great firmness and gentleness. Young Holbrook was brought up on the farm and learned to do every kind of work usually at that time done on farms; plowing, sowing, reaping, cultivating fruits, flowers, planting trees, and caring for farm animals, also attending the common country schools of the time. About his twentieth year he contracted malarial fever while washing sheep in a malarial river, and his illness called his attention to the subject of medicine and hygiene, which has ever since been his special field of work. In 1857, '58 and '59 he spent two years in the study of medicine. In 1859 and '60 he was a student of agriculture in the Ohio Agricultural College and, at the same time, one of the editors of the *Ohio Farmer*. In 1861-63 he was connected with Dr. Dio Lewis in his work of physical culture, and the introduction of his system into the schools of various large cities. In 1864 he came to New York City and became partner of Drs. Miller and Wood in the hygienic establishment founded by the late Dr. Hall, in Lighthouse street. Here he became editor of the *Herald of Health*, which he still continues to edit, attending also to its publica-

tion and to the authorship of his various books.

It was at this time that this firm introduced the first Turkish bath into New York City and the second one in the country, Dr. C. H. Shepard, of Brooklyn, having first introduced the bath into Brooklyn. In a few years he became proprietor of the establishment and continued to be till 1887. During all these years his life has been a busy one, writing and publishing his books, editing his journal, advising patients and keeping up at the same time his studies in many branches of science, especially in biology, having worked out the termination of nerves in the liver and kidneys.

Dr. Holbrook is a great reader of the best books of all ages—Aristotle, Plato, Seneca, Darwin, Huxley, Tyndall, and particularly of Spencer and Weissmann, and also of only the very best novels.

He is also a great lover of nature, and believes that he missed his calling, and that he ought to have been a naturalist and biologist. When he goes through the woods and fields he finds delight in making the acquaintance of birds, flowers, minerals, and especially trees. The latter he always knows by name at sight, and many a time has he taken off his hat to some noble forest tree. These mute objects he looks upon as our true friends. They teach us lessons in patience, duty and perseverance. They never talk back or say unkind things. But one must know how to appreciate them or the lesson is lost.

When tired of city life and work, and needing relaxation or rest, his favorite recreation is to get out and enjoy his friendship with the woods. Here he finds an earthly paradise, or, if not in the forest, in hot weather at the seaside, where he disports like a fish in the water, or in sailing or rowing. He does not believe that one sort of relaxation is sufficient, but that a brain-worker should have many kinds, and should know how to ride, drive,

draw the bow, sail, swim, skate, row and run.

Last, but far from least, Dr. Holbrook has been for many years a careful student of phrenology, and acknowledges his indebtedness to the great works of its founders for many valuable ideas which have aided him in his domestic and public life. He has always been interested in human nature, and barely missed becoming a phrenologist himself. Altogether he has shown remarkable versatility, and at the same time a rare devotion to the specialty with which his name is now associated far and wide.

As it is often interesting to compare different analyses of the same character written by different phrenologists, we take pleasure in publishing the following description of Dr. Holbrook made by Prof. L. N. Fowler when Dr. Holbrook was twenty-one years of age. It was taken down in shorthand by Dr. Holbrook himself at the time of the examination and was read to us by the doctor after the manuscript of our phrenograph had been sent to the printer. It is not strange that after a lapse of forty-two years there should be changes in the character of a man whose life has been as active and whose studies and avocations have been so peculiar and varied. Still we think that little if any radical difference will be found in the two descriptions. Perhaps the widest divergence of opinion is in regard to the doctor's combativeness. Again we beg to remind the reader that in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL it is never our intention to give exactly the same kind of a description that we would in a private consultation. When writing of an individual for the public we aim to restrict ourselves to the mention of those salient elements of character that relate to the known life work of the subject, and frequently omit entirely many faculties that could be very easily defined if we chose to speak of them.

A PHRENOGRAPH OF DR. M. L. HOLBROOK GIVEN BY PROF. L. N. FOWLER IN SEPTEMBER, 1853.

You have a brain of full size; rather large when compared with the vital functions. The tendency of your temperament is to nervousness. Your mind is gaining the ascendancy; your strongest desires are connected with the intellectual and moral rather than the animal brain. You need a good balance of organization to keep up as healthy an action of the body as possible. Devote yourself to free exercises of the body, and avoid all unnecessary extremes. You are so spirited that you are liable to go beyond your strength. There is danger of your making inroads upon your constitution so as to weaken some function. If you devote yourself to study you should connect with it an amount of physical labor which will keep up a healthy condition of the body, otherwise you will become prematurely exhausted in vital force, and the brain will demand too much of the nourishment of your system.

Your head indicates a high degree of pride, independence, perseverance, justice, forethought, energy, practical talent, desire for knowledge, sense of order and arrangement, and desire to make the most of yourself. You derive the tone of your mind from your mother, but the general character from your father. From a boy you have been anxious to make a character of your own and have relied upon your own resources. You have much more of the spirit of pride and independence than you have of vanity or mere love of display, yet the union of approbateness and self-esteem give you a high degree of ambition, and you are not content unless you are doing something which will advance you in your estimation. You cannot bear to be under obligation, are particularly inclined to free yourself from all indebtedness to others and to stand

clear and alone. There is danger of your being rather too strongly set in your own way, and of resisting the influences of others when they might be of service to you. You have a strong sense of obligation and are particularly anxious to know and do your duty, and more anxious to fulfill your moral obligations than you are to comply with human requirements.

You are sanguine, rather enthusiastic, quite hopeful, and disposed to look upon the bright side of things. You are also respectful, and show due deference to superiors, yet you do not underrate yourself while you bestow a proper degree of respect upon others.

You possess much versatility of talent; are naturally ingenious; might easily learn a trade; have more than ordinary ability to devise ways and means; are particularly fond of the fine arts, and interested in progress.

You are very fond of the beautiful and whatever is adapted to captivate the eye and please the fancy; are fond of poetry, painting, natural scenery and oratory, and all that indicates an ingenious and advanced mind. You are imaginative and can easily learn to do new kinds of work and adapt yourself to different circumstances and conditions of life.

You have a strong desire to be rich and to accumulate property. You value what you possess; you do not waste or squander. You may spend your money rather freely for that which you desire, and in order to acquire knowledge; yet you husband your resources well, and as a business man will take care of your own interests. You keep your affairs to yourself; are not very forward to disclose your business or your feelings. You have a due degree of watchfulness, and suspiciousness enough to enable you to be guarded. You are also prudent and mindful of consequences. You look as far ahead as

possible, and plan with reference to remote consequences.

You have a strong appetite, and are well qualified to enjoy your food. You do not eat for the sake of gratifying the gourmand's spirit, but you have a permanent alimentative disposition which seeks gratification in quality and variety of food. You would enjoy the fruits in their season.

You are quite forcible and executive, and capable of much indignation, and cannot tamely submit to encroachment on your rights. You love to overcome obstacles. At times you may be pugnacious and probably stubborn and contrary, though that depends upon the force of circumstances more than upon your natural disposition.

You are strongly attached to your friends; are affectionate, warm-hearted and disposed to interest yourself in the welfare of others. You cannot go alone through the world; you have a sympathetic mind and must have somebody to love. You are fond of children; interested in the family and domestic circle, and capable of forming strong local attachments, and you will not be content without a home of your own. You are a great admirer and ardent lover of woman, and woman will have more of a subduing influence upon your mind than men. In fact, your mind will never be fully molded and pliable until you fully and devotedly love some woman.

You are rather doubting and hesitating in reference to things of a marvelous nature; you are slow to believe; you want good evidence before you admit a subject; still you love the curious and are disposed to inquire into all things that claim to be philosophical or scientific.

You have a very active perception of wit, and enjoy a joke highly. You love to read witty authors, and you readily see the pith of a joke or the play of a pun. Your memory of ideas is good, also of places, and you have fair talent as a speaker. Your knowledge



of events is less accurate, and it will be difficult for you at all times to recall countenances. Your love of music is particularly good. You are punctual in all your engagements. Your general perception of physical objects and their qualities is good. Could easily become passionately fond of painting.

You would do well to develop and discipline your mind as much as

possible. Acquire a good education, and direct your attention to teaching, to the arts, or to some kind of employment where the intellectual faculties are most required and where your chances are favorable for intellectual and moral progress, also where you can advance and feel that you are gaining in character and reputation. You ought not to content yourself with a quiet life.

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### HEREDITY AND MENTAL DEVELOPMENT.

BY J. J. MACLELLAN.

ANYONE who has come in contact with the different races of the world, and observed the great distance between nation and nation, must have come to the conclusion without any scientific study that the material improvement of mankind is necessary for the development of all the higher mental faculties. The whole science of phrenology is concerned with this union of mind and matter, and we realize most profoundly that no great mental development can exist without its corresponding organic structure. Accepting this truth, and realizing the unsatisfactory condition of the world to-day, our first duty is to see if there is any course by which the needed improvement can be effected.

Just here the transcendent importance of the law of hereditary transmission is apparent. Without this law of heredity no improvement in the race would be possible, as, however much the individual might be cultured, the offspring would revert back to the original type, and thus everything gained in one generation would be lost to the following; real progress would be quite impossible. Through this law of inheritance, however, the children of parents who have obeyed nature's laws not only start from a higher level than their ancestors in acquired knowl-

edge, but inherit a larger development of moral and intellectual organs. When we consider that the transmission of mental qualities depends, perhaps, as much on the *activity* of those organs as the relative *development* in the parent, we can see a plain course toward a higher civilization. This tendency, by which the activity of small faculties in the parents will produce enlarged organs in the offspring, carries with it the key with which we may open the dull minds of the ignorant and undeveloped, looking to the next generation for the material expression of that mental activity started in the parent.

The offspring tends to inherit every attribute of the parent. This is called the first law of inheritance, and is modified by what is known as the law of reversion to type. In connection with this law of reversion to type there is a remarkable feature of heredity called prepotency, which has a great influence in the transmission of acquired characteristics.

Such attributes as are common in both parents tend to be accurately reproduced in the offspring. When parents possess contradictory attributes the offspring cannot inherit from both, and the quality which succeeds in reappearing is termed prepotent over the other. It is well known that in certain families the

tendency of a certain quality to appear in the offspring is very strong; this characteristic is prepotent and is transmitted with certainty through many generations. Purely local and temporary influences, which, in the parent may have caused a deviation from the type, are overborn in the momentum of long descent.

When deformity, disease, or insanity fail to reappear in the descendants, immediate or remote, or when acquired characteristics are not transmitted, we sometimes question the influence of heredity; but it must be remembered that this tendency to revert to the original type is but the effect of this great law of hereditary transmission.

In view of all this it is easy to account for the reversion toward mediocrity to be observed in the children of men of genius. The prepotent influence of the one parent over the acquired characteristics of the other—and even where both parents are far above the average in mental and physical development, reaching, perhaps, the very highest limit of intelligence—the steady, enduring pressure of race heredity obtains over the single stress of acquired characteristics, and we see again the normal type of humanity. It must not be supposed, however, that acquired characteristics are not transmitted, or that they are always overborn by the force of race heredity.

Still, unless there is some artificial selection to bring together certain peculiarities in two individuals—unless the mental life is strong and active—we may expect that the normal development of the one will, by the force of race heredity, succeed over the other, and thus the offspring will revert to the original type.

Another feature of heredity, and one which proves the importance of this great study, is that peculiarities which appeared in the parent at a certain period of life tend to reappear in the offspring at the same period.

Temperament, which we are used

to speak of as a cause of mental and physical condition is, strictly speaking, the effect of pre-existing mental traits, mostly transmitted through inheritance, although sometimes, and to quite an extent, brought about by the mental state of the individual; being once established it becomes a cause, and affects the character as it acts and reacts upon it. Change of environment, and change in the mental condition, the two elements that go to influence temperament, may, as in our own race, where the mental and physical are so nicely adjusted, often transfer the balance of power, giving to a life, sometimes, the influence of each temperament leading in succession. There is, however, a tendency in each race toward a specially defined temperament. This state is brought about in the first place by the mental and physical condition of the individual, and forming into a distinct quality is transmitted from generation to generation. The development and transmission of quality follows the same general law. Life makes the organization. Faculty precedes organism. The mental changes the physical.

It may be just as well to state that heredity implies not so much the transmission of conditions as of tendencies. We sometimes say that insanity and consumption are hereditary; strictly speaking this is never true. What is said for heredity is that it gathers up, holds and transmits these tendencies in accordance with the general law of inheritance. The inheritance being one of tendencies and not of conditions, it at once becomes apparent that a great deal may be done to mold the character and develop the organism in opposition to hereditary tendencies.

We know that so far as this life is concerned, we are dependent on the nervous movement for the thought that is in us; without such movement there could be no bodily life. In animals this movement is, to a large

extent automatic—unconscious; this is sometimes called reflex action, and is the exact recurrence of previous movements. When an adjustment is fixed by heredity it is the only adjustment possible in each given circumstance; this is precisely what occurs in the vegetable world, and also in the lower forms of animal life where the movement, so far as we can judge, is automatic or unconscious—an exact repetition of similar movements in ancestral forms. In the higher mental processes these bounds are passed. It is the first evidence of the presence of mind that it can make new adjustments and modify old ones according to the results of experience.

This is something heredity does not and cannot provide for; and, while the quality of organization that determines strength and reach of mind

is subject to hereditary laws, yet it remains as the proof, power and supremacy of mind that its first, last and greatest attribute is to make new adjustments and to modify old ones independently of hereditary tendencies.

"Dost thou look back on what has been,  
As some divinely gifted man,  
Whose life in low estate began  
And on some simple village green;

Who breaks his birth's invidious bar,  
And grasps the skirts of happy chance,  
And breasts the blows of circumstance,  
And grapples with his evil star;

Who makes by force his merit known  
And lives to clutch the golden keys,  
To mold a mighty state's decrees,  
And shape the whisper of a throne;

And moving up from high to higher,  
Becomes on fortune's crowning slope  
The pillar of a people's hope,  
The center of a world's desire."

### SOME TRAITS OF PROMINENT WOMEN.

By PROF. CHARLES TODD PARKS.

AT the reunion of the pioneers and friends of woman's progress, to celebrate the eightieth birthday of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, held at the Metropolitan Opera House in this city on the 12th of November, several hundred of the most noted women in the United States—noted for intellectual power and force of character—were seated upon the stage.

Besides Mrs. Stanton, there were Susan B. Anthony, Lillie Devereux Blake, Isabella Beecher Hooker, Anna Howard Shaw, Mary Lowe Dickinson, Antoinette Sterling, Emily Blackwell, May Wright Sewall, Harriet Hosmer and others of this brainy class of women who are so widely known for what they have accomplished in promoting the interests of their sex. Seated in front of the stage I listened to these leaders, and carefully studied their external signs

of character in the light of phrenology, physiognomy and cheirosophy. Here are some of my conclusions:

Without exception these women all have many of the features that belong to the generally recognized "masculine type." Their heads and faces might easily pass for those of very intelligent and successful men, so pronounced are all the indications of strength, courage, perseverance and determined energy—those qualities that, according to Charles Darwin and J. Stuart Mill, are especially characteristic of the male sex. Nearly all of these women have large, well-shaped noses, showing strong mental powers; very conspicuous jaws, which go with tenacity of purpose; and mouths that announce character in every line. Firmness stood up on each cranium and asserted itself like an object lesson in phrenology. All

of those who took a prominent part, and electrified the audience with their eloquence and force of argument, had broad, executive, combative



FIG. 1. STRONG CHARACTER.  
NOTE LARGE AND EXTENDED THUMB.

heads, strong features and large thumbs.

Large, well-shaped thumbs seem invariably to accompany a strong will in both sexes. Another marked peculiarity of very independent and self-reliant people, which I noticed in all of the speakers who gesticulated, was a habit of throwing out their thumbs at right angles with their fingers, as shown in the accompanying drawing, Fig. 1. I have never seen weak-minded persons do this. I re-

cently tested four hundred of the feeble-minded patients in the public institutions on Randall's Island, and found them all what might be called comparatively thumb-tied, as shown in Fig. 2. The lateral movement of the thumb in their case is constrained.

Many other distinguishing traits are observable in the leaders of the great modern movement for the ad-



FIG. 2. WEAK CHARACTER.  
NOTE THE DROOPING THUMB.

vancement of woman, but my only object at present is to point out the fact that they possess qualities not found in the typical members of their sex.



## SKETCHES OF PHRENOLOGICAL BIOGRAPHY.

BY CHARLOTTE FOWLER WELLS.

ORSON SQUIRE FOWLER.

IN the early days of phrenology in Great Britain, two of its promulgators, Spurzheim and Combe, deemed it advisable to keep the science on an elevated plane. They were men of high professional and literary standing, and aimed to give their literary friends no occasion to look down upon or stand aloof from a subject fraught with such opportunities to benefit mankind. We can readily see that, as philosophers, they might not at first realize the possibilities of applying phrenology in a practical way to the needs of individuals by pointing out excesses and deficiencies, with advice as to restraint or cultivation, or as to choice of occupation. Mr. Combe was frequently called on for that kind of advice, but his biographer says he replied, in substance, that he was not an expert in that line, and that if he attempted to manipulate heads for that purpose and occasionally erred, it would be charged to the science as well as to its representative.

His very fine organization caused him to be careful for the reputation of the cause he had espoused, and being by nature a philosopher, he considered the philosophy of phrenology as standing on a higher ground than practical phrenology. Perhaps that was correct at that time, for friends of the science were then few and subject to much ridicule and criticism. They had much to contend against from their opponents, and thus it came to pass that America became the birthplace of *practical* phrenology, and in the following extract we find a lucid expression of its benefits as viewed by a wide-awake Scotsman who could draw

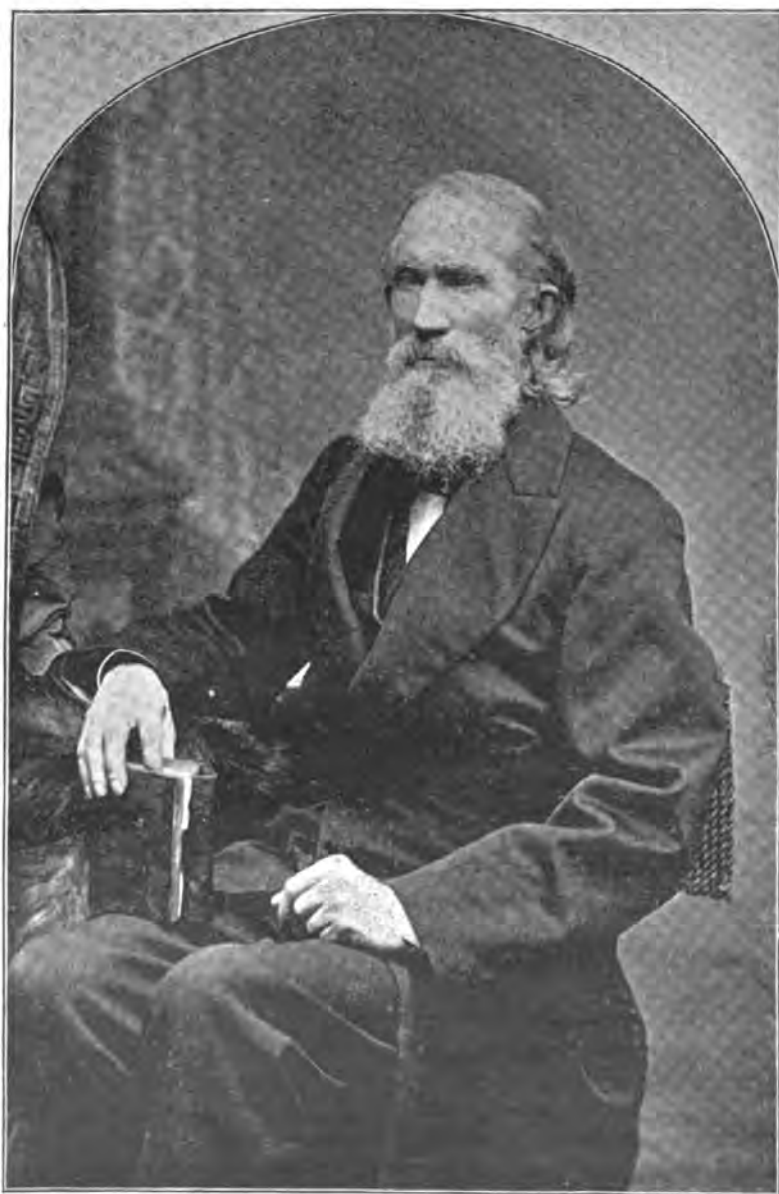
a correct inference from what he saw and heard. His story is as true as it is interesting, but owing to its length we are obliged to present it in an abbreviated form. He has gone to his rest, and left many grateful remembrances of his wisdom and helpfulness. Would that we had more Andrew Leightons, or more men and women with his ability and willingness to use it.

In 1841 and 1842, Mr. Andrew Leighton, of Liverpool, a man of "caliber" and of sound, practical, common sense, well posted in passing events, belonging to a literary family, a brother to the poet, visited America in a business capacity. He was a lover of phrenology and a close observer of whatever had a bearing on the science. Naturally, then, on his arrival in New York he visited the phrenological office at 135 Nassau street, where he met with a warm welcome. He enjoyed those visits, as did the occupants of the office. After his return to England he wrote to the *Edinburgh Phrenological Journal* a description of the condition of phrenology in America, as follows :

"Let it not be supposed that this is a mere fancysketch. It is no such thing; but has more prototypes than one, probably as well in this country as in the United States. There, at least, they are to be met with. I have met them. But, of all with whom I had the pleasure of intercourse in that country, the most *generally* competent was, without doubt, the present editor and proprietor of the *American Phrenological Journal*, O. S. Fowler. Perhaps no phrenologist in any country has attained greater facility and correctness as a manipulator than he has done; certainly

no one that I have heard of has made so many remarkable "*hits*," to use an expressive though somewhat vulgar term, in the predication of character from the development of the head;

his practice as a head-reader, I hope the readers of this journal will not be averse to learn something. The history of the condition of the science in any place always involves some-



ORSON SQUIRE FOWLER.

and no one has displayed more untiring zeal, or made relatively greater sacrifices in disseminating the phrenological doctrines. Of him, and of

thing of its professors, and *vice versa*. It is with a view to indicate to some extent the condition of phrenology in the States—what practical men

are doing for it—that I would now speak of him. But it is to his practice that I would especially direct attention; for therein will be found very marked differences from the procedure of the practical phrenologists of this country; and as these differences appear to be improvements well worthy of adoption by the latter, they will probably by them be received as such and adopted accordingly. Permit me, however, by way of introduction, briefly to advert to his personal history as a phrenologist.

“It was while a student at Amherst College, Massachusetts, and just before entering upon a course of moral philosophy, that Mr. O. S. Fowler’s attention was first seriously directed to phrenology. Possessed of an active, well-organized brain, he grasped the subject with a hearty good-will, and had no sooner mastered its principles than he applied them to the discrimination and explanation of the characters of his fellow-students and teachers with great success. On leaving college he was urged to lecture on the subject. He did so; and thenceforth became entirely devoted to its diffusion. In conjunction with his brother, Mr. L. N. Fowler, who is equally distinguished as a practical phrenologist, he traversed the principal part of his own country and the Canadas, lecturing and manipulating and collecting facts and specimens in proof and illustration of its truth.

His course, as may be imagined, was not free from difficulties. The usual barriers which ignorance, bigotry and prejudice oppose to the promulgation of new truths had to be leveled or surmounted; and many and severe were the tests to which he and his brother were subjected by stubborn incredulity. To such an extent, indeed, has this testing been carried in America that audiences have been found who demanded not only an examination before them of any stranger from their body, but that

such examination should be conducted by the lecturers *blindfolded*. Yet, such is the precision these gentlemen, by their extensive practice, have attained, and such their confidence of the actual verity of the details of phrenology—a confidence always in proportion to the practical ability of the student—that they have frequently—always when required—submitted even to this test. But not only this, the one brother has been taken away and been kept in another room while the other conducted his blindfold examination—then he has been led forth and required to go through the same ordeal; and, numerous as are the instances in which this has been done, scarcely a single mistake has been made by them, while, when marked cases have been submitted to them, the truth of phrenology has been strikingly illustrated.

In the literature of the science, also, Mr. Fowler has, of late years, taken a somewhat conspicuous place among the phrenologists of America. Besides having, in conjunction with his brother and Mr. Samuel Kirkham, produced a work of upward of 400 pages, entitled “Phrenology Proved, Illustrated and Applied,” which, in the course of six years, has gone through several editions of 1,000 copies each, he has contributed several able articles to the AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, and written and published a lecture on “Phrenology versus Intemperance,” one on the application of Phrenology to Matrimony, and another on its application to education; all of which are at present in considerable demand and have already gone through several editions. Those who receive the AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL will have observed by a notice at the close of volume III. that it had owed its existence, up to September, 1841, to the generous devotion of him and his brother, who, as proprietors, have sunk several thousand dollars in sustaining it.

Up to that period, it had been very ably edited by Nathan Allen, but is now owned and edited solely by O. S. Fowler, who seems determined to continue it, at whatever cost, through the present year at least,\* thereby, as he states, to give a further opportunity for an answer to the question, "Will the American Public Sustain a Phrenological Journal?" Mr. Fowler is now settled in New York, where he has an extensive collection of casts, skulls, etc., which is open to the public free of charge, and where he vigorously continues his multiform labors in the cause he has so zealously espoused.

"Perhaps—if I might assume the highest privilege of friendship, and point to defects—he attempts too much—'has too many irons in the fire:' hence evident haste and immaturity characterize most of the productions of his pen. Nevertheless, it is just to add that in his works these defects are amply compensated by the healthy, exhilarating freshness and enthusiasm which a mind literally overflowing with its subject imparts; and assuredly no generous mind can rise from their perusal without feeling that, in spite of an occasional grammatical lapsus, a familiar *Jonathanism* of expression, or a premature confidence in the dogmata of his subject, they have much in their pithy, spirited, perspicuous exposition and application of principles to recommend them.

"It will convey an idea of the multiplicity of his occupations to mention that, besides giving a close attention to his professional duties as practical phrenologist and editor of the JOURNAL, he was, while I resided in New York, editing a republication of Dr. Combe's Physiology, with notes by himself; revising and extending his lectures on matrimony and education for forthcoming new editions; and lecturing twice a week on phrenology and its applications, to audiences of several hundred persons.

\* The JOURNAL still lives in 1895.

"Thus far of him personally. Let me now revert to his practice, and present some of the grounds of the favorable opinion of it already expressed. In examining an individual, his first observation has reference to the temperament. In this he attends not so much to the color of the hair, skin, eyes and so forth, as to the development and condition of the vital organs contained in the abdomen and thorax; of the bones and muscles, and of the brain and nervous system. It is obvious that the functional energy of the brain will depend, to a very great extent, upon the quality, and, within certain limits, the quantity of blood supplied to it. Hence the propriety of giving marked attention to the state of the organs which manufacture and distribute the blood, when predicating the quality of the mental functions, *Ceteris paribus*, he will possess the greatest mental efficiency who has the most perfect vital apparatus. He, beyond any phrenologist I have ever met, has approximated precision in his judgment of the influence of temperament upon the mental manifestations; and therein is one secret of his success as a practical man.

"Having scrutinized the temperament, he measures the horizontal circumference of the head with a tape; for all other measurements he trusts to his own organs of Size. This done—in a little of the time required to tell it—he reads off the prevailing dispositions and talents of the individual, as indicated by the cranial development, with as little hesitation as one would read from a book, and in language so plain, direct and unequivocal, that should he make any mistake, or should any apparent discrepancy occur between the development and actual manifestations, he is caught on the hip at once, or the seeming fallacy of the science is detected at once, for he leaves neither himself nor it any loop-hole for escape; if he err he



errs, and 'there's an end on't'; and as for the science, where any improbable discrepancy is alleged by the person examined, or his *friends*, the quiet reply is, 'be that as it may, I have gone by the cerebral development; and, if phrenology cannot stand in that way, let it fall.' But it falls not; for in almost every instance where anything of this kind has occurred, subsequent events have proved the correctness of the phrenologist; and when the deficiency of Conscientiousness has been the predication impugned (a frequent case), the very denial itself has been found but another illustration of the phrenological truth. This straightforward, uncompromising reliance upon the certain verity of phrenology—though *perhaps* he carries it *too far*—appears to me one of the finest traits in Mr. Fowler's character as a practical phrenologist. The ifs and buts, the may-bes, should-bes, and other indefinite terms which disfigure so many phrenological predications, find no place in his vocabulary; but the direct and unequivocal 'you are,' or 'he is,' distinguished for this or that, is his form of expression. . . .

"But what distinguishes his practice most of all from that of other phrenologists is, that with the oral predication he marks a chart of the sizes of the organs in a book in which several pages are appropriated for a statement of the relative sizes of the organs, and the matter of these pages is such that anyone with very little attention might infer the character of the person examined almost as well as the phrenologist himself. . . .

"Let it be considered, then, that the number of persons who come to the Fowlers for examination is very great—several thousands annually; that every one of these takes away with him a copy of this or their larger book to which this refers, or both books, filled up as described, and that many of these persons are highly educated and intelligent—most of the leading statesmen, law-

yers, divines, and the literary men of the country having passed under the Fowlers' hands, and been startled by the facility with which, while in entire ignorance of who they were, they discriminated the talents for which they were respectively distinguished. Let it be considered further that these operations are not confined to one locality, but extend throughout every State in the Union, and that, in addition to this, lectures always accompany manipulations—and it cannot be doubted that such practical phrenologists have aided vastly in diffusing a knowledge of the science, and that the beneficial influence of their labors has hitherto been much underrated. I hope that, for the sake of such men—and there are others such—what has now been shown will be a means of leading to a revision of the popular judgment against the profession of the *practical phrenologist*.

"In Mr. Fowler's book a claim is made to the discovery of two new organs. Of these and their functions, and of the alleged discovery of a number more organs by means of Mesmerism, maintained by him and other American phrenologists, I may say something in a future paper.

"That the opinions above put forth may be estimated at their proper value it should be added that, though I was six months on the other shore of the Atlantic—from November 22, 1841, to May 31, 1842—two months only were devoted to observation in the United States, my principal object being a commercial visit to Canada. One of these months was occupied in Albany, Utica and other places in the State of New York, and in Boston and Lowell in the State of Massachusetts. The other was passed wholly in the city of New York, where I had daily opportunities (of which I took frequent advantage) of visiting Mr. Fowler's museum, and witnessing his phrenological examinations."

LIVERPOOL, October, 1842.

## JOHN WATSON HILDRETH.

THE BOY TRAIN-WRECKER.

ONE of the most shocking of recent crimes was the wrecking of a fast mail train on the New York Central Railroad a few weeks ago by a party of boys, the ring-leader of whom is said to be a youth named Hildreth, who is scarcely more than eighteen years of age. He is now in the jail at Rome, N. Y., awaiting trial. The editor of the *New York Journal* obtained a photograph of the boy and an impression of his hand. The latter was brought by a reporter to the editor



JOHN WATSON HILDRETH.

ago by a party of boys, the ring-leader of whom is said to be a youth named Hildreth, who is scarcely more than eighteen years of age. He is now in the jail at Rome, N. Y., awaiting trial. The editor of

of THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for an examination without disclosing the identity of the owner of the hand. A brief description was dictated to our stenographer and published in the *New York Journal*, December 8.

We reproduce it here, together with both of the illustrations contained in the *Journal*, so that our readers may make a comparison, if they like, between the head and the hand. It will be observed that the top head slopes off very greatly at the rear of the crown, showing an almost utter deficiency of conscientiousness. Vanity, without moral restraint, seems to be the greatest fault indicated by his head. Secretiveness seems large, and the nose lacks character.

temperament also plays an important part. This young man was doubtless extremely impulsive — indeed, we might say flighty.

The article in the *New York Journal* was as follows:

IMPRINT OF THE HAND OF J. WATSON HILDRETH, THE BOY TRAIN-WRECKER.

AND HERE IS HOW AN EXPERT IN CHIROMANCY, WITHOUT KNOWING WHOSE IT WAS, READ IT.

The hand is only the instrument of



J. W. HILDRETH'S HAND, REDUCED ONE-HALF SIZE.

The papers state that he made a confession to a girl with whom he was very much in love.

In cases like this, the criminal motive must be found in large measure in the lack of mental balance—not in the sense of insanity, but as regards the relative strength of the different parts of the brain. The

brain, and these prints give only a shadow or suggestion of the forms which would indicate character, with the exception of the principal lines of the palm; hence the difficulty here is very great. Of the few things, however, that may be seen in this hand, the first is that it probably belongs to a woman, or an undersized

man or youth. I judge this simply by the size. The general shape is masculine, because it is much more angular than rounded. The feminine hand, as is well known, should be more plump and tapering.

The palm in this hand seems rather narrow, and also rather long in proportion to the fingers. This is unfavorable to a great deal of tact or ready talent. This person is probably a creature of hereditary and other influences, which he cannot easily overcome. The narrowness of the palm is a sign of poor business ability. There is no sagacity here, no forethought, or ability to see far ahead in practical affairs. If the finger tips are really clubbed, as they appear to be in this print, I should say the individual is a "degenerate," which is the new name for what we phrenologists usually describe as "low quality." Those broad, bulbous finger ends were evidently not made for any delicate work. They denote moral and æsthetic dullness. The thumb seems to be sufficiently long for a fairly strong will, but the exact length of the joints is not shown.

The life line at the base of the "Mount of Venus" seems well marked. The head line is much too short, and ends with three prongs, or tines, which bespeak a narrow and

somewhat scattered judgment. But the heart line, which looks like a gash reaching nearly across the palm, is really very remarkable, and if the lines of the hand could be relied on alone, I should say that this person is a slave to his feelings for the opposite sex. His heart certainly rules his head. There is no line of fortune visible in this palm, and if its possessor has any luck in love, it will probably be in the matter of quantity rather than quality. With these clubbed finger ends, his love would not be very refined. If this person has the fibrous, or so-called "bilious temperament," his love will be passionate, intense and violent. If he has been favored by circumstances he may be proper enough, but if thrown into the swift current of selfishness, which is likely to bar the path of the unprotected nowadays, I should fear for his fate. I am especially sure that he would love not wisely, but too much.

The lack of development in the palm below the little finger, at the so-called "Mount of Mercury," evinces indifference to, or contempt for, regular business methods, and if this individual were to commit crime, it would probably be in the gratification of his appetites. For instance, he might steal money for such a purpose. EDGAR C. BEALL, M.D.

#### FRIENDSHIP.

A RUDDY drop of manly blood  
 The surging sea outweighs,  
 The world uncertain comes and goes ;  
 The lover rooted stays.  
 I fancied he was fled—  
 And, after many a year,  
 Glowed unexhausted kindliness,  
 Like daily sunrise there.  
 My careful heart was free again,  
 O friend, my bosom said,  
 Through thee alone the sky is arched,  
 Through thee the rose is red ;  
 All things through thee take nobler form,  
 And look beyond the earth,  
 The mill-round of our fate appears  
 A sun-path in thy north.  
 Me, too, thy nobleness has taught  
 To master my despair ;  
 The fountains of my hidden life  
 Are through thy friendship fair.

—EMERSON

## A FEW REFLECTIONS.

BY ALBERT E. MARPLE.

AS a student of phrenology who is deeply and earnestly interested in its diffusion, I venture to suggest a method by which a knowledge of the science could be spread among the people. That such information is sadly needed is apparent to all who make an honest investigation.

In many States there are laws which require the public schools to give instructions in physiology with reference to the influence of narcotics and alcoholic stimulants on the human system. This is good enough so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. It is a little like trying to save a ship by pumping out the water without stopping the leaks. To the friends of phrenology who realize the priceless value of its application to the affairs of life, it is surprising to see the indifference with which it is treated by many who should be most ready to accept it. There must be a cause for this. What is it? Some of the best men and women in the world have devoted their lives to the promulgation of phrenological principles.

The combined sophistry of college professors, the arguments of bigotry and the mutterings of the incredulous cannot even weaken—much less overturn—a science so firmly grounded. While the American Institute of Phrenology has sent out several hundred graduates, the fact remains that there are many whole counties which have never been visited by a competent phrenologist. A great many quacks have gulled the people in certain places until some have become so disgusted that when a scientific Phrenologist appears they are scarcely willing to listen to him.

However, if the friends of Phre-

nology would muster their forces and make a general charge on the breastworks of opposition, as did Wayne at Stony Point, Grant at Fort Donaldson, Sheridan at Cedar Creek or Wolfe at Quebec, in a short time we would be masters of the situation. I do not mean that we should bluster and fume, but that we should have the energy and spirit of these great generals. Recognizing as we do the great value of our doctrines, is it not worth our while to make a heroic effort to plant the banner of Phrenology in every hamlet in the United States? But some will say that "public sentiment" is in the way. My idea is, change it. It can be done. Many a candidate has been elected to office because he absolutely refused to be defeated, and worked accordingly. Do not cater to public opinion, but make public opinion cater to us. There are many honest, influential and useful citizens in nearly every community who do not believe in Phrenology. We should make friends with this class, enlist their interest, and their valuable influence will be for us. It is true there might not be very much "money in it" at the start, but it would be like bread cast upon the waters. It would manifest itself in crowded halls, in a great demand for examinations, and in the increased sale of books. By going from one neighborhood to another not far away, reputation would go in advance and be of great assistance. We could thus secure a good and profitable business.

Occasionally the phrenologist will meet with a man who wants to debate the question. If he has any standing as a scientific man it would be a good idea to give him a chance; let him bring forward his objections.

By showing him the errors into which he has fallen, if the discussion is conducted in a courteous manner, the effect upon the audience will be to create a positive enthusiasm in favor of our science.

Let us do business on business principles. Above everything else let us *practice what we preach*. We

should keep well posted in the doings of one another. THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL should be carefully read. Let us work jealously for the good of mankind, so that in the evening time of life we can look back with satisfaction on the past, and our death will be like the setting of a cloudless sun, to rise in glory on the morrow.

### ANOTHER DEGENERATE.

WE copy a few paragraphs from the *Minneapolis Journal* of December 11, relating to the murderer Harry T. Hayward, who was hanged December 11 at the Hennepin County Jail for the murder of Catherine Ging. The crime for which this man was executed was extremely sensational, and there were many dramatic incidents connected with the case from first to last. In the accompanying portrait it will be seen that from a phrenological point of view the man was of a low type, the lower face being especially heavy, while the rear top head presents the gable conformation characteristic of the criminal class, in whom the sense of justice is especially weak.

Firmness was evidently enormously developed. He must have been as obstinate as a rock. This is shown in the height of the rear central top head, and also in the depth and squareness of the lower jaw. Why should we not study how to prevent the arrival of such creatures on our planet?

"The specialists who examined and measured Harry Hayward's skull and brain have not completed all their calculations yet; but so far as they have gone they have found three of the four abnormalities or stigmata which, according to Prof. Cæsar Lombroso, the distinguished Italian authority, invariably characterize the 'degenerate' or 'delinquent' man. These three stigmata are pronounced asymmetry of skull, brain and

face; the protrusion of the front teeth, and the narrow and sharply arched palate. The calculations made from the measurements of the skull which will determine the facial and basal angles, which are of great importance in detecting degenerates, have not yet been made. The capacity of the cranial cavity, also depending on calculations from the measurements taken, has not yet been determined, but the weight of the brain was found—55 ounces—considerably more than was expected from an ocular examination. The doctors say that, on the whole, it is a very fair brain, the chief peculiarity being the slight development of the frontal lobes. But to counterbalance this fact, the other portions of the brain were found to be highly developed.

\* \* \* \* \*

"When the party bent its steps to the rear room, in which the splendidly molded form was stretched on an embalming table, the following well-known physicians and specialists were present: Drs. W. A. Jones, Haldor Sneve, Frank Burton, G. G. Eitel and C. J. Ringnell, of Minneapolis; Charles Wheaton, John Fulton, J. A. Quinn and McNamara, St. Paul; H. A. Tomlinson, of the St. Peter Asylum.

"Their first work before opening the skull was to take the outside measurements of the skull and face. Drs. Jones, Eitel and Tomlinson made

the measurements according to a diagram supplied by Dr. Sneve, who noted the various figures. A small, fine steel tape was used and the process was very slow and tedious to the spectators who had managed to gain entrance, but the doctors were all attention; and heard the various measurements with interest, nodding approval and uttering non-committal 'hum-hums'. The figures were all given in centimeters, and when the doctors have time they will try to ascertain in what respects Harry Hayward's head is abnormal or deficient. The measurements are as follows:

Measurement of Skull—	Centimeters
Circumference of skull .....	58.0
Breadth over most prominent parietal bone .....	15.2
Breadth, ear to ear .....	36.5
Length occiput to ophryon .....	33.5
Length from extremity of ear to alveolar border, right side .....	15.6
Same, left side .....	16.0
Nasal index, right length, 1; breadth, 1.0	
Nasal index, left, length, 1; breadth .....	0.6
Nasion to middle ear, right side .....	15.6
Nasion to middle ear, left side .....	14.6
Nasion to alveolar border .....	8.0
Ophryon to occiput, right side .....	30.6
Ophryon to occiput, left side .....	28.4
From the jaw around highest part of head .....	69.0
Jaw angle to chin, right side .....	12.5
Jaw angle to chin, left side .....	12.0
From jaw angle to jaw angle .....	34.0
From jaw angles over chin .....	36.0

"The doctors had very little to say when the figures were all tabulated, but everyone agreed that the measurements indicated a most abnormal form and size of skull.

"After this, Drs. Eitel and Burton took a plaster-of-paris cast of the face and head, an operation which was eagerly watched.

"According to Dr. Sneve's notes on the autopsy, Hayward's body was well nourished. *Rigor mortis* was well marked six hours after death. The scalp was eight millimeters in thickness and adhered closely to the skull. The temporal muscles were so large as to cause surprise. The temporal fossæ, or cavities, were very

deep and three centimeters long. The frontal fossæ were shallow. The mastoid processes were noticed to be unusually large, but the occiput was not as well developed. The bones were much corrugated. The temporal bones were very thick, while they are usually very thin.

"The head and brain were small in proportion to the size of the body. The forehead was narrow and very receding, but the head was particularly wide on a line drawn through the ears. The brain appeared to be small—more than that the doctors



HARRY T. HAYWARD.

would not say. One of them took it away, and when it has been sufficiently hardened it will be weighed, measured and examined microscopically, and then from these data deductions will be drawn. Dr. Jones would say nothing except that the irregularities of shape, size and form of the skull were due to a congenital defect.

"Goodsell and Dr. Hayward witnessed the whole autopsy, which was conducted by Doctors W. A. Jones, G. G. Eitel, Haldor Sneve and H. A. Tomlinson."



## PRACTICAL PSYCHOLOGY.—III

BY H. S. DRAYTON, A.M., M.D.

### DEFINITIONS—CONSCIOUSNESS.

WE know what is going on in our minds, our states of feeling, our thoughts and intentions. The action of each faculty is reflected upon the living mind, so that its peculiar relation to outside matters, or to thoughts that arise within, is apparent to the mind as a whole. The mind, then, through its natural function of thinking, is conscious of its own operations. The expressions, "I know that I feel," "I know that I think," etc., are equivalent to saying that "I am *conscious* that I feel, think," etc. The mind acts before the body, as its instrument, acts. We know that we will to reach out a hand or to speak before the hand or the lips move. The artist designs his picture "in his head," as we say, before the brush touches the canvas.

Prof. F. W. Parker, in speaking of the primary operation of the mind, as in the perception of external objects, says: "In ordinary acts of seeing, hearing, etc., certain groups of attributes (color, seeing, sounds in hearing) affect the mind by means of sensations; these sensations bring into consciousness (recall) their corresponding ideas (percepts). The recalled ideas instantly recall other ideas, with which they have been previously associated. These again recall other ideas not originally produced by the particular sense in action. Thus approximately an entire concept comes into consciousness in observation, while a partial concept only comes in in an ordinary act of seeing."

### INTUITION

(looking in or upon), is the act by which the mind perceives the truth of things at the moment they are presented and without a process of reasoning. Intuitive knowledge is

placed higher than knowledge derived merely through the senses and is termed "primary." Through intuition we recognize certain facts as self-evident: Space, time, identity, the true, good, etc., are primary ideas that lie at the foundation of our ability to understand the laws of our being, and the relations between man and the world of nature.

### REASON.

This term applies to the exercise of the intellectual faculties in comparing, trying, analyzing ideas, for the purpose of reaching a result or conclusion that may be looked upon as a principle or fact. By reason we seek to find the grounds and causes of things living or inert, to derive trustworthy inferences from the facts of life, and to combine means for the attainment of particular ends. The ability to reason is regarded as man's highest attribute, giving him preëminence in the universe, distinguishing him from brutes and making him the grand agent in using and adapting the materials and forces of nature for his own development and progress.

Two KINDS of reasoning are accepted by scholars: (1) *Inductive* and (2) *Deductive*. By the *Inductive* method we obtain a general truth or principle from the examinations of several particular truths or cases. Dr. Whately defines it as a process of reasoning that infers respecting a whole class what has been ascertained respecting one or more individuals of that class.

In scientific research the *Inductive* method is used to ascertain the causes of phenomena, and to discover the general laws governing the relations of matter. For instance, we observe that iron, copper, gold,



zinc, lead, etc., are expanded by heat, hence we conclude that heat expands all metals. The axiom of Induction is, *What is true of the many is true of the whole.*

*Deductive* reasoning is the reserve of the method just described—*de* from, *in* to or in. It proceeds from generals to particulars—the principle lying at its basis being, *What is true of the whole is true of its parts.* Facts and phenomena in this process are referred, for their explanation, to established laws or axioms. For instance, it being established that there is a general law affecting all terrestrial bodies by which they tend to the earth's center, the tendency of any one body to that center is immediately inferred.

The method of *Induction* is appropriate to our examination of the phenomena of mental action. Prof. Mahan very briefly yet clearly indicates this when he says: "The general principle by which the nature, character, and number of the faculties and susceptibilities of the mind are to be determined, is this: as are the diverse facts of mind, such are its diverse faculties and susceptibilities. As are the essential characteristics of any particular class of facts, such is the nature of the particular faculty or susceptibility to which said facts are referred."

We speak of the *Laws* of the mind, or of its faculties, by which we mean the principles governing or controlling the action of the faculties, and which enable us to understand the different forms of mental manifestation. So we may say generally, all phenomena, facts, results, etc., are due to the operation of certain *forces*, which forces are in their turn governed by certain *laws*. Back of the laws are principles, the beginnings and sources of the laws and forces. We may trace a principle from the phenomena—we may not positively formulate the law or force, but the principle may be certainly understood, the intermediate step

being crossed—this especially in the consideration of mind activity.

#### ATTENTION

(from *ad*, to, and *tendere*, to turn or bend), signifies a property, common to the faculties, by which one object may be selected for consideration while others are excluded. The voluntary exercise of any mental power carries with it the quality of attention. Attention is not a faculty in itself, and therefore has no province of its own, but is involved by the faculties as an element of their power and efficacy. Training or habit has much to do with the manifestation of this quality, and occasions that arouse to strong excitement certain faculties, and give them a tendency to continued action in one direction, impress them for the time with the power of attention. "The secret of attention is interest, and when this power is aroused by a strong motive all the energy of the soul is concentrated on the problem before it instantly and instinctively and without an effort."

#### MEMORY,

like attention, is a power of the faculties severally enabling them to retain and recall impressions or ideas. It is not a separate and independent faculty of itself, but appears to be proportioned to the strength of the different faculties of the intellect chiefly, and dependent for its manifestation upon our interest in a particular subject. Dr. Abbott writes in accordance: "A man with this teaching who has a well-developed faculty of numbers will remember dates; a man who has a well-developed faculty of color will remember the picture which another has forgotten. One mind will remember facts and principles which another has forgotten. The marked differences shown by people in degree of ability to retain what they have seen and heard, some recalling without effort the details of scenes and events

that others, who have been witnesses of the same, can refer to only in the most general manner, prove that memory is a property of the faculties severally."

#### WILL.

The nature of will in the operation of mind has been a theme of much discussion among thinkers, and to-day there are two leading views that obtain each a large body of supporters. One is that human action is governed by the strongest of the motives or faculties of the mind. According to this theory the mind is as much the subject of law as physical things, and necessarily the strongest feeling or desire must control in conduct.

The other view is that a man's personality, his *ego*, is superior to all the motive powers within him, and gives him his character of a *free* moral agent; and although he may not show a freedom of choice or the power to subordinate all external influences, and to rule his own appetites and inclinations, he is nevertheless conscious of its possession as a natural or divine endowment.

The external manifestation of will is not that of a single faculty, but rather the result of the associated action of several of the faculties, both moral and intellectual. In this process impressions and motives must be weighed, compared and judged. As an internal or subjective process, the person behind the facul-

ties, the *ego* wills or incites their action with respect to the matter that engages the attention. Failure to accomplish a given object may be attributable to inadequate powers—"The spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak." A writer on this topic says:

"When we will to think or to move, we do not think of the special organs and their connections, or of the modes of operation by which our thoughts and movements shall be performed, but we merely will the event and direct our attention to its production. Being conscious of possessing the power of doing or of trying to do what we wish to accomplish, we simply will to do it; we turn the steam on, as it were, and the bodily machine moves as desired. But should either the steam (nerve force) or the machine be defective, the result will be defective, too."

Motives, inclinations, the influence of circumstances, education, etc., are associated in the process of willing. It is therefore a resultant of the combined operation of several faculties, the stronger not necessarily governing in the outcome of judgment, but that or those which may be the more aroused and active in the thought. According to Dr. Gall, will represents a consensus of the mental powers in relation to the thing or occasion which drew forth the individual expression. The correctness of this view is questioned by few of modern psychologists.



## SELF KNOWLEDGE.

BY WILLIAM BILBO.

**I**T is a great deal harder to understand one's self than to understand others. The manifestations by which we judge character in others fail to impress us when applied to ourselves. Few persons begin to have even a fair conception of themselves until past middle life, and the great majority of mankind go down to the grave without having seen themselves as others see them. Few indeed ever fully understand the whys and wherefores of the estimate the world places upon them—an estimate not always just, as is generally supposed, yet always justified by the ordinary manifestations of character.

Many persons go through life thoroughly misunderstood by all except a few intimate associates; and such persons know themselves no better than the world knows them. They fail to perceive or appreciate the peculiarities of thought and habit which give offense to their fellow men. For instance, a man having small Combateness and Self-esteem, with great intellectual powers of a studious and reflective cast, though possessed of the truest heart and the liveliest sympathies, may so withdraw himself from companionship that people think him cold and haughty. His excessive modesty deters him from intercourse with his fellows, while his large stores of knowledge make his own company pleasant. He prefers to amuse himself rather than intrude upon others. If his social qualities be not largely developed, habits of seclusion grow upon him. He does not feel the need of companionship and does not imagine that others care for him. If his business and social relations do not force him into frequent contact with others, he is apt to become almost a hermit.

The wise man who learns to judge

himself may not wholly overcome his defects, or order his conduct to the liking of his fellows, but the justice of their estimate he accepts philosophically and good-naturedly. If occasionally nettled by what seems harsh criticism, he is likely to see that it is not altogether undeserved, and he is thus forewarned to give less occasion in the future for like strictures. He knows how to win the good will of men, and if he fails to obtain it i.e. blames nobody but himself.

A knowledge of self is invaluable in many other directions. No man can make the most of life without understanding the abstract causes of his failures and successes; without a comprehensive knowledge of his personal fitness or unfitness for the work he undertakes. I believe that the largest successes and the worst failures are often in a measure the result of chance and unexpected circumstances, yet there can be no real or permanent success without well directed, persistent effort; and, in the race of life, he is best equipped who understands his shortcomings as well as talents. He will need to make few mistakes, and his loss of time is reduced to the minimum. He may, as a rule, avoid that which he is not fitted to do, and follow that which suits him. He may intelligently cultivate the mental qualities he especially needs, and hold in check those that hinder him.

Phrenology, more than any other study, turns the mind inward and prompts to self-analysis. It does not immediately give one a true or clear estimate of his character, but it induces watchfulness of self, as well as of others, and sets in motion trains of thought that lead to a better and juster self-understanding than could be otherwise obtained.

# CHILD CULTURE

"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

## PETS OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

BY NELSON SIZER.

### SOME EXPLANATIONS.

THE editor of the "Child Culture" department desires to congratulate the parents and friends of the little folks, more than two hundred portraits of whom have appeared in the JOURNAL during the year 1895. Many have expressed enthusiastic thanks and satisfaction with the results; and we are happy in the fact that we have been able to do for the children and the parents something that will be of lasting benefit to both. Many other portraits have been received, which have not yet been published, and it was natural for those sending them to presume that all the portraits received by us would very soon be published. We have some on hand awaiting their turn. Some pictures were sent which could not be reproduced by the half-tone process, so-called, and printed so as to look well, especially those taken on tin. Some were dim and obscure, some were taken in such attitudes as would not appear well if printed, and some were taken with the hair so abundant and so adjusted as to show hardly anything but the face, and a poor view of that. Therefore, in selecting photographs for publication we have endeavored to use those which would make acceptable pictures when printed.

In the JOURNAL for February, 1895, we published "A Special Offer" to which we refer our present subscribers. It stated: "If subscribers will send photographs (properly taken) of their *child* or *children*, we will, so far

as space permits in this department, delineate, without charge, the salient characteristics and give such suggestions as may seem suitable. We cannot, of course, promise that every one sent shall appear in the JOURNAL, as our space is limited."

A few persons have seemed to misunderstand the drift and meaning of this offer, and instead of sending us children's portraits from the age of ten years down, they have sent us portraits of a whole family, including father and mother and children from 18 years of age downward, with the expectation that they would all be published; not, of course, understanding that it would cost \$30 to prepare their pictures for the press and besides occupy a dozen pages of THE JOURNAL for that single family. A few have complained when we have declined to publish portraits of adults under the head of "Child Culture." Some have insisted that we ought to publish an exhaustive and detailed description of a child; they wanted it all, and not "a sketch of the salient points."

On the whole, we think the Child Culture work for the past year has been a great success and has ministered to the happiness of many. We do not wish to publish badly-taken pictures, and we must continue to select pictures for use that will serve the purpose best for all the readers and for the display of the science to the best advantage as a means of aid to parents in child culture. In the April number we published an exhaustive examination of Figs. 209 and 210,

and stated in a footnote that the pictures were sent to us two years before for examination in the regular order of business, and we were paid the full price for the same, and we asked permission to publish those

The circumference of the head and from the opening of one ear to that of the other over the top of the head, and the age, weight and complexion should be given, also the name and residence.



Rockwood, Photo.

FIG. 314. NELSON SIZER AND NELSON T. WOOD, HIS YOUNGEST GREAT-GRAND-CHILD, AGES 83 YEARS AND 6 MONTHS RESPECTIVELY.

pictures and the descriptions, which we gave at length to show the difference between a full statement and a sketch. We desired to show what we could say in a full statement and also that the sketches were not expected to be so extended as we make in the regular professional work.

A perfect profile, a three-quarters view or a direct front view, the hair being laid smoothly, will show the phrenology to the best advantage.

Fig. 314.—NELSON SIZER inherited his mother's nature, and especially an intense love for children and pets. He being the fourth son before a daughter came to bless the family of five children who followed her, he had early training in the care of babies. His younger sisters and brothers were petted by him as if he had been a combination of both father and mother. He protected, loved and knew how to feed and to care for



babies like a nurse; and of his own three children, the two younger, a daughter and a son, were never struck a blow by him in punishment. This little boy, Nelson T., is the grandson of the daughter. It may not be improper to say that the writer has, in fifty-six years of practical phrenology, never failed in bringing a child to his acquaintance and to his arms, if it were necessary for him to make the acquaintance for a phrenological examination or for any other purpose; and for all those years he has made lecturing on child-culture and family training a special thought in all his courses of lectures, and has probably examined more children's heads than any other phrenologist on that account. He likes the children, and they like him.

This little boy, Nelson T., is as solid, as executive, as plucky, happy and energetic as his make-up seems to warrant. It will be seen that he has a large brain, and an enduring temperament. His health is excellent, and with his large Mirthfulness he makes the most of the funny side of life.

When the four generations met at my eighty-second birthday gathering, May 21, 1894, the party broke up at ten o'clock, and this little fellow, when his parents had four miles to ride in the elevated train to get home, was wide awake. He had had a nap early in the evening, and on the way home, the car not being full, he was allowed to sit between his parents on the seat, although then but six months and thirteen days old. With his bright eyes he looked around at the passengers, and of course they smiled on him, and he smiled back again, so that they kept him laughing during the whole trip. It amused them to see him so wakeful at a late hour, and so happy, mirthful and good-natured toward strangers. But this is his marked peculiarity.

The middle of his forehead is particularly full, showing an excel-

lent memory of facts. The upper part of the forehead is massive, showing the power to reason, criticise and think. Individuality, between the eyebrows, is prominent, giving him the tendency to see everything. Imitation is large, hence he will learn to copy, conform and adapt himself. Ideality is strong, hence he will enjoy pictures and things of beauty. Firmness is well developed, and so also is Self-Esteem. He will be acceptable, energetic and thorough. While this picture was being taken he thought it would be funny to play with the gray beard of his companion and he has accordingly a smile on his face. The anxiety about the baby's picture will perhaps explain the fixed and somber expression of the older face



FIG. 315. DOROTHY M'LAIN, AGED 17 MONTHS, WEIGHT 28 POUNDS.

Fig. 315. DOROTHY Mc'LAIN.—This child is a fine specimen of the Mental, Vital temperament. The Mental temperament gives amplitude of development to the brain, especially in the upper part. The Vital temperament gives her plumpness, a fair complexion, blue eyes and light hair. Her memory is remarkable, and her education can be advanced rapidly through its grasp and perfection, for whatever she sees or hears thus becomes a part of herself. The upper part of her forehead gives her a keen, reasoning intellect. She has the power to analyze and discriminate and the ability to understand the why, the wherefore and the philosophy of subjects, which will make her an inquisitive and brilliant pupil. She will have a very expressive face. That upper lip belongs to and will serve to indicate strong expression, resolution, determination and dignity. The crown of her head is high, hence Self-Esteem, Approbateness, Firmness and Conscientiousness are large. The head is wide; she will be warm in her temper, but generally genial and lovable. She will drive every enterprise that she undertakes and make her mark wherever she moves. The social circle of which she may form a member will not raise the curtain until she arrives; it will be thought necessary for her to be present at the opening of the festivities. She will carry every fact that belongs to courtesy and decorum socially, every fact that belongs to her history or that of her friends, and also all her book lessons, hence she will seem and really be well informed. We congratulate the parents and we congratulate the child. She has a face that will be welcome wherever she goes and a head that will enable her, if rightly cultured, to move easily in the best circles, and to earn the distinction she may desire and receive. With right associations she will enjoy life, and contribute as much to society as she will gladly receive.

Fig. 316. GLENN JARRETT KNOX.—This is a good face and head. With his dark hair and complexion he will be enduring and intense. He is a sharp thinker. He knows what he wants and will give undivided attention to whatever is uppermost in his mind. The wise device of giving him the watch to listen to in order to hold



FIG. 316.—GLENN JARRETT KNOX,  
AGED 2 YEARS.

and centralize his attention while the picture was taken, has been effectual. It is seldom that a baby's face is held in position like his. His left hand, with the uplifted thumb and the clinched fist, shows resolution and determination, and reminds one of the old Roman gladiatorial combats. He seems to be timing the fray, but he has not yet put his thumb down to indicate his wish for the dispatch of the fallen.

Look at that upper lip; what firmness, dignity and affection are expressed in that development! His breathing power and digestion are good. The circulation is fairly indicated, and the breadth of the head shows force, effectiveness, prudence, policy and a desire for gain. He will be moral if he has the right influences, but he will always be a factor

of force and a leader in what is to be done and how it is to be done. He would make a fine scholar in chemistry, in engineering, and in medicine and surgery. He would hold a steady hand in doing the fine work of ophthalmic surgery. He will understand character. He will sympathize with others, but will never be lenient or soft. If he were doing works of

This child must be conciliated. He has a sharp temper, a positive will and a keen judgment. He cannot be deluded, defrauded or hoodwinked. He will know what is up. There is nothing dull, stupid or slow in him.

Fig. 317. NORVIL A. BEEMAN.—Here we have a well-built boy. He



FIG. 317.—NORVIL A. BEEMAN, AGED 4 YEARS, 10 MONTHS.

surgical mercy he would have an iron grip and steady hand. I can imagine him a dentist with his forceps on a molar tooth. He would probably say, "Now, do not be anxious, I will not pull until I let you know," and then he would slap the patient on the shoulder with one hand to give him a shock, and at the same instant wrench out the tooth. Some of the patients might ask, "When are you going to pull the tooth?" and he would hold it up.

has a good, stout leg; he has well developed hands and he has a broad chest. We ought to know his weight and the size of his head; but we think his head is large and that his mental life is amply developed for his years. He will be sound in judgment and will be inclined to reason, think and meditate upon the proper measures of procedure and anticipate whatever dangers and difficulties may be likely to cross his path. He has uncommonly large Causality, located



# Extraordinary Announcement

## To our Subscribers

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JANUARY 1, 1896.

**I**T will doubtless interest all our friends to learn that since going to press with this issue of **THE JOURNAL**, the editor, Dr. Edgar C. Beall, and Col. Nat Ward Fitz-Gerald, late of West Virginia, have purchased the controlling stock of The Fowler & Wells Co., Phrenologists and Publishers, and proprietors of **THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL**. The change in ownership will involve no change of policy except for the advancement of Phrenology. The well-known members of the old company, while relinquishing certain burdensome official duties in the business administration, will continue with us as our cordial friends, and also in their professional capacity as heretofore.

It is the purpose of the new management to increase the circulation of **THE JOURNAL** to 100,000, and to publish a number of "up-to-date" books on Phrenology, Physiognomy, Cheirognomy, Cheiromancy, Graphology, Temperaments, Business and Marriage Adaptation, Hygiene, and all other subjects allied to our special lines. We have plans also for the organization of phrenological socie-

ties, frequent courses of lectures, public and private, especially in New York City, by which, with other means, we expect to inaugurate a national revival of interest in Phrenology which will surpass in extent and widespread power for human improvement any previous wave of educational reform within the past hundred years. The seed has already been sown. Phrenological books, pamphlets and magazines have been distributed for more than half a century in every portion of the English-speaking world. Millions of people are now reading this literature. The advantages and practicability of scientific character reading are now being discussed almost everywhere. The world is awakening to an era of naturalness never known before. Nowadays people study how to aid themselves. In this country, where a newsboy or a bootblack may become President of the nation, all young men and young women can reap immense profit from self-knowledge. In short, the time is ripe for a new and a great national impetus in phrenological work.

Friends, we earnestly ask your sup-

port in our undertaking. We do not ask for ourselves personally, but for phrenology. If phrenology succeeds, both you and we shall be the gainers. It is our desire to work for phrenology and all its friends, trusting that we shall receive our reward in due season. Let us encourage a fraternal spirit. Phrenology teaches us how to use our whole minds in the most effective manner, and thus paves the way to the most complete and certain happiness. It will help us all. Let us then all unite in defending and extending its beneficent truths.

As to ourselves personally, we assure you that our hearts are in the work and that we are determined to labor with all our might and main. The editor, Dr. Beall, we presume, needs no special introduction to the present readers of THE JOURNAL. He begs to say that he expects, from now on, to make THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL a perennial fountain of practical information in the line of human nature. Pointed, crisp articles adapted for pictorial illustration will be preferred. We hope each month to present numerous attractive engravings of heads, faces, hands, studies in handwriting, and special features, such as chins, eyes, noses, ears, mouths, thumbs, etc., etc., so that every reader may easily find some jewel of knowledge that he can immediately apply to advantage as employer, employee, husband, father, lover, friend, teacher, or voter, or in any other relation where human thought and impulse find expression and need to be regulated or understood.

It is expected that Col. Fitz-Gerald will personally assume the business management of the company. He is in the prime of a vigorous manhood, six feet in height, weighing 200 pounds, with a twenty-three inch head well stocked with knowledge and experience. He is enthusiastic and enterprising in a high degree. He is a lawyer by profession, having been

admitted to the highest courts both State and National. He has received the degrees of A.M., B.S. and B.L., and is a graduate of The American Institute of Phrenology. He has had considerable experience as a publisher, having for ten years owned and edited *The Washington World* (D. C.), the largest weekly paper published at the capital. However, it has been his special ambition for many years to stand at the helm of the Fowler & Wells phrenological ship, and in this congenial position, with your friendly coöperation, he expects to accomplish the most satisfactory and commendable work of his life.

Finally, friends, much of our success will rest with you. Kindly remember the three years of financial depression through which we have struggled. We need several thousand new subscribers to THE JOURNAL within a few weeks. If *each of you would secure only one*, we should be placed in a position to enlarge our business in a way to please and benefit you. On some accounts a very few thousand new subscribers *just at present* would help us more than twice the number a year or two later. Can you not do this much without delay? Remember "many hands make light work." What would be a mountain for us to cross would be only a mole hill for you as a combined force.

\$1.00 a year will be the price of THE JOURNAL hereafter. Simply inclose a one dollar bill (or stamps) with name, county and State.

To those who have already subscribed at the former price, \$1.50, we will make an equitable reimbursement, particulars of which will be explained in the February number.

If you cannot obtain a new subscriber, we should be grateful to receive your order for a book, or any other article we advertise.

May this new year, the phrenological centennial, be the brightest of all that you have thus far lived, and may we see you at our great convention to be held in New York.

below under the hair at the top of the forehead. The perceptive organs, located across the eyebrows, are not defective, but they are less developed than the reasoning intellect. The corner of the forehead, where Mirthfulness is located, is well marked. His expression of countenance seems to indicate that he looking for some witty outcome of the place and the occasion. Combativeness, located in a line with the top of the ear where the side-head turns toward the back-head, shows width, and above that line, at the corner of the back-head, is the location of Caution, which is uncommonly large. He will be prudent, will shut and lock the doors, he will harness safely, will watch the road as he drives and he will make a business of driving and not turn around and gossip with the friends on the back seat. If he manages a boat he will keep his eye on the sails and his hand on the tiller.

If he can get a good education he will do well in the law or in the ministry. He would also do well in art, if he could grasp it in such a way that it would be large enough to suit his claims. He appears to have large Conscientiousness as well as large Cautiousness. Hence his life will be prudent. He has energy to make it effective; he has firmness to make it thorough; he has conscientiousness to make it honest and he has benevolence enough to make it a benefit and a blessing to others. He is going to carry a good freight and make good headway; and as a seaman would say in regard to a ship, he will stand up well under a heavy breeze. He has courage, firmness and prudence. He will not go to sea without plenty of ballast, nor start business with lack of facilities. His spirituality is strong. If he were to study theology he would be a reasoner and also a generous believer. The banner of his faith would be thrown out to the breeze and it would cover a great deal of room. In other words, he is

not narrow, pinched and stingy in his faith. He has enough of it to take in all "the law and the prophets" and he will be a debater. The upper lip and that strong, hard gaze will meet the world, look it squarely in the face and stand by his argument until the verdict is rendered, and sometimes afterward, though it might be adverse. He has good language. He is a good thinker, and if he is enabled to have a good education he will take a high rank among thinkers and among executive workers.

#### CHILDHOOD'S WRONGS.

FROM an article by Lady Henry Somerset, in the *Arena*, the following is extracted :

Instead of some half-educated, well-meaning but ignorant nurse, I believe the day will come when no woman will be considered too highly educated or too refined to mold the early impressions of the youngest child, and that mothers will see that in order to secure the services of such refined and cultured ladies they must make a revolution in the accepted ideas of the position of nurse in the houses of the rich. There ought to be no situation so honorable, no friend so trusted, as the one who from the earliest moment of the child's awakening intelligence undertakes to guide the thought and form the character at a time when such formative influence is vital to future well-being.

The trouble is that we commence too late; we allow a child's mind to become a garden of weeds, and then before we can plant we see that we have to uproot that which has been sown during the most fruitful years; and, therefore, time is lost in undoing which is invaluable for cultivation. The games, the rhymes, the songs, the associations, of the nursery, should all have a decided color, should all help to bend the young mind in the right direction, and the

impressions made at a time when they leave ineffaceable traces should be drawn with the deliberate intention that they shall thus potently affect the character.

The sorrows of childhood are not so near the surface as they are supposed to be. "A boy's will is the wind's will, and the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts." How many children chafe under the sense of injustice that the treatment of their difficulties brings to them! I knew a child who, because she was outspoken as to the doubts that arose in her mind—perplexities that have bowed many a thoughtful head in every age—was spoken of in her family as a moral pariah, kept apart from all the other members of the household alone upstairs in her room; mentally tortured into a submission which was only given because there seemed no alternative, but which left a mind bewildered between the sense of her extreme wickedness and its revolt against the injustice which she could not reconcile with any ethical standard or religious principle. Many a sorrow eats into a child's heart that it has not the strength to express or the courage to share with its elders; but I think that if instead of posing as infallible—a rôle which at best breaks down very soon—we were to speak more freely of our difficulties to the young, we should find out the beautiful law which binds us together, and which makes mutual confidence the most delightful feature of home life.

#### DEFINITE METHODS OF CHILD STUDY.\*

BY S. B. SINCLAIR.

CHILDREN have no doubt been studied incidentally from the earliest times, but it is only during recent years that child study has been undertaken by definite methods and an attempt made to render the

study scientific. The results gained so far have not been flashy, but many of them are highly important from the educational standpoint.

The vision of many thousands of school children has been tested, and it has been found that defective vision increases from grade to grade. That this increase is mainly due to incorrect lighting, small print in textbooks, unhygienic position at desks, etc., seems a reasonable inference.

As a result of experiments upon the hearing of over twenty thousand children it has been found that defects vary from two per cent. to thirty per cent. in different grades. It has been demonstrated that in many such cases where the teacher is ignorant of the existing conditions the child is supposed to build a superstructure of knowledge upon a basis of sensuous data which he has never received and concerning which he has no more knowledge than Locke's blind man had of the red color which he thought was like the sound of a trumpet.

The different periods of child growth and development have been studied as never before. One result has been to emphasize the importance of the period of adolescence. It was formerly thought by many that owing to special physiological and psychical changes at the ages of six or seven years that period was the most important of all. While the investigation has in no sense weakened but rather strengthened the view taken in regard to the necessity of constant care during the early formative stage of child life, it has established the fact that there is another perhaps equally critical if not more critical stage, namely, that of adolescence, which occurs at about sixteen years of age with boys and considerably earlier with girls. Previous to this period there is rapid physical growth and a general quickening of the development pace. Girls of twelve years weigh more and are taller than boys of the same

\* From an address before the Ontario Educational Association.

age. Contrary to the usually received opinion, it seems that the period of most rapid growth is also the period of the most rapid acquisition of knowledge. For example, the time when the vocal organs are in a formative condition seems to be the nascent period for language study.

If this principle be universal in its application, and the budding time for studies, such as drawing, music, etc., can also be definitely determined, we are entering upon a new era of advancement in study the possibilities of which have scarcely been dreamed of in our pedagogical philosophy.

Much valuable work has been done in determining the quantum of knowledge possessed by children at certain ages. For example, such results as those stated in Dr. Stanley Hall's "Contents of Children's Minds" are of great utility in affording an apperceptive starting point for intellectual building.

In the realms of the emotional and volitional the investigation is naturally attended with more difficulty than on the lower plane, and the results are less certain, owing to many other conditions, such as heredity and environment, which so largely affect the basal interests and impulses and the organization of character itself. For example, when it is found that the little children of California prefer orange to any other color, one is apt to wonder whether, in the solution of the problem, oranges and gold have not entered into the equation. Many practical subjects, such as children's games and plays, the hygienic results of vertical writing, etc., have been carefully investigated during years of patient inquiry.

Perhaps the most fruitful results have been achieved through bringing to bear upon the studies the discoveries which have recently been made in experimental physiological psychology. By microscopic observa-

tion of nerve cell structure and by motor and other tests many facts can now be posited with certainty in regard to such questions as habit and fatigue which were scarcely more than hypothetical a few years ago. It is found that the large fundamental muscles develop earlier than the small accessories, and that it is therefore natural for the very young child to use the larger muscles. It is also difficult and dangerous for him to continue for a long time at work demanding minute muscular activity. This principle (with due limitation) is being applied in many kindergarten and primary grades. Very fine work is almost entirely discarded. Materials for objective illustration are made larger than formerly. The tendency in writing and drawing is toward the whole-arm movement, large letters, and rough outline. In songs and physical exercises the principle of resonance is being applied, the selections chosen are more classic and the stride longer than before.

Much attention has been given to the subject of fatigue. Sandow and others have claimed that for perfect physical development a person should never continue to exercise after being completely fagged out. Experimentation seems to verify this principle and further to establish the fact that in order to secure the best results in work of any kind the worker should know in what way to alternate rest and exercise in order that his system may function at its best. The teacher who occasionally sits down may accomplish more than the one who continues standing throughout the entire day, and Crepillon was perhaps in a certain sense not so far astray when he said, "Inattention is the salvation of our children."—*School Journal*.

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CHILDHOOD is the prophecy of future greatness and goodness or of the reverse. Which shall it be?

# SCIENCE OF HEALTH

## HEREDITY AND ENVIRONMENT.

**A**N individual in his heredity and environment may be compared to a field of corn; it may be pop-corn, sweet corn, white or red-eared field corn, *that* depends upon the corn's ancestry; but the kind of a crop raised depends upon the corn's environment. Its surroundings must be of the right sort to bring it to the highest state of perfection. There must be the right amount of rain and sunshine and a favorable temperature, and the ground cultivated in the proper manner. If it be not, originally, the best variety of corn, if there is some defect of heredity, the best environment may not prove sufficient to produce the highest type of corn, yet it cannot fail to be a better crop than if left alone, or to bad management.

So it is with the human crop. There are different species of humanity and many varieties of inherited tendencies; but much depends upon childhood's environment whether the embryo excellencies be made to grow and expand and attain a beautiful maturity, or be early checked in growth and smothered by poisonous weeds of wrong through mistreatment.

The good that is inherent in a child, like a crop of corn, needs to be rightly cultivated, if the highest worth and usefulness be attained, and the sproutings of evil, like rank weeds, are much easier eradicated in their beginnings.

He would be thought a foolish farmer who did not wisely and skillfully cultivate his own field to make it yield a rich harvest; and vastly more foolish are the parents who do

not know or care how to cultivate the immortal souls of their children to make them to become beautiful and good. We need not concern ourselves about our heredity, for that has gone beyond our reach; but the present environment of ourselves and our children is that with which we have to do. And the earlier in life each one's environment is made what it should be the better. The plastic minds and bodies of children can learn to do things well by doing them under conscious and skillful direction, until there follows the fixed habit of well-doing. So if these little ones be started in right ways and taught to cultivate the heavenly graces, and have thoughts and actions of genuine worthiness it will, in later life, continue to be to them an easy matter to keep down the weeds of wrong, and their natures ripen into the beautiful, the useful and the good. Yet we have to take things as they are, and if we are wise will make the best of them, and if we made the best of things we will find that often great good can be brought out of evil.

A garden spot can be cultivated and made to yield flowers and fruit of rich and rare variety. And a child's mind can be planted with seeds of good thoughts and kindly deeds that may be developed into the graces of a fine and noble character.

If the wrong and evil are left to grow until we are older they are much harder to eradicate, but it can be done if we are strong enough in character and have a true love for what is really worthy and good. But let us see to it that the little children,

as much as may lie in our power, have the right influences brought to bear upon them, and that they be cultivated into ways of right doing. May their intellects and bodies be rightly fed and cared for to attain their highest capabilities of mental and physical excellence, and their morals so nourished with beneficial influences that their characters will grow strong and beautiful, and when grown to years of maturity all their habits of thought and act will have become fixed in upright and righteous ways.

There is one word of terrible import whose outcome is ruin and disaster, and that word is **NEGLECT**. Neglect to sow the seed in the spring-time and there will be no harvest. Neglect the physical, mental and moral well-being of the children and there will be no manhood and womanhood of highest worth. Cultivate the talents that are thine, and "neglect not the gift that is in thee."

LISSA B.

#### HEALTH IN MATURITY.

**F**ROM twenty to sixty years of age may be considered to cover this period—a period wherein is performed the greater part of the world's work.

Granted that early man and womanhood be attained with a sound constitution, and health unimpaired by disease, there should be this long period of strength to labor. Let it not be thought, however, that the term of active and useful work ceases at sixty; at that age many men are able to perform as good a day's labor as in earlier years, while in intellectual work far beyond this age the mind often retains its strength.

To prolong the days in expectation of arriving at that boundary, which separates maturity from old age, how should a person live?

Habits, be they good or bad, all

the circumstances and conditions of life have an influence on health and prospects of life. With certain qualifications which the science of phrenology so clearly demonstrates, and as family life is the bulwark of society and the safeguard of the nation, early marriages should be encouraged. When the parents are young and strong, their children are likely to be healthy and vigorous, and the task is less difficult to provide for the children, who will become men and women, able not only to provide for themselves, but to aid perhaps in sustaining the declining years of the parents.

Without habits of industry and frugality, and, above all things, strict temperance and sobriety, it were in vain to hope for the other necessary qualifications. By cultivating skill and knowledge, required for the successful performance of trades or professions so that the services are appreciated, no pitiful complaints will be heard of the want of employment. In the young woman it is only fair to look for good qualities; in any circumstances she should have the knowledge and good sense required for successful household management. While the value of education, as it is commonly understood, cannot be too highly appreciated so long as women have to sew, to cook and to keep house, it is desirable they should learn how these things are to be done before the responsibility of doing them comes to their lot. Then, the importance of making the home—however small and humble it may be—clean and attractive is evident to all who think of the counter-attractions of the clubs and the saloons. Undoubtedly many young men might marry if young women were likely as wives to employ themselves usefully at home, with half the energy and diligence that are required of the husband in his business. Our recent commercial depression may not have proved it-

self altogether a misfortune if it should lead to more sensible ideas and habits in domestic life than have become common. A young man should remain single and not increase the wretchedness and pauperism of the community; but if he can support a wife and maintain a family, then LET HIM MARRY.

Perhaps the most important matter in regard to health is a good, dry, well-drained dwelling; a detached house, whereby the air may freely play around it, is better than one in a row; but even this will not be sufficient unless there be proper ventilation, and due provision made that the supply of air comes from the outside. Some persons are exposed to injurious influences in their trades and professions; scrupulous cleanliness, so far as to free the skin from harmful substances, and to avoid the risk of their conveyance to the stomach with the food, will greatly aid in preventing harm.

While the subject of food is capable of much remark, it is an acknowledged fact that the artisan with fairly good wages, who does not indulge in liquor, if he be fortunate to be blessed with a wife who knows how to cook, is the best-fed individual in the community. His food is sufficiently plentiful, it is simple, and usually partaken at regular hours. Let any one who doubts this fact make comparison with many well-to-do people fed on the daintiest of viands cooked in a skillful and appetizing fashion, and faithfully answer which of these classes derive the most benefit. In early life the meals should be frequent, but, digestion being slower, they should be less frequent in manhood. Remembering that nitrogenous food is found largely in the vegetable as well as in the animal kingdom, it is much less costly in the former than in the latter, and peas and beans contain quite as much as an equal weight of beef. Two to three pounds of oatmeal and a pint of milk is a common allowance for a

Scottish farmer, and there are few stronger or more enduring men. In early life most harm is done by too little, and after fifty by eating too much food.

While it will be acknowledged that in excess the effects of alcohol are altogether bad, differences of opinion exist with regard to its moderate use. Once it was thought to be a necessity of health; now, it is established that it is not required by a person in ordinary health. No person should ever indulge in the evil practice of taking *small drinks*, but if alcohol in any of its forms—beer, wine or spirits—must be taken, it should be at meal times.

"Many a conscientious, industrious man, immersed in business and working at high pressure, suffers occasionally, or it may be often, from the exhaustion that follows mental strain or worry, just as it follows excessive physical exertion; then nothing appears so convenient as to take a glass of liquor. Undoubtedly for a time it answers, but in the end it is followed by penalties severe and certain. Unfortunately, these victims of the wear and tear of modern life seldom know and are seldom convinced of their danger till the chance of recovery is almost gone. It is clearly desirable that this should be known. The customs of trade and commerce admit of improvement."

When middle life approaches there is too often a tendency to give up active exercise. Due attention should be given to the cleanliness of the skin, and if costly washes and powders are beyond his means, any man can use a brush and a pinch of salt, and keep his mouth sweet and clean, whereby his digestion and his teeth will benefit.

Many men of great activity and energy find three or four hours of sleep sufficient for their health and comfort. By a little attention, the quantity of time needed for recuperation may be discovered, and it were



then better to err on the side of excess.

"To know  
That which before us lies in daily life  
Is the prime wisdom; what is more, is fume  
Or emptiness, or fond impertinence,  
And renders us in things that most concern us  
Unpracticed, unprepared."

ROBT. B. HANSELL.

### DREAM OBSERVATIONS.

**A** WAKENED in the midst of a dream once, my father asked me what I was thinking of. I told him what I had dreamed, and he said that if I would lie in the same position as before, I would continue my dream. I did so, and completed it.

Since reading phrenology I observe that those organs which are active while I sleep are usually the ones which rest on the pillow—only in this case my pillow has often been a carpet, and so, being comparatively hard, it oftener excites the organs resting on it than an ordinary pillow does. Lying on a table, partly on my side, my head resting on Cautiousness, I had an uneasy, restless nap, and a dream which I have partly forgotten—but there were robbers climbing up the fire-escape and a tiger also coming in. I awoke with such a sense of fear that I began to investigate the rooms, feeling quite certain that some intruder was in the building. After the search my fears became calm, being relieved from the excitement caused by contact with the hard table.

Lying on a cushioned chair, my head resting on my clasped hands, touching Cautiousness, Inhabitiveness, Adhesiveness, Philoprogenitiveness, and slightly on Force and Secretiveness, I dreamed that I awakened in a familiar room among friends, but seated around a table were also a notorious outlaw leader and his men.

Instinctively I knew from the leader's manner that he intended to

shoot me, furtively; or that any of his men would do so at the first opportunity when not observed. I felt that I must get away from them to a place of safety, or for the police; that I must not excite any suspicion; that I knew what they intended to do. I must act in a cool, natural and usual manner, and that it would not do to tell my friends even in whispers, because they being in the same room, and the outlaws watching me, it would certainly excite suspicion. I experienced also a feeling of resentment, and that I would attack them if I dared; also of kicking a useless box, which was in the way, with unnecessary force; but feeling that it was unsafe to betray the cause of my actions, I desisted. There was a child outside the room, and already out of the ruffian's view; and feeling that they were not likely to catch me, I gave some explanation to the child, and then I hastily started out upon a road to seek a place of concealment or safety or to find policemen, and awoke.

Lying on Inhabitiveness my dreams are principally of home or some place for which I have had an attachment. When mirth has been excited in the same way I have awakened in a fit of laughter.

As a child I dreamed often. My stomach was usually the cause of it. After discarding warm breads I noticed that if I ate a warm or fresh-baked biscuit at supper time I invariably dreamed. In late years my sleep has been usually peaceful; for a while it was a rare occurrence for me to dream at all and if I did the dream was pleasant. While a child, however, I used to have some frightful dreams, such as of falling from a great height, being pursued by ferocious animals, even bears, before I had ever seen more than pictures of them. I used to fly, but often when some wild or hideous animal, or some man intent on killing me, would give chase it seemed impossible for me to fly high enough

or fast enough to get out of their reach.

I remember when at play awake, I had a feeling that I could almost fly; that I wanted to, and it seemed that it would give me the most delightful pleasure if I only could. I used to stand on the door steps, balance, swing my arms and jump with a feeling that I could almost fly.

It was usually my running, jumping, climbing which excited Weight, of course; but flying! I know no reason why I should dream and think so often of that, except that it was a natural result of the activity of weight. I was only six years of age at that time.

Now when my stomach is in good condition, food digested and digestive organs rest, I seldom dream, unless I may have been greatly excited or lie in an uncomfortable position.

F. A. CLARK.

#### CHEMICAL FOOD.

THE *Tribune*, of this city, said recently that "Dr. George Plumb, one of the chemists of the University of Chicago, says the time is soon coming when hot water and food tablets will be the sole accouterments of a kitchen. He says the essential food elements of a twelve-hundred-pound steer can be gotten into an ordinary pill-box. One of his tablets the size of a pea makes a large bowl of soup. A ration case of his planning, which weighed eight ounces, contained the following supply: Three tablets concentrated soups, equal to three quarts; four tablets beef, equal to six pounds; one tablet milk, equal to one pint; two tablets wheaten grits, equal to two pounds; one tablet egg food, equal to twelve eggs."

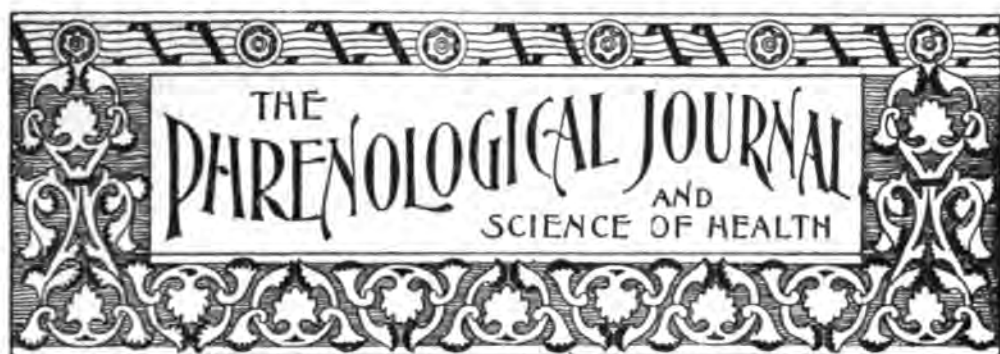
We remember that something akin to this was announced years ago. Certain chemists have asserted that

the essential elements of the proteid compounds could be reduced to small forms, so that a man could get from a pill-box enough of aliment which, associated with a little water, would be sufficient for the body's needs for a day.

To reach this point of scientific refinement generations would be necessary of gradual adaptation to the complete revolution necessary in the human constitution. To be sure the essential elements of a man can be reduced to a very small compass by analysis. But when it concerns the process of digestion and assimilation there are many points necessarily included. For instance, there is the indescribable thing called relish that has something to do with food conversion. Tablets of egg food will not hatch chickens, and neither will such mixtures prove a suitable permanent food for a being constructed as man is. Chemistry can not explain life, or digestion, or assimilation.

An experiment, however, has been made of the chemical food, with the following outcome, as reported:

"A dispatch from Denver states that the troops at Fort Logan have made the first test of the new emergency ration. One company went out for three days of forced marching in the foothills near Denver, loaded with coffee tablets and compressed soup that was supposed to contain all the advantages of hard tack and coffee. On the night of September 11 the medical officer charged with weighing and watching the men rode into Morrison for assistance. He reported that thirty-six out of the fifty men are down with griping pains resulting from the non-assimilation of the scientific ration. The order could not be revoked, and the men in the field were informed that they would have to remain on the march for two days longer."



*Ex fronte, ex capite, ex vultu, etiam in ipso oris silentio natura loquitur.*—PLATO.

EDGAR C. BEALL, M.D., EDITOR.

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1886.

#### ANOTHER SCOFFER.

GREAT scholars as a class seem to have been jealous of Dr. Gall's discoveries from the start, and although many distinguished medical men have been advocates of the Gallian doctrine, some physicians still continue to rehash the same old misrepresentations in a spirit of unmistakable hostility. But as we are proud to belong to the medical profession ourselves despite its errors, we may say in extenuation of the fault in question, that medical men as a rule are too busy in their own distinctive work to find time for the proper investigation of phrenology. Besides, many of them do not even know of the existence of the great anatomical and physiological works of Gall and Spurzheim.

Again, it is only fair to say that many excellent physicians are ill adapted to the study of mental philosophy. Temperamentally they are too cold and materialistic. They hug

the earth. They cannot rise into the realm of the abstract far enough to appreciate a metaphysical analysis of the mental faculties, so that when they stumble on certain isolated facts of phrenology which they are compelled to admit, they do not understand how to correlate them. And in the matter of judging brain development they cling to the old "bump" delusion with a persistence worthy of a better cause. In short, these doctors who are so averse to phrenology should follow the old German adage, "*Schuster, bleib bei deinem Leisten.*" They ought to stick to the scalpel, or if they aspire to operate on a higher plane let them properly equip themselves. Suppose the tables were turned, and a philosopher who had never had a dissecting-knife in his hand should presume to perform a laparotomy or a hip-joint amputation; what would the medical profession say? But,

aside from the characteristic one-storied foreheads of our medical opponents or their lack of experience in philosophical studies, they ought at least to make themselves acquainted with the anatomical facts in relation to phrenology before denouncing the science.

The latest instance of medical enmity that has come to our notice appears in the *American Medico-Surgical Bulletin* of December 1, by the associate editor, Frederick Peterson, M. D., Chief of Clinic, Nervous Department, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. It is entitled "The New Phrenology." We quote the following extracts:

"But the system of phrenology which has provoked so much discussion and aroused so much popular interest, particularly in America, 'the paradise of quacks,' did not have its inception until near the beginning of this century—Prochaska began to expound it in Vienna in 1796. Gall followed in 1798. Spurzheim became a pupil of Gall in 1800, and George Combe became a pupil of Spurzheim. Each of these men added to and expanded the system until it became what is familiarly known in our day as the "science of bumps." It was founded upon the observation of the heads of men and lower animals, and of busts and pictures, and the comparison between their configuration and the faculties of mind which seemed most developed in individuals of different species. It was an entirely empirical study of the exterior of the head, and no careful anatomical investigations were ever made by these men of the brain or its convolutions, or of the thickness and structure of the skull and scalp. It was the attempt to establish a rather startling new science in a short period of time, and the ardor of its exponents was

greatly stimulated by the pecuniary reward to which it almost immediately led. Hence astonishing statements were made upon the most slender grounds, and these are often now the source of much amusement as well as surprise to the enlightened. The 'science of bumps,' which is as dignified a title as it deserves, is still in the condition in which it was left by its founders, and may readily be acquired under the tutelage of its numerous traveling drummers or 'professors.'

"Over what modern scientists have determined to be the centers for the movements of the legs, the bumpologist located hope. Immediately over the eye were placed the arithmetical faculty (large in a calculating boy); order (noticed by Spurzheim as prominent in an orderly idiot); color and painting; and the memory of form and persons (found prominent by Gall in a squinting girl with a good memory for faces). This is amusing, because immediately back of the eyebrow in the skull are large cavities known as the frontal sinuses; so, consequently, there is hollow bone between the brain and the supra-orbital ridge. This unfortunate fact for the empiricists is often termed the *opprobrium phrenologicum*.

"The cardinal principles upon which the phrenology of the early half of this century was based were the following: (1) The brain is the organ of mind; (2) the mind is composed of separate faculties; (3) each faculty has a definite position in a certain region of the brain; (4) the size of each region is a measure of the power of the faculty. As to the first of these propositions, it is accepted without dispute. Concerning the second there would be much discussion as to the kind of faculties which would be named in an analysis of mind. Spurzheim divided them thus: (i) feelings (propensities and sentiments); (ii) intellectual facu-

ties (perceptive and reflective). Most of us would make a simple classification of the mental powers thus: Consciousness, memory, will, reason, judgment, emotions, etc. The third proposition is untrue of memory, will and consciousness, certainly and absolutely false as regards every one of the faculties localized in the illustration given. The fourth principle is true, in so far as any function is localizable in the brain.

"Nearly everything of this old phrenology must be thrown away in the light of the most recent researches in the anatomy, physiology and pathology of the brain. The new phrenology is coming into existence, very limited in its practical application, perhaps, but still a science of great interest and value."

In replying to such statements we feel that we are afforded a fine opportunity to exercise our phrenological charity. Most certainly we shall not accuse Dr. Peterson of willful distortion of the truth; but in granting his sincerity, we are compelled to say that he must be very ignorant concerning the true nature of phrenology and the history of its development. His first offense is in appropriating the name of our science in the phrase, "*The New Phrenology*," to describe a class of facts which relate almost exclusively to *motor* functions of the brain. Phrenology means the science of the *radical mental faculties* as related to the brain. The discovery therefore, of brain centres which produce movements of the limbs and other mechanical structures in the body, being infinitely less important, should be content with a much less pretentious title, or at least not presume to strut in borrowed plumes.

The Doctor's next mistake is

in crediting Prochaska with having begun "to expound" phrenology in Vienna in 1796, two years before Gall. It was Gall who began with a course of lectures in 1796. Prochaska only speculated about brain localization, while Gall demonstrated. Gall alone deserves the honor of being the founder of the specific system known as phrenology.

But Dr. Peterson reaches the acme of blundering when he says:

"It was an entirely empirical study of the exterior of the head, and no careful anatomical investigations were ever made by these men of the brain or its convolutions, or of the thickness and structure of the skull and scalp."

It is obvious that the Doctor has never seen the great, untranslated French work of Gall and Spurzheim, in four large quarto volumes, with an atlas of 100 plates, published in Paris, 1810-19. This is a superb vindication of the learning of these two men. The work is also a model of typographical beauty, and the plates, most of which are life-size engravings of brains and skulls, are executed with the utmost skill. The title, which we translate, is as follows: "ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY of the Nervous System in General and of the Brain in Particular; with observations upon the possibility of recognizing many of the moral and intellectual dispositions of man and the animals, by the configuration of their heads."

This work, as well as the later writings of Gall and Spurzheim, shows these men to have been *discoverers in brain anatomy*. They dissected the brain by unfolding the convolutions from the base, and gave

a great deal of time to anatomical discussions and demonstrations, including the subject of the frontal sinuses, which our opponents continue to trot out on all occasions. Dr. Peterson's insinuation that the founders of phrenology were influenced by mercenary motives is also entirely gratuitous. They were dignified to a fault, and so far from making their statements upon "slender grounds," the very opposite was the case. Gall's rule was to repeat his observations thousands and thousands of times.

As to the vulgar term "bumps," it is only necessary to remark that no one who is acquainted with the a b c of phrenology would ever use it. We judge brain development by DIAMETERS and by MEASUREMENTS from the ear, according to the method Spurzheim taught sixty years ago.

Our objector next announces that "Over what modern scientists have determined to be the centres for the movements of the legs, the bumpologist located hope." Granting that by the "bumpologist" is meant the phrenologist, we beg to say that he *found* it there. It is a fact in nature, and if the "modern scientists" have found in the same region a center for the movements of the legs, we say let them have it; we do not object. It is perfectly obvious that centers for muscular movement may be interwoven, as it were, with purely psychical centers, so that they seem to occupy the same space. There are analogous duplications of function in other parts of the body, as is well known. For example, the mouth serves as a kind of vestibule for both the stomach and the lungs, so that it

is possible both to eat and breathe through this one opening. These physiologists have not the slightest warrant for the assumption that motor and psychical centres may not occupy the same convolutions in the brain cortex.

But with what peculiar pleasure they seem to recount their discoveries of wing-flapping, tail-wagging, toe-twitching, tongue-darting, eye-winking and leg-swinging centers! Why should these insignificant functions be paraded with pomp while such sublime faculties as Conscientiousness and Hope are dismissed with a sneer? The faculty of Hope, which is seated in the upper region of the brain, has probably given more comfort to the human race than all other causes combined. If blotted from the human mind, the race would die in despair. Its function, when not abused, is one of the noblest, and incalculably far-reaching in influence. These men who exult over us when they discover the brain center that enables a frog to leap, or a pigeon to swallow, are probably carried away by an excess of Philoprogenitiveness. They remind us of a few lines that we learned too long ago to remember the name of the affectionate author:

" I love to see a little dog,  
And pat him on the head,  
So prettily he wags his tail  
Whenever he is fed."

If it comes to the question of dignity, therefore, we are perfectly willing to cross swords with the champions of musculo-psychology.

As to the frontal sinuses, although there is already a large stock of literature in print in explanation of that bugbear, we will state once more

that the sinuses do not prevent us from estimating the faculties in the lower forehead, for the reason that we note the distance between the eyebrows and eyeballs, the arching of the eyebrows, distances from the eyeballs to the brows, diameter through the temples, projection of the eyeball beyond the cheek bone, fullness or depression at the root of the nose, distance forward from the opening of the ear, to say nothing of the various temperaments, combinations of developments likely to go in groups, etc., etc.

Our objector also shows how little he knows of the mental powers by lumping them together as "Consciousness," "Memory," "Will," "Reason," "Judgment" and "Emotions." There are thousands of wills, judgments, reasonings, emotions and memories that cannot be associated with any *elementary* faculty such as Benevolence, Secretiveness, Cautiousness or Causality. What the old metaphysicians called "mental powers," or faculties, were for the most part simply *general* qualities of the mind, while phrenology gives us *specific, elementary* faculties, like the elements in chemistry.

Finally, we venture to say that instead of our throwing away nearly everything of the "old phrenology" in favor of the tail-wagging, ear-flapping and shoulder shrugging brain centers, our opponents ought to throw away their absurd and mistaken notions concerning the old and only true phrenology. They are losing a great deal by being so far behind, and we cordially invite them to step up to the front and share our enjoyment of the truth.

#### PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

ON another page of this issue of the JOURNAL will be found a timely article by Albert Marple, a warm friend of phrenology, in which there are a few suggestions we wish our readers would seriously consider. We stand to-day in great need of more organization in the interest of our science. The churches, temperance societies, labor unions and numerous other associations are banded together by the force of that strongest of all impulses—the instinct of self-preservation. They are cemented by sympathy and a deep-seated consciousness of a common need. But in the world of science the primary motive in the pursuit of knowledge, with many persons, if not with the majority, is simply the pleasure of knowing. That is to say, people dip into science for the satisfaction of gratifying their intellectual faculties alone. In many instances they neither know nor care whether the facts they learn have any great moral value or not. For this reason phrenology very often appeals to the uninitiated simply as a means of reading character in a manner to do little more than satisfy idle curiosity. They do not think of it as associated with any great educational problems, or as having relation to the most vital institutions of society.

Now, what we need in our work is a larger number of clubs or associations, based upon the idea of making phrenological knowledge the means to a higher culture, a broader philosophy, a more rational and practical interpretation of religion, and in every sense a better civilization. Let these broad aims and purposes

be emphasized more fully so that people may see that in helping phrenology they will be furthering their own interests. Then as soon as this view of the matter is established a sentiment will be created which will serve as a bond of union, and in the union thus secured we shall acquire strength.

#### PHRENOLOGY AND CRIMINOLOGY.

A HOPEFUL sign of the increasing interest in phrenology may be found in the frequency with which enterprising newspapers nowadays publish measurements of criminal heads with a variety of other data either directly or indirectly phrenological. The idea seems to be very rapidly spreading that there is an important connection between moral delinquency and organization; that the principles of cause and effect are just as certain in the realm of mind as in that of matter; and that the criminal should be studied with reference to his body and brain quite as much as by reflection upon his motives in the abstract. All this is more than a hopeful sign; it is solid proof that the public intelligence in regard to phrenological principles is awakening from its sleep of ages. Now is the time for us to be on the alert. We must be ready to meet the public as they approach us. They will soon demand of us the treasures which hitherto they have scarcely deigned to notice. As soon as the general community realizes the value

of our science sufficiently to give it official recognition in the colleges and schools, practical phrenologists, editors and authors will be deluged with work. Let us prepare for this good time coming in every possible way.

#### THE GALLIAN CENTENARY.

WE should like to hear still further from our friends concerning the celebration to be held this year in honor of Dr. Gall. Our country is so large that we fear it will be difficult to secure a full attendance in any one place of all who would like to participate. Those in the East might find it inconvenient to travel very far West, and those on the Pacific Coast might easily object to coming very far East. Possibly we might compromise it by having two conventions, one in the East and one in the West. On some accounts this arrangement might offer several advantages besides the matter of convenience. A convention held at either extremity of the United States would have to be conducted on a very large scale to attract much attention in the opposite region. But if we had two, or even three conventions, prominent phrenologists unable to attend more than one could add their influence to the success of the others by sending written addresses, or papers, on phrenological topics of interest to be read in lieu of their personal presence.



## Our Correspondents.

QUESTIONS OF "GENERAL INTEREST" ONLY WILL be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be forwarded, if correspondents shall expect us to give them the benefit of an early consideration.

ALWAYS write your full name and address plainly. If you use a pseudonym or initials, write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.

WE CAN NOT UNDERTAKE TO RETURN UNAVAILABLE contributions unless the necessary postage is provided by the writers. IN ALL CASES, persons who communicate with us through the post-office should, if they expect a reply, inclose the return postage, or what is better, a prepaid envelope, with their full address.

ALL CONTRIBUTIONS MAY BE SENT TO THE GENERAL editor, Dr. Edgar C. Beall; but matters relating to CHILD CULTURE, SCIENCE OF HEALTH, or of a strictly medical nature, should be sent preferably to Dr. H. S. Drayton, who has special charge of these departments.

WE ALSO EARNESTLY REQUEST OUR CORRESPONDENTS to write as legibly as possible. Whenever practicable use a typewriter. In this way you will lighten labor, avoid misunderstandings, and secure earlier attention

**CANKER OF THE MOUTH.**—S. E.—This affection (*cancrum oris*) is common among children and indicates a disordered stomach, the chief element of which is an abnormal excretion of gastric acid. The diet should be modified; made very simple, with the avoidance of greasy foods, much sugar and pickles or condiments. As a preparation for application to the sores on lips, skin, etc., you will probably find useful equal parts of powdered sulphur and sodium carbonate—well triturated and mixed. A bit of cotton wool will serve to carry the powder. As a rule avoid the employment of any advertised preparation, as it may be dangerous.

**FOOD FOR THE VOICE.**—J. T.—It can be said that the best vocal results may be obtained by those who would be singers and speakers when the health is good. Whatever then contributes to the latter desideratum will help the former. As for any special form of nutritious food affecting the voice more than another we are not prepared to offer an opinion. The food supplied canaries and other singing birds is mainly of the seed order; and some,

like Dr. Pegg, appear to think that vegetable food, especially of the cereal kind, is best for human singers. Any dietetic habits that disturb digestion are injurious to the voice. In addition to the daily use of stimulating drinks, condiments and spices and "rich" foods are to be condemned. We have known singers who were very careful in their eating on the score of keeping the throat and vocal organs in good condition, and as a general result enjoyed excellent health.

**INSANITY AND SOCIAL CAUSES.**—Question: Are not there many cases of insanity where the friends and neighbors (partly through ignorance) treat the patient, perhaps for a series of years, in such a manner as to make themselves as much or more to blame as causing the insanity, than is the patient? A. C., Nebraska. Answer: Without doubt. Every physician of experience will testify that the worrying and nagging to which some sensitive people are exposed in the midst of their home and social circle is sufficient to cause temporary if not permanent unbalance of mind. We have been consulted by a considerable number of men and women, who appeared to be upon the verge of mental breakdown, whose condition seemed almost entirely due to the thoughtless or careless treatment of their friends. Reference is not made here to that treatment that a high-tempered or intemperate person may inflict upon members of the same family occasionally or periodically, but to the daily exhibition of a snarling, sneering, fault-finding, depreciating manner by one or more of the home circle toward the mother, sister, brother, who may be the most useful factor in the house. The remedy suggested by a practical knowledge of the principles of phrenology is one of the best—for it means a knowledge of the personal defects that are at the basis of such conduct, and teaches the exercise of that sympathy and love that ennoble human conduct.

**HUMANITY'S NEED.**—G. H.—A knowledge of man, of the constitution of the mind, of a practical psychology, is the great need of humanity at large. Dr. Brinton proclaims it in his "Aims of Anthropology." Is it not true that the noble science of phrenology offers a fundamental

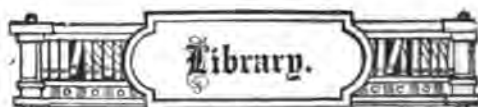
basis for the study of human nature? Using Dr. Brinton's language: "Ignorant of his past ignorant of his real needs, ignorant of himself, man has blundered and stumbled up the thorny path of progress for tens of thousands of years. Mighty states, millions of individuals, have been hurled to destruction in the perilous ascent, mistaking the way, pursuing false paths, following blind guides." What is there, besides the noble doctrine formulated by Gall and Spurgheim, that so completely meets the urgent need he vividly describes? All who have sincerely studied and applied the principles of phrenology know their great benefits to mind and body.

The editor has little else than an *Amen* to add to the above.

CHRONIC LARYNGITIS AND PHARYNGITIS.—Cedarhurst—Your throat and nose troubles require the attention of one who understands such affections. Several applications of the proper medication should be made. To outline a course of treatment in this place would occupy too much space; besides, without a personal examination any suggestions given must be very general. If you have access to a file of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, you will find in the numbers for 1891 and 1892 a series of articles on catarrhal diseases prepared by the editor of the Health Department. The reading of these might help you to understand the character of the trouble. The throat is dry because of an atrophic state of the throat and nasal membrane. Besides, you probably have certain habits of eating and breathing that contribute to the inconvenience experienced. A dry membrane is usually irritable, hence the coughing, etc.

MATERNAL IMPRESSIONS.—I. P.—There is so much testimony on record in support of the possibility of imparting an antenatal direction to the growth of mind and body that we can not reasonably ignore the subject. There is, too, a physiological side that bids us to be prudent in airing any skepticism that may incline to exhibit itself. Intensity of thought will affect bodily condition; so a mother's prolonged and earnest thought in a given line would be likely to impress a special activity upon

the nerve centers that are cognate to it. In the embryo, nerve centers may be said to have a polar relation to the corresponding centers of the maternal nervous system, and a prolonged and intense activity in the latter might affect the former to the stimulation of a special growth and activity.



*In this department we give short reviews of such new books as publishers see fit to send us. In these reviews we seek to treat author and publisher satisfactorily and justly, and also to furnish our readers with such information as shall enable them to form an opinion of the desirability of any particular volume for personal use. It is our wish to notice the better class of books issuing from the press, and we invite publishers to favor the Editor with recent publications, especially those related in any way to mental and physiological science. We can usually supply any of those noticed.*

ATLAS DER KRANKHEITEN DER MUNDKÖHLE, DES RACKENS UND DER NASE. Von Dr. Ludwig Grünwald, in München. 12mo, cloth. Price, \$2. München: J. F. Lehman.

For the use of the student, physician and specialist this manual of nose, mouth and throat diseases is admirably prepared. Upward of seventy illustrations in color, representing as many different forms of disease affecting the mouth and its related parts, the tongue, larynx, etc., are included within the covers, accompanied with textual descriptions. The physician and surgeon are aided directly toward an understanding of the pathology of a given disease, no space being given to anything besides the matter essential to the diagnosis. This Atlas is number four of a large series of books prepared in a similar style by Lehman.

A GREEK LEXICON TO THE NEW TESTAMENT. By W. GREENFIELD. 12mo, paper, 25 cents. Boston: H. L. HASTINGS.

In a compact form the reader of Greek has with this book a convenient aid to his study of that classical tongue. The work was originally designed to accompany the Polymicrian Greek Testament, but is

equally adapted to any other form of the Christian Canon. The main object had in the preparation of a special lexicon was to embody in compendious form a great variety of useful matter, adapted both to the needs of the mere learner and to the advanced student. The different senses in which words are used in the scriptural text are distinctly explained in English and references made to the passages where such meanings are respectively to be understood.

**THE TEMPERANCE FOURTH READER.** For Families and Schools. By JULIA MCNAIR WRIGHT.

The wide circulation of the first three Temperance Readers in the series by that popular author, Mrs. Julia McNair Wright have led the National Temperance Society and Publication House to issue the "Temperance Fourth Reader," by the same author. Like its predecessors, it teaches in reading lessons the great truths of temperance education, which every boy and girl should have, growing up, as they are, in the midst of temptation and saloon domination.

12mo., pp. 76. Price, 10 cts., paper; 20 cts., boards.

**CLINICAL NOTES ON PSORIASIS;** with special reference to its prognosis and treatment.

By L. DUNCAN BULKLEY, A.M., M.D.

This brief monograph on one of the most stubborn of skin affections, embodying, as it does, the experience of an eminent specialist in dermatology, is of signal value to those who devote themselves to that branch of medicine, as well as to the general profession.

**HÆMATOBLASTS AND BLOOD PLATELETS.** By DR. M. L. HOLBROOK, New York, a Paper read before the American Microscopical Society.

In this, condensed and clearly stated, Dr. Holbrook shows the results of careful examination to be that hæmatoblasts, the "third element" in blood, are young or early forms of the red blood corpuscles. Their behavior under different methods of treatment leads to this conclusion. Blood platelets he describes as the products of the disintegration of the red blood corpuscles; and while they are not to be taken

as an evidence of a pathological condition of the blood, they may, when in large numbers, indicate a depressed or pathological state of the individual. "A decrease in the amount of hæmoglobin will cause the appearance of platelets in varying numbers."

THE INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL ANNUAL for 1896, now in press, will constitute the fourteenth of the series. The improvement made from year to year in the style and quality and matter is worth noting, and reflects much credit upon the publisher for the interest shown in his providing a practical desideratum for the use of the medical man. We are authorized to say that the new volume will represent the conjoint authorship of forty distinguished specialists, selected from the most eminent physicians and surgeons of America, England and the Continent. It will contain reports of the progress of medical science at home and abroad, together with a large number of original articles and reviews on subjects with which the several authors are especially associated. In short, the design of the book is, while not neglecting the specialist, to bring the general practitioner into direct communication with those who are advancing the science of medicine, so he may be furnished with all that is worthy of preservation, as reliable aids in his daily work. Illustrations in black and colors will be consistently used wherever helpful in elucidating the text. Altogether it makes a most useful, if not absolutely indispensable, investment for the medical practitioner. The price will remain the same as previous issues, \$2.75. E. B. Treat, publisher, New York.

**FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BROOKLYN FREE KINDERGARTEN ASSOCIATION.**—From the secretary, Miss C. B. LeRow, this account of excellent work during the past year has been received. Evidently many of Brooklyn's most worthy citizens are earnestly interested in this enterprise.

**SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW AMSTERDAM EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL** shows an extending course of dispensary beneficence, with, it is to be hoped, an exercise of discretion on the part of the doctors as to the worthiness of the beneficiaries.

# NOTES IN ANTHROPOLOGY.

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**Scenery on the Colorado.**—Prof. J. W. Powell describes vividly the nature of the country on the banks of the Colorado River. Referring to that point of its course that occupies Arizona, he writes :

From the Grand Cañon of the Colorado a great plateau extends southeastward through Arizona nearly to the line of New Mexico, where this elevated land merges into the Sierra Madre. The general surface of this plateau is from 6,000 to 8,000 feet above the level of the sea. Various tributaries of the Gila have their sources in this escarpment, and before entering the desolate valley below they run in beautiful cañons which they have carved for themselves in the margin of the plateau. Sometimes these cañons are in the sandstones and limestones, which constitute the platform of the great elevated region called the San Francisco Plateau. The escarpment is caused by a fault, the great block of the upper side being lifted several thousand feet above the valley region. Through the fissure lavas poured out, and in many places the escarpment is concealed by sheets of lava. The cañons in these lava beds are often of great interest. On the plateau a number of volcanic mountains are found, and black cinder cones are scattered in profusion.

Through the forest lands are many beautiful prairies and glades that in midsummer are decked with gorgeous wild flowers. The rains of the region give source to few perennial streams, but intermittent streams have carved deep gorges in the plateau, so that it is divided into many blocks. The upper surface, although forest-clad and covered with beautiful grasses, is almost destitute of water. A few springs are found ; but they are far apart, and some of the volcanic craters hold lakelets. The limestone and basaltic rocks sometimes hold pools of water ; and

where the basins are deep the waters are perennial. Such pools are known as "water pockets."

This is the great timber region of Arizona. Not many years ago it was a vast park for elk, deer, antelope and bears, and mountain lions were abundant. This is the last home of the wild turkey in the United States, for they are still found here in great numbers. San Francisco Peak is the highest of these volcanic mountains, and about it are grouped in an irregular way many volcanic cones, one of which presents some remarkable characteristics. A portion of the cone is of bright reddish cinders, while the adjacent rocks are of black basalt. The contrast in the colors is so great that on viewing the mountain from a distance the red cinders seem to be on fire. From this circumstance the cone has been named Sunset Peak. When distant from it ten or twenty miles it is hard to believe that the effect is produced by contrasting colors, for the peak seems to glow with a light of its own.

**Evolution of the Arrow.**—Mr. Frank H. Cushing, of Washington, who lived several years among the Zufi Indians, addressed the Section of Anthropology of the American Association at its Springfield meeting upon "The Arrow." The Boston *Transcript* had the following abstract of the lecture: "He believes the arrow to have been perfected long before the bow, and to be in fact one of the most primitive of weapons, dating back to the discovery of the art of chipping flints. He related his own discovery of this art when a boy, under the stimulus of a plowed-up arrow-head, and at a time when modern students were ignorant of the manner in which this was done by aboriginal races. The finer flaking and finishing with a flat piece of bone or horn was with him an ac-

cidental discovery, as he believes it to have been with primitive peoples. He described the selection of material by the Indians, preferably from pebbles in drift, and the careful burying of the finished tips to preserve their temper and to recover them from their rough handling, as the Zulus say. The shafts were always worked out from butt to tip, that they might fly in the right direction. If not from green material, they were well soaked before being straightened by passing them through a hole of proper size in a wooden block. Then the shafts were grooved down to the feathers, with the tooth of a panther if intended for war, but with that of an elk or beaver if for the chase. Finally, they were notched for the cord and 'footed' with a plug of wood to prevent splitting on the cord when drawn. The three feathers, two lateral 'wings,' and a third called the 'tail,' were attached by chewed sinews wound about the shaft. After a bundle had been thus completed they were dropped together upon the ground to determine their respective regions. Accordingly as they pointed they were separated into groups for the four points of the compass, the members of each group being indicated by the peculiar cutting of the 'tail' feather. Those of the north and west groups were destined for war, and those of the south and east for hunting, and they were fitted with heads corresponding to these uses. The speaker traced the gradual steps in the progress of the race in flaking flints and attaching them to shafts. He thinks that the feathers were first attached through a fetishistic belief in their power to aid the flight of the arrow, and that the discovery of their real serviceableness in this respect, when attached in a definite way at the base of the shaft, came later. In conclusion, the development of the bow from the throwing stick, at a much later period, was traced."

**The Norse Discoveries in America.**—In the *American Antiquarian* a sketch of the early Norse records of voyages in American waters is given, with criticisms on floating gossip regarding the same. The story of Leif Erik-

son from the Icelandic sagas is given as one of the generally accepted accounts of a true voyage to the western continent as follows:

Leif Erikson, who was a relative, having heard Bjarni's story, sailed to Greenland and bought his ship and engaged a crew, thirty-five in all, and set out to discover the land which had been described. He takes the points in their reverse order. At the first point he stepped ashore and gave it a name, calling it Helluland—flat rock land. At the second point they cast anchor, put out a boat and walked ashore. The country was level and wooded, with white sand in many places. Then Leif said: "This country shall be named according to its qualities, Markland. They sailed seaward for two days with a north-easterly wind. They came to an island lying north of the mainland and looked about in fine weather. They sailed into the sound between the island and the ness or cape which jutted out north of the mainland, and steered westward past the ness. There great shallows extended at ebb-tide, and their ship stood aground, and it appeared far from the vessel to the sea, but so eager were they to go ashore that they could not wait until the sea should return to their ship. But when the tide returned to their ship, then they took the boat and rowed to the ship, but it moved (floated) up into the river and then into the lake. There they cast anchor and carried their leathern hammocks ashore, and made booths there. They then decided to dwell there during the winter, and erected there a large building. But the quality of the country was so good, according to what it seemed to them, that live-stock would not need provender in winter. No frosts came there during the winter, and herbage withered there but little. Day and night were there more even than in Greenland or Iceland. The discovery of grapes and wine wood took place about this time. It is said that after the ship's boat had been loaded with grapes, a cargo (of wood) was cut for the ship. There were also fields of wheat growing wild, and certain trees called Mosur." Some of the trees were used for building timber. "Leif named this country after its good qualities, Vineland."

# PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY AND FIELD NOTES.

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G. SPENCER, Walker, Iowa, class of '90, is at present teaching. He has found phrenology to be a valuable aid in his work.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Hall have been lecturing in Bellefonte, Pa. The local paper reports that they have stirred up considerable interest. They go from that city to Bedford.

PROF. G. COZENS will lecture in the principal towns and cities of northern Minnesota through January, February and March, 1896. Mr. Cozens is now well known in North Dakota and northern Minnesota and should draw large houses.

Prof. George Morris recently gave ten lectures in the Opera House at Northfield, Minn., to a very fine large audience. From December 16 to 21 he intends to lecture at Farmington, Minn., and on December 27 will visit the St. Paul Phrenological Society.

Prof. W. N. Gibson, Class of '95, of Danville, Quebec, gave his opening lecture at the Town Hall of this city on the "Choice of an Occupation." He is arranging to hold lectures throughout Richmond county and will answer calls to lecture or examine in that neighborhood.

It gives us much pleasure to announce the marriage of Mr. Albert S. Matlack, classes of '76 and '95, to Anna M. Brooks, at their home, Sarrento, Flour, November 24, 1895. We offer them our sincere good wishes, and hope that they may continue to enjoy useful and happy lives.

EVERETT W. PORTER, Winterport, Me., class of '92, is working in the interests of phrenology with good success. He has just returned from a prosperous trip to

Rhode Island, in which he was assisted by Stanly Curtis, class of '92.

PROF. STANLEY M. HUNTER, classes '89 and '90, has resumed professional phrenological work. While lecturing at Salem, Ore., he addressed the students of the Willamette University, evoking great interest. He proposes presenting phrenology to the students of the colleges located at Monmouth, McMinnville and Forest Grove, after which he will make an extensive tour of Utah. His headquarters are at Salt Lake City.

G. W. DUTTON, at Fort Smith, Ark., class of '87, lectured with fair success in Arkansas during November. After a short tour through Indian Territory he proposes to go to Kansas. The result of his lectures, which are illustrated in a novel way, is very satisfactory.

PROF. NELSON SIZER lectured on "Phrenology as an Art" to a very large audience at the monthly meeting of the New York Society of Anthropology. Dr. M. L. Holbrook is to favor the society at the January meeting. The subject of his lecture is to be "Heredity and Education."

DR. C. W. BRANDENBERG will address the next meeting of the Human Nature Club of Brooklyn on "Some Peculiarities of the New Man," to be held on December 27 at Phoenix Hall, South Eighth street. On January 15 the club proposes to issue a paper. We wish the enterprise every success.

HOWELL B. PARKER, of Parkerstown, Ga., is at the head of a large school in that neighborhood, and is doing all he can to extend the circulation of THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

# FOWLER & WELLS CO.

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

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

**The Subscription Price of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH is \$1.50 a year, payable in advance, or \$1.75 when premiums offered are sent to subscribers.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## CURRENT EXCHANGES.

*Lippincott's Magazine*.—Philadelphia. The December number includes "English Medieval Life," "Gunning for Gobblers," "Orchids," "Japanese Sword-Lore," "Athletic Sports of Ancient Days," "Meats," etc., as readable and useful in their several lines.

*Good-Housekeeping* has a full bill of fare for the holiday month—that gut geschmeckt, as the Germans say. Springfield, Mass.

*Harper's Monthly* appears in a cover picturesquely suggestive of the season, from the viol and bear in the snout to the top to the pudding at bottom. An American exemplification in this number certainly is, and very creditably made up in its prose and art. "By Land and Sea," "On Snow Shoes," "To the Barren Grounds," "From the Hebrides," "The German Struggle for Liberty," "The Paris of South America," etc. New York.

*American Medical Journal*.—The articles generally practical and the spirit of the organ of eclecticism that of adaptation to public need. Monthly. St. Louis, Mo.

*The Ladies' Home Journal* has a poem by James Whitcomb Riley, a paper by ex-President Harrison, the first of a serial by Rudyard Kipling.

The December number of *The Popular Science Monthly* contains new chapters in Dr. James Sully's "Studies of Childhood," and Herbert Spencer's "Professional Institutions"; also an illustrated article on "New Evidence of Glacial Man in Ohio," some mistakes in Sir John Lubbock's views of the religion of savages; while athletes will find something to interest them in R. Tait McKenzie's paper on "The Anatomy of Speed Skating." Appleton & Co., New York.

*Sanitarian* for December discusses sanitary matters in Europe, the American Public Health Association, typhoid fever, and other pertinent topics. New York.

*Gaillard's Medical Journal* in current number gives special prominence to leprosy, and treats it at much length for obvious reasons. The usual abstracts and comments. New York.

*Education*, Boston—December. Points out the need of a distinctive American education, psychology, "Mind Building," methods, etc. The periodical represents the higher stratum of pedagogical thought.

*American Kitchen Magazine*, December, has the menu and details for a holiday dinner, and discusses plans of domestic life and household economy attractively. Home Science Publishing Company, Boston.

*The Cosmopolitan*, Irvington, N. Y., for December, has "A Christmas Legend of King Arthur's Country," "Actresses Who Have Become Peeresses," "Game Fishing in the Pacific," "Dreams in Woven Thread," and the "Workshop of the Future" as specialties. Finely illustrated, some of the sketches exhibiting a most delicate suggestiveness of the pure ideal.

*Human Nature*, San Francisco, for December, has certain creditable studies, the articles on "Phrenology in the School-Room," "Quality," and "United Phrenology" being worth the attention of every one.

*Le Progrès Medical Weekly*, Paris. General gazette of foreign medicine. The number for November 9 is valuable to the profession, being the student's number. A full syllabus of lectures, clinics, etc.

*The Phrenological Annual and Register*.—Illustrated for 1896. 8vo, 84 pages. Published by L. N. Fowler & Co., of London. A notable serial, and fairly representative of the later progress of the science of human nature. We can commend it to the reader and the public as an example of good editing and sound philosophy. The treatment is popular, the illustrations many, and the contributions from many of the best writers in the field of advanced psychological study. Price, 25 cents. Fowler & Wells Company, New York.

The *Phrenological Magazine* for December closes the eleventh volume. It contains an exhaustive index, articles on "Is it Oliver Cromwell's Head?" "My First Night with the Skull," which is weirdly illustrated, and a continuation of

the series on the "History and Progress of Phrenology." In the Hygienic and Home Department the indigestibility of plum pudding is discussed, and also an article on "Nervous Diseases and Fevers." Mention is also made in this issue of the centenary of Dr. Gall, which is to be celebrated in London next March. The leading article is by Jessie A. Fowler, being a character sketch of Mrs. Frederick Beer, the editress of the *Sunday Times*.

**A Special Offer!**—Our new work, *How to Study Strangers*, is the companion book to *Heads and Faces*. Will mail the two, bound in paper, to one address, for \$1, or one each, in cloth binding, for \$2.

**Packer's Tar Soap** has been highly endorsed by the *New England Medical Monthly*. It stands at the head of all others, for both infants and invalids.

A correspondent writes us: "I was much pleased to see the Picture of the last class of graduates of the American Institute of Phrenology, and in looking over them I wondered if some one of these graduates could not come to Reading, as O. S. Fowler used to do while living. A good, practical man could make it pay. The population is increasing so wonderfully; the people are very enlightened on the subject. I often hear the "folks" say they would like to know what their children are cut out for."

In addition to the above we would say that we have frequent inquiry for the services of a competent phrenologist, a good lecturer and examiner. We shall keep a list of these applications, and will be pleased to correspond with any seeing this notice in regard to such application and suggest that our prominent phrenologists keep a standing card in the advertising columns of *THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL* with their home address. It certainly will bring correspondence, and profitable business will probably accrue from it.

**The Typewriter Exchange** has for years so advertised its particular branch of this now acknowledged department of instruction in every well regulated school or business college that it is the duty of the head of every family to see to it that the typewriter should be accessible to each of its members. There is a fascination about typewriting which thorough knowledge of its uses results in the broadening of the mind of the operator, when this knowledge of the typewriter is linked with an understanding of shorthand, brings profit as well as pleasure to the student whether intending to follow the profession of law, medicine or theology or as a teacher who may be intrusted with the guidance of our children in the every-day educational part of life.

In this connection, the book called *Practical Typewriting*, a manual of scientific writing by touch or all finger method, is most invaluable to the earnest typewriter operator.

An advertisement of the Typewriter Exchange offers to send further information on application. The above-mentioned book, written by a practical law reporter and typewriter operator, will be sent by mail for \$1.50.

See announcement on another page.

As per the advertisement appearing on another page, we make a special offer for subscriptions to *THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL*. A year's subscription to *THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL* and *Ridpath's People's History of the United States* will be sent on receipt of \$3.75. This is the regular price of the book alone, and we trust many will avail themselves of this unusual offer and also induce others to subscribe. This should help our agents to obtain many subscribers.

**The Phrenological Dictionary**, by L. N. and J. A. Fowler, has arrived from London. It gives in concise language definitions of all the organs and how to find them. Of convenient pocket size, it gives not only the phrenological but also the anatomical names and definitions of the bones, nerves, etc. No other book of its size gives so much information in such a condensed form. Price 15 cents.

**A Special Offer.**—To those who subscribe or renew their subscriptions to the *JOURNAL* before the first of January we will send a *fac-simile* of a water-color painting called the "Jewels," mounted on heavy bristol board, 12 by 17, suitable for framing or easel, with a monthly calendar in pad form to be attached or not, as desired. This we will send on receipt of 20c. This amount does not cover the cost of making this beautiful work of art.

UNDOUBTEDLY

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—"And stands at the head  
of all others for Bathing  
Infants and Invalids."

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A PHRENOGRAPH FROM A PERSONAL EXAMINATION.

BY EDGAR C. BEALL, M.D.

**A**LL the world now well knows that Sarah Bernhardt is a consummate actress, a phenomenal artist—a genius—with a personality most charming and unique. In delineating her character, therefore, the phrenologist is not called upon to say so much about what she is as to point out the specific physical and mental qualities which have determined her wonderful career.

So far as the groundwork of her character is concerned, it would be difficult to find or imagine a more feminine woman; however, she possesses many elements of femininity in a very exaggerated form. This explains her genius as an artist. Masculinity is expressed in angles; femininity in curves. The male mentality is positive, mathematical, scientific, exact; the female mind is more indefinite, suggestive, intuitive, idealistic, emotional. As it is the province of masculinity to deal with law and restraint, that is, to build the trellis, it remains for the feminine principle to adorn and glorify with the foliage and fruit of liberty and love. Art exists for itself, for beauty and joy. It neither gives nor knows a *raison d'être*. Its reason is "because." Hence we expect to find a great deal

of artistic instinct in women, and a great deal of femininity in artists. Both generally have rounded or willowy figures, yielding or elastic fiber, and a super-sensitive condition of the brain and the entire nervous system. And although the artistic principle may inhere in people of dark complexion, hair and eyes, when we think of the most typically artistic temperament we think first of a blonde. All this is exemplified in the great French tragedienne. She is a most pronounced blonde, with very white skin, light golden hair and blue eyes.

Her hand is an interesting study. It is nearer the conic type than any of the other forms usually classified by cheirosophical authors, but it ought to be called an ideal feminine hand. It is very symmetrical, velvety and flexible, and free from any suggestion of attenuation such as the public has been accustomed to associate with the figure of the actress. The joints of the fingers have the smoothness which denotes a lack of order, the tendency to be governed by impressions rather than reason, and many other qualities characteristic of poets, singers and actors.

Her temperament would serve as a

model of the so-called "nervous" type. Not that she is necessarily afflicted with nervousness, but because of the rare activity and potency of her brain with all its minutely ramifying filaments that extend to the remotest regions of the body. It is difficult to think of her as having anything so hard and commonplace as bones and muscles. To observe the serpentine grace of her movements one might almost fancy that her vertebræ were composed of nervous tissue.

The principal signs of this temperament are delicate, white skin, sharp features, great vivacity of expression, a narrow lower face, broad forehead, with fine, auburn, golden, or very light brown hair. The most important indication is probably a disproportion between the forehead and the lower part of the face. It may often be distinguished also by teeth relatively long, or pointed, sharp-edged, pearl-blue or very white, and inclined to translucency. In our present subject, however, it is shown in the hair and eyes and in the extraordinarily fine texture of the whole organization rather than in any structural disproportion. Indeed, her features are fairly symmetrical—with the exception of her nose, which is very prominent for so sensitive a person—and of late years she has quite redeemed herself from the imputation of being unæsthetically slim.

The mental characteristics of the nervous temperament are chiefly a predominance of sentiment over reason; extreme sensibility, electrical emotions, impatience, easily wounded vanity, brilliancy of intellect without logic; imagination; inaccuracy in estimating motives, but with abundant wit, fondness for music, and the capacity for a high degree of culture on the lines of literature, art and religion. The principal faults of this temperament are exaggeration in the sphere of feeling, and incoherency in judgment.

Its conspicuous virtues are exquisite idealism, beauty of character, refinement, conversational talent, literary and artistic taste. These qualities, possibly with one or two exceptions, are possessed by Sarah Bernhardt in a remarkable degree. Everybody has heard of her eccentricities, and though we dare not believe all that is said of her, it is not unlikely that she may have made pets of snakes and indulged in occasional siestas in her coffin. Her life has certainly covered a great variety of experiences.

Her brain is much more remarkable for activity than size, although it is also above the average in volume. Her head measures twenty-one inches and three-quarters in circumference, and the crown is unusually high. Those parts of the brain lying in the occiput, or back head, are quite large. She has strong social feelings, though not the most constant attachments for people to whom she is not bound by ties of blood. Her love is ardent, but far from being a dominant element, and her eyelids are rather too flat for a high order of conjugal fidelity. It is easy to think of her as making mistakes where the opposite sex is concerned. She would naturally act upon impulse in affairs of the heart and would seldom realize her ideals. She once told a friend of the writer that love in her life had always been a chase after a rainbow. Perhaps this is one of the penalties of genius.

But she has one form of affection which is very characteristic of artists. She is exceedingly devoted as a mother. Upon hearing this announced as an exceptional trait in her character, she suddenly exclaimed with all the impetuous fervor of a true Frenchwoman, "*j'adore les enfants!*"

Her top head on a line with the ear is very high. This denotes great determination, and with her temperament, willfulness and probably obstinacy. She is headstrong and pertinacious. But as she is subject to



so many caprices she could hardly be called firm. Continuity, which lies in the upper part of the back head, is quite deficient; and as her temperament is unfavorable to patience we may be sure that

and continuity small she persists in her purposes, but indulges in a great variety of methods. She resists opposition in any form, but allows her own forces to scatter as soon as the enemy retires from the field. Her



SARAH BERNHARDT—IN THEODORA.

nothing could be farther from her nature than prolixity or tediousness either in thought or action. No one will doubt this who has ever seen her play. Her firmness being large

energy and executive force are also largely due to the faculty of courage. She has little, if any, sense of fear. The prominent bridge of her nose, as well as the diameter of her head,

vouches for her combativeness and love of adventure.

Her head is very narrow at the seat of the hoarding impulse. She makes money to spend it, not to keep

scarcely be a greater endowment of it in a sane human being. It is revealed in the great fullness of the outer rear top head, and also in the confirmed habit she has of raising the



SARAH BERNHARDT.

it. Of economy as an instinct she has almost no conception.

Approbateness in this woman affords good material for phrenological history, for there could

upper lip. To say she is ambitious expresses but feebly the intensity of her desire to succeed. To her credit we must also say that she has striven for artistic excellence as well as glory.

Dignity is moderate. Her manners are as simple as those of a child. Caution and cunning are also subordinate. She is very spontaneous and frank.

Conscientiousness does not rank among her dominant motives. In matters of conduct she loves melody rather than mathematics. She is generous to a fault with her intimates, although her sympathy is of that quality which depends on sensitiveness and a vivid imagination rather than upon the specific sentiment of benevolence. She has not a great deal of reverence. The general tendency of her character is to oppose, to resist, and to engage in ceaseless activity of some kind. Hence, submission, repose, faith and worship would be quite foreign to the normal bent of her mind. Ideality is very large, and in her temperament it is almost insatiable in its demands for beauty and perfection.

Her forehead is well balanced and presents a good development in the regions of both perception and reflection. She appreciates both practice and theory. She will observe the tiniest objects with the precision of a photographic camera, provided she is interested to do so. Her ability to judge and remember the forms of things is probably the most remarkable faculty in her lower forehead. This is shown in the great width between the eyeballs. Memory of form is essential to all artists, and is a talent quite common among the

French. Mme. Bernhardt has also the arched eyebrows which betoken a fine sense of color, and she shares with Joseph Jefferson and many others in her profession the reputation of being a fine painter.

Her forehead is wide at the temples. This signifies mechanical ingenuity and love of music. She has a large stock of ideas as well as sensations, and for the most part she does her own thinking. She is also mirthful and witty.

But what is the secret of her power as an actress? First of all, she is a woman of wide experience with the world. She enacted all the rôles of tragedy and comedy in her own life before setting foot on the mimic stage. Like Rachel, Duse, Salvini, Clara Morris, Janauschek, the Booths, and many other great histrionic artists, she drained the cup of sorrow in the tender years of childhood. All the depths of her soul were sounded by the rude plummet of fate. All her heart strings were thrilled in her youth by actual scenes of grief and joy, so that as a player she has but to awaken the memories of emotions that once were real. In her sensitive brain all experiences are registered as in a book. A simple suggestion, a mere glance will recall them. Under the stimulus of a dramatic situation her own life rises before her mental vision, and then she needs only to abandon herself to the speech and action of the play to hold the mirror up to nature in very truth.



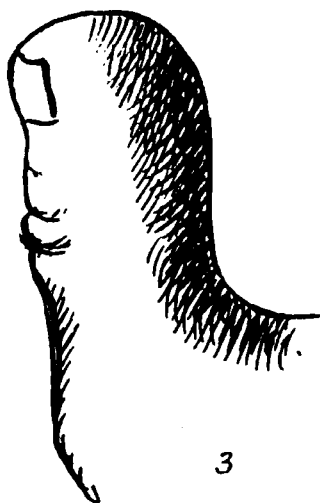
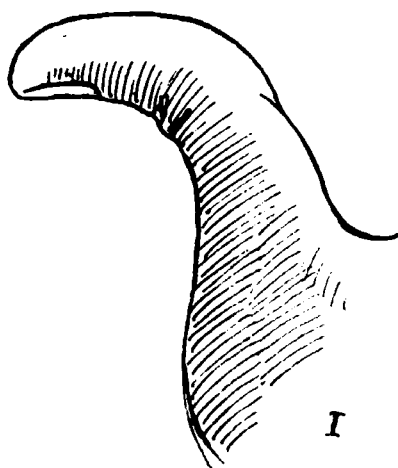
## THUMBS AND FINGERS.

BY PROF. CHARLES TODD PARKS.

**I**F you have a large, well-shaped thumb, you will be governed by reason. You will have decision, and ability to hold your feelings in check.

may be accurately read by peculiarities in the fingers and thumbs.

For instance, take a thumb like Fig. 1. It is very supple and readily



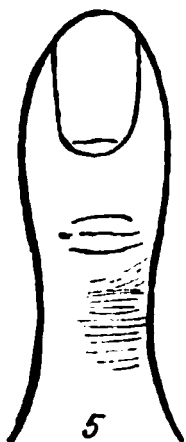
If your thumb is small and weak in proportion to the size of your hand, your actions will be guided very largely by your impulses. It is surprising how many traits of character

bends back to the touch. The owner of such a thumb will have smooth, agreeable manners and methods, but will lack the conscientious stability of the individual with the firmer

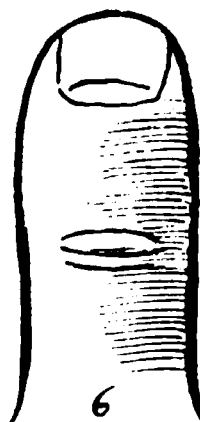
thumb that cannot be bent back. He will be inclined to extravagance in thought and action. He will exaggerate. If the heart line in the palm is well formed and colored he will be generous.

A thumb like Fig. 2 indicates closeness in money matters. Fig. 3 de-

of the thumb, as shown in Fig. 7, will have a strong will and firm convictions, not easily altered. He will have a strong inclination to bend other people to his way of thinking, and will be ready immediately to take the initiative in any undertaking that interests him.



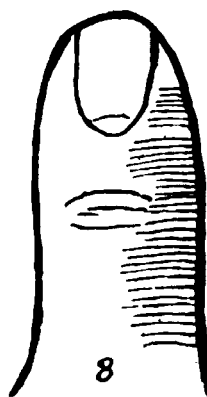
notes a coarse, brutal, passionate, stubborn, unreasonable nature. Murderers often have this form of thumb. Fig. 4 indicates a refined, sensitive and reasonable disposition. Fig. 5,



The opposite disposition is indicated by a thumb like Fig. 8. Here the small first, or nail, phalanx declares a weak will, a character disposed to rely chiefly upon the opin-



with its waist-like second phalanx, denotes intellectuality, tact and finesse. Fig. 6, with nearly straight outlines, would be natural to a person inclined to accomplish his aims by force of action rather than by tact. Anyone who has a large first phalanx



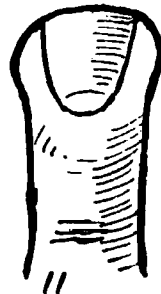
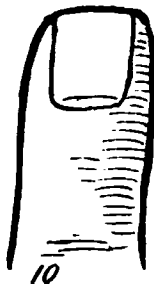
ions of others, and to hesitate too long before acting upon personal conviction. Such thumbs are the natural prey of Fig. 7.

Now to the subject of fingers. For the sake of convenience these may be divided into three classes,

as regards the shape of the tips, and it is by the form of the tips that we determine many of the instincts of the individual.

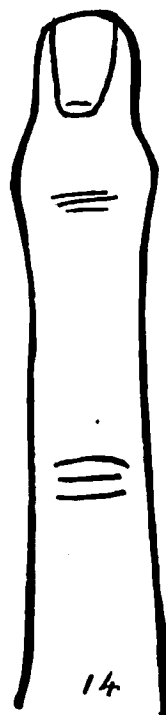
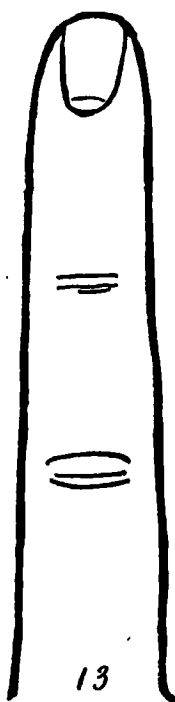
Fingers ending like Fig. 9 are intuitive, pleasure-loving and impressionable. When like Fig. 10, prac-

will be versatile—a “Jack-of-all-trades,” if the quality of the hand is good enough to insure ability to follow out the natural inclinations. The best interests of such people can only be effectively subserved by finding out and carefully training their



tical, conservative, methodical and administrative. Like Fig. 11, excessively active and matter-of-fact. When this form is associated with a

strongest talent. They are almost certain to lack continuity, and hence need first of all to concentrate their efforts.



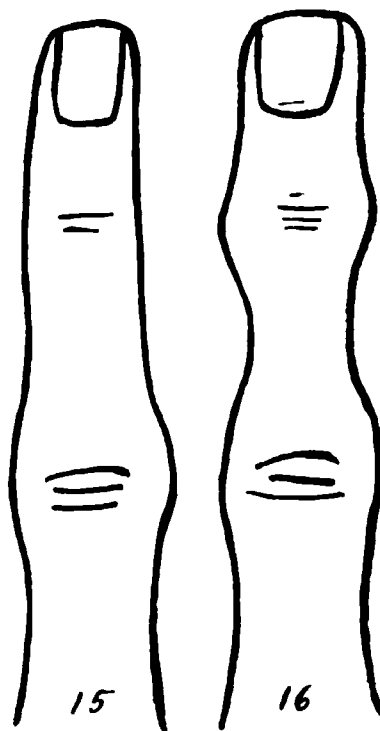
firm, elastic hand, the activity will be physical as well as mental.

Quite often these different forms are found combined upon one pair of hands, in which case the character

A marked distinction of character is shown between people with smooth-jointed fingers, like Figs. 12 and 13, who act upon impulse, and those with knotty first joints, like Figs. 14 and

16, who calculate their every move. Fingers like Fig. 14 indicate mental order and criticism; Fig. 15, material order and method; Fig. 16, both

the palm is full and long, as in Fig. 12, sensuality, a love of luxury and all the good things of life may be inferred. The first or nailed phalanx



mental and material order. The latter signifies a very thoughtful mind. Where the phalanx nearest

when longer than the other, as in Fig. 13, tells of large ideality and love of refinement.

### COST.

BECAUSE Heaven's cost is Hell, and perfect joy  
Hurts as hurts sorrow ; and because we win  
Some boon of grace with the dread cost of sin,  
Or suffering born of sin ; because the alloy  
Of blood but makes the bliss of victory brighter ;  
Because true worth hath surest proof herein,  
That it should be reproached, and called akin  
To evil things—black making white the whiter ;  
Because no cost seems great near this—that He  
Should pay some ransom wherewith we were priced ;  
And none could name a darker infamy  
Than that a god was spit upon—enticed  
By those he came to save, to the accursed tree—  
For this I know that Christ indeed is Christ.

—R. W. Gilder.

## CONDITIONS OF HAPPY MARRIAGE.

BY PROF. JOHN W. SHULL.

**I**F considered in a generous way, marriage involves almost all great questions from economics to ethics and religion. It does this because it concerns man, whom we call the microcosm, as containing within himself something of every element found in the greater world which we so glibly call the universe. But there is no need of arguing the importance of the subject. The social doctors all agree upon this point, even though they bend most of their efforts toward the eradication of poverty and vice in various other ways—largely in vain. The people at large, too, feel that marriage is a serious problem, though they rarely give it half the intelligent attention that they devote to the development of new and beautiful varieties of flowers, or more excellent garden vegetables. What ought to be impressed upon every man and woman is, that it is an all-important question; that it outranks almost every other; that the heathen of Africa and China may wait for the light of Aryan civilization with far less disaster than we can wait for enlightenment on the institution of marriage, and that the regulation of railway traffic and the abolition of the smoke evil in great cities are trifles in comparison. Until such an active personal interest and individual responsibility are felt, passion, caprice and custom will continue to govern the matrimonial world.

It matters little that excellent books on the subject are accessible if there is no desire of enlightenment; and, as long as men and women, who know that their own happiness and the very lives of other beings depend on this one supreme choice, are willing, or, at least, passively content, simply to "fall in love the good old way," from the

flush of a maiden cheek, or an artless smile, or a "swan-white stately neck," or a hand that would mock a sculptor's art, we must expect to see marital disappointment on every hand.

But now to the solution of the problem. It is many-sided; and we ought not to lay down many hard and fast rules. The principles on which proper mating is founded ought to be considered first. Our knowledge is scarcely complete enough to warrant any dogmatism, and yet we do know enough to help everyone to draw a winning card in this most popular of all lotteries. We can certainly rob it of its worst lottery characteristics.

Marriage is the blossoming of manhood and womanhood. This is not only a figure of speech, but literal, scientific verity. Some say that marriage exists simply for the happiness of those wedded, to beautify and make fragrant their lives. Others say that wedlock is merely a natural ordinance for the perpetuation of species. Both these views are concomitant, and essential, for they are not and cannot be separated. In so far as one fails of completeness, the other fails also. We must, then, in mating, look toward two things, conjugal happiness, and the blessing of healthy, happy children. And no theory, no practical rule that overlooks the one to emphasize the other, ought to be believed or followed. For, look where you will, in the whole realm of nature, suffering is never the result of right action, and the best development is never the fruit of pain and sorrow. No theory of life will hold except this; that right fulfillment of life and the highest happiness are indissolubly linked together.

Again, we must remember, that



falling in love the old, poetic way, if it is really love, is not such a disastrous affair. Marriage as it is, is not such a lottery as people think. Nearly everyone gets a fair equivalent for what he gives, and half the people draw genuine prizes, but so shamefully misuse them that they learn too soon to undervalue them, and then complain that the fates have cheated them. But, after all, there remains a genuine residue of cases where the dispositions of the "high contracting parties" are absolutely incompatible. From most of these unhappy pairs comes the dismal and oft-repeated warning, that marriage is a total failure, and those who are still enjoying single blessedness are ominously told that it is better to remain in the frying-pan than to leap into the fire. But these, by a fortunate or unfortunate law of nature, cannot possibly appreciate from such vague complaints what they have never experienced themselves, and, too, everybody is more or less led by the delusion that he can avoid the blunders of other people. So the stream flows steadily on.

Advice from the married is the most plentiful thing in the world, but it is of various and contradictory import. One finds in wedlock the acme of bliss, and another a foretaste of the agonies of perdition; and still another finds only a dead level of commonplace existence. Besides all this, there remains our constitutional inability to take advice which comes without the authority of our own reason, and of our own interior consciousness.

Man is naturally a creature of impulse. He is not, and generally ought not to be, a philosopher. Notice, for instance, what a wholesome distrust nature herself has for her pet creature, man. When she wants his heart to beat and keep beating she puts it beyond his will, lest he should forget himself and commit suicide from sheer absent-mindedness. She does the same for

the rise and fall of the diaphragm and for the churning motion of the alimentary canal, and for a thousand other indispensable things. This distrust goes still further. Scarcely any great purpose of life is left wholly to man's "free will," as we have graciously agreed to call the limited power of choosing which nature has really left us. When she wants us to eat, she torments us with an appetite until we do, and then she gives us exquisite pleasure. When she wants us to grow beautiful in soul, she sends us a perpetual vision of the beautiful, and a longing for what is excellent and exquisite. When she wants us to fulfill our manhood and womanhood, she makes us love, and gives us no rest from the taunting vision of bliss, until we do her will, and then we realize the vision. All this means that man is emphatically a bundle of impulses—that life is an intricate play of emotion and passion, and that, generally, philosophical calm does not and ought not to play an important rôle in human affairs. Man cannot be expected to live philosophically. This is more evident when we consider that five-sixths of the brain are devoted to passional impulse of various kinds, and only one-sixth to intellect. The magnificent "dome of thought" is a theater of action rather, and life is a series of comedies and tragedies rather than a long, unbroken, contemplative dream.

Now, it *is* possible to live philosophically for five or ten minutes at a time, as in the business world, where we pleasantly meet every customer, good, bad or indifferent, where our courtesy increases our heap of shekels, but in mating, it is and must be quite different. We must ever keep in view this principle: Husband and wife must live together, hours in the day, day after day, year after year, in such intimate relations that every secret feeling, trait, purpose, *will out*. There can be no permanent deceit. Their lives will with absolute cer-

tainty be laid bare to each other. And there will be no long-continued restraint possible. They must both live naturally, unreservedly, urged by their native impulses, guided by their

educative, it is also tiresome, and if continuous, quite irritating. Ease of action is one of the conditions of pleasure.

The plain object, then, of mating,



MRS. KENDAL.

Sanguine-Vital—adapted to Mental-Bilious.

native sense, and without opportunity to think a whole volume before acting. This is a necessary condition of happiness, for though restraint is

so far as it concerns the happiness of the individual, is to find one man and one woman so constituted by nature, and so modified by culture, that they

can live together, work together, rejoice together in life's joys, and sustain each other in misfortune and grief, always increasing each other's happiness, and all this simply by liv-

only a little ways beyond the real. Besides, we are not yet worthy of enjoying all the exquisite pleasures that perfection is supposed to afford, and ought to be content, if we do the



MR. KENDAL.

Mental-Bilious—adapted to Sanguine-Vital.

ing according to their own natural impulses. An almost impossible task, of course; but that is the ideal. And we too often forget that the ideal is

best of which our dust-and-ashes (?) humanity is capable.

So far as children are concerned—and as a factor of marital happiness,

aside from their intrinsic worth and desirability, they cannot be overlooked—the plain object of mating is to prevent in them as far as possible any mental, moral or physical obliquity.

fellows by observing the general build of body, and size and contour of head. This is a prerequisite. Of course, an honest professional adviser would take the place of this knowl-



ELLEN TERRY.

Mental-Sanguine—adapted to Motive-Bilious.

To choose safely, everybody should know enough of physiology and phrenology to understand the physical and mental constitution of his

edge, if he were always accessible, but it is infinitely more advantageous to be able to select intelligently before consulting him at all.

In regard to the practical application of this knowledge, it must be remembered that the shape of the hand and fingers, the color, quantity and quality of hair, the color of eyes,

sufficient in themselves to determine the chances of a long life's happiness. They are usually stated (and with good effect) by examiners to indicate in a general and easily recognizable



SIR HENRY IRVING.

Motive-Bilious—adapted to Mental-Sanguine.

the complexion, the form of bodily development, the line of inheritance, etc., while excellent indices of mental and physical qualities, are not

way the probable physical appearance of a person who has the desired traits. There is nothing absolute about them; but when the mating *principle*

is known they become exceedingly valuable signs.

"Like likes like" was an early doctrine, but was soon found to have many exceptions. It was then modified by the clause: "When right, right; when not, not;" meaning, that, if a man and woman were properly developed, they were mated, but if imperfectly developed, they must not be alike, but different. In so far as each failed of perfect manhood or womanhood, the other must be opposite in order to balance the defect. This is the doctrine of "complements" which prevails at present. But it also has grave objections if carried to insistence upon direct opposites in the defective powers. It is probable that no single brief rule can be laid down. We can only discuss the question faculty by faculty and decide as to each according to its nature.

The first of all conditions is health, and by this we mean a good constitution, which offers a fair resistance to disease. The next great question is that of temperament. We suppose that if a man is of strong frame, and muscular without awkwardness or angularity, with well developed chest containing a strong heart and sound lungs, with an excellent digestive system, and sufficient brain to render him thoroughly intelligent and alive, he ought to marry a woman of very similar build and physical development. If he is a harmonious, symmetrical man, she ought to be a harmonious, symmetrical woman. This means that balanced temperaments mate with balanced temperaments. We can see no ground for objections to this principle.

But instances of balanced temperament are quite rare. Applying the doctrine of complements for the unbalanced, one with strong Vital ought to marry the complementary Motive and Mental; one with strong Mental ought to marry the complementary Vital and Motive; one with strong Motive should marry the complementary Mental and Vital. While

expressing much of the truth, this idea cannot be accepted in its entirety. It seems based on a false principle. Its aim, when the doctrine was first announced, was to secure perfectly balanced children. But we should remember that "heaven is not reached at a single bound." Evolution is always by growth, by steady, slow approaches toward the perfect type. We must remember that a decidedly unbalanced creature cannot at once originate a perfect family-tree. We must do the best possible thing under the circumstances, and not seek perfection in the first generation of posterity. It takes a long time to grow angels.

In regard to the two physical temperaments, the Motive and the Vital, they may and ought to be opposite or nearly so, for the rebounding, ardent, pleasure-loving character of the Vital will be given more steadfastness by the slow, cool, and enduring Motive, and the Motive will receive a needed stimulus.

But the Mental temperament can scarcely be treated so summarily. This constitution is allied closely with the mental and intellectual life, and plays an important part in fixing the social grade on status of men and women. It is absolutely impossible for two persons of widely different grades of intelligence, widely different capacities of feeling, and widely different outlook on life, and different interpretations of its meaning, to live happily together, for neither could appreciate the other. Genuine sympathy would be impossible. They would be a mutual sphinx-riddle. It is almost inevitably disastrous for two of widely different Mental capacity or even of very unequal culture, to marry, for they cannot be happy, and not being happy they cannot expect fine children, and thus both purposes of mating are in some degree defeated.

It is undoubtedly safest for persons of the Mental temperament to marry those having almost the same endow-

ment in this respect. If one has excessive mentality, however, he may marry a degree or two less, if this is accompanied by a stanch Vital temperament. Excessive mentality certainly must marry neither excessive nor weak mentality, for these are the Scylla of nervous excitement and exhaustion on the one hand, and on the other the Charybdis of disgust and lack of sympathetic appreciation. Very weak mentality must avoid the same great rock and whirlpool of disaster, but by a slightly different course. It must mate with a little higher degree of mental development, and if the future Penates of that household are not quite cherubic in their intellectual and moral qualities, they will probably be somewhat nearer that state than under any other conditions.

All of the various mental powers should be considered in a similar way. The rules for one faculty will not always apply to all others. In the selfish group, the rule of "complements" will generally apply, for the action of these faculties is for the individual alone. The selfish instincts of the husband really come into competition with the same faculties of the wife, so that similarity in these elements would almost certainly produce discord.

With Combativeness and Destructiveness the rule of opposite development seems best, for there must never be two flunkies in one family; and one house will never hold two high-strung, quarrelsome persons, though previously unified by a marriage ceremony. Firmness, Self-Esteem, Approbation and Cautiousness may be classed under the same rule, with some possible exceptions. Extreme opposites cannot very well harmonize. One with Approbation large could scarcely avoid being mortified if the other had but little. No wife or husband should ever be made ashamed of the other's uncouthness or recklessness of manners or appearance. And

great imprudence is not adapted to lessen the anxiety of one preternaturally cautious. Large Cautiousness mates best with a good deal of forethought accompanied by strong, buoyant Hope.

Secretiveness seeks its opposite. Two sly, suspicious minds never find peace together, and two perfectly transparent persons are likely to involve themselves in trouble from lack of sagacity and too great freedom of speech.

Acquisitiveness should be nearly equal in both parties, unless excessive or very deficient, in which cases opposites would be unfortunate, and similarity almost equally unfortunate. Luckily, these extremes are not frequent. They should mate with an average development.

Conscientiousness, Veneration, Spirituality, Ideality, faculties in which there is no competition between husband and wife,—a field in which they walk hand in hand, culling pleasures together,—should be essentially similar, except when excessive or very feeble, even in which cases all opposites must be avoided. In these faculties we cannot suffer to be "unequally yoked." The honest and dishonest, the religious and irreligious, the refined and unrefined, the spirituelle and the materialistic, are antagonists which the sweet "I will" of maiden lips cannot unite. The lion will not lie down with the lamb in this wise, though a little child—the dearest of peace-makers—should come to lead them. The dangers from excess of these developments are in distressing exactions of conscience in fancied wrongs, or in superstitiousness, or too great and misdirected devotion or humility.

Intellectually, mating can follow the rule of complements. What the one lacks, let the other have in abundance. Marital unhappiness rarely arises from a difference of intellectual habits or characteristics. If both consult together concerning all their plans, as they should, if they

are aiming at happiness, it is better that they together possess a well-rounded, observing and planning intellect that can grapple the question from all sides. However, it is fatal to have any great difference of intellectual capacity as a whole, for the clear-headed one would despise the dullard, and the dullard could never understand why.

The social feelings on which the institution of marriage naturally rests should be almost similar. A mutual love of home and country is generally better than the opposite. A mutual fondness for children is also an element of happiness. The love element itself should never be widely different. In all these faculties, excessive or deficient develop-

ments must unite with those somewhere near the golden mean. If you hate children, be consistent. Don't marry one whose fond mother heart would break daily at your neglect or even harshness to her darlings. And yet you will be unfortunate in any event. A child-hater should never become a parent.

In taking leave of a subject which we have only sketched, we would say to those who contemplate marriage, be as keenly sensible of each other's personal rights, and as generous in your treatment of each other as you were as betrothed lovers in those sweet days to which no one should ever need to look sadly back, longing for their return.

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#### MARK TWAIN ON SECOND SIGHT.

SEVERAL years ago I made a campaign on the platform with Mr. George W. Cable. In Montreal we were honored with a reception. It began at 2 in the afternoon in a long drawing-room in the Windsor Hotel. Mr. Cable and I stood at one end of this room, and the ladies and gentlemen entered it at the other end, crossed it at that end, then came up the long left-hand side, shook hands with us, said a word or two, and passed on, in the usual way. My sight is of the telescopic sort—and I presently recognized a familiar face among the throng of strangers drifting in at the distant door, and I said to myself, with surprise and high gratification, "That is Mrs. R., I had forgotten that she was a Canadian." She had been a great friend of mine in Carson City, Nev., in the early days. I had not seen her or heard of her for twenty years; I had not been thinking about her; there was nothing to suggest her to me, nothing to bring her to my mind; in fact, to me she had long ago ceased to exist, and had disappeared from my consciousness. But I knew her

instantly; and I saw her so clearly that I was able to note some of the particulars of her dress, and did note them, and they remained in my mind. I was impatient for her to come. In the midst of the handshakings I snatched glimpses of her and noted her progress with the slow-moving file across the end of the room, then I saw her start up the side, and this gave me a full front view of her face. I saw her last when she was within twenty-five feet of me. For an hour I kept thinking she must still be in the room somewhere and would come at last, but I was disappointed.

When I arrived in the lecture hall that evening some one said: "Come into the waiting-room; there's a friend of yours there who wants to see you. You'll not be introduced—you are to do the recognizing without help if you can."

I said to myself, "It is Mrs. R.; I shan't have any trouble."

There were perhaps ten ladies present, all seated. In the midst of them was Mrs. R., as I had expected. She was dressed exactly as she was when I had seen her in the



afternoon. I went forward and shook hands with her and called her by name, and said :

"I knew you the moment you appeared at the reception this afternoon."

She looked surprised, and said : "But I was not at the reception. I have just arrived from Quebec, and have not been in town an hour."

It was my turn to be surprised now. I said : "I can't help it. I give you my word of honor that it is as I say. I saw you at the reception, and you were dressed precisely as you are now. When they told me a moment ago that I should find a friend in this room, your image rose before me, dress and all, just as I had seen you at the reception."

Those are the facts. She was not at the reception at all, or anywhere

near it ; but I saw her there nevertheless, and most clearly and unmistakably. To that I could make oath. How is one to explain this? I was not thinking of her at the time ; had not thought of her for years. But she had been thinking of me, no doubt ; did her thought flit through leagues of air to me, and bring with it that clear and pleasant vision of herself? I think so. That was and remains my sole experience in the matter of apparitions—I mean apparitions that come when one is (ostensibly) awake. I could have been asleep for a moment ; the apparition could have been the creature of a dream. Still, that is nothing to the point ; the feature of interest is the happening of the thing just at that time, instead of at an earlier or later time, which is argument that its origin lay in thought-transference. —*Harper's Magazine.*

### A VALENTINE.

HOW I KNOW CUPID KISSED HER.

BY L. P. SMITH.

BY the roses on her cheeks  
And the sparkle in her eye,  
By the music in her voice,  
And the blushes sweet and shy.

By the curving of her lips  
And the movement of her chin,  
By the color on her brow,  
And the sweetness that will win.

By the swiftness of her pulse  
And the tremble of her form,  
By her fondness of embrace,  
And her soft caresses warm.

By the sweetness of her kiss  
And the nestle of her hand,  
By the halo round her face,  
And the beauty gods demand.

By the softness of her touch  
And the lightness of her tread,  
By the gladness of her song,  
And the poising of her head.

By the sweet entrancing spell  
Which her gentle presence brings,  
By her calm and peaceful look,  
Which from true contentment springs.

By her genial smile at rest,  
Where the graces gently play,  
By her form so richly blest  
With the light of Heaven's day.

## PRACTICAL PSYCHOLOGY.—IV.

By H. S. DRAYTON, M.D., A.M.

### CLASSIFICATION.

THE mental faculties are conveniently divided into two grand orders, the INTELLECTUAL and the AFFECTIONAL. These are subdivided thus: The INTELLECTUAL into *Perceptive* and *Reflective* (or *Conceptive*) faculties. The AFFECTIONAL into *Propensities* and *Sentiments*; or *Selfish* feelings and *Moral* feelings.

The general nature of Perception and of Reflection also has been defined. A *Propensity* may be described as an internal impulse or instinct that inclines toward a certain action, having in view the gratification of the physical nature or of an appetite. A *Sentiment* is also an internal impulse, but toward an action for the gratification of the moral or spiritual nature. The propensities have for their object the protection and maintenance of the individual; so prompt him to take care of himself, provide for his present and future wants and promote his own material interests *directly* or *mediately*. The Sentiments in general have others for their object, and prompt to deeds of kindness, sympathy, respect, obedience and love. Religion is an outgrowth of their influence in man's consideration of his Creator and of the means for happiness by which he has been surrounded.

Whatever may be the type of character shown by those we meet, an analysis will demonstrate the fact of its control by either propensity or sentiment. The secret springs of conduct, that appears in itself to be deserving of praise, are often found to be purely selfish—as ambition to win money or repute, or a low desire for the gratification of an animal appetite. We see among those who surround us men and women diligently and earnestly laboring day after day, exposing themselves to cold and wet, making long and

fatiguing journeys, spending their money freely, sacrificing the pleasure and comfort of home and congenial society that they may help others who are poor, sick, degraded, wretched. We see other men and women, who devote themselves to some pursuit and toil steadily at it year after year, submitting to exertions that wear upon the health and spirits, taking little or no time for change or recreation, even grudging the time that is hastily spent in eating necessary food, that they may acquire money and become rich. Some work hard that they may spend, using the fruits of their toil for a little ephemeral pleasure. Others strain eyes and brain that they may win the world's admiration for great intellectual attainments. Others still, appear to find ample compensation for weary effort in applying their wages or gains to the provision of comfort in the home circle. Yet others are willing to labor that they may use their earnings in some eccentric or whimsical direction that seems to be utterly wanting in practical usefulness. Some persons take great delight in leading or directing others, and cannot bear to be subject to orders or authority. Others are best contented in a place of subordination, following a routine of duty day after day. All these types are common enough in a community and indicate the operation of some particular sentiment or propensity that has obtained a dominant influence in their minds.

The great majority of men are controlled by feelings that are discerned by the observer after comparatively little study of their conduct; but there are some whose springs of action are not detected except after much close study. These are finely constituted by nature,

well-balanced in faculty, and usually well educated intellectually. We speak of people in our everyday conversation as being "inquisitive," "curious," "ingenious," "executive," "timid," "generous," "dignified," "aspiring," "egotistical," "ostentatious," "sociable," "aggressive," "retiring," "esthetical," "voluptuous," "crafty," etc., thus expressing by a general term the trait that appears to be manifested specially in a person's conduct, and by which we assign to him a certain individuality.

Now, to understand character as expressed by individuals, it is necessary to examine its composition or the influence of distinct faculties. We must, in the first place, have a clear conception of the nature of each faculty, and, in the second place, must comprehend their several effects upon each other when associated in action. Mental manifestation is a compound of faculties, intellectual and emotional. It cannot be otherwise. If we take any simple act and trace it back we will find that it is the expression of a purpose or will, behind which four or five faculties have been in combined exercise. I am sitting in my room, apart, reading a treatise on astronomy. Looking up from my book, my eyes fall on a rosebush in a pot at the farther end of the room. At once I rise, go to the bush, look at it for a minute, and then return to my chair and resume my reading, all thought of the rosebush vanishing from my attention as quickly as it came. Here is a simple act interposed suddenly, at a time when I am absorbed in an interesting employment; it is a distinct evolution of the immediate exercise of several mental powers. First, through sight, the perceptive faculties convey those impressions of form, color, size, etc., that distinctively mark the thing or plant as a rose. Second, the reasoning faculties instantly assure me that it is a rose and within a moment's

reach. Third, the sentiment of taste, or regard for the beautiful, prompts the going to the rosebush for a close inspection. This analysis makes my act appear even complex, but it could not be constituted of fewer elements. On the contrary, other sentiments might enter into it, and still it would be nothing more than a natural, everyday phenomenon. The feeling of sympathy or kindness might be present, and prompts me to give the rose to a sick person. The feeling of friendship or attachment may be uppermost, suggested by the fact that a valued acquaintance gave me the plant. The feeling of caution or watchfulness may actuate me; it may not be growing well. The sentiment of pride may be present; it is a beautiful plant and I take pleasure in exhibiting it to admiring people.

These are recognized at once as phases of emotional influence that may invest such an act as I have described, and it is readily seen from these suggestions that it may be rendered much more complex, and rise to the plane of an elaborate course of thought.

One's interest in a subject is proportional to the number of faculties that are employed in its consideration. It rarely happens that all the mental powers are engaged in one direction, but when the intellect and the great majority of the sentiments and propensities combine the mental procedure is most involved and intricate and the man may become so absorbed in the object of his attention that other matters are neglected or forgotten. We shall have occasion to speak of this one-sided exercise or the excessive action of faculties in the proper place, but it may be intimated here that a knowledge of the duty of each known faculty in the mental processes is a safeguard against its excessive action as well as an aid to its proper development in strength and usefulness.

**MRS. E. L. DEARBORN.\***

A PHRENOGRAPH OF A PSYCHIST FROM A PERSONAL EXAMINATION.

BY THE EDITOR.

**Y**OUR organization seems to be very normal and healthy with the exception of rather too much excitability, or at least sensitiveness, of the brain and the nervous system, throughout the whole body. I would advise you to attend carefully to your habits in eating, drinking, etc. Avoid food or drink that stimulates or excites without nourishing. You need plain, nutritious food with plenty of sleep and sunshine, and of course such conditions as will favor a happy state of mind.

Your brain is rather above the average size, measuring  $21\frac{3}{4}$  inches in circumference and  $13\frac{1}{2}$  over the crown from ear to ear. As your temperament is so sensitive, this amount of brain indicates a superior volume of mind and capacity to do considerably more than the ordinary individual.

You have very strong affections. Your attachments are not only ardent and responsive, but deep. You have a great deal of friendship. You have genuine social feeling. You like to have people near you, and it does not always matter whether they take part in conversation or not. If you know they are within reach or call you feel a great deal better than if they are far away. You would not

be likely to cultivate a large circle of friends unless you lived in a very highly favored community, for the reason that you would not find many people who were truly congenial to you. Your tendency would be rather to adapt yourself to a somewhat exclusive circle. This is not by any means the result of any selfishness on your part. Quite the contrary, for you have unusual sympathy and generosity; but you shrink from close contact with people who are antagonistic to you. Among people of the right kind you can extend your sympathies and friendship a great way.

Your love of children is very strong. You would be a very devoted mother, and so far as you extend your work into the world at large you will be inclined to have a motherly feeling toward the whole race, with the desire to do good to a large number, especially to those who are in a helpless condition. It would be more natural for you to try to lift the fallen than to add an extra degree of luster to those who are already radiant with happiness. Your sympathies would go out more particularly to those who stood in the greatest need of it, and who were the most deserving.

You are a very domestic woman. You have great love of home, and you are likely to be popular in your family. That is to say, you would be companionable to your children. You would sympathize with them and not stand so far above and over them as to excite simply their awe. You would call out their affection as well as their reverence. Your conjugal feeling is also quite intense; but chiefly in the direction of tenderness, devotion, constancy and attachment.

I would not call you a woman of great energy. You are more disposed to depend upon intelligence

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\* This woman is said to possess extraordinary psychical powers. She recently visited our office for a phrenological delineation, accompanied by a good friend of hers and ours, who was very anxious to hear what we could say of a person possessing such mysterious faculties. We gave a brief general analysis of the character, but made no attempt to account very specifically for the peculiar gift which has made the lady famous. We have been led to believe that many of our readers who are students of occult phenomena will be interested to see a portrait of Mrs. Dearborn, and also to read our remarks on the occasion of the examination, a stenographic report of which we publish herewith.

and love than upon force. You are capable of anger, but not of the corrosive, malignant sort. Your "temper" is quick rather than fierce. You would be what people commonly call "touchy." Your feelings are easily hurt, and you would be especially sensitive in your social relations to any act of cruelty or ingratitude on the part of those you loved. But you would not resent

have not much of the faculty called self-esteem.

You are very sensitive to praise or blame, and will do a good deal to gain and retain the good opinion of those around you. But I should not say that your ambition goes out largely for fame or distinction before the public. If you had the affection, confidence and approval of your family and an intimate circle of



MRS. E. L. DEARBORN.

the actions of other people ordinarily unless they encroached upon the domain of your affections. For instance, you would not do much fighting in defence of your money, but you would "take sides" in favor of a friend.

You are rather too modest to do yourself justice in public work. Your self-reliance is rather weak. You

friends, you would be content to feel that the public at large did not even know of your existence.

You have patience rather than persistence. You are not obstinate or possessed of a will that would assert itself very strongly except on rare occasions. You might have more firmness, to advantage, to battle with the world, and might cultivate it by

forming a habit of resisting all influences tending to induce change of purpose.

You have much more development in the frontal top head than the rear. You have a great deal of benevolence, sympathy, and a disposition to feel and understand the conditions of others. I would not call you a shrewd reader of character, but you have a great deal of susceptibility to impressions with regard to people, and discern their motives by observing their peculiarities of form and



MRS. DEARBORN'S HAND.

feature, and also no doubt by contact with those more subtle couriers that we describe by such vague terms as magnetism, etc. You are a rather active physiognomist, and are also influenced by whatever currents there may be in the atmosphere that are set going by the personalities near you. You register the conditions of people about you almost as faithfully as a barometer records the variations in the weather.

You were probably brought up by religious people, or, at least, are of a religious family, but your own belief would be based on the moral code and the charity in religion rather than the dogmas. You would not be much interested in creeds. It would not matter to you so much to hear that a revelation had been given, or to be told in what language it had been written, or in how many books it had been recorded; you would be much more concerned about the essence of the doctrine.

You have good powers of observation and memory; excellent judgment of color and location, and naturally quite a good command of words; but you have always been rather too diffident to become a brilliant talker. Your intellect is more intuitional than philosophical, and you arrive at your ideas and conclusions more through a few suggestions than from a study of any formal or specific statement. It is disagreeable and fatiguing to you to study any science by the regular method of a text book. For example, if you had occasion to learn a foreign language you would infinitely prefer to acquire it by conversation with a person understanding it than to sit down and pore over a grammar.

Your mind is not especially mechanical, although there are many things you could do in the way of mechanism, and I should say the same in regard to your imagination. You have not the extravagant poetic quality that would make you a slave to beauty and adornment of externals. You are keenly alive to all expressions of refinement in everything with which you have to deal, and appreciate beauty of conduct and character rather than appearance.

As to a vocation, you would never have been adapted to the business of trading. You have very little talent or taste for buying and selling. You would have succeeded best in some educational work, chiefly on moral lines. You would have been an ex-

cellent teacher, not in the technical sciences, but in training the disposition and sentiments. In other words, you would have succeeded better as a teacher of character than of cold, scientific facts.

The expression of your eyes is an evidence that your subjective mentality is predominant over the objective. That is, you think inwardly rather than outwardly. When you look at an object you seem to be looking beyond it. This indicates that you have the quality of introspection and probably the capacity to transfer your consciousness to what occultists call the subliminal plane.

The form of your hand is in keeping with the affection, sympathy, intuition, faith, poetic sentiment, love of music, fondness for the artistic, etc., indicated by your head and face. Your tapering fingers are of the type common to prophets, seers and singers. The smooth joints denote repose, spontaneity, inspiration, abstraction, contemplation, idealism and impulse as opposed to calculation, logic, science and technical orderliness. You will always admire the beautiful, and you especially yearn for liberty of body and soul.

#### BIOGRAPHY.

Mrs. E. L. Dearborn, who is reputed to be one of the most remarkable psychists in this country, was born in Maine, as were four generations of her people before her. They

were of Scotch and English extraction, and unyielding in their pronounced orthodox belief. Her grandparents were gifted with what is now known as supersensitive force, but which they attributed to divine power, believing their peculiar experiences were given as a reward for their unswerving faith. The grandmother often spoke of seeing visions, hearing voices, etc., and was peculiarly gifted in foretelling events. One instance will suffice. Her son went out one morning in his usual good health. She said, "I shall never see him again alive." He was taken home dead, killed by accident.

Mrs. Dearborn's mother had the same gift, but never made any use of it. The law of heredity holds good on occult lines as on all others, and Mrs. Dearborn inherited remarkable psychic force, which developed very early in life.

In the year 1889 Mrs. Dearborn moved to Brooklyn, where circumstances soon after compelled her to make a practical use of her psychical gifts, and in the six years of her public work she has given over ten thousand so called sittings.

She is said to have made many wonderful predictions, and to have convinced a great many people of the possibility of communicating with those who have gone from this world.

It is said that the churches furnish the majority of her patrons.





# CHILD CULTURE

"The best mother is she who carefully studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

## CANDIDATES FOR GOOD PLACES.

BY NELSON SIZER.

**M**OTHERS will understand the statement that every lot of portraits which we select for publication suggests the probability of future excellence and distinction of the individuals composing it; and we feel assured that not a few of the precious ones who have appeared in *THE JOURNAL* within the past year will stand among the first on earth, and why not hereafter?

Mother and child are the sweetest words in the language. In their presence power becomes tender and courage gentle. Certain it is that there is no work in this life more important or more interesting to parents than the rearing and culture of their children. The babies of 1896 will be the torch-bearers and the burden-bearers in 1946, half a century hence. Consequently the whole human race is deeply interested in the birth, culture, training and achievements of the innocent little folks who become at once the source of our joy, our solicitude and a demand on our highest wisdom.

FIG. 318. BRUCE REX VALE AND MOTHER.—These pictures indicate health, vigor, power and harmony. The child, when this portrait was taken, was one year old, and appears to be well grown for his age, and to resemble, as he should, his mother, very strongly. She appears to be healthy, substantial and enduring. She has an intelligent face as well as a resolute and earnest one. She has

solid understanding, breadth of character, executiveness and force. Her fulness of eye indicates freedom of language as well as accuracy of speech. The organ of Order, appearing at the external angle of the eyebrow, appears to be strong. System is the first law of her empire. She plans all that she does, executes it with definite purpose and knows when it is finished. Her eyes are widely separated, showing a strong development of the faculty which judges of form and remembers countenances.

She could learn to draw pictures and could learn to cut and to fit. The middle section of her forehead is full, evincing an excellent memory of historic facts. The upper part of the forehead shows a logical tendency and, we think, a strong resemblance to her father, who is doubtless distinguished in his field of effort. She reads character like a book, and she would make a fine teacher of a class of boys. Resembling her father she sympathizes with boys, understands their ways and purposes and their best points of character better than she would if she were a transcript of a feminine mother. She has fine Constructiveness and Ideality, giving fullness to the region of the temples. However, she is not here for description; but a moment's attention to the little fellow in her arms will show where he gets his best qualities—his capital health, his good breathing



power, good digestion and vigorous circulation; and in the baby's head there is a repetition of the excellent reasoning intellect of the mother; and the broad and ample region of the temple, which is so nicely brought into view, shows that the mechanical and the money-making faculties, and the capacity for appreciating the beautiful and the excellent, are strongly marked. He has also large Agreeableness. The upper portion of the front part of the top-head, where it looks level and full, shows Agreeableness; and backward from

and financier, and he would make a good engineer if he were educated for it.

BRUCE REX VALE AT FIVE YEARS.

Fig. 319 is the same boy, five years old the day the picture was taken, and we fancy that the mother is beginning to realize that her work has not been in vain. The boy is realizing her hopes and shows, as he advances in years, that he justifies the earlier expectations. We should have hesitated about printing this picture with the cap on under ordi-



FIG. 318.—BRUCE REX VALE AND HIS MOTHER.

that along the margin of the hair we find large Imitation and Spirituality. He will copy all the good things he sees and he will follow good example, if it is wisely set; and he will believe whatever is true. He has a desire to know it all and to believe what he does not know. He has inherited his mother's Language, although as yet not to the degree in which she is able to manifest it. He would make a good public speaker, and he will be a fine thinker, planner, manager

nary circumstances, but the younger picture shows the top-head amply developed in firmness, conscientiousness, hope and reverence, which organs the cap obscures. The upper part of the forehead is perhaps a little enhanced in magnitude, but as he goes into the open world he will bring into exercise the organs of perception, which are located across the lower part of the forehead. His mother has them amply developed, and as he inherits from her so liber-

ally he is likely to have ample perceptive; but the reasoning and reflective organs, the logical and the planning powers will be likely to prevail. This boy seems to have broad hips and his shoulders do not appear to be high and square as if he resembled the masculine, while the delicate features show that he has



FIG. 319. BRUCE REX VALE AT FIVE YEARS.

inherited from the mother. The build of his face and quality of organization are feminine. This boy will make a good scholar, if he is fed rightly and is not allowed to study too much; and provided, also,

that he can have an opportunity of vegetating—playing in the sunshine and in the free breezes. He should be dressed warmly at the feet; his extremities should be amply clad in cold weather; and as he resides in Bonaparte, Iowa, he will have room enough and plenty of wintry air, and the name of his place of residence will perhaps be an inspiration for great historic deeds. If he were my boy I would get a pair of boots for him to wear in cold weather, such as they used to wear in olden times; and that would prevent the blood from rushing detrimentally to the head in consequence of cold feet during half the year.

Fig. 320, EARLE G. WHITE—This is a great boy. He is as fine as silk, and has brain enough to take experience rapidly and abundantly. The temperament is strongly Mental, indicated by the pyriform head and face. The face as well as the head grows wider as it rises and is broad and long at the top. He has an old head on young shoulders. He asks more questions than a doctor in divinity or a professor of physiology can readily answer; and if his teachers are smart they can teach him; but if they are not they will wish he were graduated into another school. He thinks he knows and doubtless asks a great many puzzling questions of those who have the care of him. He wants to know it *now*; he has no idea of having a postponement. He wants to solve the problem at the first session or crack the problem at the first blow. He is impatient of delay in many ways. He has large Comparison; the middle of the upper part of the forehead is very prominent; therefore he sees differences and makes nice distinctions, and he sometimes pushes people to the wall who are trying to explain matters. His large Causality enables him to take broad views of effort and of life.

His Mirthfulness will make him the leader in wit and repartee; and while he will say sound things he will

clothe them with the brilliancy of wit and with refinement and taste. He imitates anything that he admires. He can copy whatever is going on around him. He believes all that is true, and yet he criticises until he comprehends it thoroughly. His large Ideality will make him poetical and oratorical. His Cautiousness is rather too large, and therefore he should be trained with wisdom in regard to that large development. He should never be threatened with things direful, disastrous and dreadful as a means of hushing and crushing his efforts and impulses; and yet whatever is dangerous may be carefully and honestly explained to him. His Cautiousness will make him desirous of keeping out of the way of railway trains, runaway teams and precipitous cliffs and any other dangers that are likely to be feared. He has large Acquisitiveness; he will make money and he will want pockets all around and something in them. He will be a great worker. He plays hard and superintends the game. A boy must be larger and stronger than he is to be his master. He thinks more clearly and rapidly than most boys of his age, and if people talk to him they must be consistent and truthful or he will see the delinquency.

These features look delicate, the nose and the eye especially, but he will modify their appearance as he grows older. His head being so large makes the face look rather small. As he increases in years he will be known for culture, for refinement, intensity, breadth of thought and imagination and for large plans; and he will take any amount of education unless it is thrust upon him too fast so as to break down his constitution. I like the appearance of his lower extremities. His toes turn out, and his feet are spread like the Eiffel Tower, as if he meant to maintain his equilibrium, and his knees do not lean forward as if he were tender-footed and crippled. There is a

great deal of character in those legs—a kind of assurance; they seem to say to us, "I am here, it is I; I am ready for a race or for any other laudable endeavor." He has a good hand; how neatly he rests it and what long, tapering fingers he has! The other hand is well proportioned and looks as if it were able to work



FIG. 320.—EARLE G. WHITE, OF SPOKANE, WASH. AGE, FIVE YEARS,

or to fight. The opening of the ear seems to be rather low down, and that is a good sign, especially in a boy like this, who has a delicate organization. It shows that he has a better hold on life than his delicate appearance would suggest.

# THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH

## ALCOHOL AS A MEDICINE.

IN answer to the question often asked whether or not we should advise the use of alcoholic beverages in severe illness after the approved method of the past, let certain statements by Mrs. Mary M. Allen—the author of that excellent popular physiology—be offered here. Quoting first the veteran physician so well known in the medical world, Dr. N. S. Davis, of Chicago, who was so dissatisfied with the results obtained from alcohol that he entirely abandoned its use in his practice about forty-five years ago.

Dr. Davis said in 1887: "I have been constantly engaged in the practice of medicine a little more than fifty years, embracing both private and public hospital practice, and have demonstrated by the last forty years of actual experience that no form of alcoholic drink, either fermented or distilled, is necessary or desirable for internal use in either health or in any of the varied forms of disease; but that health can be better preserved and disease be more successfully treated without any use of such drinks." In May, 1890, Dr. Davis read a paper before the American Medical Association upon the use of certain drugs in disease. Among the drugs mentioned was alcohol, and comparative death rates were given in typhoid fever and pneumonia between Mercy Hospital, Chicago, the leading public hospital of that city, in the medical wards of which no alcohol is ever used, and some of the large metropolitan hospitals where alcohol is used. In

Mercy Hospital, without alcohol, the death rate in typhoid fever was only five per cent.; in the hospitals using alcohol it was from eighteen to twenty-five per cent. In pneumonia the death rate at Mercy Hospital was only twelve per cent., in Pennsylvania Hospital it was thirty-four per cent., in Cook County Hospital it was thirty-six per cent., and in Cincinnati Hospital it was thirty-eight per cent., the three latter all using alcohol in some form. Yet there are people who believe that their friends never could have lived through pneumonia but for liquor. The fact is, they had to fight both the disease and the liquor, and many constitutions succumb to the double fight who might withstand the disease alone. Truly, alcohol is "a mocker," and "whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise."

In Battle Creek Sanitarium no alcohol is used in any disease, simply because the management believe better results are obtained by the use of other agencies. In the October (1893) number of the *American Medical Temperance Quarterly*, Dr. J. H. Kellogg gives statistics of deaths from various diseases in the Battle Creek Sanitarium. The total of these statistics is as follows: La grippe, 827 cases, 1 death; typhoid fever, 285 cases, 6 deaths—a little more than two per cent.; pneumonia 202 cases, 4 deaths—or two per cent. scarlet fever, 83 cases, 2 deaths—less than three per cent. These exceptional results are not attributed solely to the non-use of alcohol. The nurs

ing and surroundings were of the best. But these results certainly show that the use of alcohol as a remedy in acute diseases is not necessary, and that patients have a much better chance for life, other things being equal, where alcohol is not used than where it is.

Bellevue Hospital, New York, a few years ago had a death rate in typhus fever of twenty-two per cent.; by non-alcoholic treatment it was reduced to six per cent. It is clearly apparent that alcohol, instead of supporting the vitality of the sick and saving life, has more than doubled the mortality rate of those maladies where its use was at one time considered to be absolutely indispensable. Was there ever another such "mockery?"

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#### FOR THE HOMEKEEPER.

**H**ERE are some good suggestions to save the strength of busy homekeepers and to enable them to do their work just as well:

Do not make your arms and legs ache by climbing up and down a step-ladder to rub the wall paper off with a duster, but make one or two cotton flannel bags, the size of the brushy part of the broom. Put in a draw string at the top, to fasten them over the "hip" of the broom with, and you will find the work as easy again. Make the bags with the rough side out to catch the dust better. Avoid breathing this dust and all house dust as much as possible.

Sprinkle your clothes and your flowers by using a clean whisk broom. Dip it in the water, shake the greater weight of the water off, and a few light shakes will sprinkle the clothes more evenly than you can by hand.

When you wash put the little things, such as handkerchiefs, cuffs, collars, and wash-cloths, into a pillow case when they are rubbed clean, and they can be boiled, rinsed, and blued as though they were one article, and

save much time. Put the napkins, doilies, etc., into a separate case.

In folding and dampening clothes for ironing, spread a large napkin and dampen it; then cover it smooth with a layer of handkerchiefs, then another napkin and dampen again. When all are done, fold them into a flat bundle or roll in a towel. This makes them all evenly dampened, as the linen takes the dampness more quickly than the lawn or part cotton handkerchiefs.

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#### HIP DISEASE.

**T**HE most numerous cases of this much-dreaded malady occur in early life—childhood especially—and its causes are often apparently very slight, such as local injuries and exposures to cold. In children a predisposing cause may be scrofula and among older persons rheumatism. When a child is found favoring one leg in walking, going up or down stairs, in getting up from the ground, and the gait is awkwardly one-sided, there is good reason for the parent to inquire into the matter and learn what is the reason for such action. Most cases of hip disease are readily detected. Before the signs of actual inflammation can be noted, some degree of stiffness of the joint is apparent. When the child lies on his back the knee is bent upward, and any attempt to straighten it only results in hollowing in the small of the back, because the hip-bone moves with the leg.

Wasting of the limb on the affected side, sometimes to a marked degree, is usually an early manifestation of trouble in the hip-joint. The pain, however, is often referred to the inner side of the knee, so that the trouble seems to originate at that point. The pain is most severe, of course, when the disease begins in the bone instead of in the joint.

As the disease advances, evidence of an active disturbance is more plainly recognizable. Abscesses form



in the articulation, which may open at almost any point on the surface of the thigh. The destructive process may go on until the entire upper end of the thigh-bone is eaten away.

It is difficult exactly to predict what will be the outcome of a case of hip disease. If taken in hand in its earliest stages, and if the health of the person is good, the disease may succumb to judicious treatment. Not many constitutions, however, will stand the steady drain of a chronic bone sore.

At any rate, the expectant form of treatment, as it is called—rest and general tonics—is conducive to the best results.

Absolute rest of the joint is demanded in the first stages of the disease. If the child is too young or too weak to be confined, a splint must be adjusted which will admit of some movement of the body, and not permit the diseased joint to experience any friction.

No case of hip disease should remain at any time during its course out of the hands of a competent

physician, who will be able to judge when the patient is out of danger, or when the disease assumes a more serious aspect.

In most cases recovery is associated with some stiffness of the joint, if not a permanent shortening of the limb on the diseased side.

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LESS THAN SWINE.—A swine, in a low sense, is a philanthropist, living more, practically, for the welfare of others than for his own; a *scavenger*, devouring filth, which, if allowed to accumulate and putrefy, would impair the health of vast numbers of the higher orders of creation. A man, therefore, who lives for sensual and selfish gratifications, who does not in any sense bring the lower, animal nature under the direction and control of the mental and moral natures, is not as true to his nature, the design of his creation, as the swine, and falls below that brute in real character—a disgrace to his manhood, or what should be his manhood.

DR. J. H. HANAFORD.

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### UNCLE EZRA'S COMPLAINT.

CAN'T take no comfort now-a-days  
 Fer hearin' ov new-fangled ways;  
 'Tis all mind cure and cookin' schools,  
 Fresh air and runnin' after fools  
 Thet harp about this new disease,  
 This 'ere appendicitis.

When I wuz young we had more fun—  
 Wan't never sick; we'd cut and run  
 Across the lots, and hangin' roun'  
 The cherry bushes, chawnk 'er down,  
 Skins, stuns, and all, and never hed  
 No blamed appendicitis.

I'm kinder runnin' down; drink sage  
 And thoroughwort—they say 't's old age—  
 But I've been thinkin', dumb the luck,  
 It might be 'twuz a beechnut shuck  
 Lodged someway similar to what  
 They call appendicitis.

NELLA A. CHAPMAN.

# NOTES IN ANTHROPOLOGY.

**Peabody Museum Honduras Expedition.**—In connection with the reported discovery of an ancient city in Honduras it would be well to notice the expedition which is now in the field at the ruins of Copan, sent out under the decree given several years ago to the Peabody Museum of Harvard University. This decree gave to that institution the care of the ancient remains of Honduras, and the exclusive right of excavating for ten years. Two expeditions have already been sent out directly by the Peabody Museum. This year, however, the work will be carried on jointly by the Peabody Museum and the American Museum of Natural History, New York. This, the third expedition, has been placed under the charge of Mr. G. B. Gordon, who was associated with the late Mr. Owens as civil engineer on the second expedition. The wealth of inscriptions, and numerous tombs in Copan, make it as important a field for research as any to be found in Central America.

**The Atlanta Exposition.**—An editorial in the *New York Observer* fittingly comments that the progress of the South in manufactures and mineral production, lines unknown to it before the Civil War, has been much more rapid than is generally supposed. Statistics show that in the States lying south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers manufacturing establishments increased between 1880 and 1895 from 34,505 to 59,176, while the capital invested nearly trebled and wages more than trebled. During the same period the number of farms rose from 1,726,480 to 2,402,672, with an increase in the value of farm products of more than one-third. It is one of the practical objects of the Exposition to make known this marvelous progress and the advantages which the South has to offer to the settler. That there are many portions of the South far more inviting than the West, toward which the stream of settlement has thus far steadily flowed, there is no doubt, and in impressing their

resources, development and attractiveness as a place of residence upon the world the managers of the Exposition are doing the nation good service. The exhibits of minerals, of manufactures and of agricultural products will thus not be simply contributions to a pleasing spectacle, but will have a significance which cannot fail to be well understood.

One of the interesting features of the Exposition is the exhibit made by the colored people, which demonstrates the progress they have made during the past thirty years. A building covering 25,000 square feet, built by negroes, and filled with the products of their hands and brains, illustrates their educational and industrial development.

**Sir John Lubbock and the Religion of Savages.**—The Dean of Montreal says: The chief contestant of universal religiousness has been, and is, Sir John Lubbock, although the force of circumstances has driven him of late to change his mode of presenting his contest. In the earlier editions of his *Prehistoric Times* he claims that "almost all the most savage races" are "entirely without a religion," "without idea of deity," and that the "almost universal testimony of travelers" supports this assertion. In his fifth edition (1890) he still claims that "almost all the savage races" are "entirely without a religion, without idea of deity," but he proceeds to define what religion is not. It is not "a mere fear of the unknown," it is not "a more or less vague belief in witchcraft," it is something "higher" than all this; and if this "higher estimate" of religion be adopted then his original assertion remains true, that "many, if not all, of the most savage races" are "entirely without a religion, without any idea of a deity." The object of this definition of the word religion is plain. Between the years 1869 and 1890 evidence as to the religiousness of savage tribes kept pouring in from all quarters of the world; the list of unbe-

lieving savages made public by Sir John Lubbock in 1869 was seriously interfered with, and the position taken by Waitz, that "the religious element, so far from being absent from uncultured peoples, influences their whole conception of Nature," was powerfully substantiated. Then Sir John Lubbock repairs his damaged argument, working with the implements of the most bigoted member of an old-fashioned missionary society. He defines religion as something spiritually "higher" than the belief of a Hottentot or Eskimo, and then repeats his assertion of 1869 that "all of the most savage races are entirely without" such "a religion."—*Pop. Sci. Monthly*.

### **Life in the Glacial Period.**—

According to Prof. G. F. Wright the neighborhood of the ice border during the Glacial period was probably not an uncomfortable place in which to live. Even in Greenland, where there is no timber, the Eskimos manage to live in a great degree of comfort, and that too with no implements but those of stone and bone, which they have made with their own hands. The importation of firearms and of iron implements has been of doubtful advantage to the Eskimos. From all accounts, they flourished better before their contact with Europeans than they have since.

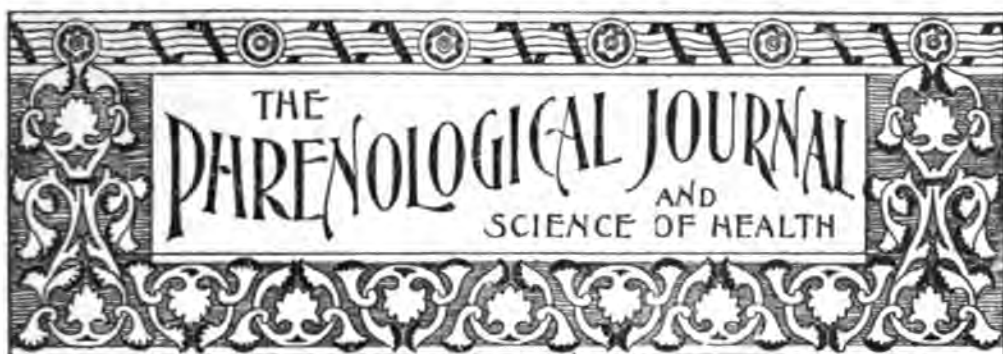
Substantially the same may be said of the tribes in Alaska. There the conditions are in one respect even more closely similar to those which existed on the Delaware and Ohio rivers, where the remains of glacial man have been found in America. Like Southeastern Alaska, the Delaware and Ohio valleys were densely covered with forests. Of this we have abundant evidence in the numerous trunks of trees which were overwhelmed by the advancing ice and buried in its debris all along the margin of the glaciated area in Ohio. It was, therefore, easily within the reach of men as intelligent as the Eskimos to maintain a comfortable existence in the valley of the Ohio when the continental glacier had expanded to its farthest extent. He did not need to resort to caverns for shelter, since the forests furnished him with the readiest means for protection.

When we reflect, also, upon the completeness with which the habitations of the

modern Indian have disappeared, we need not be surprised at the total disappearance of the habitations of glacial men. Nor is it strange that well-accredited discoveries of his implements have so rarely been made in the undisturbed gravel which gives us the surest evidence of his great antiquity. Naturally, the cautious inhabitant of that time would have been somewhat careful about venturing down into the river valleys, whose terrific and periodical floods were depositing the terrace gravel, and, even though the imbedded implements were much more numerous than they are, they would be relatively so few in proportion to the great mass of material that the chances of finding one in place would be extremely small.

**Colorado River Scenery.**—A few miles south of San Francisco Peak there is an intermittent stream known as Walnut Creek. This stream runs in a deep gorge, 600 to 800 feet below the general surface. The stream has cut its way through the limestone and through a series of sandstones, and bold walls of rock are presented on either side. East of San Francisco Peak there is another low volcanic cone, composed of ashes which have been slightly cemented by the processes of time, but which can be worked with great ease. On this cone another tribe of Indians made its village. For the purpose they sank shafts into the easily worked but partially consolidated ashes, and after penetrating from the surface three or four feet they enlarged the chambers so as to make them ten or twelve feet in diameter. In such a chamber they made a little fire-place, its chimney running up on one side of the well-hole by which the chamber was entered. Often they excavated smaller chambers connected with the larger, so that sometimes two, three, four or even five smaller connecting chambers are grouped about a large central room. The arts of these people resembled those of the people who dwelt in Walnut Cañon. One thing more is worthy of special notice. On the very top of the cone they cleared off a space for a court-yard, on which they performed the ceremonies of their religion and danced to the gods in prayer.





*Ex fronte, ex capite, ex vultu, etiam in ipso oris silentio natura loquitur.*—PLATO.

EDGAR C. BEALL, M.D., EDITOR.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1896.

#### A WORD TO OUR FRIENDS.

WE trust that all our subscribers read the announcement in the January issue regarding the new management of the Fowler & Wells Co. We were obliged to write in considerable haste, and many things that we might have been glad to say were necessarily omitted. We do not wish to introduce personalities into these pages if we can avoid it, but we think we are pardonable for doing so to some extent at the present time.

The purchase of the controlling stock of our company by Dr. Beall and Col. Fitz Gerald was the result of negotiations that had been pending for a long time; and as our publishing house has been in existence over half a century, and has grown to be a very extensive and intricate concern, it will be understood that for the present our closest attention is required by the duties we have assumed. We therefore beg the indulgence of our correspondents and others until we are fairly established

on the new lines, and we feel certain that you would be lenient if you knew all we have to do.

We wish to repeat our request for new subscribers at the reduced price of one dollar, and we hope that our friends will not treat us as a poor pastor was once served by his parishioners. The story goes that some one proposed to make a present to the dominie of a barrel of cider, to which the congregation all unanimously and cheerfully agreed. It was then arranged that each parishioner should bring a bottle of cider to be poured into the barrel. But when the grateful pastor went to take the first drink, his faith in the efficacy of his spiritual instructions was rudely shaken by the discovery that the barrel was full of water. It seems that each of the brethren had economically thought that in so large a quantity of cider a single bottle of water would not be detected.

Now if each of our friends should reason the same way about THE

JOURNAL, we fear we should miss a good deal of much-needed help. However, friends, we do not want you to neglect your own interests for ours, even in so small a matter, unless you can feel that in working for phrenology you are working to improve the *world in which you live* and in which your children will live when you are gone. Groceries, dry goods, hardware and furniture are all useful and important, but if we were selling goods of that kind we should never ask a favor beyond the strict, stern rules of what is known as "business." Finally, we may say that our prospects are excellent for the fulfillment of the wishes and resolutions we announced last month, and we believe that this will prove to be the grandest year of the phrenological century just completed. Will you not help to make it so?

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#### A NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

WE expect to see very frequent references to phrenology this year on account of the centenary of Dr. Gall. Already they are beginning to appear. The following is a good sample. It is from the *New York Times* of January 14:

"Both homeopathy and phrenology are one hundred years old in 1896. It was in 1796 that Hahnemann published his 'Essay on a New Principle for Ascertaining the Curative Property of Drugs,' in which was the first formal statement of the 'similia similibus' doctrine, and during that same year the pioneer bump man, Dr. Gall, began his lectures at Vienna. The fate of the two theories has been strangely different, as different, indeed, as was their reception. Homeopathy has lived down the derision with which it was welcomed,

and has survived, though in a more or less modified form, the persecution which was its portion for years and years; phrenology, exciting much interest, if not much belief, in the beginning, was almost abandoned as time went on, except by people bold enough to wear the name of 'crank,' and yet modern cranial surgery is based on the now proved fact that the brain is built in compartments, in each of which some particular phase of activity is carried on."

We are grateful for the slight concession on the part of this writer regarding the fact that particular mental activities are seated in special regions of the brain; but we must criticise the use of the word "compartments." Evidently the editor had in his mind a division of the brain on the order of the rooms in a tenement house, an idea which, unfortunately, many of the published phrenological charts or diagrams have suggested to people who would not give the time necessary to look below the surface. It remains for our profession to produce a map of the brain centers which will show their topography without on the one hand looking like a collection of blisters, or in the other case suggesting the apartment-house notion.

But aside from the inaccuracy of the expression "compartments," as applied to the different centers in the brain cortex, it is indeed a great step in our direction which the brain surgeons have made in recent years. It will only be another step to admit that there are *psychical* centers in the convolutions as phrenology demonstrates, occupying to some extent the same regions with the *motor* centers. When Dr. Gall began his investigations there were very few physiolo-

gists who knew anything about the localization of any kind of centers.

Of course we object to the designation of Dr. Gall as the "bump man." For three-quarters of a century our phrenological authors have been explaining that the "bump" idea, to use the language of Combe, "is sanctioned by neither correctness of language, nor sound philosophy." He might have gone further and said that it was altogether unwarranted in the sense of phrenological brain center. Any child can tell which end of an egg is the larger by the greater diameter. We estimate heads according to the same simple principle; and yet, after the lapse of one hundred of the most eventful years in the history of the world, a century unequaled heretofore in facilities for the spread of knowledge, we find that the editor of this long-established, dignified paper, has not advanced beyond the a b c period in phrenological study. He has not even opened the primer; he has simply been looking at the cover, and, we can fancy, through a spy-glass with the big lens next to his eye.

We also beg to say that the *Times* editor is not accurate in saying that phrenology has been almost "abandoned," while homeopathy has survived. If the phrenological skeptics were only aware of the numerous books that have been circulated in relation to phrenology, many of which have had a circulation of several hundred thousand copies, they would change their opinion very quickly. As long as thirty years ago, THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL had a subscription list of 25,000; and

over 125,000 copies of a single book of 200 pages published by the Fowler & Wells Co. have been sold within eight years. We should like to see a book on homeopathy with a record like this.

The fact is that the world is so big nowadays that people do not have time to find out what their neighbors are doing; but it is hard to understand how leading editors can remain so long a time under such an ancient delusion.

As to the term "crank," we are quite sure that this stigma is no longer often applied to people simply because they advocate phrenology, and we are equally satisfied that thousands of individuals are reading and profiting by our literature who are not of the class who could in any sense be called eccentric. Thousands of people in various parts of the country accept phrenology without any more doubt than they have about the science of astronomy or chemistry. They take it as a matter of course, and many of them are not even aware that it has been disputed in the conservative colleges. These folks are characterized by an abundance of healthy common sense, and when they learn of the great editors who deny the truth of phenology, they naturally think that such editors are "cranks."

Every phrenologist who has had a practice extending over a few years will testify that the applicants for phrenological advice are, as a rule, persons of superior, steady, sober intelligence, who are earnestly considering what they can best do to make a success in some honorable calling. Having had

an experience of many years in the consultation room, the editor of the JOURNAL knows positively that the vast majority of those who consulted him were not of the giddy, flippant, visionary, or "cranky" class, but, on the contrary, were particularly cool-headed, practical, matter-of-fact, and above the average in natural morality and general intelligence. This was especially the case with those who were born in this country of German parents—a class of industrious and reliable people who seem more than any others to appreciate the practical aid to be derived from a competent phrenologist.

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#### THE PHRENOLOGICAL CENTENNIAL.

**O**WING to a pressure of unusual business we have been unable as yet to complete any arrangements for a celebration in honor of Dr. Gall, but within the next few weeks we hope to do so and to be able to announce in the JOURNAL for March a definite date. We hope that the phrenologists of the whole country will join us in our convention here in New York. But, as we said last month, if they cannot unite with us here we hope they will do the next best thing, and we will do all we can to aid them.

One thing is certain: we must not fail to do all in our power wherever we find that we can work to the best advantage in the matter. We think August would probably be the best time. We have here in New York special facilities for securing press notices and for advertising the convention in other ways. We have our

own hall, which is now being repainted and refurnished so that it may be adapted to the needs not only of the convention, but also for the regular meetings hereafter of our New York phrenological societies. We scarcely need to remind our friends at a distance that if they come to New York to attend a phrenological congress they will see the most interesting city in the Western Hemisphere. They will also find the most delightful climate here during the summer months. After the hottest days a sail down the New York bay is an exceedingly healthful and enjoyable recreation.

As we have so many of the older phrenologists in the East, we are almost sure that it will be impossible to secure a national representation of these veterans at any point in the West. At all events we shall hold a convention here to accommodate the members of the profession in the East. Finally, allow us to say we trust that this will not sound like a discouragement to those in the West who prefer their own locality. Aside from any personal preference we may have, we sincerely believe that we shall be prepared in New York to make the strongest showing; and as we do not see how it will be practicable for all to meet in the West, there seems to be at the present moment nothing else for us to do here in New York but to proceed with our arrangements for a celebration in this city. In the meantime, further correspondence is desired. We should like to hear particularly from those who wish to be present at the convention as speakers, or who expect to send written addresses.

It is also important to hear further opinions as to the best time for holding the convention. We hope the speakers will begin to prepare without delay.

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#### THE FACT OF LUCK.

“THE ‘PHRENOLOGIST,’ in its sketch of Charles A. Dana, writes of his ‘splendid luck.’ I don’t like the word in this case, for it has nothing to do with Mr. Dana’s success. Mr. Dana knows and dares. He knows that through the people only can lasting success come, and his inner sense of duty impels him onward to dare to serve the people, even if death stood in his path. It is this inborn love of duty and hard work, not luck, that has made for him a reputation which has girdled the earth as the light from the luminary from which his paper takes its name.”

We quote this paragraph from *Fibre and Fabric*, of Boston, and beg to offer a few words in reply. We are not sure that THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is the publication to which reference is made, but as we said of Mr. Dana, in June, that he had “splendid luck,” we feel that we have a perfect right to answer.

We do not question the fact that Mr. Dana has been a hard worker, or that his success is largely due to his sense of duty, etc.; but to deny that there is such a thing as “luck” is to ignore a class of conditions that are well understood to exist in the lives of people, and for which the term in question is a specific and intelligible name. Words are merely signs of ideas, and the word “luck” is the sign of an idea that is familiar to nearly everybody. No far-fetched or profound analysis is necessary to ex-

plain it. No matter what our theory of the universe may be as concerns the origin and destiny of the human race, we all know that certain individuals are much more highly favored than others as to their hereditary endowment, geographical, social, educational and other advantages. To dispute this is to dispute one of the most obvious facts of experience. Garfield was industrious, energetic, ambitious, as well as talented in an exceptional degree, but what did his heroic efforts avail after he was struck by Guiteau’s bullet? Surely there was an illustration of the power of fate that should convince anybody, and history is full of similar instances. It might be interesting to inquire more deeply into the philosophy of the question, but for the present we will content ourselves with the simple assertion that there is a fact in nature which we call “luck,” and which has evidently come to stay.

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#### CHARACTER IN HANDWRITING.

##### A FEW POINTS ABOUT HONESTY.

THE love of right has its origin in the sense of that which is straight, regular, inflexible, unchangeable, as opposed to the curved, irregular and flexible. People who appreciate the principle of justice are likely therefore to have in their own natures more solidity of fiber, seriousness of thought and angularity of structure than curved outlines or softness of tissue. When they walk, talk, gesticulate or use a tool of any kind their motions are likely to be rather slow, methodical, even, careful, and characterized by plainness rather than by grace. In

their handwriting they instinctively bestow upon the work of making the letters a certain kind of care which results in precision and clearness. With people who are deficient in the sense of obligation the writing is

lines are very clear. This is one of the most important signs of conscientiousness. It will be seen also that the words are rather close together and that many of the letters are tied to one another in a way to

*is not likely to wane while  
you keep me fully inform-  
ed as to progress made.*

FIG. 1.

likely to be uncertain, often illegible, and lacking in uniformity as to the pitch and size of the letters.

indicate a reflective mind. A writer with a perceptive forehead separates words and letters from one another.

*wanted. Let me inform  
you that you  
must under no circumstances*

FIG. 2.

In the accompanying specimen, Fig. 1, there are indications of a great deal of moral purity, sincerity and

A sense of justice is more likely to accompany a philosophical mind than one that is simply observant.

*they have had them in use for me then but  
he promised to have them ready in time*

FIG. 3.

honesty; but an honesty that is so tempered by kindness and intelligence as to be unobtrusive. It will be observed that the spaces between the

Note the clean, straight down stroke of the letter y in "likely," and "fully;" also the down stroke of the g in "progress." There is a direct-

ness and straightforward frankness suggested in these down strokes. An evasive person would be more likely to end the letters with a curve or a loop.

In Fig. 2, carelessness, irresponsibility and a generally slipshod way of thinking and acting are very evident. The words "wanted" and "circumstances" look as if they were drunk, and drunk on bad whisky at that. In the word "wanted" there is an unevenness in the form of the letters which suggests a want of method. Such a person has no rules of conduct, but is governed simply by the caprice of the moment.

In Fig. 3 there is eccentricity. A great deal of impulsiveness is also shown. The letters are jammed up together like the passengers in a New York Broadway cable car. They crowd one another as if they were in a panic. There is no clearness in the appearance of the writing; no evidence of orderly arrangement or regard for rule or law; no reflection is discernible; no philosophy. Such writing suggests great impatience; in fact, impetuosity and a plunging kind of eagerness that rushes on without any definite plan of action and without regard to principle.

### To Our Correspondents.

QUESTIONS OF "GENERAL INTEREST" ONLY WILL be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be propounded, if correspondents shall expect us to give them the benefit of an early consideration.

ALWAYS write your full name and address plainly. If you use a pseudonym or initials, write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.

WE CAN NOT UNDERTAKE TO RETURN UNAVAILABLE contributions unless the necessary postage is provided by the writers. IN ALL CASES, persons who communicate with us through the post-office should, if they expect a reply, inclose the return postage, or what is better, a prepaid envelope, with their full address.

ALL CONTRIBUTIONS MAY BE SENT TO THE GENERAL editor, Dr. Edgar C. Beall; but matters relating to CHILD CULTURE, SCIENCE OF HEALTH, or of a strictly medical nature, should be sent preferably to Dr. H. S. Drayton, who has special charge of these departments.

WE ALSO EARNESTLY REQUEST OUR CORRESPONDENTS to write as legibly as possible. Wherever practicable use a typewriter. In this way you will lighten labor, avoid misunderstandings, and secure earlier attention

brain capacity in man. But the conclusions that may be derived from such experiments do not invalidate at all the principles of phrenological science—rather confirm them. Especially is this the case in relation to the fact of localization of function, and the development of organic centers by exercise. That observer in this very interesting line who joins to his zeal some knowledge of the philosophy of phrenology, obtained through a candid study of the best books on the subject and of nature, will secure the best results. Prof. Mantegazza's remarkable studies in physiognomy owe very much, as he has owned himself to the careful examination of the old writers on that subject.

HYPNOTIC IMPRESSION.—QUESTION.—Who can be hypnotized easier, the sick or well, the weak or the strong, the educated or uneducated?—J. S.

ANSWER.—In articles that have appeared in the magazine on the subject we have referred to points of this nature, and think that our opinion is approved by others who have a like experience. Given a state of consent about equal in the classes of subjects above mentioned, we are of opinion that the healthy and fairly balanced person will go into the hypnosis sooner or more readily than the unhealthy person. The superior mind, one in which

MODERN PSYCHOLOGY.—P. Q.—The experiments of the "Hall school" of psychologists are interesting, because they have evolved many interesting facts of sense-perception—and contribute to a more accurate knowledge of comparative nerve and

the elements of self-control are better developed, is more amenable to the process than the dull, uncultured, uneven nature. Our best subjects have been strong individuals of marked nervo-bilious temperament. See "Human Magnetism" and other books for further discussion of this and allied topics.

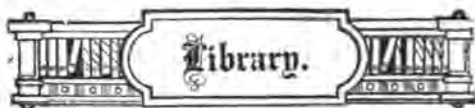
#### DOES COFFEE DRINKING AFFECT GROWTH?

—I. A.—If our own observation is worth anything it inclines us to the opinion that the use of coffee as a beverage in childhood may retard growth. We have noticed that in many Italian families coffee is a common drink—old and young indulging in it; the children soaking their bread in it as an American child would use milk. Such children have generally appeared to very moderate advantage as regards size and vigor, when compared with German or Irish children of similar age. Some statisticians hold that the marked tendency of the inhabitants of Saxony to become dwarfed in stature is in a great measure one of the results of over-indulgence in so-called coffee, which in the families of the poorer classes is drunk inveterately. We know that strong coffee impairs digestion, and that fact may be urged in support of a claim to its effect in restricting growth.

**ACQUISITIVE DEGENERATION.**—C. I.—Cases have been known of marked alteration of cranial form in the lower temporal region there being some mental expression associated in which a loss of economical discernment and the tendency to carelessness in spending money were strong elements. In that interesting but markedly facetious volume, "Transactions of the Antiseptic Club," Dr. Scalenus Anticus is reputed as reading a paper on "Testimonial Mania," in which he speaks of having made an autopsy on two fatal cases of the disease, in both of which the brain "was in a state of degeneration with hypertrophy of the acquisitive centers." Here the character of the mental expression was of the opposite character, an excessive perversion of the faculty, with accompanying exaggeration of development.

**STUDY OF HYPNO-MAGNETISM**—R. J. C.—The study of this department of psychic science is useful to one because it furnishes not a little instruction with regard to the

inner or fundamental working of the mind, and the relations subsisting between the mental and physical senses. There are books and periodicals that contain recent discussions of the subject—from these you may obtain information. Should you design making a professional use of the processes involved it would be well to obtain instruction from a physician of experience. We do not advise you to apply to one not well versed in physiology, for obvious reasons.



*In this department we give short reviews of such New Books as publishers see fit to send us. In these reviews we seek to treat author and publisher satisfactorily and justly, and also to furnish our readers with such information as shall enable them to form an opinion of the desirability of any particular volume for personal use. It is our wish to notice the better class of books issuing from the press, and we invite publishers to favor the Editor with recent publications, especially those related in any way to mental and physiological science. We can usually supply any of those noticed.*

**PERILS OF PREMATURE BURIAL.** A Public Address. By ALEXANDER WILDER, with an introduction by the author of "The Recrudescence of Leprosy and Its Causation," and an appendix. London, E. W. Allen.

The address above entitled was delivered by the learned Dr. Wilder before the members of the New York Legislature, at Albany, some twenty-five years ago. At that time there was doubtless more likelihood of premature burial than to-day, and Dr. Wilder's interest in the matter led him to an investigation. It would appear that in England there has been a revival of sentiment with reference to the possibility of burial before life has become extinct, and this pamphlet expresses opinions of those who entertain such sentiment.

A good showing of argument appears in the introduction; but we think that the facts of to-day's burials will furnish a very meagre support to the writer. Physicians certainly are better supplied with means of determining death to-day than they were a generation ago.



**METAPHORS, SIMILES AND OTHER CHARACTERISTIC SAYINGS OF HENRY WARD BEECHER.** Compiled from discourses reported by T. J. ELLINWOOD, with an Introduction by HOMER B. SPRAGUE, Ph.D. 16mo, pp. 117. New York: Andrew J. Graham & Co.

The sermons and addresses of Mr. Beecher, the long-time incumbent of the Plymouth pulpit, are so opulent a source of thoughtful sayings, that volume after volume has been drawn from them, and now the book under notice comes to our table as the first of a series of "handy volumes," which it is proposed to publish under different titles, according to the classification of the great Christian orator's utterances.

Of Mr. Beecher, the saying appears to be specially true, "He being dead, yet speaketh," for of modern representatives of the Church, his sermons and addresses have had a reputation and diffusion that is positively preëminent. The interest in what he said seems to be unabated, although several years have gone since his death. Yet this is by no means remarkable, when we consider the spirit of the man and the style of his speech, which was always from the heart to the heart. He knew the intimate and human side of character, and appealed to it in a way that drew free and cordial response. His intense and warm sentiments challenged sympathy and won respect. There was little art in his elocution, but a marvelous command of language, a tender, melodious voice, associated with an always-earnest manner, and some topic of interest and value to discuss, constituted a large part of his power. The short, but eminently just *critique* of Mr. Beecher's qualities as an orator, that constitutes the introduction to this number, is worthy careful reading. The selections that follow touch us all in our every-day life, and are condensed bits of mental experience and admonition.

**WOMAN.** Her Physical Condition, Sufferings and Maternal Relations. By J. C. PETIT, M.D. Published by the author.

This book represents a series of six lectures on the above title. It places in popular form information by no means uncommonly known to the medical profession

and also sets forth the important service rendered by electricity in the treatment of special diseases experienced by women.

Scattered through the ninety or more printed pages are hints of a hygienic nature, that most of us will accept, especially those with regard to rest, fresh air and cleanliness.

**COLUMBIA CALENDAR AND PAD FOR MEMORANDA, 1896.** A very convenient desk accessory.

It marks the seventh year of issue and the continued interest of the public in bicycles. Every leaf has a quotation from some author of eminence, and many off-hand sketches are sprinkled through. The Pope Manufacturing Company, of Hartford, is responsible for this appearance.

**THE LAW OF EXPRESSION; OR, THE ORDER OF CREATION.** By ALMA GILLEN, London, England.

The author, by a series of categories endeavors to show that expression is governed by law resident in the constitution of man, *i. e.*, in the relations of mind and body, or, to be more explicit, of body, soul and spirit. She claims high possibilities for this intrinsic principle in explaining the problems of life, and we think her line of thinking in the right direction.

**EGYPT IN HISTORY AND PROPHECY; OR, PHARAOH PROCLAIMING GOD.** By ROBERT PATTERSON. This is No. 2 of the Anti-Infidel Library. Published by H. L. Hastings, Boston, Mass.

It is an instructive compend of ancient Egyptian history in relation to the early Jews and Bible record. Whatever may be the diversity of critics, there certainly is much in Egyptian archeology and history that reflects light and confirmation on the Hebrew writers and prophecies.

**MEDICAL DIRECTORY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.** Published under the auspices of the Medical Society of the County of New York. A notable contribution to the statistics of New York medicine. It is a great convenience to the local physicians; includes lists of Brooklyn, New Jersey and Connecticut. The only exception we might take is to the unprofessional look of the numerous advertisements. Price, \$1.

# PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY AND FIELD NOTES.

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WE shall always be glad to hear from the workers in the phrenological field and give reports of their lectures, etc., in this department. It is well for us to be posted as to the whereabouts of our graduates, as we are constantly receiving letters from distant States asking for the services of a competent phrenologist, sometimes for a lecture and other times for an examiner only—often for both.

Let us hear from you in regard to the great National Phrenological Centennial Congress which is to be held in New York. We want your help and coöperation to make it a grand success.

MRS. JEAN MORRIS ELLIS, class of '94, is always greeted with large audiences wherever she lectures. She has made a success in phenological work. Recently she gave a course of lectures at Soper Hall, Waterville, Canada.

PROF. FRANK PERRY, Class of '95, writes that he expects to be assisted by Prof. E. E. Candee, Class of '88, and that the Penn Phrenological Institute will open about the first of February at Philadelphia. They have secured splendid quarters in the O. F. Building, South Broad street, with large rooms, convenient to the public, well lighted, etc., and hope to do a good share of business.

We are pleased to quote the following from one of the Atlantic City, (N. J.) papers. "The science of phrenology is attracting attention in this city under the leadership of our gifted fellow-citizen, Miss Alice M. Rutter. A class of this character could be composed of no other than people of intelligence, and therefore the man or woman desiring to know himself will find this class delightful and instructive."

THE St. Paul dailies give excellent reports of Prof. George Morris' work in that city. His lectures are sure to attract widespread interest. He has been doing better than last year in the same hall. He now expects to continue there from two to four weeks. Prof. H. Simmonds is helping him. The St. Paul Phrenological Society is gaining members very fast. At the

close of this series the Professor will go to St. Peter, Mankato and Albert Lea, in the same State.

JULIUS AND LOUIS PANKOW, Class of '93, write: "We have lost none of the interest which we have always felt in phrenology. We use it in our daily employment. Very often we entertain friends at evening parties, and have made quite a number of successful examinations. Our business is such that we cannot go into the field, much as we should like to. Are constantly adding to our store of knowledge."

TEACHERS are naturally proud of their bright pupils whether the credit is due to their labors or not. We have just enough human nature to feel the same way about the talented students that go out from the Institute. For instance, we are very greatly pleased to hear of the splendid success of Mr. W. H. Sandwick, of Dryden, New York, in the difficult rôle of Claude Melnotte, which was played at the Dryden Opera House, January 15 and 16. Mr. Sandwick surprised us all at the closing exercises of the Institute by his fine oratory, and we predicted for him then a brilliant future in any line of public speaking that he might choose. We hope soon to hear of him in the phrenological lecture field.

ANOTHER promising young phrenologist who will soon achieve a national reputation, we believe, is Albert Zimmerman, of St. Paul, Minn. He has been lecturing in various prominent towns in Minnesota and is evidently doing a large business. We have just received from him a very interesting phrenograph of the Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, which we shall be very glad to publish in THE JOURNAL next month.

A PHRENOLOGICAL society has been organized at Omaha, Nebraska. Local societies of this kind are always a great means of spreading a knowledge of phrenology. We trust that the Omaha society will grow in numbers as well as usefulness, and that other towns and cities will follow its example. Graduates of the American Institute can do much in this direction. Organizations of this sort should be established everywhere.

# PHRENO

OLD SERIES, VOL. 101, No. 3.

THE HON. IGNATIUS D.

A PHRENOGRAPH FROM A PERSONA

BY ALBERT ZIMMERMAN

A man who has occupied a very un-  
playing many parts with originality to  
ing the whole of human civilization, v  
a legitimate curiosity as to his persona  
to the majority of people of reflective  
they are familiar with the names of

and is the relish of logic.  
ar to blundering stupidity. It gives  
tong and wise. Wit is a lash for de-  
in many ways have been instructed, up-  
ve" and sharpened and illumined by  
ple, for two generations, have been  
shed. They are brilliant, but they  
characters are as bright as diamonds,  
gging camp, and the cow-boy ranch-  
life, as found in the fore-castle, the  
another wit of the uneducated in the  
ent criticism the most sparkling wit.  
s, with their queer spelling, weave  
all varying in their form of witty  
Josh Allen's Wife," "Uncle Remus,"  
the prince of humorists, the tender  
Nasby," and "Josh Billings;" we now  
Russell Lowell, Oliver Wendell Holmes,  
is time we have had on this continent

2

applause, liable to step out of the  
life.

Continuity is only moderate  
faculties is very influential in  
mind. He can change his tastes  
readily as the drilled soldier can  
not regret that circumstances

Self-esteem is only average  
very genial, which causes him



THE HON. IGNATIUS D.

hand instead of standing at a d  
Firmness is large. He has de  
and is persistent in their prom  
is well developed, but Order is  
and fair play, but the metho  
interpreted seems to him too  
shielding the unjust and oppr  
thizes with the unfortunate,  
"the greatest of these is charit

The sense of human nature  
the compression of the eyelids  
cates to him the latitude and lo  
character, as the mariner's com  
vast, briny deep.

In his intellect are  
of memory and reas  
head, a sign of lite  
reaches conclusion

# THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

e humdrum ruts of common

and in this combination of determining the bent of the faculties in attack or defence as in "about face," and he does frequently require it.

while his temperament is to shake everybody by the



DONNELLY.

stance to bid them welcome. aided convictions of his own legislation. Conscientiousness deficient. He loves justice but by which they are often rigid. He does not favor passing the just. He sympathizes with the just. He says of human virtues, "they are few and far between."

is especially influential, and shows its activity. It indig- nitude on the sea of human passion guides the sailor on the

ment powers for all kinds of activity. The convexity of the forehead evolves ideas and rapidly, and his

## A FEW WORDS ABOUT WIT.

BY PROFESSOR NELSON SIZER.

Mirthfulness is one of the four peculiarly human faculties. Veneration, Conscientiousness, and Causality are the other three. All our other faculties seem to be shared by the lower animals. Language has been claimed as peculiar to the human race, but the parrot and some other birds divide the honor with man. We have no doubt that nearly every species of animals has a language well understood by its fellows. But the quartette of faculties above named stand alone in human possession.

Wit has as many phases as there are faculties in the mental make up. It uses all the faculties as incitements to action; it harnesses and drives each in turn. It even gathers the sad and lugubrious, the awkward mistakes of the other powers, and makes fun by caricatures. It uses the forms of logic to exhibit absurdity by contrast, and the excesses of other faculties become playthings for its amusement. Doubtless wit can be illustrated in its varied actions and combinations easier than it can be analyzed and described.

Lord Chatham, England's great Prime Minister, once asked a gentleman, famous for repartee, "What is wit?" He replied, instantly, "Wit, my lord, is like a liberal pension conferred by your lordship upon your humble servant, 'a good thing well applied.'" And he got it.

History sparkles in every age and clime with brilliant men and women. In some countries the points of light may be fewer, less conspicuous and spontaneous, while other nationalities keep the whole heavens aglow with frolicsome fancies and scintillant badinage. Imagine literature bereft of wit; fancy each human faculty standing apart and grinding out its sombre, dry sobrieties! Polar skies would be roseate and radiant in contrast.

Dr. Franklin was the earliest wit of America. His Causality and Mirthfulness were strongly marked, and he used his wit with Causality as a pleasant yet decisive argument. When he was minister to England during the Revolution, and was informally discussing the question of peace, it was proposed by the English Ministry that if His Majesty's government granted peace and freedom to the colonies, America should be obligated to pay to England her costs of the war. The diplomats were sitting before a coal-fire, and Dr. Franklin took a poker, thrust it into the burning coals until it was red-hot, while he twirled his thumbs and concocted an answer. When the poker was red-hot he took it out, and said, "Gentlemen, your proposition reminds me of two men who were sitting by the fire, one of whom took the red-hot poker and burned the shins of the other man. The burned man complained, and his aggressor consented to settle the difficulty, provided he was roundly paid for heating the poker." Causality was the basis of that argument, and wit was the cutting-edge. They had a good laugh over it, and the question was dropped.

Original from

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

## "BUMPS" AN INVENTION OF EARLY

BY H. S. DRAYTON, M.D.

In the January number the Editor refers to the worn-out sneer at phrenology that is in vogue when they refer to it by using the word "bumpology." It may not be known that this was an affectation of the opponents of phrenology in the time of these great teachers, and its denunciation among the students and friends of phrenology as early as 1826. Dr. Nahum Capen, in a memoir of Spurzheim as long ago as 1826, takes occasion to quote from a work on phrenology attributed to Abernethy several passages that show the teachings of Spurzheim. Dr. Abernethy, who attended the lectures and demonstrations of Spurzheim, when the latter was in London, a great surgeon himself, he "fully acknowledges the superiority of Dr. Spurzheim's anatomical demonstrations over the previous mode of dissecting the brain."

In Vol. II. of his "Surgery" Dr. Abernethy makes definite references to Phrenology that show a misapprehension on his part into the method of instruction in the then new science. A pertinent here is the following:

—It should be remembered that the  
 faculties of the human mind are  
 not all of the same kind, but  
 are divided into two great  
 classes, the intellectual and  
 the moral. The intellectual  
 faculties are those which  
 are concerned with the  
 knowledge of things, and  
 are divided into the  
 speculative and the practical.  
 The speculative faculties  
 are those which are  
 concerned with the  
 knowledge of things  
 in themselves, and are  
 divided into the  
 abstract and the concrete.  
 The abstract faculties  
 are those which are  
 concerned with the  
 knowledge of things  
 in general, and are  
 divided into the  
 reasoning and the  
 imagination. The  
 concrete faculties  
 are those which are  
 concerned with the  
 knowledge of things  
 in particular, and are  
 divided into the  
 memory and the  
 judgment. The  
 moral faculties are  
 those which are  
 concerned with the  
 knowledge of things  
 in relation to  
 the human mind,  
 and are divided  
 into the  
 affection and the  
 volition. The  
 affection faculties  
 are those which  
 are concerned  
 with the feelings,  
 and the volition  
 faculties are those  
 which are concerned  
 with the will.

far had him in charge. He is not  
 gentle, and capable, and he has more  
 he is well educated, he will doubtless  
 in luxury. . . . If my instructor  
 develop into a thief, through the want  
 obtain property. Cultivate his self-  
 confidence in himself and to be high.

"Fourth, have him taught to  
 Give him the usual training of an  
 intellectual accomplishments, music, vocal  
 violin, elocution, dancing, stenog-  
 raphy."

## POINTS ABOUT

ITS NATURE AND

BY THE

Phrenology is a philosophy, a science  
 it shows that the sources of men's  
 forty primary faculties, seated in the  
 brain, and thus gives us a model for  
 our guidance. As a science it is one  
 of the relations between mind and  
 body, and should not be considered as a  
 practical side of the subject. It is  
 also properly branches of the phre-  
 nology, chemistry, etc., are embraced.  
 People whose ideas of phrenology are  
 mistaken, but the narrowness is sim-  
 ple.

As an art phrenology enables us  
 to do this, not by bumps, but by  
 at different points, the distance from  
 the activity or quality of the organ  
 end of an egg is the larger? By the  
 heads precisely in the same way.  
 misconception, and has done our  
 harm. Whenever you hear a person  
 may conclude at once that he does  
 As most heads are covered with hair,  
 only by a pressure of the hands, a  
 dissection seems like a search for hills.  
 dissection will explain the true ideas.



# THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

tally bright, affectionate, intelligent sense in such a degree that, if some day support his parents' wishes are not followed, he will be in possession of this disposition to self-education, and for special study, especially the study of the physical, telegraphy, and type-writing.

Herbert Spencer, with a very retreating upper forehead like that of Gambetta. Find a man with a narrow upper forehead who ever thought or wrote like Edgar Allan Poe; or see if there was ever a great genius in the direction of engineering or physical science whose lower forehead was narrow and depressed. Discover, if you can, a great portrait-painter whose eyes are very near together. Or produce a musical composer, of equal rank with Beethoven or Wagner, whose forehead is not wide at the temples.

Similar tests may be made with regard to all other regions of the brain, or with any well-defined mental characteristics, and the phrenological principles will invariably be found true. As the human mind is the most important force in nature, so phrenology is the greatest of all sciences.

## PHRENOLOGY.

### APPLICATION.

#### EDITOR.

ice, and an art. As a philosophy of phenomena are, in upward of many different regions of the standard of human nature for all systematized knowledge of mind, and body. Physiognomy is a science, but simply as the physiognomy, graphology, etc., are, just as anatomy, physiology, and the science of medicine. The narrow give it a narrow development in their want of information. To judge individual development, stimulating the width of the head from the ear to the surface, and by measurement. How do you tell which is the diameter, of course. We judge the "bump" idea is an absurd science an immense amount of money is used the word "bump," you do not know the a b c of phrenology. Their shape can be determined by the uninitiated the examination of hollows. The following illus-

### A CHANCE TO LEARN IT.

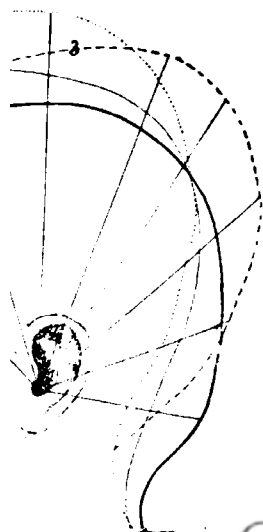
To those who would like to study phrenology, we offer an opportunity to begin at once. Here is the first lesson. It is no more difficult than a lesson in geography.



A MAP OF THE BRAIN-CENTRES.

### NAMES, NUMBERS, AND DEFINITIONS OF THE MENTAL FACULTIES.

1. AMATIVENESS.—Love between the sexes.
2. CONJUGAL LOVE.—Union for life, pairing instinct.
3. PARENTAL LOVE.—Care of offspring and all young.
4. FRIENDSHIP.—Sociability, love of friends.
5. INHABITIVENESS.—Love of home and country.
6. CONTINUITY.—Application, patience, plodding.
7. VITATIVENESS.—Clinging to life, longevity.
8. COMBATIVENESS.—Defence, courage, criticism.
9. DESTRUCTIVENESS.—Executiveness, severity.
10. ALIMENTIVENESS.—Appetite for food, etc.
11. ACQUISITIVENESS.—Frugality, economy, saving.
12. SECRETIVENESS.—Self-control, policy, cunning.
13. CAUTIOUSNESS.—Guardedness, care-taking, fear.
14. APPROBATIVENESS.—Love of praise and display.
15. SELF-ESTEEM.—Independence, dignity, authority.
16. FIRMNESS.—Stability, perseverance, steadfastness.
17. CONSCIENTIOUSNESS.—Love of justice, honesty.



ITS ADVANTAGES.

Nothing can be more practical than phrenology, go, you are likely to meet somebody whose to understand, and in any case you will be knowing your own endowments you can act faculties are like so many tools. By know limitations, and possibilities of each, you ca



Salvini. Full back top-head, dignity. Central back-head short, deficient love for children.



Sol Smith. Small head, loves children.

ual, size, and the generally harmonious  
men and women have this distinguish-  
se at the top and all the way down from  
comprehensive, and liberal. This can  
asal projection forward from the cheek-  
The owner is a good judge of human  
f-sighted and careful. This is indicated  
that in Fig. 3 sees things in a very differ-  
and prominent.  
tion. In this face is also to be observed  
tremely conclusive. All short-nosed people  
e assertion of their own personal opinion  
abstract reasoning.  
ing, and plain-spoken; too hasty to be  
explosive, imaginative disposition that is  
short, muscular, and somewhat flattened  
that traits. Such a mouth will always  
unced signs of character that are never  
ptal acuteness and ferret-like cunning.  
Sharp-  
doping, and the mouth slants downward  
in all their affairs. If the point of the  
-headed and apprehensive, and will be  
in such noses are morbidly sensitive and  
a natural tendency to connect a natural

more than designate the direct should be preferred to a journey

HOW TO

Memory is not a single ment There are as many different kin ive faculties. Some of these m



Henry George. High frontal top-head, large benevolence. Very narrow acquisitiveness.

instance, one may remember fa Why should you stimulate your fect of memory, when by a p exactly which mental element of improving memory consist o intellect, and thus needlessly naturally strong, but already



Bishop Potter. High top-head and for head. Moral, religious, intellectual and refined.

routine of business. Phrenolo memory in the shortest time, v definite results.

Finally, we may say Original from



# THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

in which the road lies, its aid the dark.

MEMBER.

power, as is popularly supposed. If memory as there are perceptible strong and others weak. For



Gould. Frontal top-head low, small encephalence. Great width at acquisition.

faces, and dates, but not names. The mind to correct a single delogical analysis you can learn training? The usual systems cises which involve the whole te many faculties which are worked perhaps in the daily



Corbett, pugilist. Top-head dentent. Strong faculties of form, size, and weight.

How to increase your hair and with the most

character reveals to us a great deal concerning the stability of the German Empire.

Many of the great events of history would be more intelligible if the actors could be studied phrenologically. The courageous defence of Thermopylae is better understood when we know the character of the Spartans. At the same time, when we learn how their foes, the Persians, lived, how their circumstances permitted them to revel in luxury, we can better understand why they were weak and inefficient. We can, in a general way, explain these matters without invoking the aid of phrenology, yet with its help we can give a scientific reason for every circumstance connected therewith.

Take another instance, the development of the two continents of the Western Hemisphere. North America, the southern portion excepted, was settled by a superior class of people, while South America was settled by people who were somewhat inferior. Their subsequent career has been just what would have been expected by anyone who studied them in the light of this science.

A knowledge of phrenology, as a system of mental philosophy, will help the student of literature. Especially is this true in regard to works of fiction. It will enable the reader to analyze the characters, to understand their relation to one another, and the influence of each one on the rest, as well as to judge whether the *dénouement* is the legitimate result of the lives which the persons are made to lead. The phrenological student who is interested in the literature of fiction might profitably take up that masterpiece among novels, "John Halifax." All of the characters are so well portrayed, and fit into their places so completely, that nothing could be added to or taken from the work without doing violence to it. I have read this novel several times. The first time was before I had begun the study of phrenology, and all that I cared for was to learn the story. I read it two or three years later, after I had learned something of phrenology. Then I could see very much more in it than before. I have also had a similar experience with a great many other works of fiction.

A thorough knowledge of phrenology would greatly assist in the solution of the social and economic questions which are agitating the world to-day. The social, political, and industrial unrest of the present decade is due, in a great measure, to the fact that men are ignorant of the natural laws which govern them. If I were asked to name a book for all classes of men to read for the purpose of learning how to better the condition of all mankind, I would rather not name Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," although that is the oldest work on political economy, and no doubt has much merit. I would not suggest Coin's "Financial School," although that is considered by many as the clearest and simplest exposition of the principles of monetary science that has appeared in recent years. The one book which I would ask all persons to read is Combe's "Constitution of Man."

I would commend the simple, useful, and beautiful science of phrenology to every person who would understand correctly the history of his own country, as well as the history of the whole human race; to those who wish to read aright the lives of the men whom the world calls great; to those who would appreciate the masterpieces of literary art; and especially to all those who are interested in the problems of life which seem peculiarly a legacy which the nineteenth century is leaving for the twentieth, and which the next generation will have to meet face to face.

## TELL-TALE FEATURES.

EYES, NOSES, LIPS, AND SKIN BETRAY YOUR CHARACTER.

BY CHARLES TODD PARKS.

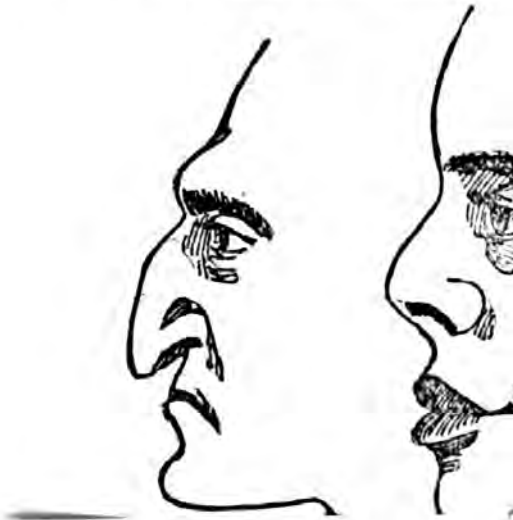
Does your nose droop at the tip, as shown in Fig. 1? If so, you are inclined to be blue and despondent, and you should cultivate cheerful thoughts and comparisons to counteract a natural tendency.



and well-balanced form of nose, if of a high mind that is cheerful, hopeful, generous, and unbiassed in judgment. Added to this, clear vision, and strong lung-power.

The mouth shows, by its full, chaste, warlike, affectionate and sympathetic. The upward curve of the lip the sign of good-nature.

It would be unwise to provoke a man with the part of his nose, as in Fig. 4, unless prepared



and this date was because we under-  
t, or the first week in September.  
February Journal, we shall hold it  
first hundred years of phrenology.  
vided as to the time of our conven-

#### LOGICAL CENTENNIAL.

of successful professional and com-  
s to cover, in the course of a year,  
line. It is a part of our plan to  
be interested to know what is in  
names chiefly for the benefit of new

George, Dr. Felix L. Oswald, and



Ex fronte, ex capite, ex vultu, etiam is

EDGAR C. BEALL

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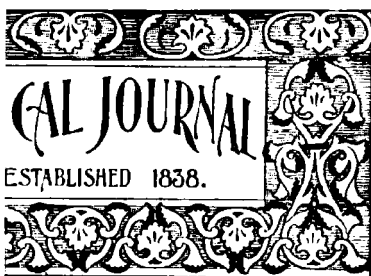
NEW YORK, ME

#### TO THE GREAT AMERICAN

It is our ambition to extend the knowledge of phrenology among the masses. Every person needs it, and we believe it will be welcome when its principles are made known to all people who love liberty, and who are even though it may not be admitted into colleges or the drawing-rooms of the aristocracy.

Phrenology is a science for the masses. Every body has a brain. We believe that the superstitious fear can prevent the masses from knowing themselves. This is an age of enlightenment. We wish to fall into line with modern science. Our friends will all agree with us in adopting for the Journal the name of the

# THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.



*Ex ipso oris silentio natura loquitur.*

L. M.D., EDITOR.

WELLS CO., 27 East 21st Street, New York.  
J. WARD FITZ-GERALD, A.M., B.L.,  
EDITOR, M.D., Secretary.

Office as second-class matter.

per annum.

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JOURNAL and our Book Publications.

MARCH, 1896.

AMERICAN PEOPLE.

the knowledge and influence of science. We are certain that we believe that every one will be explained. The Americans are not afraid of truth, committed to the conventional of the élite.

every body, because every time the time has passed when the people from studying courage, of enterprise. We methods, and hope our have acted wisely in keeping with

number of intelligent general readers as possible, and to make the JOURNAL also an organ for the whole profession, so far as it can be done. To this end it should be understood that we have no idea of discriminating against any worthy member of the profession, or of refusing to recognize or aid our fellow-phrenologists in any way in our power. On the contrary, we wish the whole profession to feel that we are their friends, and naturally we hope to merit and win their respect.

We shall be glad to publish contributions of real merit from any phrenologist. If the interests of phrenology and its advocates are not served by the JOURNAL hereafter, it will be because of a lack of co-operation on the part of our friends in the field, or from some other cause beyond our power to control. We invite suggestions, and earnestly solicit your friendly support.

## OUR CHARACTER STUDIES IN THE JOURNAL.

One of the leading features of our magazine is the phrenograph or character study we give each month of some distinguished person. These are generally written by the editor from personal examinations, and are intended to serve several purposes.

First, they are valuable as practical lessons in character reading. Certain peculiarities of organization in the form of the brain, the features of the face, the hand, complexion, etc., are pointed out and shown to be in agreement with the principles of Phrenology and the well-known mental characteristics of the individuals described. In this manner we illustrate our science and, at the same time, give our readers an insight into the actual character of celebrated people whom they could never possibly understand without the aid of phrenology. The information we give in regard to these public characters is far superior to the conventional biographical sketches published in other magazines, and is acknowledged to be unrivalled in the periodical literature of phrenology.

We expect in the future to continue these phrenographs as heretofore, and we can promise our readers descriptions of many of the most interesting persons in the country. Among the number that we expect to publish in the coming months, and who have already been personally examined by the editor, are the following: The Hon. Russell Sage, Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, General Lew Wallace, Signor Tommaso Salvini, James Whitcomb Riley, Samuel L. Clemens (Mark

stood that our Western friends would :  
ventions in the spring, and we did not v  
their time. The English phrenologist  
celebration in March, beginning on G  
do not see any special reason for cho  
spring, and there are several advantage  
concerned here, in waiting until Aug  
rangement will give us more time to  
also more convenient for those who e  
Institute next fall. Our students can  
days earlier than they might otherwi  
saved the necessity of making a special  
this point have been approved by every  
have conversed or corresponded in rega

Professor Haddock, the editor of *H*  
with us as to the idea of having more t  
if necessary, but as we represent the  
magazine, publishing house, and phre  
the world, and having a newly furnish  
and other special facilities here in the  
western hemisphere, we shall certainly  
on our own account at least. As the n

id that in most cases of this sort the  
ly or others who see the patient are  
rate or impartial judges of the extent  
acuties are injured. In such a case,

shows that there was something seri-  
wers, is simply absurd. The fact that  
out without killing the man or im-  
it could find. To say that the entire  
putting itself in the most economical  
its crowded quarters day by day, by  
the man's mind, but the brain may  
n Bly did a good deal of damage to  
channel. No doubt the tumor in the  
fast without lacerating the fingers, if  
as it would be possible to pass a rod  
s in a peculiar way, without seriously  
ners, is supposed to have passed be-  
this case the steel bar, or "tamper,"  
r of steel, three feet in length, driven

of experience, very liberal in  
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faith.

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while in the central and upp  
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with the actual things of life a  
these faculties she pencils eve  
afterward give life and color.  
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is easy for her to see a rainbow  
tears. She neither sees nor  
cord, and when brought face



ANNA OLCOTT

which can no longer be concea  
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would be greeted with a flood  
Mercy side by side upon a singl

As poetry is the natural lan  
Mrs. Commelin's high ideals  
verse the most congenial v  
cal effects, however, and

# THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

er creed. Goodness stands  
d all formulated articles of

the space between the eye-  
arch of the eyebrows, sense  
he eyes, perception of form ;  
forehead she has memory  
es bring her into relation  
enable her to write. With  
ts to which her sentiments  
s a poetess she is an optim-  
a good and beautiful, that it  
of hope through the heaviest  
thinks evil of her own ac-  
o face with pain and sorrow



SOMMERLIN

ed, she still believes that if  
of all existence, our vision  
f light revealing Justice and  
e throne.

page of exalted sentiment,  
thought and action find in  
expression. Of theatri-  
coquetry, and the de-

## NEWSPAPER MÜNCHHAUSENISM.

As an instance of modern reportorial elasticity of diction  
we copy the following from *The Philadelphia Public Ledger* :

### BRAINS UNNECESSARY.

THIS MAN HAD NONE, BUT RETAINED MOST OF HIS FACULTIES.

WILLIAMSPORT, January 22d.—Dr. S. S. Koser, of this city, has made a wonderful discovery, which will be a theme for discussion among medical men throughout the country. His knife has revealed a medical wonder, in which a man had unimpaired faculties without a brain.

At the request of a number of prominent physicians of Philadelphia, Dr. Koser Sunday evening held a post-mortem examination of the remains of John Bly, of Watsonstown, who died Friday night.

Bly, who was twenty years of age, for a long time suffered with a tumor, which grew into the very base of the brain, and occasioned his death. The growth had a visible effect upon his brain, and the case became a curiosity to the medical profession. The tumor was embedded too deeply into the brain-tissue to admit of an operation. It was found that the tumor was nearly as large as a billiard-ball. It was so located as to demoralize the nerves of the sight-centre, and as a consequence young Bly was blind for over three years.

The most singular fact developed was that the entire brain had been hollowed out by the action of the tumor. The cavity was at least five inches in length, and was filled with pus. All that was left of the brain was a thin shell, composed of the tougher tissues where the brain matter gathers into nerves, which were less susceptible to the process of decay. When an incision was made in the shell the whole mass collapsed.

The circumstances which made the case almost unprecedented in the annals of medical science was the manner in which the patient retained his rationalities and faculties under the circumstances. He had the senses of touch, taste, hearing, and smell, had very tolerable control of his locomotor muscles, could talk, and, in fact, was comparatively discommoded in no other way than by the loss of vision. His retention of memory was remarkable. He was able to memorize poems up to within two weeks of his death.

We have been requested to make some reply to this remarkable effusion, but it is difficult to do so and at the same time preserve our gravity. We are reminded of a very old conundrum that was, as nearly as we remember, like this: One evening, as Sir Humphry Davy was crossing London Bridge, he was accosted by a boy who astounded the great chemist with the statement that his parents had two daughters that were not his sisters. A great many people have given up this conundrum, but after hearing the solution, always admitted that it was certainly satisfactory. We think our readers will not need to be told the answer.

Now, we do not mean to say that the author of the foregoing romance of a brainless intelligence wilfully misrepresented the facts, or that there is a perfect parallelism between the romance and the conundrum. We only say that the one reminded us of the other. We are more amused than offended at the statement that the man had *unimpaired faculties without a brain*, and that "the entire brain had been hollowed out by the action of the tumor," and that "All that was left of the brain was a thin shell." Some strange things do happen to the brain at times, as in the celebrated so-called "Crowbar Case," where a man recovered

if a man retains sufficient intelligence simplest wants, he is likely to be descended all his faculties, whereas, if he were put to the question of a government prize novel, a ten thousand dollar prize novel, a new trans-continental railroad, he would manifest a very decided mental impairment.

As to memorizing poems, we might as well say that, and as it is an accomplishment of the most young children, we do not consider the appropriateness of the title for the one chosen by our respected contemporary to the effect that brains are "unnecessary." Brains have come to stay, and that to be popular for a long time. Finally, in it is possible that the tumor developed only one hemisphere of the brain, the other half comparatively free to perform its mind.

#### HAND OF A CHIMPANZEE

The laws of mental development apply to as they do to the higher. Brains differ in their mental qualities, but as their faculties in number and quality, they do not present particular species that may be found in the lower. It is true as to the development of the hand.

The American Institute of Anthropology, of which our old friend D. M. King, of the American Institute of Anthropology, is doing much to disseminate phrenology in that section. The meeting of the Human Nature Club the evening of the 10th inst. was held at the residence of Mr. B. B. Conrad, Secretary, Miss Bertha Reibeln; Treasurer, Albert Bausch; Vice-President, J. B. Sullivan lectured on "Astrology" on the fourth Friday of each month at 10th Street, near Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. Official Society has arranged an exception on the fourth Friday of each month at 10th, at Room A, New Odd Fellows Temple. Mr. M. J. Kellar, 27 Arcade, Cincinnati, for

#### A FEMALE

This is a professional female shaman, as the first of a new series of studies, not so entertaining or edifying as the work, is certainly an exceedingly interesting

This woman has several of the signs of what people are now discussing. The heavy lower jaw, the low, indicates animality and volubility of the mouth. The eyes also have a peculiar to sensualists and liars. The of secretiveness, and in a woman of



A SHOP-KEEPER

Another sign of secretiveness, which is nevertheless interesting, is her dressing her throat and head, which is completely as to make her appear ready

If a woman with these peculiarities is asked for a position as housekeeper, she will doubtless be required to keep

We hope we have done our duty in this matter. We shall have a good deal to say of these unfortunate creatures, and we shall hope to establish a condition of society in which criminals would be next to impossible to be accepted as the only rational philosophy into practice accordingly.

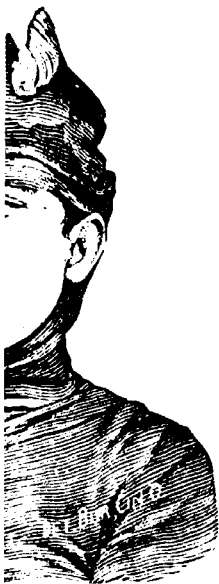
#### A PHRENOLOGICAL

Some weeks ago the Archbishop of Seville, the Spanish Minister, his elevation to the rank of Cardinal, was congratulated. They were heartily made the following dramatic

# THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

## CRIMINAL.

p-lifter. We introduce her here in criminology, which, though some other departments of our important field for investigation. marks of the criminal type. Ob- upper rim of the ear. This is a using under the name of "degen- quality of the organization being tuousness. The same is true of ie long, flat opening which is pe- s form of eye is a very good sign this character it means cunning.



FTER.

h, though not strictly phreno- may be found in her manner of In she has wrapped up so com- for an arctic expedition. es should apply to any of our f, nurse, or cashier, or avail her- pose a conjugal partnership, no at a distance. in the matter for the present, but y about the problem of dispos- It should be the aim of all good ety in which the production of p. To do this, phrenology must sphy of human nature and put

## PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY AND FIELD NOTES.

We cordially invite all phrenological workers, whether publishers, lecturers, or practical examiners, who would be benefited by mention in these columns, to send us short, concise reports of their business, etc., for publication. As the JOURNAL now has a circulation of 50,000, and hereafter will be still greater, we think it will be quite worth while for our friends to take advantage of this offer.

Our old friend, Dr. J. A. Denkinger, 5 Holyoke Street, Boston, is constantly enlarging his business both in medicine and phrenology. He is one of those sturdy, solid characters of German extraction, whose patience in striving for scientific excellence reminds us of the methods of Dr. Gall. Dr. Denkinger has recently published a physiognomical register which gives evidence of his originality and independence.

Prof. William Windsor, LL.B., Ph.D., has closed the Windsor College of Phrenology, at Washington, D. C., and discontinued the publication of his magazine, *The Phrenologist*, and has made a contract for a lecture tour of the United States under the direction of the well-known theatrical managers, Rich & Maeder, of New York. He began his tour under the new management at Buffalo, where he addressed audiences which taxed the capacity of the great Music Hall, which seats more than 2,500 persons. During the past two weeks he has been in Albany, and has had large audiences in Odd Fellows' Hall. He is now in Utica, N. Y., where he has met with the same enthusiastic reception. He expects to devote his entire time for the next five years to the lecture field, and will give the new management of THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL an enthusiastic support in contributions and subscriptions. The JOURNAL has absorbed the subscription list of Prof. Windsor's magazine, and his friends will doubtless be pleased to know that they will not be deprived of his spicy, controversial articles, which will hereafter appear in these pages. Prof. Windsor is an ardent worker in Phrenology, a strong advertiser, and compels success by the force of superlative energies, both mental and physical.

Miss Anna M. Grogan, Class of '95, who spent a few months investigating the methods and systems of physical culture in New York institutions, has returned to her home, East Liberty, Pa., where she intends to lecture on health culture. She says her course at the Institute has been very helpful.

Prof. W. G. Alexander, Class of '84, last heard from at Oakland, Cal., is one of the ablest representatives of our science, and has done a vast amount of good for phrenology in the West. Highest commendations of his work are constantly being given. We hope that he will long continue in his chosen life-work, and enjoy the fruit of his successful labors.

Prof. O. F. Hall, at Appleton, Wis., Class of '94, had large and appreciative audiences at his recent lectures. He is well informed on the subject of phrenology; is an entertaining speaker, and commands attention at all times.

Prof. W. N. Gibson, Class of '95, has been specially successful in inducing parents to have their children receive a phrenological examination. In one village, out of thirty-five examinations, thirty were of young children. This is a good field for phrenologists with Parental Love well developed.

Whether it be in St. Paul, Minneapolis, or adjacent cities, Prof. George Morris, Class of '88, commands recognition for his excellent work. He has an extensive apparatus, and has placed phrenology on a firm basis in Minnesota. He draws crowded houses wherever he lectures, and sends large orders for books and charts.

Prof. George Cozens, Class of '91, has just concluded a course of five lectures to crowded houses at Grafton, N. D., and has taken a number of orders for the JOURNAL. He is now holding forth in Grand Forks and vicinity.

Although having to contend with many difficulties, Mrs. E. E. Hall, Class of '94, has met with much success recently at Cumberland, Md., where she addressed some of the best people of the town, later at Frostburg, making many examinations there, and is now at Lonaconing, Md., with bright prospects.

## PHRENOLOGICAL TEST.

of Valladolid, Spain, called upon Public Works, to announce receive his minister's con- the new Cardinal then



# CHILD CULTURE

"The best mother is she who carefully studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

## CANDIDATES FOR SUCCESS AND HONOR.

BY NELSON SIZER.

Fig. 321. EDGAR CHARLES HYMAN. This is a mature and solid character for four years of age. He has a strong head and a strong face. The elements of attention, of memory and of criticism are prompt, retentive, and



and other interesting miscellaneous  
ing, and other interesting miscellaneous  
ved by illustrative examples of character-  
trappancy and chitronomy is added.  
nal types, with portraits. Also a chapter  
etc. A special chapter is devoted to  
with signs of character in action, walk,  
as, ears, hair and beard, hands and feet,  
telling all about poses, eyes, mouths,  
woman compared; anatomy of the human  
The temperaments are defined; man  
which is to continue until the first of  
he very glad to avail themselves of this  
ed from \$5 to \$3. Our readers, no doubt,  
nel R. Wells. The price has been re-  
text-book on the subject, by the late  
ly 800 pages, acknowledged to be the  
Human Face Divine. This is a work of  
operament, External Form, and Especially  
signs of Character, as Manifested Through  
duction in Price. New Physiology

the May issue.

to partake of that improvement pupils of a teacher who has had of experience have a better chance than those who sit under a young teacher.

**DIMPLED CHIN.**—Question.—What meaning of a dimple in the chin?

Answer.—Dimples are rarely bony people. They are more native, women, and men who have nance of the sanguine tempera muscles about the chin express va of love of the opposite sex. A d centre of the chin is considered a preciation of beauty in the oppo will usually be found in people artistic tendencies. Such a dim noticeable in the chins of Edward Robert G. Ingersoll, Joseph Je William McKinley.

## CASTS OF HANDS.

Mrs. Adele Marie Graef, of the has a studio in our building, and casts of hands of celebrated people of which she will have for sale, doubtless be of great interest to profession. Write to her in care of t

## CURRENT EXCHANGE

*Cosmopolitan*, for February, has title in "Walrus Hunting in the gions," while "Messner Animal and Hypnotism" gives the reader of the relations of the artificial tra topics are Butterflies, the Americ Association of Paris, Some Notes t zuela, and the Horseless Carriage, trated. Irvington, New York.

*Appleton's Popular Science* M February, describes the tax system and Japan. Herbert Spencer ha cles, his instalment on Profession tions and a reply to the Marqui bury's Criticism of Evolution. " of Inheritance" comes from a go and so do other topics. New York

In *Lippincott's*, for February, th novel is "Ground Swells," by Je Walworth. Other features are " Days of the World," "The Chi Fictions," "Domestic Service on Slope," "What Men Drink," "Aerial Monasteries of Greece." Pl

*Scientific American Weekly* repre has for about fifty years, the meel and progressive science. Always and useful to the practical man.

*Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* history of the Lee family, with A sketch of Bobbie Burns Work are noteworthy. New

*Swifton's Magazine*, do

# THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

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Damaging Facts in the History of Bimetal-  
lism. The Massacre in Turkey, and Mr. Joseph  
Chamberlain, are prominent, while there are  
the usual departments of Progress of the  
World, Current History, and Caricature. New  
York.

*Literary Digest*, weekly, is replete in cur-  
rent numbers with the matters that command  
attention in the various fields of industry,  
science, and literature. The editor shows good  
taste in his selections and reviews. Funk &  
Wagnalls, New York.

*Metaphysical Magazine*, February. Accord-  
ing to its special interpretation of the term  
metaphysical this monthly is stocked with  
reading. The department of psychic experi-  
ences usually contains narratives that interest  
the imaginative and spiritual mind. In the  
January number Dr. G. S. Wines discusses  
Hypnotic Suggestions and Crime in a rational  
and conservative spirit, very fairly saying  
that one in the hypnotic state does not alter  
his nature from good to evil or vice versa.  
One result of his experiments is of interest  
to phrenologists. A young man of semi-  
criminal nature, having a deficiency in in-  
tellectual and moral development, a prepon-  
derance of the selfish and animal instincts;  
caution, causality, and the reasoning facul-  
ties very deficient; destructiveness, secre-  
tiveness, combativeness, and acquisitiveness  
excessive, was hypnotized. While in this  
state it was suggested that he pick the pocket  
of a gentleman near. He did so promptly.  
Another young man of well-developed moral  
sentiment and fair intellectual ability refused  
absolutely to execute a similar suggestion.  
The writer concludes that in the phrenologi-  
cal organization we find a *scientific basis* of  
morality.

## CHARACTER READING FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.

"MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., February 12, 1896.

"MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS Co.

"GENTLEMEN: I am living too far from New  
York to obtain an examination from you per-  
sonally, and desire to ascertain, if, by sending  
my photograph, I can get a reliable delineation  
of my character. I desire to know what  
nature has best fitted me for.

"G. G. S."

### REPLY:

"DEAR SIR: Many persons write us asking  
a similar question. If you could see the fre-  
quent letters we receive from those who have  
sent us likenesses for examination, you might  
consider the answer to your question amply  
covered. The following are specimens: "

"F. F., MINN., December 28, 1895.

"DEAR SIR: I duly received your delineation  
of my character written the 15th inst.,  
from photographs. I consider this the best in-  
vestment I ever made, and ask you to receive

tions we have thus made, of which we have  
careful record, goes far up into the thousands.

Please address, FOWLER & WELLS Co.,  
27 East 21st Street,  
New York City.

If you get two copies of this issue, hand  
one to some intelligent friend.

The American Institute of Phrenology is  
a regularly chartered college, with power to  
grant diplomas, confer degrees, etc., etc. It  
graduates students after they have taken a  
two months' course. The session opens the  
first day of September. It offers to men and  
women the opportunity to acquire at small  
expense, and in the short space of two months,  
a valuable profession, in which the opportu-  
nities to earn an honorable living and compe-  
tency, are as great or greater than is offered  
by law, medicine, or theology.

### POINTS AND "POINTERS."

WHAT is my boy good for? Should he be  
a professional man, a merchant, a mechanic,  
an artist, a writer, a chemist, an engineer or a  
farmer?

A careful phrenological study of his make-  
up probably would be worth more to him than  
a deed of the Astor House.

My daughter is obliged to do something  
to earn a living. Among the pursuits com-  
monly allotted to woman, what do her consti-  
tution and talents point to as the best pursuit?

A correct study of her temperament and  
phrenological developments will suggest the  
best pursuit.

A fact will illustrate the point. A well-  
developed young woman of about twenty  
years called for an examination in our office;  
and after a close and exhaustive analysis was  
made, she asked, "What can I do?" The  
Examiner replied, "You can make anything  
from a locomotive to a watch. What are you  
doing?" Her answer was, "I am a machin-  
ist. My father taught me to make light,  
delicate machinery for special manufacturing  
work, but I have resolved to do something  
else; what shall it be?"

"Medicine," was the reply.

She at once adopted the advice; entered a  
New York Medical College, graduated at the  
head of her class, we saw her receive her  
diploma, and she is now a successful physi-  
cian.

### SPECIAL OFFER TO INCREASE OUR SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

This offer holds good only through the  
months of March and April. For *two* dollars  
cash, we will send *three* copies of the JOURNAL  
1 year. For *three* dollars in cash, we will  
send five copies of JOURNAL 1 year. For *five*  
dollars cash we will send ten copies of JOUR-  
NAL 1 year. The above "Special Offer" only  
lasts until May 1st. We want one hundred  
thousand subscribers at once, and are willing



## LIBRARY.

*In this department we give short reviews of such NEW BOOKS as publishers see fit to send us. In these reviews we seek to treat author and publisher satisfactorily and justly, and also to furnish our readers with such information as shall enable them to form an opinion of the desirability of any particular volume for personal use. It is our wish to notice the better class of books issuing from the press, and we invite publishers to favor the Editor with recent publications, especially those related in any way to mental and physiological science. We can supply any of the books noticed at prices quoted.*

**ADVANTAGES OF CHASTITY.** By DR. M. L. HOLBROOK, Editor of *The Journal of Hygiene*. 12mo, pp. 120. New York: M. L. Holbrook & Co.

A careful observer, an experienced physician, especially in the lines of human character and conduct as related to physical condition, gives us in this book conclusions of high value. He discusses the advantages of chastity from physical, intellectual, and moral points of view. By no means a radical, and in no prudish spirit, yet always delicate and refined in style and language, Dr. Holbrook's teachings commend themselves to the reader by their logical and rational fitness. For the youth on the border land of manhood, with notions of a ~~confused and often meretricious nature~~ regarding

some subscribers. With this changed form of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, we desire to reach as many people as possible, and in some instances we enclose one or more extra copies to our readers, patrons, and subscribers, and we request that all such "extras" be given into the hands of intelligent persons who may thus come subscribers.

SAMPLE COPIES.

The time is near at hand when the truths of Phrenology will be so appreciated that teachers of our Public Schools will be required to give an examination as to their knowledge of Phrenology before receiving a license to teach. In a Phrenological Delineation, you get advice which is not obtainable elsewhere, and you will learn what you are best fitted for in the battle of life.

## Prof. William Windsor, LL.

*Phrenologist, Lecturer, and Publ.*

Has discontinued his enterprises at Wash. viz., The Windsor College of Phrenology, monthly magazine, "The Phrenologist," signed a contract for a tour of the U. S. under the direction of the well-known managers.

RICH & MAEDER, 51 West 28th St., where all communications for Prof. Windsor should be sent.

A new and revised edition of his popular "Science of Creation," will be issued handsomely bound in cloth, and sold at the price of the former edition, viz., \$2.50. The first edition was sold at five dollars in dollars in Russia.

Prof. Windsor has also in press an entire

## "LOMA, A CITIZEN OF VI"

A scientific novel of about five hundred pages in size and page with "The Science of Creation," which will be handsomely bound in cloth, and sold at \$1.50. This is the greatest work yet produced; and consists of a criticism of the vices and follies of the 19th century civilization, from a phrenological view, written in his lucid and masterly style. Due announcement of its publication made. Address

Prof. WILLIAM WINDSOR, 51 W. 28th Street, New York.

Mark all professional correspondence, communications, other than orders for "Loma," as "Personal."

## The Home Course in Mental

Mental Science teaches the power of mind. A knowledge of this power means that one possesses it, more than language can express. It is a perfect mastery over all the forces and energies of the mind, which have been previously mastered. It means health and wisdom. Send for circular to

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IMPROVED

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# PHRENO

OLD SERIES, VOL. 101, No

HENRY GEO

A PHRENOGRAPH FROM A PER

BY EDGAR C. BEA

Whoever earnestly tries to lift and heart the twin incubi of pove wholly approve or understand I entitled not only to a hearing, tribute of our sympathy and pr may differ widely as to the teachi no one can doubt that he appr

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, and ev- gy, constitute himself a commit- tions securing the signatures of e in the advancement of the hu-

gress in this direction would be ort, and the long-desired aim of would at last be an accomplished vsiology be a complete one, not ur stomachs, livers, lungs, etc. nainted with the functions of the ortant organ of the human con-

g would find remunerative prac- tacles of ignorance, while those travelling phrenological lecturer in of our public educational in- ds of phrenology. When once e to make a general charge all

18

It is useless to expect any grea fectly balanced brain. Men wh work of the world cannot afford t forces over too much ground. l the disposition nor the ability to as a rule, their brains are strongl directions. The high lights, so t are vividly brought out because ground. Mr. George is no exce his credit we must say that his de



HENRY GEOR

as can be easily spared, while his are distinctly human, and hence t

In the profile portrait the head considerably back of the region way to indicate any excess of soc rather more friendliness than frier ing from the suavity and sympto quite as much as from the w opposite sex is not a don

## THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

t reformer to have a per-  
do the original, heavy  
distribute their mental  
indeed they have neither  
lo so, from the fact that,  
developed in only a few  
speak, on their mentality  
of shadows in the back-  
tion to this rule, but to  
iciencies are chiefly such



One of the most interesting and significant peculiarities in Mr. George's head is the lack of Acquisitiveness, as evinced in the narrowness a little above and forward of the ears. Here we have the key to much of his opposition to the idea or principle of monopoly. This absence of desire for ownership enables him to sympathize with doctrines which would tend to restrict usury, and equalize the rights of the people in matters of property. The accuracy of his views or methods is another question. We speak here of his sympathies and his efforts. As a rule, men with small Acquisitiveness are in danger of taking too little account of the principle of ownership. Doubtless the soundest economic opinions would result from comparing the ideas of an equal number of men of opposite mental endowments in this respect, provided all would give the same amount of study to the subject, and for some reason or other could be made to feel a sincere interest in reaching the truth.

However, the one fact that we wish to emphasize is the agreement between the undeniable facts of Mr. George's organization and the theories he advocates with so much ability. To the elements of character we have just described must be added the exceptional development of Benevolence which produces the conspicuous height of the frontal top head. Sympathy, or the desire to do good, is the supreme sentiment in this man's life, as the portion of brain it occupies is the most prominent in his head. Surely there is here material for philosophical reflection. Facts like these are of profound value in explaining the problems of human history.

As to his intellect, he is more philosophical than scientific. He has fair Causality, but very large Comparison, so that he reasons more by induction than by the *a priori* method. He should manifest remarkable talent for illustration, classification, and criticism. He should be a master of metaphor, and exceedingly gifted as a teacher. Note the fulness in the central upper forehead. He has not the temperament which is favorable to the most invulnerable logic, and his sense of order is probably less than it ought to be in a particularly accurate man. He is well adapted for literary work. His style should be clear and facile. Taken all in all, he is a man of many unique powers and a rare fertility of brain, to which the world will be indebted for centuries to come.

### BUCKLE ON THE ARMOR.

#### PHRENOLOGY IN THE SCHOOLS.

BY ALBERT ZIMMERMAN.

most vigorous faculties  
be admired.  
may be seen to extend  
of the ears, but not in a  
bial attachment. He has  
dship, the former spring-  
ly in the frontal top head  
al organs. Love of the  
ty, but appears to be

This phrenological centennial year ought to be a very appropriate time to begin a campaign for the recognition of the study of phrenology in our public schools. The diffusion of knowledge upon this subject has been very general.





## THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

of self-sufficiency—rather disappointment in any un- nose would indicate that stories from love of writing, or publisher's checks.

essentially a warrior's nose, even the eyes and formed even in the noses of men like el Newman.

a that remarkable breadth a the artistic temperament, ad Goethe. It indicates a ther in music or languages d not like to be pinned w would find imagination a

er, organizer and "friend which reveals the strong un autobiographical sketch at reminds you of Milton, d gently—of Voltaire. It of purpose; of originality a principle; of slight pes- ool by a natural inclination g power; and of that ex- l hosts and lead them on

has a most classic nose, eatures; a nose that would an warfare. There is too the clean-cut proportions a, ncies. It is the nose of a —, yet domestic at heart; a under control, and whose

her strong, forceful face, ellectuality. It is the nose accustomed to thinking s, y; rather a philosophical ceily disturbed, not desirous lo a once awakened.

ne successful young New ie tenacity of purpose and asminated her professional ore formation of her nose, al once self-reliant and in- er nose, straight, well set, Anusual power of following SE She would not be easily insel, and would plead her aidusted her jury.

ovelist, social leader, and utantes, has a most dis- it were, look back upon o that shows at a glance iation of self that is ion to stand at the

A glance at a profile portrait taken when she was twenty-six years old reveals to the practised eye the possession of the very characteristics which have since made her name famous throughout the United States. It is a nose both warlike and timid; it shows a love for fighting's sake, and yet in the compressed nostrils there lurks a suggestion—not exactly of fear, but certainly of apprehension, a desire to be on the safe side. She would probably have enlisted in the war had she been a man; but she never would have been a great general. The fearlessness that creates and originates is but intimated in the close-pressed lower nose.

She would be more tenacious of an idea than of a principle, and willing to fight to have her own way. Strange to say, her nose rather resembles that of Mozart, the musician, in whose profile the desire to excel and the desire to acquire are both strongly marked.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

### A SCULPTOR'S OPINION OF PHRENOLOGY.

Few people have better opportunities than sculptors and painters to observe variations in brain development, and artists, almost without exception, would no doubt become interested in phrenology were it not for the fact that such a study appeals more directly to the positive, accurate methods of thinking peculiar to men of science. However, it has been our pleasure to know many artists who were ardent advocates of the phrenological doctrine, and whose views were of value. Mr. Cleveland Moffett, the well-known journalist, recently interviewed the famous sculptor, William R. O'Donovan, and, among other questions, asked him if he made use of phrenology in studying character. Mr. O'Donovan's reply, which we quote from a recent copy of the *Denver Republican*, was as follows:

"Certainly I do. There is no doubt in my mind that the growth of a man's mental life has a constant tendency to change the shape of his skull. I know that many scientists have denied this and scoffed at phrenologists in their position that it is possible to draw conclusions in regard to this or that portion of the brain by studying the external formation of the head. They maintain that after maturity the shape of the skull does not and cannot change. I am able, however, to furnish positive proof to the contrary, and to show that the shape of the skull may and does change during a man's entire life. For instance, it is noticeable in artists whose powers of observation constantly increase, that the parts of the forehead just over the eyes show a constant tendency to come into greater prominence, which means that the bones of the forehead at those points are subjected to continued change of shape. I have a more positive reason for believing that the shape of a man's skull is constantly changing in an experience that came to me a number of years ago, when I was doing the bust of William Page, the portrait painter. One day I went to his studio expecting to have a sitting, but he informed me that a rush of work would make it impossible for several days. He gave me, however, a cast of his skull that had been made

## THE FACULTY OF

BY PROFESSOR NELSON

The truthfulness and beauty of of the mind are illustrated and in that the mind is adapted in its full appreciate every innate, essential Individuality recognizes separate fruit, or the separate factors of horse is not all head, or eyes, or e ferent parts make up a composite



each m  
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his cons  
in shape  
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acceptance of advice from one art. But it should be said that mental properties that fitted name in sculpture early, because id to such a woman as Harriet made to such men as Hiram suit has produced brilliant re- at field where the adaptation of

YTON, LL.B., M.D.

## HOUS EXAMPLE.

grown with that massive intellect I broad manager. He would make a certainly to be a good speaker and er he is, by the sheer force of in any community.

## INNOCENT O.

PHRENOLOGY IN A

We observe in the *San Francisco* very interesting article concerning accused of so-called "unmini phrenologist mentioned is on Haddock, the editor of *Human* that the phrenological estimate pastor is correct, and we publish by which phrenology may be a character of strangers. It will be Haddock does not say that the subject possesses certain weaknesses that a creature of circumstances. The case is decided, if the charges sustained, it will be shown that a very potent factor, if not the cl



THE REV. DR. C. C.

conduct. From instances in the public should learn to be able to the error; and

# THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

## GUILTY?

### DELICATE CASE

seen *Wasp* of January 25th a  
 "being a clergyman recently  
 terial conduct." As the  
 friend, Professor Allen  
*Nature*, we have no doubt  
 given of the unfortunate  
 it to illustrate one method  
 applied in testing the char-  
 acter that Professor Had-  
 is a bad man, but that he  
 would render him largely  
 us hope that when this  
 against the clergyman are  
 defective organization was  
 chief cause, of the man's mis-



If we may judge by the volume of brain he possesses, by the sharpness of the features, and by the high—rather high—quality of organization, I would say that he is a public man. I am afraid, however, that I cannot do full justice to the character by having only one view, and a side view at that, to judge from, as the diameter of the head and expression of the face are two very important factors in estimating character.

Taking the opening of the ear as a centre of measurement, we observe that the intellectual division predominates over all others. Dividing the face into three divisions, we get the same result, also a strong manifestation of the mental or intellectual temperament; hence I infer that the subject is engaged in some active mental or intellectual pursuit, or ought to be.

If you will observe, the distance from the opening of the ear to the root of the nose is great; that is, it shows there is a great length of brain fibre running from the centre, or medulla oblongata, and the lower forehead is well developed, exhibiting large perceptive faculties or power of gathering facts and using them to practical advantage; it is certainly a practical head, and according to the height and width he possesses also a keen, analytical turn of mind, and a brain of great reach and power.

Unfortunately, he is low at the crown, denoting small Self-Esteem, Firmness, and only moderate Conscientiousness. Hence he lacks dignity of character, stability of purpose, with not as keen a sense of right and wrong as one could wish; that is, if he is a lawyer he could take either side of a case without any great scruples of conscience, although, no doubt, he has great reverence for truth and is of a very kindly disposition; nor do I think his mind runs on the dollar. He will shrink or "wilt" on occasions when a man with larger Self-Esteem would stand erect. He is too democratic, if anything, and inclined to lower himself—bring himself too much on a level with those who are not his equals. He is easy to approach—too much so perhaps for his own good, and should cultivate higher Self-Esteem and stand on his dignity. Otherwise he has a noble head and face, and is a man of knowledge. The greatest men are often as simple as little children, while men with little and narrow contracted forehead and high crown are natural bullies.

The wings of this subject's nose are dilated, indicating a keen, ambitious, and sensitive spirit. He is set on a keen edge, and liable at times to get excited, or "fly off the handle," to "lose his head," or drift like a ship at sea without a rudder. A higher crown (Firmness and Self-Esteem) would have made him more stable.

The chin is sufficiently forward; it denotes a corresponding fullness of the cerebellum, or base of brain; or, in other words, large amatory and creative faculties. A large and active cerebellum is what fire is to the boiler; it is really the reservoir of life and magnetic force, and no man ever amounted to anything when weak here. I always like to see a good base of brain, with a corresponding full chin. It denotes physical and mental strength; but when too large, when the passions are stronger than the restraining organs, then they are liable to run away with him and lead him into trouble.

If you draw an imaginary line from the opening of one ear, over the crown to the other, you cover the region of Firmness at the apex. Now observe how the head rises on the centre top or line of meridian. See how large are Veneration and Benevolence. This is a man of profound reverence and kindness. I can no more doubt this than I can that light emanates from the sun. Draw a line, say two inches backward from the top of the ear. You are on Combativeness; it is evidently sharp and well developed. We do not look for "bumps;" that is a popular fallacy, a delusion, but character corresponds with brain development, and that is why we know the subject is combative to a degree, but he lacks staying powers or bull-dog grit.

If you were to ask me what phrenologists are often asked, What is he good for? I would reply that he is a gentleman that could readily adapt himself to any profession or station in life. He is versatile, as only moderate Continuity indicates, and ought to be a man of universal knowledge. He would make a clever lawyer, but he may be a preacher. I do not believe he is a physician. The best physicians, that is, natural-born healers, have a more soothing temperament, and generally do not possess such active brains as lawyers or

Guilt is established,  
 first, to be chari-  
 tate the need of



who could read capability from the face that they entered upon sculpture.

Cultured society in Europe moved somewhat of late by the painter, who for many years had of the esteem of the art world. It is earnest and persevering endeavor organization formed no secondary tained. When but a young man, an American sculptor, Mr. Powers, in 1851 that ensued took a turn in the capacity. Mr. Powers was imbued with a logical type, naturally enough, since he had received an impulse from a professor of character-reading. He scrutinized his youthful visitor for signs of achieving prominence as a

The suggestion made by Powers that were briefly given in the man, were so strongly impressed that he said they determined the course of the President of the Royal Academy

## TWO KINDS OF

Dr. Brown contradicts the idea of sensual. The mere fact that he is not the other. Just attacks on one hand, or expansion is better for all parties concerned. Out the simple truth, which, in description in this instance is copied rather than harm. At all good, we think that the facts, if published at once in the worst possible form, the majority of people are when a man's reputation is as being, in short, an unmitigatedly wise wholly reprehensible character of many over-suspicious persons in a position of great influence.



Ex fronte, ex capite, ex vultu, etiam in ipso

EDGAR C. BEALL,

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NEW YORK, APRIL

## THE NEW FORM OF

We have received a number of suggestions for improvement in the appearance and circulation of the JOURNAL in its new form. On the whole, we like it better than the old. It is more in accordance with the general idea of expansion, which is the American mind, and so far as the circulation is concerned, at least, it is certainly now much better than upon news-stands or centre-table. The handling, etc., compared with the *The Independent*, *The Ladies' World*, and other most successful magazines, ours is more convenient. However, we are now with us the question of economy has become a consideration. During the last year, when the excellent business houses have been kept on our feet even by

# THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.



no oris silentio natura loquitur.

J.D., EDITOR.

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## THE JOURNAL.

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sembling. Economy in business is, with nearly all of us, not only a matter of wisdom, but of absolute necessity. In the present form of THE JOURNAL we can reach very many more people, and thus do much more good to the world and to ourselves. However, we hope by careful management to present a great deal of valuable matter in a comparatively small space.

We beg to repeat the reminder, also, that we cannot do business without your co-operation. If you do not buy THE JOURNAL, or induce your friends to buy it, our efforts alone will not suffice to support a good magazine. We think that THE JOURNAL contains a great many valuable ideas in the line of interpreting the tangled web of thought and impulse in which all our lives are unavoidably enmeshed, but we must have money. Our business is organized in such a way that unless we maintain, without interruption, our four departments of book publishing, character delineations, our Institute, and THE JOURNAL, we are unable to do justice to either. Each is dovetailed, as it were, into the other, so that we could not suspend any one department for the sake of saving money without seriously handicapping our whole business. We are simply doing the best we can under the circumstances. We are compelled to undergo the privations which inevitably beset nearly all reformers. If the world appreciated the literature of phrenology, no doubt we should soon become wealthy. If the people will only show more interest in our work we will at least endeavor to make the supply fully equal the demand.

## PHRENOLOGY VERSUS GOSSIP.

We reproduce elsewhere in this issue a short phrenograph and portrait of a clergyman who has been under a cloud of suspicion with regard to his consistency as a public teacher of morals. We have hesitated for some time about publishing the article for fear that we might in a slight degree appear to be adding fuel to the flame of persecution of a man who is possibly innocent. But after careful consideration we have concluded that there are decidedly two sides to the question of giving publicity to a phrenological opinion of an accused man, and that while by this means a few weaknesses are pointed out which perhaps would have escaped the scrutiny of enemies, an equal number of good qualities might also be revealed which even friends might fail to appreciate without the aid of a scientific analysis.

has a strong social nature, and is of duty, should not be taken as regret to say that such an organ of his innocence. As the question of the man the benefit of the doubt, that if phrenology detects a low-mortal, it explains at the same time we should exercise charity where one another. Surely charity is the world, and if we must form opinion to phrenology rather than the ac mailers or the senseless gossip of

\* \* \*

Since writing the above we have a verdict found by the ecclesiastic case of Dr. Brown. It is in substance not sustain the most serious charges in reference to certain "infirmities of conduct" "violated all rules which of a gentleman and a Christian reports further, that while no traditions concerning the main positions of Dr. Brown and others in

of it. Beethoven had such a it pianists have had this form en found among instrumental useful and substantial. However usually prefer architecture, energy in all its forms of ex-ophize, with a very distinct their joints are prominent there

LATE HAND.



ing the other; each would be satisfied on its own account.

The idea of restraint or submission is always more or less dim, so that it has allowed its share of liberty along with the rest. We would not say there is a cast of the eye, one else said so we would not count on it. In all events there is not the straight



ELEONORA DUSE

that we expect in people who are given a sense of moral obligation. But what a wealth of love! Such a *molto* time over the whole gamut of the instrument, alas! the final note is almost sure to be a *molto* time over the whole gamut of the instrument.

This mouth is sad. It tells of desires, of hidden lava that may burst forth to the consummation of a purpose, and then nothing of mirth.

The chin is strong, resolute, and the kind of will that seizes with a hold. The ear is artistic. The forehead is comprehensive and versatile intelligence. The nose is low in front, but rises to a delicate crown; this signifies feeble termination and a delicate

# THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

fied to wander off on its  
n in a character like this  
t even the optic nerve is  
with all the other nerves.  
t these eyes, but if any-  
dict the statement. At  
staid, settled expression

take in marriage which so often happens among the devotees of art. She has also been a sufferer from physical illness. However, she seems now to have reached the summit of international fame, and is by this time probably possessed of considerable substantial wealth.

## CHARACTER IN THE HAND.

### THE SPATULATE TYPE.

The accompanying drawing shows a form of hand which is very interesting to study, although it is not seen so often or so easily understood as some of the other varieties. It takes its name from the resemblance the finger-tips have to spade-like instruments, broadswords, etc. In plain Anglo-Saxon, we might call it the spade type. We may say just here that its tendency is to be almost as practical as a spade. The distinctive thing about this hand is positiveness. As the finger-tips are supplied with little annexes, we may safely look for some sort of annexes to the character.

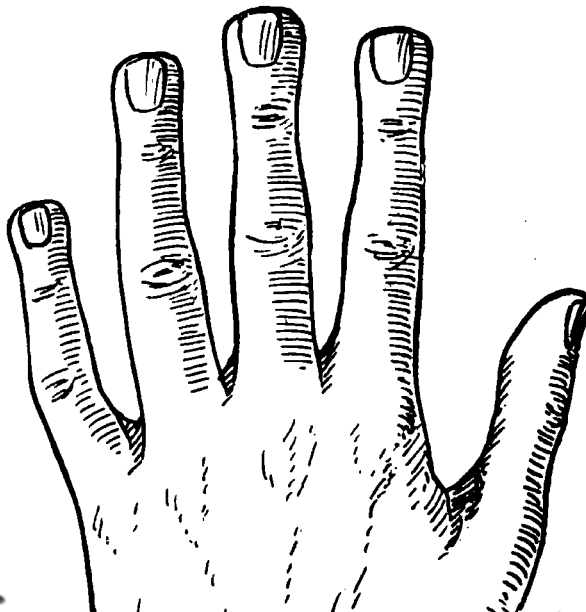
There is nothing negative about spatulate-handed people. They are not satisfied with repose or inactivity in any form. They are not content with the things that mark a primitive or elementary condition of mind. They are rarely credulous, imaginative, or poetic. The indefiniteness of the artistic character is annoying to them. They want to know, where others are satisfied to believe. They want demonstration. It goes without saying, that they are unromantic. In religion they are more likely to be Protestants than Roman Catholics, and of course they are found in northern latitudes more frequently than in the southern. Spatulate subjects are enterprising and inventive. They



E.

governed by reason and a  
that depths of passion!  
ature chases in *allegro*  
of joy and sorrow, and  
to be one of pain.  
p feeling, of intense de-  
forth and burn its way  
It says nothing of hope,

tenacious. It bespeaks  
firm grip and retains its  
ahead shows a compre-  
The top head is rather  
at in the rear of the  
out enormous de-



hand, and Paderewski has the same that the little appendages to the extra number of nerves which manipulation. With the broad tools, and he is thus able to receive impressions than would be possible were pointed. If we were to superlatively hand in one word, we speak of action.

### CHARACTER I

We now try to fulfil the promise to scribe the signs of character in the names of their owners, which to guess.

A great many variations in early life on the lines of temperament and principles of relation between general traits of character. The distinguishing feature is by the breadth of forehead, chest, etc., so noticeable

B. L. B. AUGUSTINE.—Here is a healthy and robustness rather than a weak-bones; he has plumpness out of the mouth, a large chin and rather tip. He is going to be bulky and shad, and he will have muscle and predominates in him over the Men-head appears to be high from the the ear and the ear is rather low that the middle section of the brain.

He will think that his own (s) are neglected, and he will take care to vindicate his claims. His back-head is undeveloped. The social instincts are very strong, hence he will be a devoted, a fond parent, and he will be in everything that can be petted and He will be a steady friend, will be to rise and make his mark, and also enough, hopeful, and respectful.

## CHILD CULTURE

"The best mother is she who carefully studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with wisdom and judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

### CANDIDATES FOR MANKIND

BY NELSON SIZER.

Fig. 323.—These boys, whose pictures were taken in British Columbia and sent to their Aunt McLean from Pictou, Nova Scotia, have the calmness, the serenity, and the apparent sobriety and poise of twenty-year-old men.



FIG. 323.—EDWARD.

Edward, the elder, six years old, is fast, positive, and firm. His head rises at the crown, and he will manifest determination, integrity, and self-respect. The jaw is longer than the upper jaw, harmonizes with that crown of head, and is not as much inclined to be domineering as to be stern and unbending when he



# HE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

**I** asking for them. He will consider other people's proper claims and privileges, and balance his interests and theirs, in their absence, equitably. People will be willing to "leave out" to him difficulties which they cannot readily settle themselves, and he will draw a straight line.

Roderick, four years of age, has a philosopher's face and a woman's head. He is uncommonly strong in Cautiousness. The upper back corner of the side-head is very much developed, hence prudence will be his chief factor. We rarely find more correct and manly by features anywhere, and especially in a child. His forehead is ample. The practical faculties are well developed; he gathers knowledge for himself and reasons upon it soundly, and



ND RODERICK MC CUTCHEON.  
x and four years.

ad- when he has seen or read something, he can gh describe it, and his words are mature. His ty, side-head, aside from Caution, is large; hence his he has Combaticiveness, which gives force; he nd has Destructiveness, which gives executiveness is and severity, and also Secretiveness, which he aids him in being master of his acquaintances, his of his conversation, and of his conduct. He



tiful and sensible, and yet, perhaps, an over-cautious woman.

Fig. 324.—CHAS. E. DYER's head measures twenty-two inches in circumference, and fifteen inches from the opening of one ear to that of the other over the top of his head, and his weight is ninety-eight pounds. He has a large head for his body. It is as large as it ought to be if he weighed one hundred and fifty pounds and were twenty years old instead of fifteen years of age. He is thoughtful and scholarly, and readily picks up information. His perceptive organs being large, he takes hold of anything that is presented for his consideration, and has a good memory of the knowledge which he acquires. He has a kind of intuitive grasping of practical truths. He is not obliged to study in detail to take in all the conditions presented, but he inclines to take them in *en masse*. His head, measuring, as it does, fifteen inches from the opening of one ear to that of the other over the top, shows that he has large Firmness, and a pretty full development of all the organs lying in the line of the measurement. His Self-Esteem gives him a relish for authority and a desire to take and to hold positions of responsibility. He is fond of home and of children, and he has a strong love element. He ought to be a scholar, a business man, and a sprightly, clear-headed observer and thinker. His character is rather stronger than his talent. He has massiveness of purpose, of determination, and of self-reliance.

HARVEY S. DYER.—This head measures twenty-one inches at four years of age, and his head measures also fourteen inches from the opening of one ear to that of the other over the top of the head, which is large enough for a man who weighs one hundred and thirty-five pounds. This boy has the signs of long life. The opening of his ear is low down as compared with his eyebrow and the occipital spine, a line drawn between which will pass high over the opening of the ear, and that distance is called the life-line. The anterior brain is long, showing a good intellect, and for one of his age his percepts are large. He has a busy intellect; he is always looking for something to be considered, and he has a scholarly memory which will enable him to hold all the knowledge he gets and reproduce it when required. His language is more accurate than it is copious, more clear-cut, like a walled-in stream, than brawling and broad, like the roaring brook. He will say well what he has to say and stop when he gets through. He asks questions and waits for an answer.

He will take care of the dollar side of life. The head is wide above and a little forward of the ear. His Secretiveness makes his side-head broad back of a line vertically extended above the opening of the ear and about half-way to the top-head. Cautiousness, giving width to the outer back corner of the side-head, is also large, hence he watches for all the dangers and the difficulties that are in the way. The crown of his head is high and





# THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

Life are recited in a manner to impress the reader. Dr. English is forcible in his style, and evidently in earnest to convey just the sort of advice that will profit the young man, whose waywardness has become a matter of anxiety to him, and who is sincerely desirous to redeem himself. The list of this class of books is already large, yet as a popular exponent of the evils of sexual perversion in youth it is a good contribution to the list.

**THE STORY OF A DREAM.** By **ETHEL MAUDE COLSON.** 16mo. Cloth, price \$1.25. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Company.

A peculiar book, this. One may call it a love-story in a breath, and an allegory of double meanings as shortly. The spirit of it is between the lines. There are minglings of passion and religious fanaticism, each struggling for dominance, and vaguely intimating their violent insistence for the possession of the man's or the woman's soul. But the woman characters are womanly and pictured by a delicate sympathy that believes womanhood to be the personification of devotion and affection. The man pictures are not so beautiful. Much truth is there, yet it seems that the writer has scarcely been true to the sex in the setting of her contrasts. The suggestions are good, as to the effects of a narrow, bigoted order of faith and the un wisdom of precipitation in affairs of the heart. Yet blood has drops in it that will sometimes—yea, often—run to just such extremes of passionate conduct.

**LIVING TOPICS CYCLOPÆDIA.** A Record of Recent Events and of the World's Progress in all Departments of Knowledge. John B. Alden. New York.

The present volume begins with Abbas and closes with Boyesen, its digest of "living topics" covering the last three years. For busy men and women, the learned and unlearned, who are desirous of keeping apace with current movements, this digest of what is worth knowing must be found a convenience. Mr. Alden is an economist of other people's time, as has been well shown by other publications of his during the past fifteen years, and deserves support in such meritorious work as this. The size and style of the book are fitting, and the price, 50 cents, meets the capacity of everyone who would read the useful and true. The paragraphs on boundary lines are especially interesting just now, and cover nearly a dozen different countries—from Afghanistan to Venezuela. One feels in reading them that he has something more than newspaper stuff under the eye.

## CURRENT EXCHANGES.

*Harper's Monthly*, for March, discusses Washington's early military life when a colonel in the Colonial army, and Mount Vernon. On Snow-shoes to the Barren Grounds, fourth paper; Arcadian Bee-Ranching; Personal Collections of Joan of Arc, Part XII.; The Dignified Struggle for Liberty, Part IX.; The

the scientist and layman the necessity for the utterance of such principles, however, antagonistic to the policy of drugs. A good monthly for general reading. Philadelphia, Pa.

*Lippincott's Magazine*, March, discusses such live topics as these: The Horse or the Motor, The Tall Office Building Artistically Considered, and the Decadent Novel. Other papers are on the Evolution of the Wedding-cake, Widows, Household Life in Another Century, etc. Philadelphia.

*Cosmopolitan*, March, treats of the Development of South Africa, gives Adam Badeau a chance to say something concerning General Grant, and restates the Death of Sitting Bull. Old English Silver, Upland Pastures, and Bernhardt's Art of Making-up fill out most of a number that abounds as usual in good art work. Irvington, N. Y.

*Metaphysical Magazine*, March, has a full bill on topics belonging to its upper stratum of thought. A good article and deeply wrought out is Psychology as a Science; Psychic Experiences is a curious melange. An excellent review of Ochorowicz's Mental Suggestion is included. New York.

*American Medical Journal*, March number. Many therapeutical points, well put, besides a good deal of suggestion as regards political medicine. Serum-therapy is summarized for all its worth. St. Louis.

*St. Louis and Canadian Photographer*, March. An example of trade literature that is very creditable. Illustrations and printing are surpassing. Mrs. Fitzgibbon Clark, publisher, St. Louis, Mo.

*Phrenological News*, Chicago. A small sheet, but expressing not a little energy. The project of a national centennial is exploited in the March issue, with a good list of prominent names approving it.

*American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal*, January and February numbers. Edited by Stephen D. Peet and sustained by the leading anthropologists and archaeologists of the country. This is a very interesting periodical to those who give attention to the primeval relations of race. Chicago.

*Gaillard's Medical Journal*, one of the oldest of New York's professional publications, and kept up in the old popular spirit of its founder by Dr. Harrison and his collaborators.

*Monthly Illustrator and Home and Country*, March, contains a large collection of sketches and pictures of the free-lance order mostly, with types of classic art intermingled. New York.

## PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY AND FIELD NOTES.

Our friends are cordially invited to attend the meetings of the following phrenological societies when visiting any of the cities mentioned. These organizations are thoroughly established, and the meetings will generally be found helpful and entertaining.





# THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

Many of our readers, as parents, teachers, or students, are not familiar with our list of publications, treating as it does of Phrenology, Mental Science, Health and Hygiene, and kindred subjects. The Hon. J. C. Neal says, "The result of my experience is that phrenology is a revelation put by God himself within the reach of all his intelligent creation, to be studied and applied in all the relations and in all the business of life. Can we think of or name anything of greater utility than the ability to correctly estimate the mental strength and capacity of ourselves and those around us? Phrenology makes plain how and why one man differs from another, assisting everyone to understand himself, his children, his employees, his customers, his employers, his neighbors. This is the only science which dares attempt such a thing."

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## *How to Raise Fruits.*

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In these days of popular interest in the subject of hypnotism, magnetism, etc., the small brochure called "How to Magnetise" will be welcome. While not a new book, it is recognized as a practical treatise on the choice, management, and capability of subjects, with instruction on the method of procedure. 25 cents, postpaid.

## *The Face as Indicative of Character.*

Appearing in its fifth edition, showing its popularity, and that the public is interested in Shakespeare's text, "All men's faces are true, whatsoever their hands are." Another endorsement of physiognomy as one of the indications of character. The chapters on the temperaments, the facial poles, the nose,

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# PHRENO

OLD SERIES, VOL. 101, N

HENRY CL

A PHRENOGRAPH FROM A PE

BY EDGAR C. BE

In theory, no doubt, we accord and praise to distinguished phile that are famous for voluntarily with the community. But in pra or secretly, consciously or uncon the geniuses whose claim to dis

coronal region of the head— Hope, Faith, Veneration, Benevolence, Sublimity, and Mirthfulness, or six in our scale of seven, Veneration, which might be With such a top-head it has w to remain a believer in the

Mr. Clews, but Secretiveness is combination the broad, far-seeing, either with courage, are able to the arts of concealment. Cunning the weak, and is more likely ar forehead and deficient Com- England Mr. Clews has very is Approbateness is quite as expect to find it either in the sive Irish, or the ambitious easily approachable, and with d, extremely polite and agree-

34

persons imagine that it is an insu ology to make allowance for this ties. But to an expert it is no calculations that have to be ma science. For example, Mr. Clews the back portion of the head whi instincts. He is a man of cordi ment for wife, home, and childre ings would monopolize his time. children he would be affectionat their financial independence, soci and æsthetic development, and training. These considerations w tiveness, Approbateness, Vene



HENRY CLEW

Ideality, etc., acting with his pare faculties doubtless influenced him Such a man would never be attra not handsome and well connecte object to a sumptuous dowry. I to fall desperately in love with a p less girl like Jane Eyre, with nothi goodness of heart to recommen thing of the voluptuary about of how much would be

# THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

erable difficulty in phren-  
inter-action of the facul-  
more perplexing than the  
e in almost every other  
has considerable brain in  
h is devoted to the social  
friendships and attach-  
; but none of these feel-  
In his treatment of his  
but also solicitous for  
distinction, intellectual  
also moral and religious  
ould spring from Acquisi-  
tion, Conscientiousness,



al affection. The same  
in his choice of a wife.  
ed to a woman who was  
socially; nor would he  
would not be the man  
poor, obscure, friend-  
but her intelligence and  
neither is there any  
and the appellation

tiveness, also forward from the ear along the base of the brain almost to the eyeball. The deficiency along this region is quite noticeable in a front view of the man. If we were going to caricature him we might make his head and face something like the two halves of an hour-glass. This hollow-ness in the base of the temple is caused chiefly by the lack of Alimentiveness, Bibativeness, and the lower or practical phase of musical talent. Mr. Clews enjoys music but has no talent for playing, and he is exceptionally abstemious in regard to both food and drink. Probably not one man in a hundred thousand is more indifferent to the convivial bowl. But just above the seat of appetite, or slightly above and forward of the top of the ear, there is a mass of brain which would have been a delight to Dr. Gall. This is a remarkable development of Acquisitiveness. In one of our portraits it is very conspicuous, but as the photographers make a business of concealing the peculiarities that we are most anxious to show, we have found only this one picture that reveals the true form of the side-head. We think that the most sceptical and the most relentless opponents of phrenology, as well as the most inapt students of the subject, will certainly appreciate this fact of organization and its relation to the principles of phrenology and the well-known character of the famous banker. Large as this development is, however, it can only be properly estimated by placing the hands on both sides of the head and noting the diameter.

This portion of the brain confers the sense of ownership, or the desire to accumulate, and naturally stimulates the intellect to devise means of acquiring whatever is considered of value. As Mr. Clews is a man of intellect he prefers to make money by the use of his brains. In the financial race he makes his head save his heels. With his large Acquisitiveness he appreciates the value of money and the feelings of other acquisitive business men much better than the narrow-headed speculators, so that he is likely to keep rather closely within the methods of the regular trading world. In this way he will not only attract new customers from day to day, but he will retain them, an advantage which the narrow-headed business men, with their habits of undercharging one day and overcharging the next, are not so certain to gain. Men with small Acquisitiveness dislike the routine of commercial life. They are impatient to get through with their work, and when they have a chance to "fleece a lamb," they often shear so close to the hide that the victim is unwilling ever again to submit to the operation.

Large Acquisitiveness, working with the reflective intellect in Mr. Clews, explains in a large measure his choice of banking as a vocation. As his mind prefers to deal in abstractions he would not be interested in a business such as hardware, groceries, dry goods, or any other kind of merchandise of a purely concrete nature. The latter would require a strong lower forehead; but in trading in money the percepts are not especially needed. Stocks, bonds, bank-notes, etc., simply represent values, consequently they are easily estimated by the mathematical and philosophical faculties of the mind.

creed learned at his mother's knee accept without protest everything in conflict with his personal liberties that he has probably never had moment the correctness of the faculties all work together harm and Benevolence tempering each future, so that even misfortunes other people may appear to him stones to a haven of happiness.

This is a phenomenal intellect only less evenly balanced as to his less startle the world with his served that the lower forehead is upper. However, the perceptive appear, from the fact that his Form, size, and weight are rather with the great width of the term Ideality, have given Mr. Clews and skill, which he manifested graphy and fine pen drawing.

Eventuality and Language : faculties he has displayed to advantage Causality and Comparison are give the striking fulness to the part comprehensiveness of the past for causes and precedent

the future in the way that we

to their language and customs, and with them you must learn the methods, and as nearly as possible associating with them. Any plans sionary work among them that do ure, at least, to the established must inevitably fail.

This lack of adaptation in the counted for by the prevailing day which seems to give an invisible over-exertion. While the motive principal one among Mexicans, we see the vital and mental. In fact the common, and occasional specimen classes seem to show that education life are not necessary to an excessive nervous system. Among the worperament is quite common. But a white or brown skin are almost sandy or red hair is seen, but that as an indication of temperament, is usually the result of intermarriage.

From the prevailing dark type them a people of strong passions, and exciting sports, and of the u And such, indeed, is the case. I gaming-table, horse-racing, and be for the Mexican mind. They are drinkers, seeming to prefer a moderation ; the bilious element craving erate. Alimentiveness giving but cess. In the use of coffee and to we notice the same temperance.

The common Mexican blood is a Indian. The Spaniards who conquered seem to have married quite freely the large Indians inhabiting the country race that is neither Spanish nor Indian characteristics of both. The gentry pure Spanish blood, and thus we of Mexicans. But the chief difference intelligence of the Dons, or ruling same leading traits.

Mentally we find the usual variety, but the average Mexican he and high at Veneration and Firmness amply developed. Friendship is termed *Amigo* (friend) so common in form, but the expression of action with the dominant temperament, these people a peculiar charm. servants of a Mexican plantation at master and his family. Large Venerable feature. Like the people they are noted for their extreme of course, spring from large

control and is quickly moved speak a mind that easily be advantage.

against the designs of others and that has sharp practical judgment of games of chance.

power, and friends. They are work hard to acquire money, property of all sorts. Persons hide (see Fig. 4) is a sign of

3, are keen-witted, tactful,

answer to a question. They

very difficult to draw a secret

all matters in which they are

sentiments and dissimulate

essions, and a disposition to

anger, and cautious



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if you wish to do business in their language, adopt their customs, become a Mexican while you are in Mexico, for commercial or misanthropic motives, not conform, in a measure, to the customs of the country,

Mexican is partly a cold, reserved, and un-enthusiastic motive temperament, and a dislike to change and a conservative temperament is the principle. There are plenty of examples of this mental-motive is not unusual among the ignorant and the refinements of civilization and the development of the mind. When the dark vital temperament, black hair and eyes, and a strong, universal. Occasionally this is closely related to black hair and among these people we find some other na-

ture we should expect to find a fondness of games of chance, a love of strong stimulants. Political excitement, the excitement have a fascination for it, as a rule, moderate to a moderate stage of intoxication, the stimulant, but moderate desire to go to tobacco, constant as it is,

a mixture of Spanish and American and settled Mexico among the Pueblo or villager, and the result is a Mexican, but has the characteristics of the Indian, and two distinct classes of people lie in the superior class, for both have the

variety of individual characteristics is decidedly narrow, and the back-head is especially strong, and the salutations, is no mere politeness. Adhesiveness, which, gives to the social life of the laborers and housewives usually devoted to the cultivation is another prominent feature in all Spanish countries. This might, however, be acting with

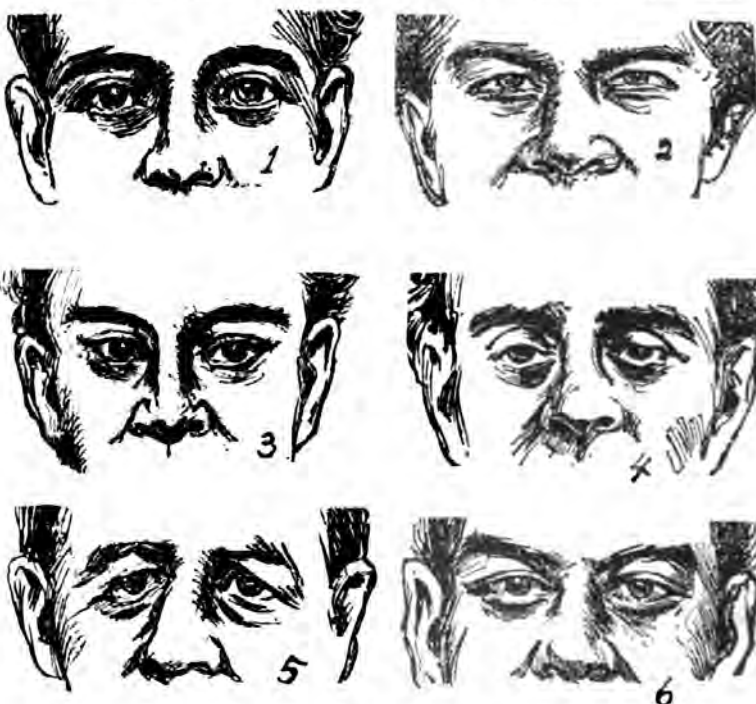
ment are undoubtedly the result of climate; and indeed, why should it be otherwise? Nature adapts her children to their surroundings. The Canadian has a broader head and stronger arterial circulation, adapting him to a cold and rugged climate. The Mexican has no need of these, nor could he keep them if he had them. But nature, in thus robbing the latter of energy and thrift, has amply provided for his needs in the natural products of his country.

## CHARACTER IN EYES.

BY CHARLES TODD PARKS.

Much of the true inner nature of an individual may be interpreted by the shape as well as by the brightness and intelligence of the eye. Here are some of the recognized types. As each reveals some definite traits of character, that may be easily detected at a glance, it is interesting to observe their meaning.

When the eye is straight, finely arched, clear, transpar-



ent and modest, as in Fig. 1, there will be found a frank, hopeful disposition, one easily approached, sensitive and responsive. Such persons are not disposed to be suspicious. They feel and express emotions readily, take an optimistic view of life, and act quickly upon impulse. Sincere and ardent in their attachments, they are more sentimental than passionate. Height of the opening lids discloses nobility and elevation of character, but, when excessive, there is lack of tact and too much frankness for one's own welfare.

Persons with narrow, half-closed eyes, like Fig. 2, are

## A PHRENOLOGICAL

## A COMPOSITE PICTURE OF THE

A representative of the *New York* upon the editor of *THE JOURNAL*, a logical estimate of a life-size portrait the original of which absolutely reporter himself knew nothing about a message he had received from the *World*. We dictated to our station of the qualities indicated in the following Sunday our analysis and the *World*, with the statement of the composite picture from the photograph of notorious murderers who have been in the State of New York. It is about three-fourths of the number of deriding women. We subjoin a list

Dr. R. W. Buchanan murdered his wife was electrocuted in Sing Sing Prison  
Carlyle W. Harris poisoned Helen  
city in March, 1891; was electrocuted  
1893.

John Lewis Osmond murdered his  
city in October, 1891; died in the  
in June, 1893.

Jeremiah Cotto killed Louis Fr

to fall on the rocks of Scylla  
in with those of Flourens,  
weighing the evidence of the  
be cerebral hemisphere.  
in detail, that is, of special  
titled to conclude that there  
ected to the determination of  
aid to have been the initiator  
Phrenology. The eminent  
which soon attracted great  
ominate in connection there-  
egan zealously to study the  
ers long before Gall in 1796  
fundamental position fully  
of functions in its several  
the principal organ of mind,

we stand of much further  
present paucity of real knowl-  
and what is about to be said

French people nearly always have  
and a corresponding talent for es-  
tinctions wherever the idea of s  
cerned.

If this man is cultivated and re-  
well-behaved citizen, but if his t  
been in the direction of the twist t  
I should fear that he could not be  
tainly has the eyes of a liar and  
criminal he might be a sneak thief  
forehead does not seem to be wide  
to insure the suavity of manner,  
etc., that would be needed by a fir

# THE PRINCIPLES OF PHR DOWN BY THE DISCOV ENCE, DR. F. J. GALL, I

BY PROF. L. N. F.

It is fitting that, as President of  
I should first draw attention to the  
Dr. Gall a century ago, and in as b  
dicate our indebtedness to the gro  
benefactors of mankind. Other m  
will touch on the pathological, the  
side of the question, and in this wa  
thoroughly ventilated and much g  
to my mind is one of the most in  
anthropology for us to investigate  
century has the great bulk of our  
gard to the brain gradually taken  
error with which the early anatc  
should therefore like to point out a  
the functions of the brain, and trac  
tion in the present day, by the prin  
Gall.

According to Aristotle, the heart  
tional soul," and the nerves of sen  
therefrom. The brain was describ  
viscus, cold and bloodless, and sea  
among the other organs of the bod  
no use except to cool the heart. T  
renounced the views which he had  
master. He and Herophilus (about  
the first to dissect the human brain,  
the sensory nerves arose from the r  
and the motor nerves from the  
later in life he modified this doctrin  
classes of nerves arose from the r  
brain; also that the "animal spiri  
brain, and the "vital spirits" from

Galen (about A.D. 150) set himsel  
of Aristotle. He showed that the  
instead of cold, and that it w  
He pointed out that the bra  
the name Original from



# THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

widely separated eyes  
nating the subtlest dis-  
pe or contour is con-

ed, he might be a very  
ining and habits have  
it shows in this portrait  
afely trusted. He cer-  
polygamist. If he is a  
r a forger. His upper  
enough or high enough  
ense of human nature,  
-class confidence man.

NOLOGY AS LAID  
RER OF THE SCI-  
1796.\*

VLER.

is Centenary Congress,  
principles laid down by  
lef a way as possible in-  
test of discoverers and  
embers of the Congress  
ygienic, and anatomical  
the subject should be  
od result. This subject  
portant departments of

Only within the last  
resent knowledge in re-  
ape from the clouds of  
ists surrounded it. I  
ew of the early ideas of  
the outline of our posi-  
ciples laid down by Dr.

as the seat of the "ra-  
tion and motion arose  
ed by him as an inert  
ely to be enumerated  
, seeing that it was of  
e grandson of Aristotle  
een taught by the great  
300 B.C.) were probably  
He originally said that  
embranes of the brain,  
erebrum, though much  
and declared that both  
edullary matter of the  
e" proceeded from the  
he heart.

to refute the doctrine  
of animals was hot  
ed with blood.  
substance as

Varolius, Spigelius, and other anatomists endeavored to show, in opposition to Galen, that the ventricles of the brain are not the factories and storehouses of the "animal spirits," and that they are more properly to be regarded as "accidental structures" which have no other use than to receive the excreta and residuum formed during the nutrition of the brain. The faculties of the mind, such as perception, imagination, understanding, and memory, were banished from the ventricles, together with the animal spirits, and were located by some in the solid mass of the brain; by others, were affirmed to be properties of the immaterial and rational soul alone, and in nowise dependent on the body.

Malpighi considered the cortical substance of the brain to be a true glandular structure. Willis, as we know, has been styled the "father of Phrenology," on account of the extent to which he assigned to each particular part of the brain a special influence on the mind. He held "that the cerebrum subserves the animal functions and the voluntary motions, the cerebellum the involuntary; that a perception of all the sensations takes place in the ascending fibres of the corpora striata, and that through the descending fibres voluntary movements are excited; that the understanding is seated in the corpus callosum, and memory in the convolutions, which are its storehouses; that the animal spirits are generated in the cortex of the cerebrum and cerebellum from the arterial blood."

Vioussens decided that "the pineal body is not the seat of the soul, but a lymphatic gland." The successors of Willis adopted some of his doctrines but refuted others. Much bootless discussion was carried on by Boerhaave and others, as to the essential nature of the animal spirits, and in the early part of the eighteenth century the following views were also expressed as to the uses of certain portions of the brain. Vioussens placed the seat of imagination in the centrum ovale; Lancisi and Peyronie maintained that all sensation is felt and motion excited in the corpus callosum. Meyer placed the seat of memory in the cortical matter, sensation at the origin of the nerves, and abstract ideas in the cerebellum. Many, however, acknowledge that it was not possible to determine the seat of the mental faculties with any accuracy, although there could be no doubt that nature had not formed so many and so various divisions of the cerebrum and cerebellum without an object.

It is further interesting to note that Prochaska "considered it by no means improbable that each division of the intellect has its allotted organ in the brain," though, as he himself frankly admitted, nothing definite could at that time be said on the subject. "Hitherto it has not been possible," he adds, "to determine what portions of the cerebrum or cerebellum are specially subservient to this or that faculty of the mind. The conjectures by which eminent men have attempted to determine these are extremely improbable, and that department of physiology is as obscure now as ever it was." That period has happily passed. It must not be forgotten, however, that it was Prochaska himself who first fully described the nature of "reflex movements." What has here been already said will indicate how

or be drawn into the whirlpool of system of the former "altogether logical analysis, eminently unsatisfactory and, in short, as unreliable in its conclusions as the results." While of to run into the opposite extreme of trines of one who was altogether of function in detail, and whose ready assent?" "If," he continued, brain as the principal organ of each mental operation as one of functional activity, all analogy point to the conclusion that a served, and that identical mental associated with the functional a nerve-fibres and cells in the brain know that the olfactory, the optic each go to different parts of the processes in relation to the external senses are distinct from one another seems to answer his own doubt order must be observed, which anthropological researches, as if *à priori* necessity.

The following points are for consideration: First, whether in the reality, the several mental operations are independent upon separate areas of

and neglected the one method of original character painting. In a great many different cases, analyses, or tedious philosophical suppositions might suppose. Such a score of its literary and didactic, how- ever only understood human psychology. A lesson can often be picture more effectively than theme. We should like to phrenological novel, and we would bring a fortune to the cause educational value. To be advisable, perhaps, to



Ex fronte, ex capite, ex vultu, etiam in ipso

EDGAR C. BEALL, Jr.

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NEW YORK, MAY 1888

EMPHASIZING THE

It seems that a good many people are in a position in regard to the extent to which phrenology is objectionable characteristics in our phrenographs. A lady who came to us for a phrenograph a few days ago seemed to have the impression that THE JOURNAL that we did not apply phrenographs without faults, and she requested us to be sincere with her. We assured her, and assure all our readers, that in private phrenographs we explain all the weaknesses that we find, although, of course, in a polite and unobtrusive manner. In our analyses of character, before auditors, we place phrenographs where the subjects, whose reputation are voluntarily placed in our hands, as is often the case, we repeat, we have no right to disclose all of the results. We may be aware in a way to make it ridiculous or to degrade them.

# THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.



oris silentio natura loquitur.

D., EDITOR.

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AULTS.

still misunderstand our  
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ove of telling people's  
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s we now wish again to  
a delineations we try to  
ank are worth mention-  
ay. But in our public  
es, or in our published  
their feelings and their  
our hands to wound or  
that we certainly have

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There is a great deal of good in human nature. Let us find it wherever we can, from love of it, leaving the evil to be studied as a duty. By this arrangement we need not neglect the important investigation of criminal passions and the proper means for their restraint. On the contrary, we may give to the latter subject all the time and effort it deserves. But let us raise the highest banner to virtue, and make its atmosphere, in our lives, as compared with evil, as the sunshine is to night.

## THE LONDON CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Our phrenological friends in England held a very interesting and noteworthy congress in London, beginning March 9th, which was the anniversary of Dr. Gall's birthday. Many addresses were given, besides messages of sympathy and congratulation from the United States and elsewhere, all of which we should be much pleased to copy from the report in the *Phrenological Magazine* if we had sufficient space. We shall have to content ourselves with the address of our venerable and distinguished co-laborer, Professor L. N. Fowler, the President of the Fowler Phrenological Institute. Among the speakers were William Brown, Esq., J. P., F.F.P.I., on "Phrenology in Business Life;" C. W. Ablett, Esq., F.B.P.A., on "Skull and Brain;" D. T. Elliott, Esq., F.F.P.I., on "Character Reading;" Nicholas Morgan, Esq., on "The Scientific Aspect of Phrenology;" J. W. Taylor, Esq., F.F.P.I., F.B.P.A., on "Hygienic Phrenology;" T. Timson, Esq., F.B.P.A., on "The Scientific Aspects of Phrenology;" the Rev. Henry S. Clubb, on "Food in Relation to Development of Character;" Miss A. I. Oppenheim, F.B.P.A., on "Phreno-Physiognomy;" Leopold Becker, Esq. (Paris), on "Phrenology in France;" Jamshedji Mehta, Esq. (Bombay), who sent a short but eloquent testimony to the object of the Centenary; P. N. Chakraborty, Esq. (India), on "Advance of Phrenology in India;" J. P. Keswick, Esq., on "The Practice of Phrenology;" J. Dyson, Esq., on "Is Mental Science in Harmony with Temperance Teaching and Sentiment?" J. Lobb, F.R.G.S., M.B.P.A., on "The Pathological Side of Phrenology;" S. Hoyland, Esq., on "The History of Phrenology in Sheffield;" Duncan Milligan, Esq., F.R.A.S., on "Phrenology in Bradford;" Mrs. Burgwin, on "Mentally Weak Children;" Trimbaklet J. Desai, Esq., on "Phrenology as Regards Its Relation to Metaphysics;" Miss J. C. Gray, L.R.C.P. (Edin.), on "Phrenology and Native Patients in India;" Mrs. L. E. Laurie (Durban, S. Africa), on "Charity Expanded by Phrenology."

Letters were read from Dr. Fowler Breakspear, Birmingham; Mrs. C. Fowler Wells, Miss A. M. Fowler, Professor Nelson Sizer, and Edgar C. Beall, M.D., New York, and many others.

A PHRENOLOGICAL NOVEL.

Original from  
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

## TALENTS FOR BILLIARD-PLAYING

## AN ARGUMENT FOR IT

Some of our readers may think it ink in proving the principles of again each month. But as we still cism and aggressive hostility in r best to continue to present demor on our own account, and also to s with arguments which they can cc sions with the combative doubters

confine the technical explanati tions between the characters, the story hinge upon certain knowledge on the part of certa it on the part of certain others ample, a very dramatic situation love affair between a confiding a designing scoundrel on the o poses of the villain might be dis ology. Another character in th by the reader, and yet wear a r acters throughout the story. might make a brilliant stroke gain an enormous advantage in means of a phrenological est The hero or heroine might be jected to the jealous persecutio chair as professor of psychology

In fact the possibilities for character limning would be almos novelist who will undertake su him a publisher and a host of r a few short phrenological stor thousand words. Where are th

WILLIAM QU

find in actual life more extra- head and face than he ever saw book or magazine. In teach- choose illustrations of extreme difficult to appreciate the differ- wings that appear exaggerated,

GAINING



FRANK C. IVY

A few weeks ago, on hearing of t the champion billiard-player of t who was to engage in a billiard co- players of that game, we immedi graph, with the confident remark should find in it an exceptional forehead. We were just as certai iard-player of the world would hav could have been of finding good Melba, or any other distingui- be just as impossible for with a very pronounced

# THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

## ARD-PLAYERS.

### PHRENOLOGY.

we are wasting too much phrenology over and over find both passive scepticany quarters, we deem it strations of our doctrines apply our distant friends nveniently use in discusamong their neighbors.

selecting instances of peculiar cranial conformation that happen to suit our purpose while ignoring contradictory facts. Suppose that some of our opponents now take the pains to look for a very superior billiard-player whose forehead is the opposite of the type we have here described. We are sure they will never find him. When we say a "very superior player," we mean a man who can be classed with experts of national or international fame, and not a man who can simply play the cleverest game in his own little town, although the good players everywhere will be found, as a rule, to possess the percepts noticeably large. In some of these cases, however, it would require an expert phrenologist to distinguish the special development, from the fact that the talent might depend on highly cultivated faculties rather than natural ability, and in combination with a good upper forehead also. But what we affirm is that the degree of talent present will be found to correspond to the degree of brain development, provided both are *accurately estimated*, allowance being made for the temperament as affecting the activity of the mental powers.

## PHRENOLOGICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

We sometimes hear criticisms of the drawings we publish, by persons who have had no experience in teaching phrenology, and who are consequently unaware of the difficulty we encounter in explaining peculiar developments. Many people, when they look at our phrenological illustrations, have in mind, doubtless unconsciously, the idea of artistic effect, for the reason that most current magazines and books are filled with portraits which are not only not exaggerated in their peculiarities, but are actually toned down to a point considerably below the truth; and, being accustomed to these artistic pictures, our drawings appear exaggerated.

In the matter of organic developments, either in the head or face, "truth is stranger than fiction." If the observer



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## CHARACTER IN

or which may be slightly exaggerated is to lighten the labor of the student the already over-fed artistic taste therefore, that our method is a necessity of the teacher of science is facts and realities, not merely a note of art is to suggest the truth generally. Joseph Jefferson has refused more, in his "Rip Van Winkle," the stage. He regards it as more and call to an imaginary dog behind it comes to a matter of anatomy we must have a *real dog*, alive when we undertake to show for ought to reproduce nature with truth.

Personally, we are enthusiasts of place; but we are compelled to show human nature, as expressed in our alone, we should know but little. Nearly all the great heroes of his by artists that to-day nobody knows like. Take, for example, the painting his life, and for the first twenty the artists who drew his portrait conception, either his friends or enemies or cared to tell the truth. The as a monster, and the other pair

Very few mouths are truly pleasing the mobile parts of the lower face expression or manifestation of exclusively passionate, and hence are to the impress of intellectual culture features have been humanized the loath to relinquish its hold upon secure a fine mouth, therefore, it



FIG. I.

appetites, control the temper, and the brain under restraint.

Here are two mouths, the first good nor very bad. It might be for good man or a very intellectual person look for a great deal of refinement



FIG. II.

artistic taste. It is a rather cautious. It lacks boldness and courage. It is hurried in accent. It is affectionate, morose without being sparkling, mean appreciative of a story told which the point of the joke appeals as the perception of incongruity well balanced. Such a mouth but would express deep feeling.

In FIG. Original mouth.

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lack imitativeness. something which other people eccentric and cranky because they seem always to be un- in, and still move in very good low frontal top-head, something

DESCRIBE YOU?

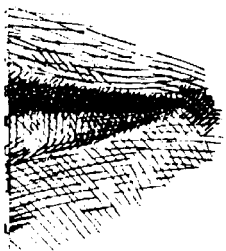
prosper. it is going to be more and more studying all these things now- else? If you have these signs, balls. Does one eye look one are very thick and inclined to far shifting expression in them. are set straight in their sockets. it telling the truth, look in the

IS NOT LIKE YOU.

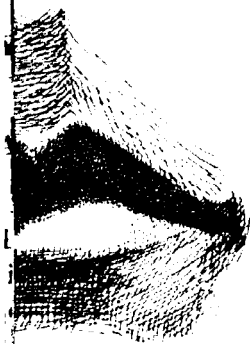
# THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

## MOUTHS.

...ing, for the reason that  
...e are concerned with the  
...ments that are almost ex-  
...e not directly susceptible  
...re. Even after the upper  
...e lurking animality seems  
... the mouth. In order to  
... is necessary to refine the



... keep the whole base of  
... of which is neither very  
... und on the face of a very  
... person, but we should not  
... in its owner, least of all,

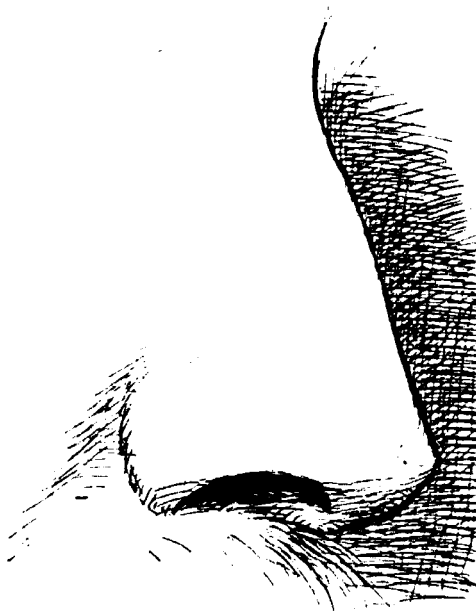


...ous and secretive mouth.  
...is soft-spoken and meas-  
... and probably quite hu-  
...y bright or witty; we  
... with a "straight face," in  
... secretiveness as well  
... flections are fairly  
... isical or oratorical,  
... n beauty.

## ANOTHER CONUNDRUM.

WHO ARE THE OWNERS OF THESE NOSES?

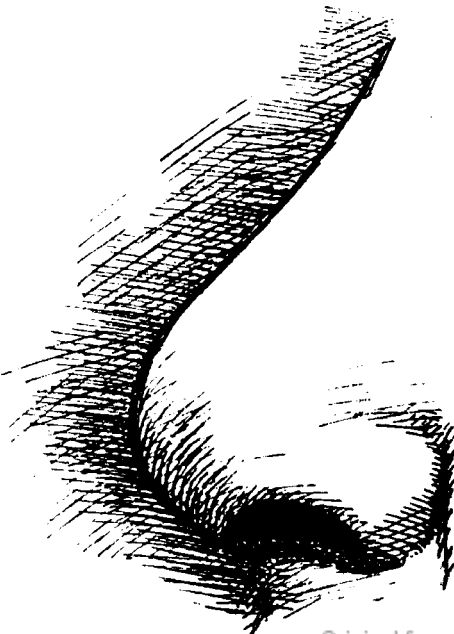
To every correct guesser of this question we will send  
THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for one year. We dare not  
give very many pointers about these noses, for the reason



that a feature so  
prominent is much  
easier identified  
than an ear, a chin,  
or a section of the  
head. We will say,  
however, that these  
noses belong to  
very eminent men,  
who may be said  
to occupy essential-  
ly the same plane  
of life, and to be, or  
to have been, en-  
gaged in the same,  
or almost the same,  
profession. They  
are, or have been,  
distinguished resi-  
dents of one of the  
largest cities in the  
East, other than  
New York or Brook-

lyn. We suspect that neither of these men greatly admires  
the other. Both have sought to accomplish results essen-  
tially on the same lines, but, as may be imagined from  
their noses, they have  
worked by quite dif-  
ferent methods.

We also offer two  
annual subscriptions  
for the best charac-  
ter analysis from these  
two noses, each writer  
to keep within the  
limits of five hundred  
words, and to write  
either with or without  
feeling sure of his  
guess. Answers must  
be received before the  
first of June. In the  
July issue we will pub-  
lish the best analysis  
received, together  
with some ideas of  
our own, and give the  
identity of the pos-  
sessors of the noses.





## CHILD CULTURE

"The best mother is she who carefully studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well-judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

### DOMESTIC BLESSINGS.

BY NELSON SIZER.

Fig. 326.—BESSIE L. THOMAS.—Two and a half years old. She has a round head, a plump, substantial body, and a temperament distinguished for mellowness, docility, and geniality. That ample development of the cheek outward from the nose is a sign of good lung-power. She deeply breathes fresh air and enjoys it. The fulness of the cheek outward from the mouth is a sign of good digestion; and the plump and strong



people, are apt to be self-conscious, or attention is awakened by artificial means. A girl will be sound as a scholar, she will be correct in figures, good in music, and excellent in language. She appears to be he



FIG. 329.—MILDRED ROMAINE ARNOLI

and is likely to reach a good old age, will be the ornament and life of the household. She will fill up every stitch of time with some interesting and useful.

### TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST will be answered in this department. But no question at a time, and that clearly stated, be propounded, if correspondents shall expect to give them the benefit of an early consideration.

IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIAL, write your full name and address also. correspondents forget to sign their names.

A GOOD EDUCATION.—G. B.—That is a education only that is pursued in accordance with the type of the mental constitution. This involves the co-operation of the teacher and the parent in the care of a child's serious study of the nature physiological, the nervous organization. The child obtains the fundamental knowledge of the study to a proper ordering of the study. Every boy and girl

be used. strong or saturated solution of the skin disease to this circumstance not reasonably ascribe the disappearance of sodium chloride, a large proportion of sodium chloride, sea-water containing in solution, the sea is impregnated with minute at when we remember the fact that under which children live at the open-air life and improved hygienic attributed to the general favoring influence. This improvement has hitherto been effected in each case. It is sent to live by the sea-side general that children suffering from a cure was effected in each case. In less than it, boracic acid soap. In less than it off the following morning with and scalp every night for five nights of scalp ringworm, applying it in the *Medical Journal* that he used it in ringworm. Dr. Kelly said in the it is valuable as an application in

# THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

their upon the mind. Many peculiarities in the  
This mental make-up of a person are explained in  
ready this way, whereas formerly they were a matter  
d ex of conjecture or of mystery.

AREA OF ORGANIC CENTRES.—W. C. S.—  
It is not claimed that an organ noted on the  
chart occupies all the space included in the  
lines that separate it thereon from other or-  
gans. The chart is a detail of comparative  
situation, and gives the approximate positions  
of the organs. So it is not claimed that Cau-  
tiousness, or Benevolence, for instance, occu-  
pies all the space where it is marked. The  
same may be said of the motor centres. Ex-  
periment shows their relative situation, but  
does not absolutely define their boundaries. As  
Dr. Beard says in his "Encyclopædia of Medi-  
cine," observation may yet indefinitely extend  
the number of the organ centres, and demon-  
strate more completely the correspondence of  
brain function to the powers or faculties of the  
mind. The intellectual centres are more closely  
situated than the emotional and sensuous, and  
it is probable that we have much more nearly  
ascertained them than the latter.

MENTALLY CHILDLESS.—E. H.—We may  
conceive such a condition existing in a mar-  
riage as a mental inadaptation that is of a  
character to prevent fruitfulness, but such a  
state is exceedingly rare. Of course where this  
mental unfitness is so extreme as to cause  
separate living the result is clear. We assume,  
however, that our correspondent has not sepa-  
rateness in view. The cause we should look for  
would be a physical one rather than a mental,  
yet the power of mental influences can scarcely  
be limited, so extraordinary do they appear at  
times. The literature of sexual perversion  
contains extreme cases of effect as great as the  
above.

THE MEDULLA OBLONGATA.—H. G. M.—  
This important part of the cerebro-spinal sys-  
tem has very properly engaged the close atten-  
tion of physiologists because of its relation  
to the nerves of sense in man and the animals. It  
is found that those nerves of higher function,  
like the optic, facial, auditory, the fifth, etc.,  
are traceable to parts higher up in the base of  
the cerebrum. Mr. Grimes was a writer of abili-  
ty and propounded views of important bear-  
ing, but since his publications there have been  
advances in neurology, and our acquaintance  
with the structure of the brain and of its func-  
tions has been extended. The bee has a brain,  
and so has the spider, facts revealed by the  
microscope. The medulla is a centre in which  
fibres are assembled from the spinal column  
below and from the cerebellum; it is a point  
from which the nerves branch upward toward  
the cerebrum. And in it we find a specializa-  
tion of function, both motor and sensory, that  
bears a direct relation to the centres in the  
brain cortex and basal ganglia. Mr. Matteson  
has our thanks for the interest shown in his  
careful letter.

LARGE OR SMALL DEVELOPMENT.—F. F.  
Knowing the proportional development of  
the head, of what it should be when the cir-

stood as one becomes better acquainted with  
comparative measurement.

DELICATE FEATURES, FRESH, PURE COM-  
PLEXION.—M. S.—These usually characterize  
the mental temperament when found in marked  
preponderance, and that, of course, means a  
high impressibility of the intellectual and  
emotional faculties, a ready responsiveness to  
culture, and a not very robust physical con-  
stitution. Such persons as Rachel, the trage-  
dienne, and Mrs. Le Favre, the art writer, may  
be mentioned as illustrating the character.  
Such persons are so early awakened to en-  
thusiasm that on occasion they are likely to  
overstrain their nerves.

LOW FOREHEADS AND COMEDY.—H. E. T.  
—The comic element, so far as appreciation of  
the humor of an incident or a personation is  
concerned, is largely due to the development  
of the faculty of Mirthfulness that lies in the  
anterior middle region of the lateral forehead.  
It may be strong in one with a low, receding  
forehead; but in such case the want of imita-  
tion will prevent the representation of the  
characteristics of others except in a burlesque,  
mechanical way. The average comic actor  
to-day is individual, has his own jokes—or his  
own way of presenting a funny character—  
and the public that supports the theatre or  
variety show, rather seems to prefer that sort  
of acting.

REMOVING MOLES.—J. S.—Several methods  
are proposed for this purpose: corrosive  
pastes, the cautery, the curette, and the elec-  
tric needle. The treatment must depend upon  
the character of the mole and its situation.  
You should consult a physician and not at-  
tempt to meddle with such growths yourself,  
as you might produce a serious lesion. From  
our own observation we think well of the  
solar method.

TAKING CASTS OF HANDS.—"An interested  
Reader" will find that it is by practice alone  
that he will become skilled in the art of ob-  
taining casts of the hand in plaster. The  
material for the purpose should be plaster of  
Paris—a good quality, easily mixing with  
the addition of water and free from all lumps.  
The plaster should be thin enough to flow  
easily over the object to be cast. The hand  
should be well washed with soap and dried;  
then a little sweet-oil rubbed over it, a few  
drops being sufficient, especially for the palm.  
The hand should be placed, palm upward,  
upon a bed of towelling, dampened slightly,  
and in such a manner that the position will  
cause little discomfort, if any, to its owner.  
The operator must work rapidly to obtain a  
good result, as the plaster sets rapidly. A  
ladle or large tablespoon should be used to  
apply the plaster. After the plaster has fairly  
set, be careful in separating the margin of  
the mould from the towelling, so that the hand  
may be taken up from the table on which it  
has been resting before the plaster is re-  
moved. That can usually be done by merely  
reversing the hand, the operator supporting  
the cast by one hand while he reverses with

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**THE COURAGE OF HER CONVICTION.**  
Novel. By CAROLINE A. HULING, and  
THERESE STEWART, M.D. 12mo.  
Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Company.  
This is a story of independence and self-illustrated in a woman who has her own of the woman's relation to life and death. Probably the authors have been read previously advanced views of writers like Le Grand, Grant Allen, etc., who, serious or not appear to advocate an equality of the sexes apart from conventionalities and which will confer on the woman equality of rights and privileges. We get some insight into medical and surgery by the author associée, who knows all things, and it seems about the right time that associée to advise rather more

READ.—The title of this book concerns "more than meets the ear," as the author says. The volume is only designed to the worthy writings bequeathed to the good and wise of all days, with that it may prove a comprehensive treatise on "Why the chapters treat on 'Taste and Criticism Are Necessary.'" "Books that Wear." "Ceremonies that Books Should Possess." and with of English Literature," and course of reading in poetry, history, etc. Price, \$1.00.  
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you buy it because it is soap, and you expect it to do the part of ordinary soap. After using you find (unlike ordinary soap) it doesn't only cleanse—it softens the skin, removes roughness, heals pimples and irritation, and is beautifying to the complexion. The second time you buy it—well, those who use it know why. Ask them,—All druggists.

His intellect was philosophical, his benevolence his ruling spirit, his integrity unquestioned, his industry and usefulness unsurpassed. He was known as "the father of the common school system." In Massachusetts, though in his day there were no better common schools, he reformed them, and made them a light and a guide for others unequalled. To his labor and his genius the best public schools of the present day are largely indebted; his work was their model.

Always a student of mental philosophy, he ardently adopted the teachings of Spurzheim, who instructed the best thinkers of Massachusetts by his lectures in 1832, and Horace Mann was one among a score of great thinkers who loved Spurzheim, and stood, in November, uncovered at his grave.

When I became examiner in the office of Fowler & Wells, photography (known in this country but eight years) had not yet made the faces of all public men common. Horace Mann was introduced to me as a subject for examination by Mr. Samuel R. Wells. I had no idea who my subject was, for from that day to this it has been the custom in this office, when an eminent stranger came in and the business department met him and knew his rank, he was introduced to me like an X-ray, unknown, unnamed. During the examination, I never felt more inspired or more as if I were walking a tight rope across the gorge of Niagara, but there was enough in him to make me feel strong. When he went from the examination-room into the business department, with his name still unknown to me, he asked Mr. Wells how it was possible for a stranger to know him so well. "For," said he, "he has told me many things which I know to be true, that I am sure my wife does not know, and I think Dr. Howe (his life-long intimate friend) does not know."

That magnificent forehead, with its great Causality, Human Nature, Benevolence, and Agreeableness, combined to make the expression of his face divine.

Horace Mann was born in the town of Franklin, Norfolk Co., Mass., May 4, 1796. His father was a man of feeble health, and died of consumption. Horace inherited weak lungs, and from the age of twenty to thirty he just skirted the fatal shores of that disease on which his father had been wrecked. This inherited weakness, combined with a highly mental temperament, and aggravated by a want of judicious physical training in early life, gave to his sensitive organization a keenness of susceptibility which nothing but habitual self-restraint could ever have controlled. He was an apostle of education; and with a brilliant intellect and the most exalted moral sentiment he carried his weak body with unflagging effort to the very gate of Heaven.

In a letter to a friend, he said: "I regard it as an irretrievable misfortune that my childhood was not a happy one. By nature I was elastic and buoyant, but the poverty of my parents subjected me to continual privation. I believe in the rugged nursing of Toil, but she nursed me too much. In the winter I was employed in in-door and sedentary occupations which confined me too strictly, and in the summer when I could work on the farm the labor was too severe, and often encroached upon the hours of sleep. As to my early habits, whatever may have been my shortcomings, I can still say that I have always been exempt from what may be called common vices. I was never intoxicated in my life, unless, perhaps, with joy or anger. I never swore—indeed, profanity was always most disgusting and repulsive to me. And, I consider it always a climax, I never used the vile weed in any form. I early formed the resolution to be a slave to no habit. For the rest, my public life is almost as well known to others as to myself, and, as it commonly happens to public men, others know my motives a great deal better than I do."

He entered the Sophomore class of Brown University, Providence, in September, 1816. He forgot all idea of bodily limitation to mental effort. He

was a marked man among his associates, marked and remembered for those peculiarities of character which ever after distinguished him: First, his bold and original thinking; second, a horror of cant and sham which made him attack with invective and satire all who resorted to them for selfish purposes. He saw not only Ten Commandments, but ten thousand. Hence the delicacy of his moral sense, hence his uniform and stern purity of life, hence his uncompromising hostility to the iniquitousness and sin of immorality of any kind, or by whomsoever committed.

After graduation he entered the law school at Litchfield, Conn., and was admitted to the bar in 1823. The inflexible rule of his professional life was never to undertake a case that he did not believe to be right. He used to say that in this conscious conviction of right there was a magnetism, and he only wanted an opportunity to be put in communication with a jury in order to impregnate them with his own belief.

In 1827 he was elected a representative to the Legislature of Massachusetts. He was never a political partisan. Among all his speeches, filling as they do the whole circle of moral, social, and economic subjects, not a single speech or partisan political article of his is anywhere to be found, for he never made or wrote one.

Mr. Mann most signalized his legislative life in the establishment of the State Lunatic Hospital of Worcester. This benevolent enterprise was conceived, sustained, and carried through the House by him alone, against the apathy and indifference of many, and the direct opposition of some prominent men.

He moved to Boston in 1833, and engaged in the practice of law. He was four years elected to the State Senate, and in 1836 that body elected him its president, and re-elected him in 1837, in which year he accepted the office of secretary of the Board of Education of Massachusetts. His reports to the State are masterpieces of studious care and

far-reaching sagacity. During the twelve years of his secretaryship, it is difficult to speak of his labors without the appearance of exaggeration. In regard to the tenth Annual Report, the *Edinburgh Review* says: "This volume is indeed a noble monument of a civilized people, and if America was sunk beneath the waves it would remain the fairest picture on record of an ideal commonwealth."

Well might he say, as he did in his report in 1848, that "from the time I accepted the secretaryship in June, 1837, until May, 1848, when I tendered my resignation of it, I labored in this cause an average of not less than fifteen hours a day; that, from the beginning to the end of this period I never took a day for relaxation, and that months and months together passed without my withdrawing a single evening from working hours to call upon a friend. My whole time was devoted, if not wisely, yet continuously and cheerfully, to the great trust confided to my hands."

On the 22d of February, 1848, John Quincy Adams, a representative in Congress, died in Washington. A successor was to be chosen, but where was one to be found? Mr. Mann was named, and at once the only question was whether he would accept the office if tendered.

He was elected to Congress by an overwhelming majority, receiving 11,000 votes out of 13,000 votes, and was re-elected in 1850, against two opposing candidates.

Harvard College honored herself by conferring the degree of Doctor of Laws on Mr. Mann. On September 15, 1852, he was chosen president of Antioch College, Ohio. This college was a departure from all others. It was established on a most liberal basis as to denominational tenets, and it offered equal opportunities for education to both sexes.

His labors were many and great to organize the new college, and he inspired it with his lofty ideals. His frail constitution succumbed to his multiplied



labors, and on August 2, 1859, his pure spirit was released in a blaze of glory.

*The Christian Register* said of him: "His real greatness never shone out more than in the death hour. When he was told that he had but a few hours to live, his brain flashed up with all the glow of its best days, and he talked at least two hours in a strain of almost supra-mortal eloquence. The members of his family, students remaining during the vacation, and many of his neighbors were called in at his request, and he had for each some word of warn-

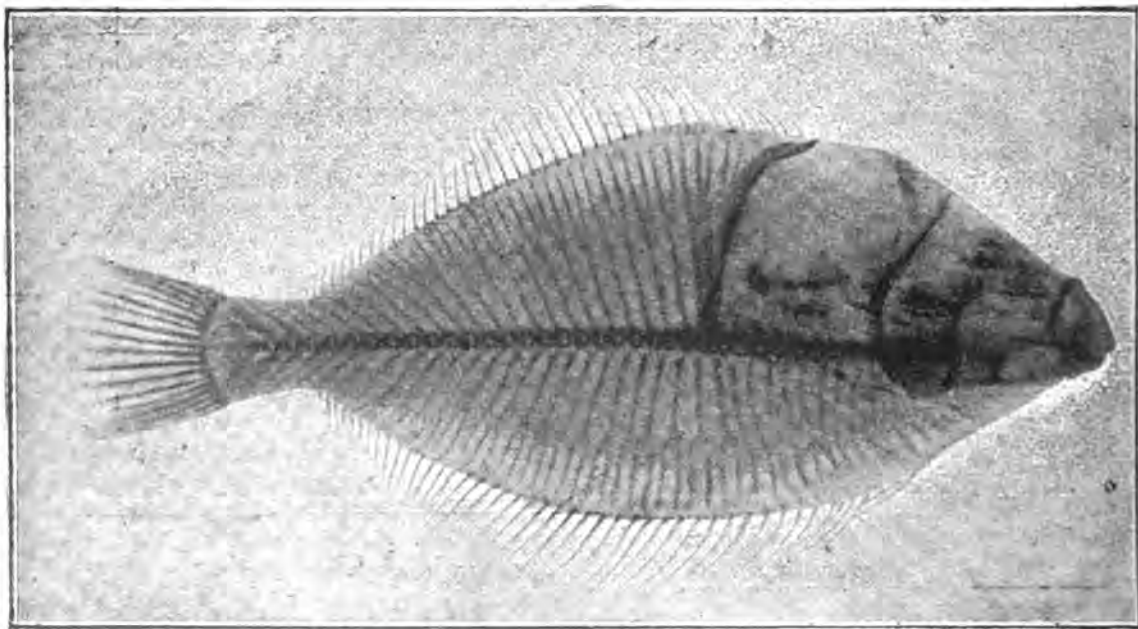
ing or cheer. It was particularly noteworthy that his remarks to each person had some specific pertinency of adaptation. His ideas, and the language in which he clothed them, were really grand, and amazed us all to silence—nay, melted us all to tears. A signal sweetness and tenderness pervaded every word. Not often in a lifetime does one have the privilege of witnessing so great a scene. I am forced to confess that I have never before appreciated the softness of the core that this masculine heart contained."

### THE NEW DISCOVERY IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

BY H. S. DRAYTON, M.D.

THE attention of the public at large has been unusually awakened to the consideration of a new discovery in photography. The readers of the

opaque. The new agent, the X-rays, as the discoverer calls them, is a form of energy, not light strictly as we know light, which is elicited by a method of



From Scientific American.

ANATOMY OF A FISH SHOWN BY RADIOGRAPHY.

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL must be, for the most part, aware that Professor Roentgen, of Wuerzburg, has produced light effects by which the possibility is fairly demonstrated of showing the interior structure of many substances commonly regarded heretofore as

associating electrical currents with the sensitive photo-plate, employing for the purpose vacuum tubes of glass, into the extremity or side of which the terminal wires of a battery pass.

According to late experiments, a current of moderate strength from a static

or plate battery will excite an ordinary Crookes tube sufficiently to produce most of the results that have been given to the public by experimenters in Europe and this country. The Crookes tube represents as low a vacuum as can be obtained, while other tubes of a less

readily through that metal than glass. An ordinary photographic camera may be employed with an aluminum shutter, which is kept closed for the reason just stated.

The term radiography has been suggested by a Philadelphia experimenter



From Scientific American.

PROFESSOR ROENTGEN.

degree of exhaustion have been used with good results.

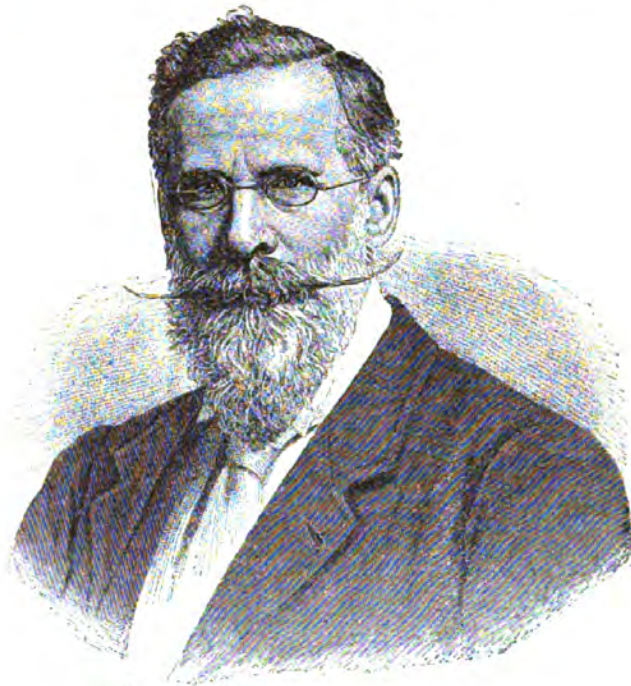
The X-rays start from the negative wire, aluminum being regarded as especially adapted as its terminal in the tube, which may be provided with an aluminum slide or "window" through which the rays may pass, it having been found that they make their way more

as more appropriate to the process than photography. After the exposure of the sensitized plate, it is developed in the usual manner.

Flesh, some metals in thin plates, leather, wood, paper, and other similarly dense substances are more or less translucent to the X-rays, while bone, silver, lead, etc., are measurably imper-

vious. The experiments now being made by many electricians and others are bringing out new features almost daily, and interest in the singular phenomena is of course increasing. The experiments made on living and dead

of the skeleton to the softer tissues, and a needle that had been "lost" in the palm. Of course, these results suggest many possibilities of use for the process to physicians and surgeons, as an aid to the diagnosis of wounds and diseases.



Sincerely yours  
*William Crookes.*

From Scientific American.

tissues have shown the value of the process for purposes of a medical diagnosis. The ray penetrates through the flesh and reveals the anatomical structure of a given part, say the hand, in a striking manner. An illustration of the anatomy of a fish is given herewith. This from a negative made by Professor Vicentini, of Padua. It is exceedingly fine in detail.

Several experiments that we have seen of radiography were very successful. One exhibited a living hand, which showed clearly the relative proportions

Where the probe would fail to reveal a foreign body, the Roentgen process might clear up the obscurity of an examination, and save a life. It is even probable that, had this method of studying the human body been known a dozen years or so ago, the bullet that snatched a President of the United States from the midst of his duties and honors might have been found early, and a long and painful series of operations been spared him. Then, among the possibilities of the future development of this discovery, may we not ex-

pect that of our ability to penetrate beneath the wrappings of the brain and study its tissues and circulation, and at our leisure note the normal relation of convolution to convolution, and also the effects of sensor and motor impression upon the special centres. Could we but see as through a glass the won-

derful play of parts intellectual and emotional, there is little doubt that what we now know of mind function would have new and overwhelming demonstration, and our science of character would be greatly extended in value and usefulness.

### HYPNOTIC EXPERIMENT AS PROOF OF PHRENOLOGY.

BY G. STERLING WINES.

I HAVE long been of the opinion, from what I have read of experiments made regarding the localization of the phrenological organs by hypnotic suggestion, that the deductions arrived at from those experiments have not, in many instances at least, been based on purely scientific data. As I understand the method of conducting these experiments, it has been usually as follows: After placing the subject in a hypnotic state, the experimenter has touched certain organs of the brain, and the subject has carried into action the natural tendency of the particular characteristics of those organs.

Those who have had much experience with sensitives should be aware that while in the hypnotic trance they are, in a greater or a less degree, clairvoyant; and that the extent of the development of the clairvoyant faculty varies with individual mentalities, temperaments, etc. Since we have become more familiar with the laws of mental telegraphy, we are learning that it is possible for psychics to read the mind of the hypnotizer, to sense the emotions that he feels, and to experience the impressions that his mentality receives.

For the purpose of producing these sensations it is not necessary to come into physical contact with the subject. The latter may be blindfolded, yet, upon the hypnotizer taking into his mouth different substances, such as salt or sugar, acids, sweets, or bitters, the taste of each may be transferred to him. If the hypnotizer pricks himself with a pin, the subject will often feel immediately the sensation of being so pricked,

and in the corresponding part of his body. Thus an almost innumerable succession of experiments of every kind have proved that any physical or mental impression may be transferred from one hypnotizing to one hypnotized.

From this it may be seen that when we place our hands on any organ of the brain, having in our minds a certain line of conduct which we desire the subject to pursue, we are naturally giving a mental suggestion which the subject may apprehend clairvoyantly or telepathically. It is possible, therefore, that in all these cases the following action or actions may be consequent on the mental suggestion thus communicated, and not from any physical excitation of the organ produced by the touch of the operator. Even if a person not familiar with the special development of particular organs does the touching, the suggestion may be received from the person who prompts the novice. Of course this view of the case is not likely to be satisfactory to all experimenters.

In a recent conversation with Professor Drayton upon this subject, I found that the criticism here made was accepted by him as in the main valid. He related to me some experiments lately made on similar but somewhat more satisfactory lines. The subject being placed in the hypnotic state, he ran his hands at random over his head, without intending or desiring to touch any particular organ. The effect was as follows:

He supposed, for instance, that he had touched the organ of tune, but the subject, instead of singing, expressed a



desire for something nice to eat. In fact, the organ excited by the hand of the operator had been that of alimentiveness.

While we must in fairness admit that this and similar experiments are to some extent in advance of those before spoken of, in which there were decided attempts to localize, it may still be questioned whether a skilled phrenologist could run his hand over a human head without consciously or unconsciously recognizing the organ on which his finger rested. Again, in the subject of the experiment just related there might have been a large development of alimentiveness, while the musical element might have been correspondingly small or entirely absent. In this case there would be no response to the suggestion of singing, as there would be no natural capacity to respond to such suggestion.

This would perfectly correspond to most experiments made with subjects in hypnosis, in which it has been shown that while they readily act upon suggestions agreeable to their own characteristics, they offer a powerful resistance to those which are strongly antagonistic to their native propensities. In experiments conducted with a view to ascertaining the possibility of predicting the future actions of subjects under hypnotic suggestion, I have constantly found a readiness to carry out those suggestions which corresponded to the phrenological development; and *vice versa*. This forms a real test of the relation subsisting between the development of organs and the character of the individual; but when the operator, with the intention of producing certain acts on the part of the subject, endeavors by manipulation to increase the activity of the organ assumed to be the seat of the desire to perform such acts, it is impossible to determine absolutely whether such resultant actions proceed from the manipulation or the mental suggestion of the hypnotist.

In all these experiments one special organ is abnormally excited by manipulation with a particular object in view. Other organs co-related with it are, for

the time being, lost sight of. This correlation of all organs ought to be constantly borne in mind, in order to strike that just balance which alone can make our experiments of any really scientific value.

The precise phenomena resulting from hypnotic suggestions made with reference to the action of one organ must be modified by the relative strength of the other organs, exactly as in the normal state. It must also be remembered that every organ is under an exaggerated stimulus, owing to the psycho-electric condition manifested in hypnosis. The accurate estimate of the co-related powers of all the organs in a man's head will enable us to determine his probable course of action under ordinary conditions. His action under the special excitation of one organ will enable us to predict with tolerable certainty his line of conduct under powerful provocation of that particular kind. In either case it is necessary properly to localize the organs. By comparison of the readiness with which he will carry into effect hypnotic suggestions and of his cranial development, the accuracy of this localization may be established in the most satisfactory manner.

While we may, no doubt, consider it proved beyond question that a certain phrenological development will indicate a probable line of conduct, it is not possible to predict absolutely that such a line of conduct will necessarily in all cases follow. Education, environment, and heredity are all important factors which must be taken into consideration. Thus, with a given combination of faculties we may anticipate certain results, but if the ancestral line dating back a few generations were known, our predictions might be made with much more certainty. Exceptions to this must of course be made in cases where the general phrenological development displays so marked a bias toward some particular mental or moral characteristic that all chances of error are obviously eliminated.

That any person will in practical life

manifest in any given case all the inner promptings of his nature is more than the most skilful phrenologist would feel justified in claiming. For example, we might state whether a man would make a good musician, author, civil engineer, or physician, yet could not predict with certainty that he would become a murderer or thief, except in the case of congenital criminals, certain developments might point more or less strongly in that direction, but modifications produced by environment must, as we have already seen, be taken into account. It is true that the development of the phrenological organs may show ancestral traits, but we often find instances of families all the members of which are strictly moral with one glaring exception. Even where there has been a succession of upright lives, this is sometimes the case, and it becomes necessary to go back four or five generations to find any cause for this seeming divergence from a natural law. Under hypnotic suggestion the influence of heredity, taken in conjunction with natural bias, and the modifications produced by environment, may, I think, be accurately determined. From the co-relation of hypnotic suggestion, heredity and phrenological development of the individual, it is possible to estimate the course of life, and arrive at data of greater scientific value than by any other method.

The experiments which I have been enabled to make have sufficed to convince me concerning two most important points: First, that in the condition of hypnosis the subject will respond to those suggestions which his phrenological development will show him to be naturally prone to accept; second, that the character of the individual remains unchanged under hypnosis—that the naturally moral are not transformed into immoral persons, or the reverse. The cranial development indicates the line of conduct that may be expected in each case, whether hypnotic suggestion has been employed or otherwise.

The study of human character phrenologically may not inaptly be compared

to a consideration of the endless variety of words which may be represented by different combinations of the letters of the alphabet, or the innumerable melodies which may be composed by different arrangements of eight musical notes. Of all the millions of human beings who ever lived, or ever will live, no two are exactly alike in character any more than in feature. When, in addition to this, we consider the endless variety of conditions which confront humanity, it must become apparent that to predict absolutely a certain line of conduct on any particular occasion is not possible. But by placing a man in a state of hypnosis in imaginary situations and making suggestions, it is possible, by his acceptance or refusal of the suggestion to determine what would be his course of action out of the hypnotic state under conditions precisely similar. An examination of the phrenological organs of the same subject then becomes the most satisfactory experimental test that can be applied to establish the degree of exactness justly accredited to the science. No safer method of obtaining accuracy has yet been discovered than the comparative method of phrenological examination, and no surer experimental way of arriving at a scientific knowledge of the localization of the various organs than a comparison of their action under hypnotic suggestion.

---

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—In a series of experiments made by Prof. Drayton, he says that much care was taken to avoid the error mentioned by Dr. Wines. In one instance the subject was hypnotized by a gentleman not conversant with the phrenological localizations. Then a finger of the hypnotizer was laid upon an organ and the hypnotizer was requested simply to will a manifestation of the faculty, he not being informed as to the nature of the organ touched. In several instances, owing to the awkwardness attending this method, mistakes were made in applying the finger, and expressions were obtained, sometimes very marked, that were totally unexpected to Prof. Drayton, while the hypnotizer insisted that his own mind, if entertaining any thought at all, was remote from the subject matter of the manifestations.

## ATTITUDE AND EXPRESSION.

"Look on this picture here and then on this."—*Shakespeare.*

ATTITUDE has very much to do with the expression of the face. Not long since an enterprising photographer introduced a method for making multiple portraits by a single exposure, these portraits giving different views of the head and face. A series of mirrors are so adjusted that the sitter, standing in their common centre, is taken several times at once, but the different reflections of his head and face show him in

him from one point of view, we will get ideas as to his mental nature quite variant from those that would be obtained from another point of view.

It is accepted generally by physiologists that the hemispheres of the brain operate differently because of their differences of activity or function. Some are convinced that the left brain has much more to do with the mentality than the right, the latter being more



FIGS. I. AND II.

as many attitudes. One who sees a series of portraits thus made on one plate is struck by the differences of expression indicated by the different positions of the head. A slight change of position will, in most cases, make a marked difference in the appearance of the physiognomy.

From a considerable stock of photographs the accompanying illustrations have been selected for the purpose of convincing the reader, who has not given much thought to the matter, that a given attitude will be productive of impressions upon others that may be favorable or unfavorable, according to the point of view from which it is observed. It may be hard to realize that the two sides of one face may be very different; and so, if we are looking upon

concerned in the physical or vegetative life. So it may follow that the left side of the face will express quite different qualities. It will be noticed pretty generally that the left side has a smoother outline than the right. Thought tends to sharpen feature, to render the framework of muscle and bone more apparent through the "velvet," and so the left side being rounder may have a more agreeable expression. We might say, as a rule, that we should look at the right side for our indicia of the energy and spirit of the character.

Let one make an experiment of this when in company. Cover up one-half of a person's face, or arrange a screen so that one-half of his face, from the hair to the chin, will be concealed, and let the company consider that for a time.



Then transfer the screen to the other side. The difference of expression, of the general characteristics, of the two sides as thus revealed will be, in some people, quite surprising. The eye has a marked effect always, and may modify

The left side is fuller than the right. The forehead seems to be stronger on the left side; there is a more pleasant, genial tone, a decidedly more active expression on that left side. On the right, as in No. 2, it is compara-



FIGS. III. AND IV.

greatly an impression at first derived without its consideration.

Turning now to our illustrations;

tively passive, rounder in outline, the eye itself showing much less animation.

Illustrations 3 and 4 represent a gen-



FIGS. V. AND VI.

Nos. 1 and 2 represent views of a lady friend taken at the same time. No. 1 shows the left side of the face; No. 2 the right. With the exception of the poise, we have about the same area of face exhibited—what the artists term a three-quarter view, and yet the variation of expression is decidedly marked.

tleman. In No. 4 we have a full-face view; in No. 3 the three-quarter view. The difference is striking. The three-quarter view is decidedly more agreeable. It expresses more character, more of the man, so to speak, than the other, and at the same time is better looking. The full view shows on the right side

of the face much irregularity; the cheek is contracted, pinched; the eye is smaller, the mouth awry. This gentleman's left side is pleasing, decidedly.

In Nos. 5 and 6 the contrast is even more striking. No. 6 exhibits in the profile a fine arch. It intimates an active brain, with elements of sentiment and integrity that are decidedly influential. Few men look well in profile. In this case we have a gentleman whose

examination of Nos. 7 and 9. The principle already defined applies to the marked difference between the right and left expression. The left face is pleasant, kindly, cheerful, agreeable in every way. The expression of the right side is depressing; one would infer that the owner was lacking in cheer and hope; that his feelings bordered upon the morbid; that he was despondent—inclined to find fault and irritable—



FIGS. VII., VIII., AND IX.

photographs should be of that description, as the front views are not likely to be regarded by the general public as at all handsome. It is a face that indicates nervous intensity; a kind nature, but one very sensitive and responsive. An observer would easily gather the latter idea from a view of this face, and, not knowing him, would not give its owner the credit for these genial qualities which really belong to his nature.

Nos. 7, 8, and 9 are three views of the same person, it need hardly be said. We have here profile, and right and left presentations of face. The differences are marked. One would scarcely think that the man had such a nose from an

one of those men who carry an air about them that throws cold water upon the surface of things social.

The leading sides of our nature may be said to be illustrated in this way in the face; but we have more than two sides. Human nature, indeed, is many-sided, and its expression in conduct is, for the most part, dependent upon environment. A given group of circumstances or suggestions acting upon a certain group of mental centres brings into relief and activity the nature and effect of those faculties, and for a result we have the manifestation of a trait belonging to the character. H. S. D.



## ORDER: ITS USES AND ABUSES.

BY NELSON SIZER.

IN the April number of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL we discussed Order as an element of fixedness, adjustment, and the instinct of the mind expecting method and regularity in the location of things and in the processes which are carried on in nature and in art.

This feeling is so much a part of nature that men and animals get accustomed to certain ways and do not like to change. In the training of wild and of domesticated animals the animals get used to signs and signals; and they perform certain duties and obey certain requirements under certain fixed conditions. Take the car-horses, for instance: when one bell is sounded, they stop and wait, and sometimes they wait restlessly; and when they hear two taps of the bell it is as much a monition to them to start as it is for the driver; he takes off the brake and the horses start. Therefore, when we think of Order as an element of mental life and daily habit, we see the masterful effect that it has upon character and conduct.

There is also a further meaning to Order. It has to do with cleanliness, with that which is neat, fit, and suitable. Possibly the faculty of Comparison, or criticism, and the faculties of Ideality, Constructiveness, and Cautiousness may have much to do with the elegant and appropriate arrangement of things. Good housekeeping presupposes system in the location of things, and cleanliness, tidiness, and elegance in the adjustment of them. Disorder means the misplacing of things, and it also means an improper and untidy use of things. We have noticed that when the dishes are brought to the table a good housekeeper looks sharply at the glass, the china, and the silver, to study their cleanliness; and sometimes we have seen plates sent back to be treated with a clean napkin before they could be used. Furniture may be in its proper place; but it may be more or less cov-

ered with dust, or not clean from careless handling. Therefore neatness is a part of Order.

I remember a friend of mine who was inclined to be slovenly in the house. He would expectorate tobacco-juice on the kitchen floor. When I first saw it, I supposed it was an accident; that he was accustomed to do the same while at his work and that he had forgotten himself. In a moment, however, he repeated it, and again and again, taking a clean place for it every time. I expected his wife would frown and remonstrate with him, but she did not. She was good-natured, and rather mellow and pliable, while he was masterful and mandatory; and therefore she had not trained him to be careful, neat, and cleanly. In the course of years his wife was called to her reward, where "nothing that defileth" is permitted to go; and where such weary wives are at rest. Some years later I called to see this same friend, who had married a second wife, and was then residing on a farm. He was plowing in the field, and so I went over to greet him. We chatted a while; and then he unhitched his team from the plow and went to the house with me. As we entered the cleanly kitchen, I noticed at once that everything was as bright and as neat as it could possibly be; and my friend apologized that his wife unfortunately happened to be out for the afternoon, and said to me, "I will put on another pair of shoes and go with you to the village to see some friends." As he took off his shoes, sitting in the kitchen, there happened to be some dry earth in them which had come from the furrowed field and was spilled on the bright, clean floor. As soon as he saw it he said, "Oh! what have I done?" He then got a brush and dust-pan and cleaned up the floor nicely and put everything neatly in its place, then he tiptoed across the kitchen floor and emptied his shoes outside.

What a change had been wrought in a man, six feet high, and who weighed a hundred and eighty pounds! I did not see the second wife. Possibly she was not as amiable as the first one; but she was certainly more orderly, and she taught her husband a valuable lesson in regard to neatness. He seemed to have taken kindly to it, and evidently thought he had in her a treasure. So he was capable of being converted from the error of his ways. His wife was a means of neatness; let us hope she was also a "means of grace" to him.

It may have been ten years later when I again called to see the same friend. He had married a third wife, and lived in a village in a good house. He invited me to take dinner with him, and I wondered whether things would be as neat and as well kept as they had been during his second wife's reign. The third wife was a stout, dark-complexioned woman, strong and energetic, and probably twice as well able as the second wife had been to keep things tidy and orderly; but she had an oily countenance, a good-natured expression, and a free and easy look generally; and I soon noticed that she was far from being tidy in everything that belonged to the housekeeping and the table; and her husband had, from force of habit and custom, relapsed into disorderly ways and untidy methods, such as he had manifested while his first wife was living. A man, therefore, who is untidy, can be trained to order and decorum. During the second wife's term everything was as neat, bright, and tidy as possible. He adopted her methods, but relapsed during the "third term." For many years since then I have been sorry that I did not see that second wife.

Order sometimes works with Combativeness, or Combativeness works with Order; and if other persons are untidy, it stirs up the indignation and the severity of the one whose Order is offended, and then we expect to hear sharp talk and scolding. A good man will sometimes be met at the door and his attention called to the scraper and

the door mat, and, although he may be comparatively neat, as men average, yet his wife will berate him for wearing her patience quite out. The furniture is too good for him to sit on, his outside clothes must be changed; and altogether he is made to feel very much not at home in his own house. Children trained under such dyspeptical, nervous irritation by an orderly mother will be rendered peevish, and home will seem like an undesirable place to them, while the mother complains that she spends her whole life in putting things in order and picking up after the rest. Such a woman will desire to have the furniture in the house fixed as though it were fastened down, as chairs are sometimes fastened down on piazzas of summer hotels so that they cannot be carried off and displaced. Where chairs are not fastened boarders will sometimes carry them on the lawns and sit there the whole evening and tell stories, and at bedtime they go into the house leaving their chairs to be bedewed with the tears of night.

A housekeeper is sometimes so fretful and disagreeable that the husband and the sons are glad to spend an evening anywhere else rather than to be at home, greatly to the sadness of the mother, who finds a growing estrangement in the affection of her husband, and her sons becoming dissipated. Such women find it troublesome to keep servants. They scold and berate them because everything is not kept as nicely as they think it ought to be kept, and everything about the house seems to be frozen and set, so that a spirited servant will soon seek a new situation where she can live in peace and not be scolded and scored all the time for the neglect of frivolous duties.

On one of the New York and Brooklyn ferries, which is some two miles in length, there is a colored man, who is a porter for the cabins, and he keeps everything remarkably shining and bright. His sweeping is a marvel of neatness and of patience. After the passengers are seated he walks through the cabin, and if someone has thrown

down a piece of paper, he carefully picks it up, and if another one has used the clean floor as a spittoon, this colored man will soon appear with his wiping-cloth and neatly clean up the nuisance in front of the man, making an object lesson to the culprit and an incident for quiet mirth for all the rest of us.

In railway cars, men who ought to know better, and who look as if they did know better, will sometimes put their feet with dirty shoes on the unoccupied seat in front of them. I once saw a very tidy conductor come along and ask a man if he would mind lifting his feet so that he could spread a silk handkerchief over the seat; he told the man he might put his feet on that, but the man declined with thanks and with a red face.

We read, "Cleanliness is next to godliness;" and clean nails as well as clean hands, clean teeth and a sweet breath, as well as clean clothing, are a delight to the eyes of those who have good taste, with Order and also Ideality. Where there is a family of children it is difficult to keep the window-panes free from finger marks. The furniture gets more or less soiled as well as battered; but the uncleanly phases of disorder are more disgusting than breakage and battering. Our idea of restoring the normal state of things would be to teach children kindly how to avoid soiling the glass and the furniture with their hands; and it would perhaps be a good plan, especially if it were a little girl, to take her to the kitchen and get wiping-cloths, and ask her to clean the window and make it shine, and in a week's time she would be saying to her younger brother, "Oh, Freddy, do not put your fingers on the glass, it will make it look so untidy!" So he will learn something about it too. Good breeding shows itself as much through Ideality and Order, through neatness and regularity of habit and usage, as it does in language and in general manners. I have, in my time, seen a lady who considered herself the pink of culture, under whose nails there was a black streak as she held her beau-

tiful silk parasol over her head; and more than once I have seen a woman in public, with costly silk apparel and diamond jewelry, with a neck decorated by palpable streaks of what soap calls dirt. There are many little points which Order and Ideality recognize in daily life among people who consider themselves well-cultured, which cannot very well be talked about in print.

Forty years ago, when the Quakers were relatively more numerous in Philadelphia than they are now, I have sometimes seen a lady, fifty years of age, leisurely coming up the sidewalk, and if she wanted to expectorate she would go to the curbstone and not soil the sidewalk; and the men would do the same thing. The gangway around elevated trains, or at the Brooklyn Bridge, should be called Cuspidor Avenue, to give it the right designation. It requires, in the training of some people who are good, true, and intelligent, line upon line, effort upon effort, to train them to be tidy, cleanly, and neat in their ways, habits, and customs. A Quaker's barn is cleaner than many a man's dwelling.

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#### INSANITY CURED BY PHRENOLOGY.

THE following death notice is, in more senses than one, interesting: "Died in Suffield, Conn., April 17, 1896, Henry F. Bissell, aged 76 years."

In 1845, while delivering a course of lectures on phrenology in Westfield, Mass., the birthplace of my mother, I received a call from Capt. E. Moran, of Suffield, Conn., twelve miles distant, where I had lectured and was well acquainted. Among other items of news the Captain informed me that Henry F. Bissell, of Suffield, had recently received a blow upon the head, in the region of the temple, and, as a consequence, had become insane. He appeared strangely for a day or two, and then took a train for New York, and on the way attracted the attention of the passengers by immoderate laughter at their dress and appearance. A gentle-

man, a neighbor of Mr. Bissell, induced him to stop at a station, and they took a train bound for Hartford. As the patient was very happy, he was willing to go with his friend anywhere, and he was taken to the Insane Asylum in Hartford. Here he had remained under general treatment for weeks without apparent benefit.

On learning these facts, I wrote at once to his father and sent it by my informant, stating it as my opinion that, as the aberration of mind had taken the form of laughter, and that the seat of the blow on the head was in the region of Mirthfulness, by local treatment by leeches to relieve the pressure of blood in that part, and the application of ice to allay the inflammation, the symptoms of insanity would subside.

The aged father, Harvey Bissell, who had four years before become interested in my lectures on Phrenology at Suffield, recognized the reasonableness of my opinion on the proper treatment of the case, and, on receiving my letter, at eight o'clock at night, instantly harnessed his team for a dreary drive of seventeen miles to Hartford, and, reaching the asylum at eleven o'clock, after Dr. Butler, the Superintendent of the institution, had retired, insisted on seeing him at once. With my letter open in his hand, the anxious father met the doctor, who read it deliberately and said:

"It looks reasonable, and we will try it in the morning."

"No, doctor; we will try it to-night, now, if you please. I cannot wait till morning."

"All right," said the doctor; "to-night, if you say so."

In half an hour the patient was under the treatment of leeches; in another half hour the injured part had an India-rubber bag of pounded ice on it, and "the only son of his mother" was fast asleep. The next morning he and his father took breakfast with the doctor; "he was clothed and in his right mind," and in a short time went home with his father apparently cured.

The injury was directly over the organ of Mirthfulness, and the inflammation caused by the blow produced the deranged action of the faculty.

Fifty-one years have now elapsed, and there has been no return of the symptoms of insanity. Had the inflammation been allowed to proceed, death or insanity for life might have been the result. The young man was my friend, and my interest in his case was intense.

If the doctor had understood phrenology as well as Dr. Buttolph does, who for forty years was in charge of the New Jersey Asylum for the Insane, the patient would have had the treatment at once, without waiting for the accident that brought the facts of the case to my knowledge.

NELSON SIZER.

#### IF I KNEW.

IF I knew the box where the smiles were kept,  
 No matter how large the key,  
 Or strong the bolt, I would try so hard,  
 'Twould open, I know, for me.  
 Then over the land and the sea, broadcast,  
 I'd scatter the smile to play,  
 That the children's faces might hold them fast  
 For many and many a day.

If I knew a box that was large enough  
 To hold all the frowns I meet,  
 I would like to gather them, every one,  
 From nursery, school and street;  
 Then folding and holding I'd pack them in,  
 And, turning the monster key,  
 I'd hire a giant to drop the box  
 To the depths of the deep, deep sea.

—*The American Jewess.*

**BARON DE HIRSCH.**

THE death of Baron de Hirsch has announced the passing away of a gentleman who has occupied a very pronounced position in the world of philanthropy. Inheriting a large fortune, he seems to have early given much of his time to the consideration of objects that would promote the welfare of those of his fellow men whose situation in life was unfortunate. A Hebrew by birth, it was to be expected that he would consider first the condition of the poor of his race, but he did not restrict his acts of kindness to them, but, with a sympathy as broad as it was charming, he was found contributing to and helping forward enterprises that concerned the people of other races and religious creeds. In this country he has been especially noted for colonial enterprises. The wants of the Jews in Russia, because of their oppression during the past ten years, gave him a special field of this sort, and the affluence of his benevolence in this line can only be understood by those who appreciate what it costs to transfer whole communities to distant points, and the setting up in North and South America of new social centres. Thousands of Jews, in fact, were settled in the American continents solely at his cost.

Baron de Hirsch has been a very enterprising man in business lines, especially as connected with railway operations. A railway that was built chiefly by his effort from Vienna to Constantinople secured to him one of the largest fortunes in Europe. This helped him greatly to carry on his benevolent work. He is said to have expended over twenty-five millions of dollars through the various charitable enterprises with which he has been associated as organizer or promoter.

The portrait represents a man of very active temperament, an earnest, thorough-going, ready nature. The character of the intellect is of that type that renders one very prompt and specific in observation, forming a judgment rap-

idly, and by no means superficially. It intimates a great deal of versatility, and that available, opportune quality of adaptation which is decidedly rare; yet, as already intimated, he had not the flippant, superficial way of looking at things which is characteristic of most versatile people. The facial expression is earnest and direct, with a halo of deliberate reflection suffusing it. From what we have heard of his

**BARON DE HIRSCH.**

great kindness, we should expect a face in which a marked nobility of sympathy would appear. And there is certainly much of that in this simple sketch of a portrait. The head is well elevated; the light in the eyes is gentle, and the nature, as a whole, is sensitive. There is a fine grain about it generally which is very remote from anything like harshness or severity or coarseness. Such a nature is very thorough-going and earnest in whatever is undertaken. The controlling motive in his life doubtless has been humanity and kindness, and his business enterprises, therefore, have been stimulated by his sympathies for others. Dying at sixty-three, we have no doubt that this com-



paratively early demise for such a man is owing largely to the activity of his brain. It is rare, indeed, that a man of wealth creates so strong an impression

for charitable thought as Baron de Hirsch, and as a consequence his death will be a shock to the world, Christian and Hebrew.

### THE MENTAL KALEIDOSCOPE.

BY WILLIAM WELCH.

FEW persons have looked without wonder into a kaleidoscope and seen the varying figures produced by a change of position of a few pieces of colored glass. Since the day when Brewster patented this wonderful toy, among the many millions of patterns that have been, or will be, made from it, it is doubtful if two of exactly the same design ever were seen or ever will be seen.

The many pieces of colored glass of different shapes and sizes, the unimaginable number of positions each piece may occupy, and the ever varying relation one piece may bear with another, and also in regard to the reflectors, makes it practically impossible for two patterns to be alike. Yet this is no more wonderful than the mental and physical constitution of the human race. No two persons are exactly alike in appearance, and no two individuals can possess a combination of faculties apparently the same in both that will not prove, upon a close investigation, to be slightly, if not markedly, different.

To a practical phrenologist mankind is made up of a very great variety of organizations, which represent more changes than were ever shown in the most perfect kaleidoscope. There are heads of varying size and shape, and different combinations of organs, each individual organ having its special power, modified more or less by temperamental conditions which may be either active or latent; perhaps requiring in one case a restraining bridle and in the other a spur. Quality, excitability and co-ordinating power, as well as health, have a marvellous effect upon the brain, so that the phrenologist should be of such versatility as to feel it utterly impossible to give two delineations alike from different individuals.

However, students of phrenology should not be discouraged by the apparent difficulties caused by the many conditions to be considered. The difficulties are not so great when one understands how to meet them. Experience enables a practical reader of character to take in at a glance many modifying influences which, of course, would confuse a beginner. A good comparison may be found in the ease with which a professional musician, on seeing a new piece of music, recognizes at a glance the key in which it is written, and, in the execution of a particular bar, observes with the rapidity of lightning that a certain note is marked to be played a half tone higher or lower than it would be in the regular key. To a person unfamiliar with music it would seem next to impossible for a pianist to read the notes of the treble and the bass clef as they do at the same time, or so nearly at the same time that one would imagine two sets of eyes would be required.

In a similar manner, when the expert phrenologist observes a peculiar form of head, almost at the same instant he notices certain features of the face, a certain color of the hair or eyes, or a peculiarity of the hand or the shoulders, or some other temperamental sign. Thus he learns that the special brain development under consideration will be stronger or weaker, more or less active or manifested in a particular direction, which would not be the case if the temperament were different. The writer can say from an abundant experience that on this score the difficulties in phrenology are no more formidable than those to be met with in other sciences, or in the practice of any of the usual industrial arts.

# CHILD CULTURE

"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

## THE CLAYTON FAMILY.

BY NELSON SIZER.

**FIGS. 330, 331, AND 332.**—This is an interesting group. In this marriage there is a union of strong Mental temperament in the father, with ample

ity of organization; is sensitive, susceptible, intense, active, and clear. If such an organization was mated to one similar to his own, the children would need



**FIGS. 330, 331, 332.**—W. B. CLAYTON, WIFE, AND CHILD.

Vital temperament in the mother. The top of his head is broad, high, and long. His head measures 23 inches, his bust 37, waist 33, he weighs 155 pounds, and is six feet high. He has a fine qual-

ity of organization; is sensitive, susceptible, intense, active, and clear. If such an organization was mated to one similar to his own, the children would need to have a wire screen over the cradle to keep them from taking wing too early. Mrs. Clayton's head measures 22 inches, the bust 42, and she is about 5 feet 6 inches in height and weighs 175

pounds. She has a darker complexion than the husband, which indicates the Motive temperament, although the predominant temperament is the Vital. Her head measuring 22 inches, is of full size, but it will be observed that the head is broader at the base than at the top, showing that the Mental temperament is subordinate. The fulness of her face, the stoutness of the form, and the breadth of the head at the base indicate the vital and constitutional stamina which should be blended in marriage with such an organization as his, and the result would naturally be a compromise of organization in the children. If she were a little darker in complexion, if the eye especially were darker, it would be beneficial.

We have received a photograph of Paul, the child, taken when it was but seven weeks old. It certainly indicates



FIG. 333.—PAUL CLAYTON.

the healthy stock of ancestry, and the parents' portraits give ample proof of admirable vigor, with abundant brain power and a most robust constitution in the child.

People often ask us if we can predicate anything of a child of this age; and we sometimes repeat the question, "Can you see the difference in babies? Does one look solid, intelligent, and thoughtful, and another one vapid, vacant, and weak?" This child will do his own thinking. The younger picture shows the massiveness of the top

head in harmony with the development of the father. It shows ample width in the region of the temples where Constructiveness and Ideality are located.

The group contains a later picture of the same boy when he was thirteen months old. His head now measures 19 inches in circumference, 12 inches from the opening of the ears over the top, his height is two feet seven inches, and his weight is twenty-six pounds. The color of his hair is brown like the mother's, his eyes blue, and his complexion medium. He measures 21 inches around the chest and the same around the waist. The last picture shows a similar development of the forehead, an adequate plumpness of the cheeks, and a high crown of the head. He looks bright as a dollar, and with such a blending of vitality as he derives from the mother to give brain support, and so large a brain and so fine a quality as he would naturally inherit from the father, will serve to give him power, talent, efficiency, and a promising future.

This child will do its own thinking; will make other people think; will question the teacher, and insist upon being answered in a satisfactory way. Here is a large development of Mirthfulness. The father sees the wit and the mother sees the fun. He is brilliant, she is genial. The child will have plenty of amusement and fun; will be keen as a thinker and scholar; will have a good memory for ideas especially, and for all the facts personally gathered. Imitation will be a decided characteristic, and so also will be Agreeableness. Ideality and Constructiveness will lay the foundation for art and mechanism. There will be a good degree of Caution, large Approbativeness, Firmness, and Self Esteem, and a wonderful amount of friendliness. This child will be the centre of the special circle to which he belongs, and not the mere fringe. A man with such an organization as that of Mr. Clayton's, if he were to marry a thin, excitable woman of very light weight and a massive brain (because he found her brilliant

and sparkling and entertaining), would be likely to lose his children early, or, if they were spared to manhood, they would be invalids and practically useless. A man like him, tall, brainy, and of rather too light weight for his height and head, marrying a woman who weighs 175 pounds makes a good match for a man with a 23-inch brain, and her abundant vitality and constitutional vigor would clothe his children with ample development for the support of a large and active brain. If her hair and eyes were darker it would complete the harmony of the mating and make the world indebted to them for an exceedingly promising progeny.

The child should not be hurried in his studies, nor should he be made the object of admiration and excitation on the part of visitors and friends. In the main, little folks should be let alone, and allowed to plan their own modes of amusement. A bright child is talked to on large and exciting topics, and its brain is kept in fever heat constantly. What would a man of common education think, and how would he feel, if he were confronted every hour or two by some learned specialist in science or literature, and put through his paces to see how many wise questions he could answer which might be propounded? An adult who had a smattering of mathematics or the classics, if put on the rack of sharp questioning by learned professors, would have the headache in a little while and feel as if he had dyspepsia by the time the next meal came. But how can loving friends who are fond of children let the dear things alone? We think we must talk to them, and parents are willing to have the brightness of their children brought out. Their answers are so cunning and cute, it is a temptation. But if children are left to their own resources and have a sufficient number of playthings they will make excitement enough in their own way for their growing, active brains without having their superiors fan the flame of their excitability as a blower is applied to the

furnace of the steam engine. This boy will be a whole team without any help. He will want to drive everything that he undertakes to manage. He will have enough of the love of money to make him keen in money matters, and the push and energy to conquer the difficulties that lie between him and success, while he will be cautious and guarded. He will have a memory that will not forget, and a very critical type of intellect.

### THE OLD AND THE NEW PSYCHOLOGY.

THE Massachusetts Schoolmasters Club discussed this subject at its last April meeting. According to a short reprint in the *New York School Journal*, Professor Dunton said: "Psychology is the science of the soul. This definition presupposes two facts—first, that there is a soul, and second, that it may be known. The old psychology is a systematic knowledge of the soul through introspection and observation. The student turns his attention, first of all, upon the phenomena of consciousness in his own mind. He seeks to know the exact nature and the universality of the actions of the mind.

"The student of the new psychology attempts to know psychical activities from the standpoint of physiology and experiment. He strives to ascertain the nervous correlates of mental phenomena, the influence of body upon mind, the intensity of sensations, and the duration of mental processes, etc., through observation and experiment.

"The old psychology has revealed to me the soul as an emanation from the Divine, and as made in the image of God, in this respect, that it is a being capable of self-activity and self-direction. This being is a unit, and therefore indivisible."

Professor Munsterberg said: "As a teacher of physiological psychology, as a teacher of experimental psychology, I have come to say that if the question, Should a teacher study psychology? were put to me, I should an-

swer, I don't believe that he should. Such a study might lead, as it often does, to a high tide of confusion, of dilettanteism. Superficial teachers spoil the child, deceive themselves with empty phrases, and since they do not feel confident of their own ability, lose their natural interest in the pupils. Sympathy and interest are more necessary for teachers than all the psychological laboratories.

"I do not mean that psychology is not an important study, or that the new psychology is not as valuable as the old. I do not know the difference between them at all. I know simply that there is scientific psychology and unscientific.

"The old psychology was psychology plus philosophy; the new is psychology without philosophy—often, I am sorry to say, psychology minus philosophy."

Dr. Stanley Hall said: "I respect the views of Dr. Dunton, but I dissent from his psychology, which has been the vice of teaching everywhere before the moving, transforming idea of a nobler philosophy came in.

"The new psychology touches the hearts of the young men in our colleges as nothing else that I know does. They used to trim ship with a box filled with spare chains and iron. That is what these teachers who refuse to teach the new psychology are still doing.

"I can't agree with Professor Munsterberg on some points. I believe that it is necessary to broaden the purview of all academic students so that they shall be philosophers and not experimenters. Harvard College, in regard to the progress of the new psychology, is just as it was in 1880 in regard to the introduction of psychology, when it asked me to deliver six lectures just to see what it was all about. In five years, it is safe to say, this new system will be an all-important topic. I regret that Professor Munsterberg does not see the full scope of child study. This is the great result of the study. It has shown

women the way to get at the hearts of children."

Dr. Harris said: "The new psychology is based on the study of the brain and nerves by physiologists, and on the study of the habits and modes of thinking of children by teachers and others. The old psychology was based on introspection, or the attentive study of one's own state of mind. The old psychology has contributed to us a knowledge of the higher and lower orders of thinking, and of the different classes of mental activity—the feeling, the will, and the intellect. It has discovered the supremacy of reason and the basis of ethical judgments. It has given us, as Novalis said, God, freedom, and immortality.

"The greatest question in a school is how to teach a branch of study in such a way as to prepare the pupil for the next step. The danger lies in teaching with too much or too little thoroughness, and arresting the child's growth at an inferior stage of development.

"The chief danger in education is to produce arrested development, too much thoroughness in teaching mechanical operations, or by too severe and harsh discipline. The child of the city slums is worldly wise and able to shift for himself, but he cannot easily be brought into a state of growth in intellect and will. The new psychology has here its great field of usefulness. It will show the true methods of teaching all branches in such a way as to keep the child in a growing condition and save him from arrest at lower stages of development."

—◆—  
PHYSIOGNOMY.—Every human face is a hieroglyphic, and a hieroglyphic, too, which admits of being deciphered, the alphabet of which we carry about with us already perfected. As a matter of fact, the face of a man gives us fuller and more interesting information than his tongue; for his face is the compendium of all he will ever say, as it is the one record of all his thoughts and endeavors.—Schopenhauer.

# SCIENCE OF HEALTH

## A CURIOUS FAMILY!

BY N. B. SIZER, M.D.

**A**MONG the multitudinous members of the Vegetable Kingdom, we find some that crown the earth with their beauty of leaf and flower; others are the useful plants that provide sustenance for man and beast; still others subserve an infinite usefulness in the arts and industries; but some, unfortunately, are of no use whatsoever, are nuisances, or, still worse, destroy valuable property, and, in many cases, still more valuable lives.

As if purposely to baffle all our attempts at self-protection, this latter dangerous class is made up for the most part of plants so infinitely small that their minute structure, in many varieties, is beyond the reach of our powerful lenses, the delicate protoplasm of these minute objects being so transparent that some sort of dyeing or staining is requisite to make them visible even to the eye of the microscope.

It is only within the last two or three decades that much has been known about these liliputian plants; but since the epoch-making studies of the lamented Pasteur, we realize how important they are, not only as being the efficient agent in many industrial processes, but as the equally energetic causes of disease and death in animals and men.

These "little living things," as the word "microbe" literally means, are usually classified according to their shapes and manner of growth: those much longer than broad, or rod-shaped, are called "bacteria" or "bacilli;" those whose diameters are nearly equal are spoken of as the "cocci," or "berry-shaped," while those which grow in spiral colonies like a spiral spring make

up the "spirilla," and so on, the forms already mentioned being those which most interest us at present.

As to their source of origin, a few words only are needful, for "heterogenesis" has been buried too deep by modern science to ever be successfully resurrected! and we must remember that there is no such thing as "spontaneous generation."

Every living thing proceeds from a parent, and it is very probable that, as microbes are among the lowly-organized genera, they may be among the most ancient of Earth's inhabitants. Their minuteness is a sufficient reason for their recent recognition as omnipresent denizens of earth, sea, and air. As to their numbers, who can say? Tens of thousands of distinct species have been classified, and new ones are discovered every day. As we shall see later, arithmetic almost fails us when we attempt to reckon up their incalculable millions!

As to the question of function, some are very useful, especially those of the soil, for without their aid nitrification would be impossible and vegetation would cease to grow. Others are at the bases of well-known processes; thus, all fermentation is caused by them; wine and beer are turned to vinegar if the "mycoderma aceti" falls into the vat, and the proper temperature exists. In such cases, one invisible germ will bring forth, in twenty-four hours, the immense army of three hundred thousand millions of descendants [300,000,000,000]! The so-called "mother" in vinegar is a vegetable growth containing these micro-bacteria, and therefore serves to keep up the production of



acetic acid ad infinitum, so long as saccharine matter is present to serve as food for them. Air is also necessary, since the species is "aerobic." Brewers take good care to keep this variety away, as their presence in their vats would cause the output to be vinegar, and not beer, the latter being developed by an entirely different variety of microbe.

All other fermentations arise in the same way, but space fails for the details. Enough to say that microscopes and bacteriological apparatus are an essential part of the equipment of every brewery nowadays. The varied forms of decomposition are all dependent on microbic life, and this fact alone makes our vast canning interests a possibility. All these rely upon the fact that if you destroy the vitality of all microbes in or upon food by heat, and so seal up the provisions that no more can touch them, they will never spoil, should they be kept a million years.

The milk-souring organism is of great interest, as it secretes, in growing, an exceedingly deadly poison called "tyrotoxicon," from the Greek "tyros," cheese, which is, bulk for bulk, more deadly than strychnia. This may be present in stale milk and cream, and is not only the poison that causes the deadly collapse of "cholera infantum," but also often causes dangerous illness and death in those who drink the milk or eat ice-cream made therefrom.

The newspapers and ignorant coroners in such cases always raise a "hue and cry" about "dirty cans" and "artificial" flavoring, especially vanilla, but the criminal is always "tyrotoxicon," and his "accessory before the fact" the dirty and lazy milkman who vends stale milk from cans not properly scalded. Certainly no sane person would ever eat enough copper-contaminated ice-cream to harm him, for "verdigris" is not a delicacy!

These "poisoned milk" epidemics are entirely too frequent. The one best known in this country is that of 1886, at Long Branch, where, on August 7th, twenty-four people at one hotel and

nineteen at another were made violently ill; one week later thirty more at a third hotel were all ill at once with identical symptoms, such as nausea, vomiting, cramps, and choleric form collapse, from one to four hours elapsing between the ingestion of the milk and the attack. In all cases the severity was directly proportional to the quantity of milk taken. During the same summer a similar hotel epidemic was observed in Iowa; the next year there was an outbreak among a garrison in India, and four cases were seen in Michigan, in one family, of which three were fatal.

I could mention a dozen other epidemics where "tyrotoxicon" was extracted by analysis from the milk used, and from the viscera of the unfortunate people killed by it. Space would fail me to mention a thousandth part of our present knowledge on this subject, and it must suffice to mention that many microbes are parasitic in, and pathogenic to, the human race, and when thus parasitic, they produce by their presence and growth, the symptoms known as the following diseases, in many cases easily obtained and cultivated from the body of the patient, and reproducing the disease when introduced into other animals or men. The list is long, but is every day growing longer:

Anthrax, "malignant pustule;" cerebro-spinal meningitis; cholera in men, fowls, and swine; erysipelas and malignant oedema; diphtheria; glanders: all the venereal diseases; hydrophobia; leprosy and the "bubonic plague" of 1894-95; measles and scarlet fever; septic pleurisy and pneumonia; pleuropneumonia of men and cattle; pneumonia, acute; relapsing or "famine" fever (this is caused by a spirillum, as also is cholera); septicæmia in all its forms; boils and carbuncles; puerperal fever; tuberculosis; typhoid fever; ulcerative endocarditis; small-pox in men and pigeons; cow-pox in men and cattle; whooping cough; yellow fever; typhus fever.

"Fever and ague" is due to a para-



site, but, curiously enough, a "hæmatocoon," or animal living in the blood and spleen.

Truly this is a long and formidable list!

A few words in closing will show the almost incredible multiplication of these germs, many doubling their number every twenty minutes, night and day. Let us suppose a case where each germ doubles itself only once an hour. Then, in twenty-four hours the single bacillus has become more than sixteen and a half millions [16,777,220]; at the end of two days, two hundred and eighty-one thousand five hundred millions [281,500,000,000]; and at the end of the third day forty-seven trillions, and at the end of the week a number too large to write down, for it needs no less than fifty-one figures to represent it!

These large numbers convey a very indefinite idea to most people, so let me compute the volume produced by such generation. One of our common bacilli is shaped like a short rod or cylinder, and is one-thousandth of a millimetre [one twenty-five-thousandth inch] thick, and about one five-hundredth millimetre [say one twelve-thousand-five-hundredth inch] long. Now a cubic millimetre is a cube, whose edge is a millimetre, or a cube only one twenty-fifth inch in each dimension; about as small as most of us like to look at it. If we had such a little cube hollowed out, it is easy figuring to show that you can pack into it a few such bacilli, only 633,000,000 of them. If the ancestor begins to double once every hour, at the end of the first day his offspring occupy only one-fortieth part of the cubic millimetre, but at the end of the second day they would fill 442,570 such cubes, or about one pint.

Our terrestrial seas are usually said to cover an area equal to about two-thirds that of the earth, and their mean depth is computed to be about one mile. Thus it is easy to calculate the contents of the oceans, which comes out as about 928,000,000 cubic miles, in round numbers, or not much less than one thou-

sand millions of cubic miles. If we now continue our increase of bacilli, this astounding fact is proved: if we put one of these invisible microbes into the sea and cause it to double its numbers every hour, as is its nature, by the end of the fifth day's multiplication its progeny will fill all the oceans of this earth, solid, from top to bottom, and leave room for not one drop of water.

Considering this miraculous reproduction, can we wonder at the rapid spread of epidemics, which lay thousands on sick-beds in an hour or two? The only wonder is that so few die, so many escape.

Are not our most wonderful things, the little things, endowed with most wonderful attributes, yet a tiny mass of jelly, invisible to the eye?

#### SOME ADVANCED CENTENARIANS.

A WRITER in *Harper's Magazine*, who may be assumed to have looked into the authority of his statement, gives the names of a considerable number of people who are said to have lived well into their second century. He recalls Lieutenant Gibbons, who found in a Peruvian village 100 persons of over a hundred years. The highlands of South America appear to be very conducive to longevity. In Ecuador, for instance, centenarians appear to be very common. The census of 1864 found in the town of Pilaguin, 11,000 feet above sea-level, about 2,000 inhabitants, among whom were 100 over 70 years of age, 30 about 80, 11 over 90, 5 over 100, and 1 who was 115. Not many years ago there died in Ambato a woman named N. Cucalou, who was 114, and one, Don Jose Sota, aged 120. In the year 1840, in the town of Banos, died old Morales, a vigorous carpenter to the end of his life, who was well on in years and the steward of the Jesuits when they were expelled from their property in 1767. In 1838 a witness in a judicial trial was proved to be 140 years old, having been born on the night of the great earthquake which destroyed the old town of Ambato, in

1698. How much longer this man lived who was cradled by an earthquake, is not yet reported. Mexico, notwithstanding its revolutions, is equally favorable to longevity. In the State of Vera Cruz there died a man in 1893 who was credited with 137 years. That he was carried off prematurely we have reason to suppose, for at Teluca, where the birth register has been officially kept, there died, only a few years ago, a man aged 192. It is interesting to study these instances in the light of their habits of diet and hygiene; but for us especially to note the important relation of temperament and nervous constitution. In all these cases of great longevity the head is of pronounced breadth in the aural region, and the temperament partakes of the bilio-sanguine, with a strong dash of the motive. There is a density and toughness of fibre in these old fellows that is apparent at the first sight to the instructed eye.

D.

#### ATHLETIC CONTESTS AMONG THE GREEKS.

XENOPHON records a field day in the old classic era, say about 400 B.C. The sports were conducted under one Dracontius. Mr. C. F. B. Wall translates the record in the following language:

Soon after, they prepared to perform the sacrifice which they had vowed. They also celebrated gymnastic games upon the hill where they were encamped, and chose Dracontius, a Spartan, to prepare the course and preside at the contest. When the sacrifice was ended, they gave the hides to Dracontius (for prizes), and desired him to conduct them to the place where he had made the course. Dracontius, pointing to the place where they were standing, said: "This hill is an excellent place for running in whatever direction the men may wish."

"But how will they be able," said they, "to wrestle on ground so rough and bushy?"

"He that falls," said he, "will suffer the more."

Boys, most of them from among the prisoners, contended in the short course (a stadion, 606½ English feet), and in the long course (6 to 24 stadia) about sixty Cretans ran; while others were matched in wrestling, boxing, and the pancratium. It was a fine sight; for many entered the lists, and as their friends were spectators, there was great emulation. Horses also ran; and they had to gallop down the steep, and, turning round in the sea, to come up again to the altar. In the descent many rolled down; but in the ascent, against the exceedingly steep ground, the horses could scarcely get up a walking pace. There was consequently great shouting, laughter, and cheering from the people.

Nothing is said about broken heads or bruised bodies. So that we may infer that such incidents were not more common or disastrous than in a modern contest at football.

#### TO WALK WELL.

ONE of the chief graces is a habit of walking easily and erect. Few walk well, yet all people who are not deformed or decrepit may acquire the habit. Men, as a rule, walk better than women, but the latter, notwithstanding their alleged incapacity of physical emulation in the athletic exercises of their brothers, may learn to walk in a way that will compel the latter's admiration. A Delsarte teacher gives the following hints for practice: The proper length of the step is twice the length of one foot, and is measured from the hollow of one foot to the hollow of the other. Now, take a piece of tape and sew on it bits of flannel at intervals twice the length of one of your feet, stretch it across the longest room you have at your disposal, and you are ready for practice. Each foot should cross the same line as you walk your tape, setting one foot and then the other right over one of these bits of flannel, letting the flannel come just under the instep. Do this, and turn your toes out well and swing your leg from the thigh,

and you are far on the road to a beautiful walk.

### TREATMENT OF TYPHOID FEVER.

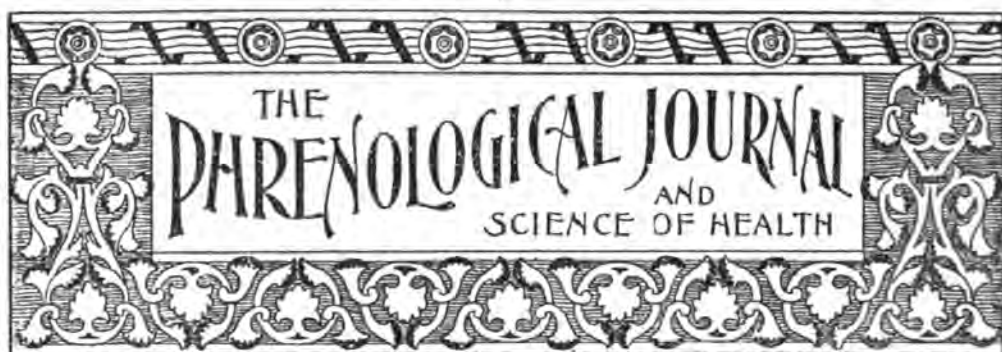
IT was supposed that medicine had so far progressed that the fatality of typhoid was reduced to the level of ordinary affections, but within a few months the fever has commanded special attention by its prevalence in some towns and cities near New York, and by its mortality. The antiseptic treatment that obtained such currency in the hospitals does not appear to have shown much efficiency over the old-style methods. Pepper says, in his "System of Medicine," that "the treatment must be in large measure symptomatic." He adds, it is true, that "various specific treatments have been proposed, but up to the present the results obtained, when they have been fairly tested, are not so favorable as to induce the body of the profession to adopt them to the exclusion of all other methods." Quinine, venesection, and hydrotherapy he enumerates as the remedies for which chief claim must be made. His suggestions and insistence in matters of hygiene and management are, however, full of good, hard common-sense.

We have yet to learn of a plan of treatment that obtains better results and in a speedier way than that of intelligent hydropathy. Dr. Lee, of Chicago, seems to have been quite won over to it. In a discussion of the subject recently he said:

"The disease is developed in the intestinal canal. There is a poison there which, if it could be removed before it is absorbed into the blood, life and even health would be spared. Allow this poison to remain, and it is drawn into the circulation, and very soon the whole body feels the depressing effect; even at this time, if the poisonous juices and germs which the bowel contains can be either neutralized by suitable remedies, or washed entirely away by a stream

of flowing water, the disease can be checked, the patient spared, and health restored. Without waiting for development of the symptoms, the very first proposition is to make the patient surgically clean, which means the free and abundant use of water internally and externally. The bowels must be drenched and cleansed by a copious douche of hot, soapy water, made to pass into and out of the lower bowel until the contents are cleared away and the returning water comes back as clear as it entered; the relief that follows such ablution is a delight to the physician and of greatest comfort to the patient. Fears were formerly entertained, as they yet are by some, that the running of a large volume of water into the bowels of one ill with typhoid might cause rupture; but no harm has ever been done nor is there any danger, so this fear may be forever dismissed. The temperature of the water used for cleansing and washing the bowels should always depend upon the temperature of the body: if there is high fever, it is more agreeable and useful when it is cool, say 75° F.; but if the patient is chilly, or has a low temperature, the water should be at blood heat, nearly 100°. During the first week of illness the irrigation of the bowels should take place in the morning, and again in the evening of the same day; after this one douche of water should be given each day until convalescence. Bathing of the body must be performed at regular intervals, and by such a system as may be convenient and suitable to the individual. The internal treatment is uncomplicated, safe, and useful, the basis thereof being cold water, and plenty of it, always, to drink—water is cooling, refreshing, and assists to cleanse the economy of the poison which is the cause of the illness."

Associating with this simple yet thorough process careful feeding, the physician is likely to get his patient out of bed earlier than those who adopt "the symptomatic treatment," which means the use of drugs and stimulants.



*Ex fronte, ex capite, ex vultu, etiam in ipso oris silentio natura loquitur.*—PLATO.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1896.

#### THE CENTENNIAL OF HORACE MANN.

THE readers of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL have heard a good deal in the past ten years with reference to the "New Education." The fact has been shown that what is new in this recent outcome of educational thought owes very much to the principles enunciated by the early American friend of phrenology, Horace Mann. Victor M. Rice, some twenty or more years ago, a prominent educator in New York, at one time State Superintendent of Education, was a cordial friend of Mr. Combe, and his suggestions in connection with his office partook of a phrenological cast. It might be said of Rice that he was in his turn largely indebted to Horace Mann, the master educator, who came into much closer contact with the great Scottish lawyer-phrenologist, and from careful study possessed a more intimate understanding of Mr. Combe's views. It is becoming more and more manifest that Horace Mann imparted an impulse and progress to New England education, by no means approached by the effort and teaching of any other man; and the promoters

of the "new education," like Colonel Parker, Dr. Stanley Hall, and United States Commissioner Harris readily found in the career of Mr. Mann most available material for the maintenance and exploitation of the principles they espouse. The new education bases its work upon the mental constitution, and so takes earnest cognizance of the personal attributes, the temperament, the form and organization. The psychology of the new education is physiological psychology therefore, and its reading of the nature of a child takes into primary account what may be estimated and measured by instruments and skilled intelligence.

Growth of popular interest, therefore, in the later educational methods, has given more and more prominence to Horace Mann, so that when it was announced that the hundredth anniversary of his birth would be celebrated by special ceremonies in New York City, this seemed but a natural and fitting outcome. The occasion had for its meeting-place the well-known Normal College for Women in the upper

part of the city. In looking over the programme of exercises, we find the names of men whom we know to be friendly to the system of Gall and Spurzheim, names that are on the tip of the tongue of those who are conversant with the best phases of American education. It is certainly well, then, that Dr. Lyman Abbot, the successor of Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. Thomas Hunter, superintendent of the Normal College, Commissioner Harris, Dr. Stanley Hall, and Dr. Backus of the Packer Collegiate Institute, should participate in these exercises. So strong a demonstration of feeling for one who is deemed an eminent friend and advocate of phrenology in the early time of its American institution, is certainly encouraging to the general body of phrenologists in this country.

Horace Mann, by common consent, is placed among the great leaders of thought, and he very frankly acknowledged his indebtedness to Spurzheim and Combe for that instruction and information which opened to him the best things in human nature, and expanded his ideas of human capacity.

#### THE FRISKY MICROBE A VITAL NECESSITY.

**B**Y microbes we live: by microbes we die. In another part of the JOURNAL a contributor gives us an interesting account of microbe genesis and furnishing some astounding figures. Roundly abused as these microscopic creatures are for the most part, it is nevertheless true that many sorts of them are quite essential to satisfactory existence. A contemporary tells us that a Russian professor has been taking great trouble to determine the value of germs in assisting the body

to perform its natural functions. He fed animals on food that had been carefully sterilized, and compelled them to breathe germless air. The experiment proved that the presence of microbes is necessary to digestion. The animals soon showed the effect of the deprivation. First they began to droop, then lost their appetite, and finally weakened and died. It was found that the food simply would not assimilate when the microbes were absent. This series of experiments has been extended to the vegetable world. It is known that certain plants can only assimilate the nitrogen which is necessary to their growth through the action of the microbes that live at their roots. Water, too, owes its sparkle to life in it to a great degree. Boiled water has a "dead," mawkish taste.

#### A WORD FROM DR. BEALL.

**I** REGRET to announce that after going to press with the May issue, I was obliged, from business reasons, to retire from the editorship of THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. However, I leave with the most heartfelt wishes for the success of the magazine and its publishers, and trust that my withdrawal will in no way work to the detriment of phrenology. I approve a return to the old form of the JOURNAL, as I believe the latter to be more durable and convenient, and doubtless more satisfactory to the majority of our readers, although a large number commend the form adopted in March.

My most sincere thanks are due the JOURNAL readers for the kindness and appreciation they have shown me during the period of my relations with them—a period which I can truly say has been the happiest of my life.

EDGAR C. BEALL, M.D.

**GOOD SEED IN GOOD SOIL.**

A VALUED correspondent writes to me of a recent experience in imparting phrenological information that has been productive of excellent results. She, for the correspondent is a lady, had occasion a few years ago to meet in company several acquaintances who, knowing her interest in the study of mind and character, asked her many questions on that topic. A young man present took especial pains to learn something about it, and his interest led the lady to present him with a "Student's Set." Now we hear of this young man lecturing on phrenology before certain societies, employing for the purpose of illustration the stereopticon, having prepared the drawings himself. The effect of this young man's influence has been decidedly marked, not only in his own family, but also in the community where he lives. The evidences that he has brought into conspicuous notice by his own efforts have made friends of the science, who are as enthusiastic as himself apparently. The objective truth presented in the simple manner that a young man of earnest purpose must adopt, finds its way to the conviction of others, and a broader field of discipleship is obtained.

The expert lecturer may be ambitious to win the favor of the learned and cultured—a worthy object, certainly—but a science such as phrenology can be best disseminated by exploiting its principles among the younger members of society. The young men and young women respond more readily to instruction that concerns their own being; that reveals the self-nature, and furnishes them in the springtime of life with means of growth in character, and power to meet and master the difficulties in the way of advancement toward the object of their ambition.

With our modern progress and increase of population, the factors of competition have increased so that the average man and woman must labor harder for success in any pursuit that may be chosen. The higher the aim, the great-

er the struggle necessary to achieve it. This fact is forced upon the recognition of the young often in a way that depresses their energies, and renders them but spiritless followers of routine in the occupation they have taken up. These feel that struggle will not avail when so many others are pursuing the same object that they have in view—especially if a good proportion of their competitors appear to have better opportunities by endowment and social accident for promotion.

But when, by the aid of a science that is at once human and humane, the young man on the threshold of life's battle is shown what he is, what powers of mind and body he possesses, by what means he may develop them into a higher measure of strength, and helps him further to apply them in a way that shall obtain better and more permanent results, he feels encouraged to work harder than he would have thought previously of working, and his hope is kindled with a warmth of expectation that would have been a stranger to his emotional experience had he continued to plod on in the old unenlightened fashion. They

"Learn to labor and to wait"

best whose learning has the true light of personal scientific teaching, and their waiting is of that patient order that feels sure of a happy outcome some time.

By all means let the young be taught that their beautiful enthusiasm may minister to their present and future welfare, and demonstrate to the world the practical good that flows from a genuine knowledge of the selfhood.

**NOT SO, BY ANY MEANS.**

OUR London contemporary has an article in its February issue that surprised us a little. Under the caption of "Photography and the Centre for Speech," a contributor refers to an article published in the *New York Tribune* several years ago by Mr. Rockwood, the well-known photographer,

and appears to treat the statements therein as "facts." In the May Journal, 1888, we published a quasi criticism of the article, under the heading of "The Scientific Humorist," introducing our remarks with: "This gentleman has appeared again in the field of literature, and this time he is a product of Eastern culture, the West having had for some time past, apparently, a monopoly of this species of horticulture."

The artist mentioned made a good hit in the presentation of his pseudo-theory. He almost put Poe to the blush by the facile and adroit manner of his treatment of the subject. No doubt it proved a good advertisement, for we had it from his own mouth that there was much inquiry elicited by the

article. That the whole thing was a pretence well executed on paper is not pleasant to believe, considering that the views of certain respectable physiologists seem to be in sympathy with the idea that experience prints its detail of events in the tissue of brain somehow. And yet it was, our London brother.

#### THE FORM OF THE JOURNAL.

MANY of our long-time subscribers have expressed regret that the form of the JOURNAL in March, April, and May was changed. The experiment was desired by some who may still approve it; but under a government of majorities we have decided to return to the octavo form.

#### TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST ONLY will be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be propounded, if correspondents shall expect us to give them the benefit of an early consideration.

IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.

MIND AND PHYSICAL MOVEMENT.—H. B.—It is as you say. The condition of mind has an effect upon the body approaching the motive or thought that is fundamental in producing the condition. An intense desire to have some change or effect accomplished in a certain part is productive of a tendency in the functional processes toward that change or effect. This fact helps to explain the operation of suggestion in normal or abnormal states of life. A muscle tends to respond to the thought that includes the idea of its movement. Prof. Newbold refers to this, and speaks of the ability of a mental state to produce or prevent muscular contraction as the third property of the mental state. He mentions an experiment that illustrates the point. He asked a class of sixteen girls to think intently what it would feel like to lift the right hand and touch the left shoulder. After a few minutes had elapsed nine of them confessed having felt a desire to do it. He then dropped the subject and spoke of something else; in a few moments six actually did it. Most persons when concentrating attention upon the thought of what a given movement would feel like,

find themselves becoming possessed of a desire to do it, and this desire marks the tendency of the thought to produce the movement. But as we do not only feel but also see our movements, we find that the thought of what a movement looks like has also motor value and tends to produce it. This is also true of touches and ideas of touch—indeed, all or nearly all mental states produce some motor changes in the body, but the motor effects of sensations and ideas of sound, taste, and smell are relatively slight. The close association of mind and body is becoming better understood, and therefore less a thing of marvel.

BEAUTY.—A. L. O. T. J.—There are many types of human beauty, and it doth not appear that the canons of good looks have prescribed a certain order or fashion of the features. In one person we shall find on examination a deal of irregularity in the face, and yet the *tout ensemble* will be very pleasing, and the general consensus of opinion is that the person is beautiful. In another the features may be characterized by symmetry, regularity, evenness, roundness, and the effect will be pleasing, and we will say that here is a beautiful person. Beauty may consist generally in the skin, form, color, purity of type, and so on. Again, the beauty may consist in the mobile expression of the face, reflecting a mind harmonious, cheerful, and impressive. We suppose that physiognomists would postulate half a dozen definitions of beauty, including, of course, temperament or variations of light and dark complexion, together with the form of the features. So, infer-



entially, we might say that the face is beautiful to look upon, and yet the expression of character may not be of a high type. We have the impression that the best forms of physical beauty are not associated with the best mental characteristics. But somehow strength of character interferes much with symmetry, writes upon the face its characters of force and energy, and so disturbs the harmony and balance of tissue structure.

**LARGE AND MEDIUM.**—T. J. C.—In a recent answer to a correspondent we endeavored to state what were the measurements of the head corresponding to these degrees. A large head should measure twenty-three inches in circumference; a medium head twenty-two inches in circumference. Sometimes an examiner will indicate the activity of an organ by marking it six, or large. I should infer from what you state that such was the impression of him who examined your head. The strength of your character lying in that region, it was so expressed in the marking.

**EYEBROWS.**—J. M.—The apparent disposition of the eyebrows is dependent upon the development of the supra-orbital ridges, or the bony processes over the eye-sockets. Where the development is strong in the lower brow, which means projection generally, the eyebrows are about horizontal; where the development of the upper part of the forehead is fuller than that of the lower part the eyebrows are more arched. Good thinking is largely dependent upon observation, the realization of the facts relating to any subject. So it comes to pass that one whose eyebrows are relatively straight possesses a fair, practical judgment, simply because he realizes the significance of objective truth.

**MANIPULATION FOR ENLARGEMENT.**—J. M. D.—We know that use will develop muscle; massage, rubbing, etc., on a part will tend to stimulate the circulation of the blood there, and so promote growth. Massage is employed in the treatment of diseases to-day, often with excellent results. The writer has known cases of muscle atrophy, or wastage, that have been greatly improved by manipulation. Why not then in the case of parts of the brain that are deficient in development? While such parts are being operated upon, the subject would probably earnestly have his attention directed to them and their functions, and so the flow of the blood to the part would be increased; and perseverance in this method would very likely be attended by some success. Why not?

## LIBRARY.

*In this department we give short reviews of such NEW BOOKS as publishers see fit to send us. In these reviews we seek to treat author and publisher satisfactorily and justly, and also to furnish our readers with such information as shall enable them to form an opinion of the desirability of any particular volume for personal use. It is our wish to notice the better class of books issuing from the press, and we invite publishers to favor the Editor with recent publications, especially those related in any way to mental and physiological science. We can supply any of the books noticed at prices quoted.*

### ELECTRICITY IN ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS.

By EDWIN J. HOUSTON, Ph.G., and A. E. KENNELLY, Sc.D. 18mo, pp. 402. New York: The W. J. Johnston Co.

This volume is one of the "elementary electro-technical series" published by the above company. It is not a book which prescribes specialties of treatment in disease by electricity, but one that furnishes considerable information with regard to the structure and preparation of batteries suitable for use in therapeutics. Both the theory and practical side of electricity is considered, and the reader obtains information with reference to the correlation of electric and magnetic forces, the principles involved in the different forms of apparatus and the construction and adjustment of apparatus. A physician who would obtain a good knowledge of electro-therapeutics should understand the physical elements of the subject. He should know what he is using when he employs a battery, whether it be of the static, faradic or galvanic class. He should know what dynamo, alternator, transformer, motor, voltaic cell, rheostat, induction coil, polarization, etc., etc., mean. There are hundreds of physicians who profess to use electricity and yet do not know much, if anything, about the mechanism of the instruments they employ. One form of battery is suited to a certain type of disease and totally unsuited to another. No one should attempt to supply electric currents without an appreciative comprehension of their differential nature. Blind, ignorant medication of this sort is more likely to be productive of injury than good.

**BACK NUMBERS, WILMANS' EXPRESS.** Condensed. Vol. II. By HELEN WILMANS and ADA WILMANS POWERS.

Our inference in general from a survey of this work is that it is a contribution to the literature of "mental science," or what is better known as mental healing. The tone of the matter is elevated. The authors take the ground that in this department of endeavor woman has her

special opportunity; that in this area there is a great uplift in which woman should have a special part. They claim that the mental science movement is doing much, if not the most, toward the removal of the ban that the race has placed upon that progress which should associate the sisterhood of the race. Many good points here and there are brought out, and it is quite likely that those who read the book will agree, for the most part, with the authors.

**THE MEDICAL ANNUAL** (E. B. Trent, Publisher, New York) for 1896 is the fourteenth issue, and is a bulky volume containing over 700 pages of almost too closely printed matter, yet a digest of medical, surgical, and hygienic progress. It represents the work of thirty-nine contributors, and is essentially a directory of therapeutics brought to date. The special features appear to us to be the discussions of Abdominal Surgery, Treatment of Club-foot, Ear Diseases (finely illustrated), Skin Diseases, Urinary Diseases, Typhoid-fever, Sanitation, Life Insurance, Cycling and Health. The last is a timely contribution, and from our point of view an excellent article, showing the part the bicycle is already playing in therapeutics. As a whole, the volume is a valuable addition to the physician's book-shelf, and at a cost comparatively trifling.

**SLEEP IN ITS RELATIONS TO THE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.** By L. DUNCAN BULKLEY, A.M., M.D., Physician to the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, etc.

Our indefatigable skin expert adds another to the already long list of his monographs. This time the paper is a decidedly important one, and discussed with a broad view of the subject. He shows clearly enough how large may be the part of insomnia in provoking a skin affection, and correlatively how remedial may be the effect of sleep in a given case. His methods for the relief of a patient whose nights are restless and unrefreshing partake mainly of the hygienic order, and show a careful consideration of the physiology of cutaneous disorders, as well as their pathology.

**REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.** Vol. II., containing Parts III. and IV. Printed at the Government Printing Office, Washington.

A valuable document to all interested in American education. The opening chapter covers a field of history relating to the early educational status of New England, and the evolution of the system that culminated in the institution of a national bureau. Secondary schools form the topic of the second chapter, with much statistical matter drawn from im-

portant collegiate centres. The negro comes in for some notice, the nature of the aid for his improvement being described. What has been accomplished in medical education occupies a chapter, and the status of the schools in many of the older States is passed in review. Part IV. is occupied with tabulated statements regarding school population, classes of schools, the curricula, standards of scholarship, etc., altogether forming a useful reference list.

**DYSPEPSIA—ITS CAUSE AND CURE BY NATURAL REMEDIES.** By JOHN WM. TAYLOR, Ph.D. Paper, pp. 97. London: L. N. Fowler & Co.

In a brief space the author has covered a broad field in the discussion of his topic. He is direct in attacking the habits of people that are at the bottom of the vast majority of stomach breakdowns. Especially does he score the drinking practices of society, and brings to bear much evidence in proof of his position. Drug medication receives about equal respect. Water cure, food methods, dress, etc., are considered, and lessons read to us about what is near to nature and what is not in our living. Dr. Richardson is of opinion that normal living would enable seven out of ten persons to attain 100 years. We can suppose Mr. Taylor to believe the same thing, so strong is his attitude on the relation of hygiene to health and long life. His teaching for the most part will be accepted by the hygienists of this country, as well as of England.

**THE SPORTING DICTIONARY**, containing the professional and technical terms used in all popular sports and games. By GEORGE J. MANSON, author of "Ready for Business."

George J. Manson has prepared this little book for the use of that large part of the community that is interested in sports and games. There is a vast deal of technicality in sport, and one who would be au fait, say with regard to base-ball or lawn-tennis or bowling or golf, so as to discuss them intelligently in company, should have his vocabulary well furnished with the terms that are in common use with the votaries of such games. Card games are included in the list. The Humboldt Publishing Company of New York are responsible for the bringing out of this volume. Price 25 cents.

**PRIZE ESSAY.**—Our friendly contemporary, *The Scientific American*, offers a premium of \$250 for the best essay on the progress of invention during the past fifty years. Here is an opportunity for some of our readers to compete in a laudable fashion. The paper should not exceed in length 2 500 words. The prize paper will be published in the special

Fiftieth Anniversary Number of *The Scientific American* of July 25th. The five next best essays will be published in subsequent issues of the paper and paid for. Rejected MSS. will be returned when accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope. Each paper should be signed by a fictitious name, and a card bearing the true name and the fictitious name of the author should accompany each paper, put in a separate sealed envelope. All papers

should be sent to the Editor of *The Scientific American*, 361 Broadway, New York, on or before June 20, 1896.

**HOW TO DISINFECT.**—A Guide to Practical Disinfection in Everyday Life and During Cases of Infectious Illness. By C. T. KINGZETT, F.C.S., etc.

A convenient little brochure for suggestions in regard to its title; suitable for family and professional use.

## PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY AND FIELD NOTES.

PROF. W. G. ALEXANDER is now at Victoria, B. C.

THE BRIGGS (Neb.) Phrenological Society is progressing, and much interest is manifested by its members.

MRS. E. E. HALL has been quite successful in a number of the towns in which she lectured.

THE ST. PAUL Phrenological Society now meets at 75½ West Seventh Street.

PROF. GEORGE MORRIS opened a course of lectures at Albert Lea, Minn., on the 2d inst.

GOMER ROBERTS, Class of '95 has established himself at Music Hall, 613 Constitution Street, Emporia, Kans., where he expects to remain for a few weeks, lecturing and examining.

Prof. OWEN H. WILLIAMS reports from Albany, his old hunting ground, ordering Heads and Faces and says he is devoting his time entirely to circulation of this excellent manual of Phrenology and Physiognomy.

THE Minneapolis Phrenological Society will hold their meetings during the summer months in Thomas Hall, Fifteenth Avenue and Franklin, the first and third Mondays of each month.

EDNA M. BENSON, *Secretary*.  
1422 Fifth Street, South.

Prof. L. A. VAUGHT has met with success in lectures at the Palmer House, Chicago, on "Phrenological Child Training," club rooms packed to the doors; Waukegan for Y. M. C. A., when six hundred and eighty tickets were sold at the door. Also before several Societies and Clubs on Child Training.

MRS. CARRICA LE FAVRE, the author of "Delsartean Physical Culture," which we publish, can be addressed at Box 999, Chicago, Ill., for lectures on proper dressing, walking, etc. These lectures are thoroughly practical,

and cannot fail to be of benefit to all who hear them.

MR. J. STUDEBAKER, cousin of the Studebaker of wagon fame, was for years a constant reader of THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. He has been a strict vegetarian for over thirty-five years. He is a great enthusiast on Phrenology, and heartily testifies to its purifying and enlightening influences. We were pleased to receive his renewal of subscription.

THE inhabitants of Girardville, Pa., gave Prof. Levi Hummel a hearty reception recently, when he appeared, for the fourth time in fifteen years, to give a course of lectures. He did better than ever before. Prof. Hummel has been in the field a long time, and is well equipped with apparatus, etc. He is thoroughly conversant with phrenology, and has received many testimonials for his excellent work. For the next few months he will lecture in Clearfield, Indiana, and Armstrong Counties. He can be addressed at Gordon, Pa.

**State Meeting of Phrenologists.**—This being the centennial year of Phrenology, the event will be celebrated in a State Meeting at Kokomo, Ind., August 22, 23, 24, 1896, when speeches will be delivered and papers read by the best Phrenological speakers and writers in America, to be followed by a four days' National Phrenological Meeting at Chicago, beginning August 31, 1896.

The meeting will be especially instructive to all friends of education, and of great value to all persons of all trades and professions. For any further particulars, address T. V. GIFFORD, M.D., Sec'y of Committee, Kokomo, Ind.

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### CURRENT EXCHANGES.

*St. Louis and Canadian Photographer.*—The lady editor shows her usual taste in the May number of this well arranged and richly illustrated organ of the photographic trade. St. Louis.

*Good Housekeeping.*—Springfield, Mass., has an appropriate bill of fare for May. Its poetical contributions are a feature.

*Education.*—Devoted to the science, art, philosophy, and literature of education. Properly the leading organ of American education; discusses the higher topics. Boston.

*Gaillard's Medical Journal.* May. — Contains an article of interest to the profession, by Dr. Osler of London; considers six cases of Addison's disease. M. E. Gaillard, Publisher. New York.

*Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* for May has among its more notable titles "Niagara as a Timepiece," "The Pigmy of the United States," "Political Rights and Duties of Women," "Roentgen's X Rays," and "Natural Science in a Literary Education." In the first

article the author refutes the old problem of the recession of the Falls, and discusses, we think, upon a rational basis to the effect that the work of the Falls in cutting away the structure of the ground has not been regular, and hence an absolute determination of the age of the cataract is quite impracticable from that source. The author of "Pigmy in the United States" finds in southern localities in Florida and Louisiana a type of imported negro (negrito) whose diminutive size earns the name of pigmy. The article is quite interesting to all students of human nature. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

*American Medico-Surgical Bulletin.* Weekly. —In the number for May 12th an article on "Brain Surgery for Epilepsy" takes the ground that this operation is really of service in correcting or curing epileptic diseases. The editors of this medico have a way of touching upon abuses in politics affecting the profession with a fearless pen.

*Harper's Magazine* for May has a discussion of Samuel Langhorne Clemens, commonly known as Mark Twain, which will interest the majority of the magazine's readers. Other features are "England and America in 1863," which has a vivid chapter on the life of Cyrus W. Field; "Penalty of Honor," "The German Struggle for Liberty," Part XI., finely illustrated; "The Dasher Explorations," also illustrated; "At Home in Virginia," illustrated; "Life in the Early Time of the Colonies," and "The English Crisis." Mr. Warner, in his editor's study, makes a pleasing reference to that wonder of human intelligence, Hellen Keller, of New York.

*Quarterly Journal of Inebriety.*—As usual, well supplied with appropriate matter adding to the evidences of the degenerating effect in human constitution by alcohol. The leading article of the number discusses the relation between intemperance and mental disease. The editor has something to say with reference to hypnotism in the management of inebriety, but we infer from his statements that there is a want of experience in that line. Hartford.

*Review of Reviews.* In the May number there is a digest of sixty American and foreign conventions, expositions, summer universities and so on to occur through the coming warm season. Mr. W. T. Stead furnishes a charac-

ter sketch of that famous correspondent A. M. DeBlowitz, a sketch of Tom Hughes, Vacation Camps, and Boy's Republics form a considerable section. The progress of the world has its usual space. New York.

*American Medical Journal.* May. — E. Yinikin, M.D. St. Louis.

*Phrenological Magazine* for May has a "characterograph" of Sir John Gorst, M.D., by the editor which is clear and pointed in its terms. The Roentgen ray business has a representation in the head of Dr. Simon, an American physician, who has been experimenting in the line of Roentgen for a year or more past. The record of events phrenological in Great Britain is full. London.

*Merk's Report.*—Semi-monthly; represents the drug trade, also, materia medica and chemistry. Specially valuable to the pharmacist. New York.

*Boots and Shoes Weekly.*—Always characterized by that spirit of modern enterprise termed "hustling." M. T. Richardson Co. New York.

In the May *Chatterbox* there is a story of a farmer who had a wombat for a pet; he took it a long way into the forest in order to get rid of it, but twice the little animal returned, having found its way without help to its adopted home. There is a number of other stories of Natural History in this magazine about the majestic Elk, A Faithful Dog, A Violet, Vanity of certain Birds, and "Lynn the Deer-hound." The story of "Pompey, the Great Roman" is told in an interesting way, and in the series of "Youngsters in Popular Tales" there is an article about Henry Esmond.

In addition, short and continued stories of adventure, poems and other interesting reading certainly make the May *Chatterbox* a splendid number. Estes & Lauriat, Publishers, 196 Summer Street, Boston, Mass. Fifty cents a year.

#### WHAT THEY SAY.

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"I have been a reader of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and Science of Health fourteen years, and like it very much, in fact don't think I could keep house with-

out it; but when the first number of the present form came I was much disappointed. I think its old form was much more convenient and handy. I also regretted that the Science of Health Department had been discontinued. I received a great deal of benefit from it. I would rather pay \$2.00 for the old form of JOURNAL and Science of Health included, than \$1.00 for the present JOURNAL. I am in favor of the old form. Wishing you abundant success in the good work. G. S."

"I am frank to say that I like the old form the best, as more convenient to handle, looks better, and covers do not come off quite so easily. Its principles I thoroughly enjoy reading and listening to. How can one with a reasonable amount of common sense say anything detrimental to Phrenology? T. D. H."

"Very glad to see an offer to return to the original size and style in the May number of the JOURNAL, and can say that all subscribers here will be delighted. None of them like the present form and size. So you may put down at least ten who wish the old size restored. M. J. K."

"I have many good reasons for voting for the old form. J. S. J."

"I much prefer the old form to the new, as it is more in keeping with the form of the best magazines."

**American Institute of Phrenology.**—Persons desiring to attend the coming session of the Institute, which opens on the first day of September next, or those who wish information on the subject, may obtain the facts as to desirable books, rooms, board, tuition, etc., by writing for the Institute circulars.

**How to Study Strangers.**—This is a bulky volume on the subject of Phrenology, by Nelson Sizer, president of the American Institute of Phrenology. It contains numerous illustrations, chiefly photographs of eminent persons, and each is phrenologically considered by the author; the powers of mind are dissected, anatomized, particularized, and set forth in language learned and ornate. "How to Study Strangers by Temperament, Face, and Head," is the sequel to "Heads and Faces." The book embodies the ripened experience of the author during more than half a century of constant study and practice. It is a text book on the study of phrenology, and students will find on every page something to illumine their search for human science and lighten the labor of progress. This book is only one of a number of books which the author has put forward on phrenology.—*Lyne Reporter, Ashton, England.*

This, the June Number of 1896, is the six hundred and sixth issue of a magazine which has, from the first number in 1838, advocated earnestly the principles of health, hygiene, temperance, and the true mental philosophy, based on brain and temperament. It has striven also to be clean, true, and honest in its advertisements, as well as in its editorials.

**Our Social Relations.**—Human life is enriched and consolidated by its social relations, and, from the day when it was said, "It is not good that man should be alone," until now, domestic affection has been the tie that has bound the race and blessed it. In this as in other earthly relations, the bane has been inclined to follow the footsteps of the blessing, and, for the lack of knowledge more than for a lack of virtue, human life has often been wrecked. So powerful and persistent a force as the social instinct needs light and guidance to insure the blessing and avoid the bane. A little work by a great thinker, Prof. O. S. Fowler, aims to do this. It is intended to be of service to the young and a guide to the matured, as an aid to social purity in the right restraint and appropriate exercise of this most influential instinct of the race. It ought to be perused by every young person dawning into puberty, and its fatherly monitions heeded by all. Its title is "*Amativeness*, Including Warning and Advice to Married and Single." The small fraction of a dollar (25 cents) which it costs should give it a very wide circulation. The world suffers for the want of its monitions; thousands may be saved from going astray by its timely suggestions, and all would be profited by its perusal. The love literature of the day, which is so widely diffused and so eagerly read, serves to cultivate and increase this wonderful factor in human life; but it does not seek to educate the young to be its own master in the wise guidance and control of its love. It is the aim of this work to meet this universally needed result.

**Household Remedies for the Prevalent Disorders of the Human Organism.** By Felix L. Oswald, M.D. This useful work still lays claim to the quotation on title page, "If the right theory should ever be proclaimed . . . it will solve many riddles." The author teaches that *nature, logic, and experience* solve many riddles. The chapters treat of Hygienic Instincts, Climatic and Other Influences, Malnutrition, with essays on Asthma, the Alcoholic Habit, Enteric Disorders, Nervous Maladies, Catarrh, Pleurisy, Croup, and gives many remedies. The author and his writings have long been before the public. He has written on Physical Education, the Bible of Nature, and is also a continual contributor to the *Popu-*

*lar Science Monthly, International Review*, etc. Price of this book is \$1, postpaid.

**DR. GALL'S PHRENOLOGICAL THEORIES.** Founded upon the Anatomy and Physiology of the Brain and the Form of the Skull; with the critical strictures of C. W. Hufeland, M.D.

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The chapters treat of the Anatomy of the Brain, Physiology in General, Brain as the Organ of the Soul, the Brain as a Receptacle of Distinct Organs, Craniology and Cranioscopy, Organology and Organoscopy, and Enumeration of Organs. Small 8vo, 82 pages, paper, 25 cents. A.E.M. says: "I have purchased a goodly number of books on Phrenology, and I find the investment pays a hundred-fold."

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**INDICATIONS OF CHARACTER IN THE HEAD AND FACE**, by Dr. H. S. Drayton, A.M., with illustrations, was written in response to a request made by a teacher, and should be of particular benefit to that profession. But its general adaptation has secured the interest of all classes, and the author's plan to furnish a short introduction to the practical observation of human nature, on strictly scientific principles, has been fulfilled. Price, 25 cents, paper.

**ERROR.**—The price of *The Face as Indicator of Character* was quoted at 30 cents in the April number. It should have been 50 cents.

**HOW TO EDUCATE THE FEELINGS**, by Charles Bray, from the third London edition, with notes and illustrations by Professor Nelson Sizer. This, with its special illustrations marking the location of the organs, is a valuable work to those interested in the study of Phrenology. The portraits of Edison, William M. Evarts, Froebel, Gambetti, Rev. Joseph Cook, and Hans Markat, illustrate the several developments of constructiveness, approbateness, etc., and are particularly useful to the earnest student of the subject. \$1.50, postpaid.

**MOTHER'S HYGIENIC HANDBOOK**, by R. T. Trall. This book is designed for the development and training of women and children, and treatment of their diseases by hygienic agencies. It is still before the public

as a valuable handbook, and perhaps the only one of its kind extant. The writer, Dr. Trall, was also the author of "The Hydropathic Encyclopædia," as well as many other works on Water Cure, prefaced the introduction with "Motherhood should be normal, but it never will be and never can be under prevailing fashion." He claimed as a "pernicious error that woman is the weaker vessel physically," and strongly advocated "woman as man's equal," "having not only to nourish herself but others." Testimonials from Mrs. Stanton and Mrs. Hale are given; and the Rev. Antoinette Browne Blackwell, in her remarks, "Who are the Healthy Women Among Us?" gives strong indorsement of the author's able presentation. Price, \$1.00.

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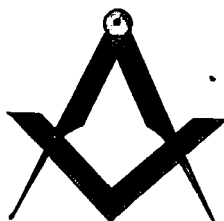
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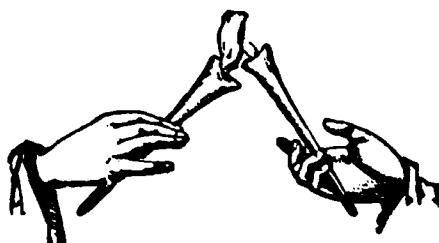
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VOL. 102 No. 7]

JULY, 1896

[WHOLE No. 691

THE CUBAN STRUGGLE.

BY NELSON SIZER.

THE renewed effort of this people struggling to free themselves from intolerable oppression has kept the public mind on the alert with alternations of expectation and depression, hope and fear, for many months past. If the law of nations were not a restraint on the sympathies of the people, doubtless that tangled knot of difficulty would have been severed promptly, long ago. The divine right of kings to rule or ruin as they will, is being more and more questioned by the wider and clearer light of human progress, and the world is more than ever convinced that government should be made up of justice first and autonomic freedom when possible. An island in the sea can be conquered and crippled and made the sponge for superior power to squeeze, and the industry, the lives and liberty of an oppressed people may be made the plaything of tyranny, and the spirit of advanced liberality and humanity among nations is compelled to stand in silence and witness the struggle without calling a halt.

We present the portrait of Gen. Weyler, the master of the situation in Cuba. His face and head indicate talent, dignity, steadfastness, and intellectual resource. The crown of the head reminds one of the portrait of Philip II. of Spain, and the physiognomy of the two men have some striking similarities. That long, strong nose with its lofty bridge indicates the love of power and

the ready willingness to exercise it. The length of head from the chin to the crown is great, showing unswerving earnestness and decision. The severe expression of the eye corresponds



GEN. WEYLER.

to the strong face, and the determination of the character. The public has been allowed to believe that the captain-general is a merciless butcher. His head is broad at the base, but the elevation at the crown, and the fulness of the head at Cautiousness, show traits

which, if charged with a difficult duty involving severity, would make him able to go forward with relentless persistency. Large Cautiousness makes a warrior cruel. He is afraid to give his opponent a fair chance, and when he gets him into close quarters he desires to crush him. Weyler's large Approba-

him. He looks upon everything that opposes him as his enemy, and that justice is but another name for cruelty. Such a head would believe in the divine right of kings, and in the "divine right" of tyranny. Once convinced by its owner that such a tall head as his is in the line of duty, everything must



MAXIMO GOMEZ.

tiveness is fostered by the fact that he has been considered the only one that had the power and the nerve to crush the rebellion, and his Conscientiousness gives him a desire to obey the command of the sovereign to carry out the purposes and accomplish the results expected of him. His predecessor manifested more leniency, more justice, more humanity in the war. It is supposed that Weyler was selected for his unrelenting determination, and when a man has the spirit of tyranny, conscience and caution will tend to harden

submit. And in war, and under autocratic government, conscience is the mother of cruelty. When a ruler and his agent, the general, in war are engaged in crushing what they regard as an unrighteous rebellion, fire and sword, no quarter, no regard for age and sex, will be called into requisition. Whereas, humane government, in humane hands, will be conducted according to principles of civilized warfare and all will be treated justly and generously.

Consequently, when a man who venerates government as Weyler does, and

has in himself the spirit that would crush without mercy all opposition to government, is engaged in suppressing rebellion, he makes a history that reeks with carnage and cruelty that will be memorably detestable for ages.

General Weyler has an enthusiastic imagination, a spirit of fanaticism com-

proud and ambitious; third, he has determination and force, and intellect enough to devise the ways and means to carry out his purposes, and his large Cautiousness gives him the tendency to hesitate for fear his campaign will miscarry, and makes him crush his opponent when he gets him where he can.



JOSÉ ANTONIO MACEO.

bined with love of power and relentless domination, and his Approbativeness nerves him to effort lest he also should fail. The eyes of his country are on him as the man who alone is able to subdue the rebellion, and the sense of fame is therefore incorporated with his sanguinary efforts. If these faculties could be toned down, as we lower the tone of notes in musical instruments, it would mitigate his cruelty, and his ambition could triumph and not violate humane public sentiment.

First, he has talent; second, he is

#### THE CUBAN REVOLUTIONISTS.

We have a portrait of **Maximo Gomez** and also of **Jose Antonio Maceo**. We regret that the heads are somewhat obscured by hats, but in regard to Gomez we may say he looks like a nervous, wiry man, full of intensity, individuality, and the power to concentrate his thought effectively and make his mark. This he would do in any field of endeavor. His temperament and physiognomy remind one of our gallant General Custer. He has large perceptiveness

organs. He carries all he knows in solution. It is ready to pour out, or is like a handful of small change, available. His head appears to be broad above the ears, indicating force, energy, and courage. The face does not indicate the tyrant. His nose is delicate, indicating intelligence, and the framework of his face is not hard or aggressive. Tact, talent, activity, intensity, thoroughness, and courage are indicated in his face and in so much of the head as we can see. We have seen his portrait without a hat, which showed he had large Firmness, and a fair development of Conscientiousness.

Maceo has a composite organization and temperament, made up of several nationalities. His upper cheek bones indicate vital power. His nose looks brave, resolute, aggressive, and his chin indicates not only mental determination, but physical endurance and power. We judge by the form of the head as shown here that he is broad above the ears, and that he would show courage, severity, policy, ingenuity, capacity to avail himself of resources to advantage, and that he would be a hard man to meet and master as a single individual in a hand to hand struggle, man against man. Few men of his weight would be his master. He is a constitutional fighter, and, like General Taylor in the Mexican war, he would not know when he was beaten.

Maceo has Causality and Comparison large, as appears under the line of the hat. He can think and plan and make his efforts tell. With military opportunities, with available resources, fighting for a government or in defense of a government where he had the government to aid him, he might make a great general. Maceo is hardy, tough, vigorous, and enduring. Gomez is elastic, alert, brilliant, and mechanical.

To our readers, as to the world generally, some account of the early life of these Cuban leaders is interesting. The commander-in-chief, Maximo Gomez, is a veteran, having had many years' military experience. In the ten years' war for Cuban freedom he was a

prominent figure, and may be said to have learned much with regard to conducting campaigns on the island. According to later accounts, he was born in 1836, although one reporter has stated that he was seventy-two years old. Our portrait certainly shows him to be not far from three score and ten, at least that would be an off-hand impression, instead of being but sixty, if we accept the date given. Gomez was born in Santo Domingo, and while but a young man went with a military body to Santiago de Cuba, and at the outbreak of the revolution in Yara he enlisted in the Cuban army as a private in the command of Jose Joaquin Palmer. His services were soon shown to be of high value, and rapid promotion followed. He became a captain. On the death of Agramonte he succeeded to that general's command, and was prominent in the negotiations that led to the treaty of Zanjón in 1878. Later he went to Central America, where the president of Honduras received him cordially. He was on intimate terms with Maceo, and in his associations with him had various expeditions in view for the purpose of bringing about war in Cuba after the treaty mentioned, but the effort for several years was unavailing in that direction. The revolutionary impulse had been almost neutralized. However, the ground swell, which seems never to have been quiet, gathered strength slowly, and when it had assumed sufficient control in popular sentiment to warrant special effort, we find this veteran of slight figure, but of dauntless valor, at hand to urge the issue, and ready to take the sword of leadership.

He has certainly shown remarkable generalship, and if we are to believe the reports that come to us from day to day, he is more than a match for the leaders that Spain has sent to the Antilles to maintain her authority and crush out the revolution.

Jose Antonio Maceo, whose name we hear almost as often as that of Gomez, is a much younger man. He is a native of Santiago de Cuba, and, as evinced by the portrait, he is of mixed origin, the



negro element being marked. His parents, in fact, are described as pardos (brown people, a variation of the term

deed, rather hot-headed in aggressiveness, if the scars of twenty-one wounds that he received in battle-fields in the



GROUP OF CUBAN PATRIOTS.

mulatto). They seem, however, to have a respectable place in the estimate of the community where they live. Maceo, as a soldier, may be compared with a celebrated warrior in the mediæval history of England, Lord Percy; for, like him, he is of "ardent valor;" in-

war of 1868-78 be any proof. He declined to accept the treaty of Zanjón. Gen. Campos refers to him in a letter as being "paramount" among the rebels, as possessing great bravery, and "who beneath his rude exterior hides a natural" talent.

### PHRENOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY.

By JOHN W. SHULL.

AMONG certain classes there has been a comparatively rapid promulgation of phrenological truth. In the United States, or at least in that part east of the Mississippi, there is scarcely a country village, scarcely even a middle-aged man, that has not heard something of the science of reading character from the form of the head. And it is not only the results of examinations which are remembered, but the methods as well

and sometimes the location, though not always very exact, of some of the organs, with a tolerably fair appreciation of their functions. Frequently an old book, bearing a date of forty or fifty years ago, tells the same tale and helps to keep such memories fresh. And now that a younger generation of lecturers, having sat at the feet of the old Gamaliels of the science, are carrying their evangel far and wide and planting

books, magazines, charts, etc., by the hundred thousand over the whole country, it is not uncommon to find a half dozen enthusiastic young men in a single village who possess a good degree of theoretical knowledge and practical ability as character readers. And, when this occurs, it is never very long until almost everybody has a very fair view of phrenology and its most important teachings.

Alongside of this rapid spread of phrenological principles among the people, there has grown up very slowly and conservatively the accepted psychology (if we may so term a science whose supporters, in point of actual numbers, are far in the minority)—the mind-philosophy in which the learned metaphysicians take delight. The promulgation of these views is done through the regularly established conventional institutions of learning whose professors bear the honorable titles of A.M., Ph.D., LL.D., D.D., S.T.D., D.C.L., and other like credentials from the great centres of education, Harvard, Yale, N. Y. Univ., Amherst, Brown, Princeton and Columbia, all of which makes their teachings more imposing than the enunciations of the traveling phrenologist, however cogent his argument and however indisputable his facts.

Now the point of meeting between these two systems is twofold, in church and in college. The regularly ordained minister is nearly always an educated man, drilled and prepared for his work in a theological seminary. He there learns the psychology of the moral nature of man, dogmatically it may be, but according to the accepted collegiate view, modified in a few particulars by the prevailing dogmatics of the peculiar creed to which the institution conforms. He must also learn, incidentally, if not intentionally, something of the whole nature of man. This part comes pure and uncolored from the great well-heads of metaphysics located in the great central colleges. Now, when the graduate of such an institution delivers his Sunday sermon, he will sometimes recur to the nature of man philosophi-

cally. He will teach you what you are, and what powers you possess. But you have heard of phrenology and believe it partially, though you may never have studied it from books. You know phrenology and phrenological terms, and you have a somewhat clear and satisfactory explanation of what you know of human nature and human life. Then when you hear school psychology and its terminology taught from the pulpit, how will you make anything coherent out of it? If the two appear contradictory, you must show to yourself that they are essentially in harmony, or you must reject the false system, or, failing in this, you must dismiss both without consideration, virtually saying to yourself: "The controversies of the schools will do very well for men who have leisure time and an excess of brain; as for me, I know enough of human nature to serve my purposes in all the exigencies of life anyhow"—a good way to keep the mind quiescent, but, we may say, no sure road to knowledge.

Young men in increasing numbers are preparing to meet their duty as citizens and co-workers with their fellows for the highest good of mankind, through collegiate education. They are put in charge of professors who appear to know all that may be known; men of ability and worthy of confidence in every respect. Here they meet with learned discussions of the anatomy of the brain and physiology of the whole nervous structure, but the mind, though acknowledged to act through the brain, is practically left out. They hear, at least if they complete their course, profound discussions of metaphysics, and become hopelessly bewildered. What is far better, however, they acquire a complete view of the various powers and aptitudes of mind as tabulated by these Aaronic priests of education. Now, what will you do if you have imbibed the teachings of phrenology, and then find that these professors abstract the mind from the brain and treat of each in absolute apartness, after entirely new methods and with a widely different classification of results? Or.

if you have graduated from one of these seats of learning, and are then brought face to face with phrenology and its methods and classification, which seem novel and irregular to you, what will you do? This much is plain: You must harmonize both satisfactorily, or reject one, or take a Remus spring over both and remain in utter confusion in regard to mind and its vast range of phenomena.

Let us now try to point out the essential harmony of the facts of each system and show the methods which have been used in each, with their points of coincidence or difference, and remark any defect or excellence in either. The methods of observation in both should be understood first, for here the most striking difference occurs. The difference is radical and extreme.

The chief source of the accepted collegiate system is Consciousness. In fact, considering the age in which mental philosophy originated, no other source existed. It came very naturally. Men thought and felt long before they knew anything of the brain. Consciousness never reveals anything of the influence of organization, though it is the most impressive and persistent source of knowledge. The earliest individual of the human race must have known at least hunger and thirst, power, selfhood, intelligence. He felt them, though he knew nothing of their source. The lower savage races, in addition to the above qualities, must have known the social instincts, respect for authority and power, fear, cunning, the mine and thine instinct, and wonder and worship. But these views are philosophic rather than historic. We turn to facts of history. Egypt's records are full of characterizations of men and kings and gods, which show a general and full knowledge of human nature. The Hebrew scriptures, the Persian Zend-Avesta, the Indian Vedas, the Confucian and Buddhist religio-philosophy, the Greek and Latin literatures, including poetry, eloquence, philosophy, history, from the Iliad of Homer down to the close of the Augustan age and beyond, emphasize

the fact that consciousness, working on the simple assumption that all men are alike in essentials, forces upon man a knowledge of himself and others. And all this while the mind had no known local habitation in the body. There was no possibility of observing mind in relation to any part of the organization. Consciousness alone remained as the source of mind philosophy.

The Jews, however, noting the effects of certain emotions on the abdominal viscera, had supposed them to be located in the reins. The Greeks referred them to the abdominal region, for we find such expressions as "bowels of mercy," "bowels of compassion," "my bowels yearned for him." And most moderns have located the affections in the heart. Pythagoras, Aristotle, Plato, Galen, Haller, and some other physiologists, at far distant epochs, had located the sentient soul or intellectual faculties in the brain, and a few had even made fanciful divisions of the cerebrum, consigning to each a special class of functions, as common sense, memory, judgment, and imagination. But there was nothing certain or positive or demonstrative about this; for Van Helmont, a later physiologist than any of the above except Haller, located the soul in the stomach, alleging as his reason that "it cannot reside in the brain for there is no blood there; it does reside in the stomach, because, when we hear bad news, we lose our appetites." Even later, when anatomists and physiologists had universally acquiesced in the view that mind is expressed through brain, no effort was made to localize special faculties. The cerebral mass was simply sliced up and its structures named without any regard to mental function.

Up to the time of Dr. Gall there was no other source of mental philosophy than the observer's own consciousness, and the testimony of others from their consciousness—a class of evidence not always fully credited; yet, Descartes, Hobbes, Hume, Cumberland, Paley, Bentham, Locke, Stewart, Reid, Brown, and Adam Smith, a galaxy of great and

learned metaphysicians and moralists, had flourished before the promulgation of Gall's discoveries. When these men attempted to construct a science or philosophy of mind, they could have begun with certain notions of the nature of the human faculties, which were the common property of the race from the earliest times. The consciousness of the world at large had been accumulating a vast body of facts, but they were unclassified and confused. To reduce such chaotic materials to an orderly, intelligible system, it was necessary to analyze them, reduce them to their elements, and then classify them. The only means of analyzing such facts, left to them, was to observe the processes of their own minds. They were thrown back once more on their own consciousness. They could not trust to the testimony of others, especially common minds, for mental processes were so elusive, so intricate, that it required their own highest efforts to be sure of truth. Here, then, is the source and method of the first mental philosophies.

They found first that there are certain processes of mind always accompanied with ideas. These were classified together as processes of Intellect. There were other activities which gave an inclination or propension to certain acts, unaccompanied with ideas; such as the ordinary appetites and passions, the affections and aspirations. These were classified as the Sensibilities or feelings. They furnished motives to conduct, but never acquired knowledge, or determined a course of action. The mind had but one other discoverable power. Among the many and opposite inclinations or motives to conduct there seemed to be an executive, determining power which could choose a course of action, and, with firm grip, compel the mind to follow that course. This power was called the Will.

In analyzing the Intellect they found, first, the five senses which were impressed by external objects; but back of these five senses there was a power of forming ideas which related to these

external objects. The sun, a tree, a house, made an impression on the sensory nerves and their general centre, but there was also a power of forming an idea of those objects, which might be recalled afterward in their absence, and which was, therefore, not identical with the mere impression on the nerves. As this was found to be the only channel through which a knowledge of the external world could come, it was called the Presentative power, or Perceptive faculty. But these ideas could be recalled in the absence of the objects which first produced them. There was evidently a power of reminiscence. Ideas were frequently resuscitated years after their first foundation, and this power seemed to apply not only to simple ideas, but to complex as well. Any intellectual process could be recalled. This faculty was called memory, or the Representative power. Ideas are different. There is an illimitable range of shapes, and magnitudes, and places, and numbers, and colors. There are simple existences, or things, and there are actions. There are principles, causes, effects. We see their inter-relations, the likenesses and differences among them, and compare and judge them. This faculty was called Judgment. There was further a power of combining ideas into complex conceptions. Memory resuscitated simple ideas or images. This was its primary function. It also resuscitated complex ideas, when they had been first perceived in complexity. It recalled complex conceptions, when they had formerly been conceived in complexity. The distinct office of memory was to recall the images or ideas, formerly perceived, in their entirety, and with every lineament or feature faithful to the first perception. But there was evidently a power of combining into new and even fantastic forms, these simple images or conceptions. Poetic creations, romances, mechanical inventions, demonstrated the existence of a power of combining old elements into new and previously unknown forms.

*To be continued.*

### KNOW THYSELF.

IN looking around upon people with whom we meet, we note a wide difference in their success in life. One, with a calm, clear outlook, seems fitted to meet every exigency, to overcome every difficulty, as, in a forceful manner, he moves steadily onward.

He may have trouble; but he meets it with composure. His way may seemingly be hedged up with insurmountable obstacles; but just as you are expecting to see him falter or grow dismayed, the difficulties part or vanish altogether, as, with a strong, self-reliant tread, he moves steadily forward. Why is it thus? It is because the man not only has confidence in his own abilities, but also a strong faith in an overruling Power, that always requites an honest endeavor and persistency of purpose.

One way—and we think the most sure way—to obtain this strong, self-reliant character is to understand fully your capabilities. If you do not understand yourself—and it is not often one really does—go to some one who can tell you what you are the best adapted

for the doing. Would you not think it strange for one to begin a journey to some distant country who did not even know where that country is situated? Is it not nearly as strange for a person to start out on the journey of life—amid all of its attendant struggles and competitions—without knowing what he will encounter and how he will meet obstacles? Without this knowledge, one is often like a rudderless ship, drifting at the mercy of the wind and tide. Such a one may make a failure, and so miss all of the grand possibilities of life.

There are plenty of wrecks to be seen stranded on every coast and shore. No town or hamlet is so small that one or more of those inefficient ones can not be found within it. An all-wise Creator made them—fashioned them with his skilful hand, capable for the doing of a portion of the world's great work, and most, if not all, of the trouble that led to failure grew out of their not knowing what their work should be. So we once more say: Know thyself.

S. ROSALIE SILL.

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### THE FOREHEAD, HOW TO BE STUDIED.

A **PHYSIOGNOMIST** in considering a face takes account of the forehead, or that part above the eyes in the frontal presentation. If he be faithful to his principles, he will predicate his reading of the features mainly as exhibited by the face in full outline. But to one who is accustomed to view this subject of physiognomy from all sides, just as the scientific physician views his patients from all sides in order to obtain a proper diagnosis, he must take into account the side presentations. Heads when viewed in front may exhibit a type of organization strikingly different from that presented by a side or lateral attitude. We know from casual observation, that an impression derived from the view of the face presented to us in a certain attitude may contrast so severely with an impression obtained

from another point of view that we are mentally shocked or disappointed.

Not long since, when in company, it occurred to us to note a very pleasing face in profile, and our attention for the time was fixed upon it. Suddenly the lady, for it was a lady, turned in her chair, and brought her face into almost full-front view. The change of characteristics in the relation of feature, in the expression of the eye and the mouth, was so different as to occasion a temporary sense of pain. The profile of the head, forehead, nose, mouth, and so on, was symmetrical and harmonious. The projection forward of the anterior brain indicated more than average intellectual strength and power. But the head and the face from the other point of view, exhibiting the full face, was somewhat narrow, the eyes small, the

mouth wide, the chin pointed, with an abrupt fulness of the jaws near their articulation with the head. Now an amateur physiognomist, we are very well assured, in interpreting character from that head would not have read a very favorable account of the lady, for the reason that he would not have seen in the irregularities, in the great want of harmony, evidences of a good order of mentality and disposition. But the phreno-physiognomist, taking the two

marked breadth of the upper range of perceptive and reasoning. The economics of thought in the second illustration are markedly different. The one is your man of affairs, alive to conditions that are material and worldly,—objective. The other is your man of ideas of intuitional impression, of inference,—subjective. The one looks for, believes in, trusts the real, solid, substantial; what he can see, feel, and manipulate he accepts. The other be-

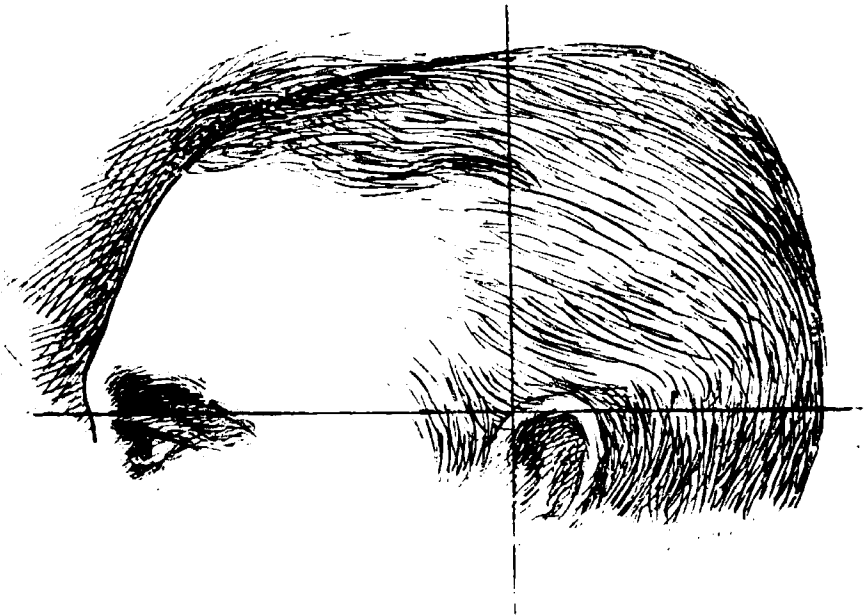


FIG. 1.

views in combination, a study of the profile and the front, would have data enabling him to be just in his conception of the mentality.

Sometimes we are in doubt as to which is the more important to study—a head, from the side or from the front. Now it is quite possible that two heads developed much like the two side views given herewith would look very similar in front. They might have a similar breadth, a similar height to firmness, a good deal of likeness of outline and lower face. But on comparison of side views the contrast would be that of opposites, the one having very marked projection of the lower perceptive range of faculties, and the other having as

believes more earnestly in ideas. It is the a priori that impresses him the stronger. Argument is more effective than illustration. He realizes the unconditioned; the other man will hold only to the conditioned. One will reason from facts, the other will reason from assumption, and believe in the conclusions that are obtained via the syllogism; they can be certain to him.

The greater mass of brain lies in the forehead of number 2, and as its preponderance occupies the superior part of the skull, the influences of idea and sentiment and sympathy are necessarily very marked in his life and thought. There should be little question regarding the difference in moral character

of these two. Even the expression of the eye, as drawn by the artist, reflects the inherent difference. One is very sympathetic, humane. He has a stronger fellow-feeling. He would be inclined to co-operate with others on lines altruistic; while No. 1 would be looking out for number one. After his wants have been obtained, if there were anything left, and there were time and direct occasion, he might give some attention to the claims of fellow humanity.

long to him, by no means showing a spirit of contention where his interests were even disregarded. No. 1 represents your man of affairs, of executive energy, of courage and independence. No. 2, on the other hand, represents your man whose tendency is to move in a quiet circle, adopt a routine of life which has nothing aggressive in it. He would be satisfied with kind treatment and be willing to do for others and even suffer loss rather than others should be

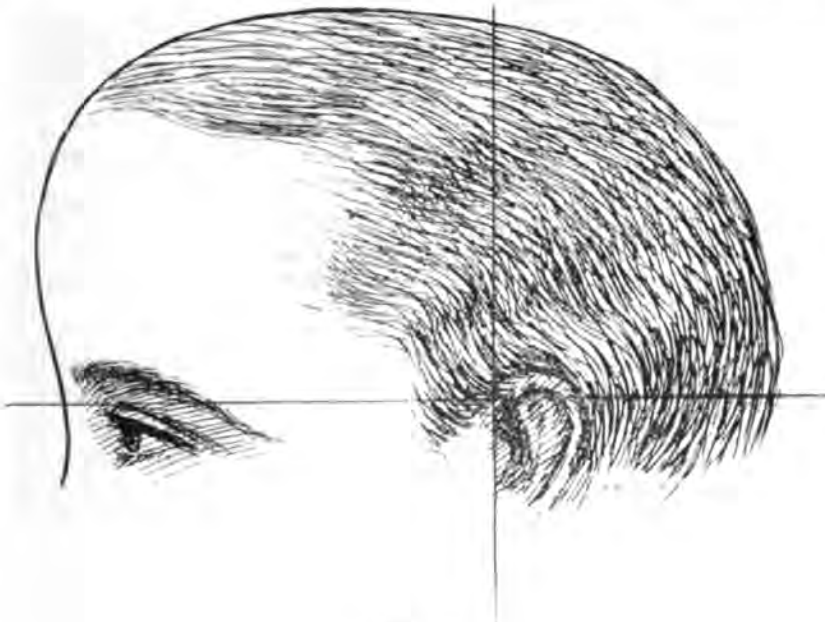


FIG. II.

No. 1 exceeds No. 2 much in posterior development. The co-ordinates, to use a mathematical term, have a striking relation to his (No. 1's) expression. There is strength and power and positiveness and self-reliance in his organization, while No. 2 would indicate comparatively a child's tenderness and malleability in seeking those things that be-

injured or defrauded. No. 2 is of that type that the world calls weak, yet in lines of education, culture, refinement, he would be vastly superior to No. 1. The latter, however, out in the world, exposed to its strife and battle, would make his way and perhaps without complaint, being willing to take his chances for reaching the summit of his hopes.





## WOMAN'S PLACE AND WORK.

BY EMMA WALKER-HERR.

ACCORDING to my creed, a woman's place in life is wherever circumstances beyond her control have placed her.

If she is in a position where she is deprived of the comforts and appreciation necessary to her happiness, and she longs ardently enough to better her condition, the way will be opened for her, and it will be wise and right for her to walk therein.

We may whine and complain at fate all our lives without accomplishing anything, but the soul that looks steadily in the face of its desire, makes no complaint, recognizes no ill-fortune, but demands from life the thing it craves, that soul will obtain its wish as sure as the sun shines.

\* \* \* \* \*

Men are given to making sarcastic remarks about the great horde of women in public life, but if every man who takes upon himself the voluntary obligation of matrimony performed his whole duty as a husband and father, there would be fewer women before the public to-day. The result of my observation leads me to believe that women who are sheltered by love, appreciation, and protection, do not long for the plaudits of the world. The rule is that women who pursue the hard path of a public career that deprives them of a quiet, domestic life, do so because circumstances beyond their control have placed them there.

I believe that woman's work still obeys the law of Paradise—that here, as there, she is the helper of man, not his rival or antagonist. Eve was doubtless a better companion and a better helpmeet to Adam than another Adam would have been. A profession with no women in it would be like Eden without Eve. A profession which should have lost all the natural differences between its masculine and feminine membership would be like Eden with two Adams and no Eve. To destroy all distinction

between the spheres of man and woman is to rob her of her royal affection, the delicate respect and chivalric protection which man has ever been ready to accord her as the queen of nature and the empress of society.

Yet woman's entire equality does not divest her of her womanhood, does not obliterate the distinction between the masculine and the feminine. The sanction of inspiration is added to the discrimination which "nature itself teaches."

The woman is the glory of the man, and if he did not worship God, I believe he would choose her before every other idol.

"Either sex alone is half itself," and the highest ideal of the "single, pure and perfect animal," is the two-celled heart beating with one full stroke. Doubtless we all agree that the feminine element of humanity is the more refined, the more subtle.

It is just that, which, left to itself, the most easily finds its own work, breathes forth its own influences. The land may be measured and bounded, and may need to be graded, but not the fluid air. Leave it unobstructed and it will find its place. Its invigorating effects will report its presence. It will not be in man's way to hinder his emotions; it will ever be with him to strengthen and enliven.

So I am sure we need not be anxious to define or describe woman's place or work. Recognizing her feminine nature, and neither enticing nor driving her away from its proper exercise, we may best leave it to find its own place and way. Yet a man once actually said to me: "Since the various avenues of business are becoming available to women, they are positively getting to be masculine." Poor man! He had not yet learned that a masculine woman will be masculine anywhere, whether you find her rocking the cradle or mak-

ing stump speeches. Masculinity is innate. There is no condition of life that imposes it upon anybody.

Some one has said that the working woman must win her way on merit rather than manners. Very well, my sisters, but just as soon as the cloak of womanliness is cast aside, do not be surprised if you receive the same treatment men deal out to one another.

If you adopt masculine ways expect dealings to correspond.

Men admire womanly women the world over, and in order to be enshrined in that corner of their hearts where mother, wife, and sisters are held sacred, the deportment must at all times be tinged with gentleness and sweetness, commingled with a dignity that is far more powerful than the assumption of a wilfully aggressive manner.

I heard a sweet-faced little woman talking the other day about the advantage of sex in the working world. I could not refrain from saying, "My dear, man's advantage over woman is in his muscles, not in his brains. Man must do the hard physical work in the world." This is the law of adaptation. And, since work is quite as much a matter of body as brains, the mass of men will always be paid more than the mass of women. This is political economy!

Let us not think that woman was put into the world to compete with man, but to complement him. Not to show that she can do what a man can do, but what a man cannot do.

I cannot understand how any woman who has been accorded the greatest of all earthly blessings, a happy home, can desire any career that interferes with it. To be queen of a happy home, loved and appreciated by a kind husband and little children, with the privilege to live up to our ambition either in the world of letters, music, or art, with time for study and improvement, together with congenial social intercourse, truly this is the grandest sphere possible for woman. For her very nature is love; her characteristics are sweetness and gentle-

ness; her charm, courtesy and kindness; her realm, the home, to beautify and adorn and make a garden where man's choicest virtues grow.

Wealth may give her garments of beauty; pleasure may lead her into paths of delight; the world may admire her, and fame crown her with glory, but the anchor of a happy home transcends it all. It is the only genuine happiness which earth affords. All else is mere imitation. Tempest-tossed and battle-worn, deceived and buffeted, the manly heart, too, loves the sacred refuge of home, and I believe if every normal heart of man were probed, its deepest, sweetest, and most cherished image would be home.

No, I am sure that in no reform can woman do a work so beneficial to mankind as increasing the number of happy homes in the land. Those of us who enjoy the comforts and blessings arising from such homes, who know how they hallow and elevate the human character, how cheerless life would be without their endearments, and how aimless man's ambition but for the impulse they give to his efforts, we would ever have woman to wear her holiest crown—that of wifehood and motherhood. For wifehood and motherhood, with all their burdens and blessings, is her heaven-appointed destiny. Any woman should thank God for considering her soul worthy such an environment, and strive each day to show Him that His confidence in her is not misplaced.

But there are those deprived of a quiet domestic life. Those providentially disengaged from its sweet cares and sacred responsibilities, whom God has richly endowed with gifts that fit them for a place in the business world. And these are they who shall choose a profession. Let no such woman doubt that she is in her place, and doing her fitting work. Just in proportion as woman does her work in the sphere appointed to her will she be happy, attractive, useful.—The Banner of Gold.



1 Chas. R. Poor.  
2 David S. Hotelling.

3 Charles Sam.  
4 J. D. Buchtel.

5 E. E. Holden.  
6 R. M. Montgomery.

7 Geo. T. Montgomery.  
8 Henry Holding.

9 J. B. Hutton.  
10 S. W. Aldrich.

11 E. H. Freidrich.  
12 Wm. Montgomery.

### MRS. FLEMING'S JURY, ITS PHYSIOGNOMY AND PHRENOLOGY.

Copied from the New York Sunday Journal of May 31.

A strange thing has been discovered about the Fleming jury—every man on the jury has what the physiognomists call a regular nose.

Mrs. Fleming herself watched each talesman and insisted upon challenging every man who had not this type of nose. Even Mrs. Fleming's counsel did not know why she insisted upon the arbitrary challenging of jurors until after the jury box had been filled.

This is the only jury in the recollection of New York's oldest criminal lawyers where every man had a straight nose.

To find out what type of character is portrayed by the so-called regular nose, a Sunday *Journal* reporter called on the Fowler & Wells Company and saw Professor Nelson Sizer, who wrote the following statement:

"I have examined a composite portrait of the Fleming jury, as well as the portraits of the twelve members published in the *Journal* of May 26. Most of the jurymen have straight noses, like Mrs. Fleming herself. There is not a brutal-looking face among the jurors.

"Most of the noses of the jurymen are very fine, straight and clear-cut, and some of them decidedly classical. Jurors Hotelling, Aldrich, Buchtel, Freidrich, and R. M. and William Montgomery have exceptionally good noses. Perhaps it is not strange that Mrs. Fleming, having a thin and rather long nose which is itself somewhat Roman, should have a mental affinity for jurymen who had noses somewhat resembling her own.

"If Mrs. Fleming accepted or rejected jurors on their faces, I suspect that a woman in her position would accept

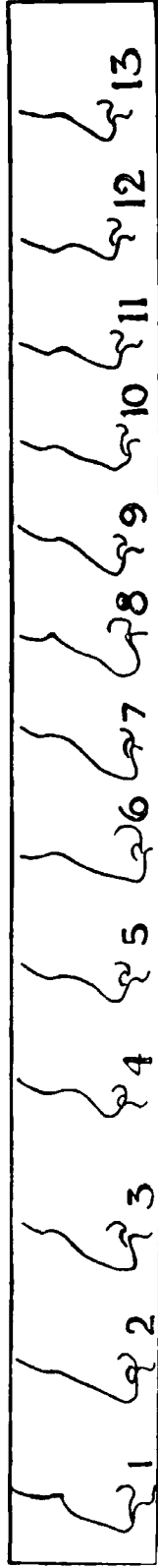
those that had rather delicate organizations rather than men of the brutal type. A light, delicate nose and a chin that is not extra large would indicate a lack of brutality and a leaning toward justice and sympathy.

"So far as the noses of these jurymen are concerned, they are as good as could be desired. Their noses have enough of the crown to give them courage, and enough of length and grace of form to give them clearness of thought and purpose. Their noses show that they have good firmness and self-esteem.

"The fact of these noses being comparatively small and delicate shows that the majority of these jurymen resemble their mothers and they might thereby, in the opinion of Mrs. Fleming, have a sympathy with a woman as woman. So feminine are some of their faces that sev-

eral of these jurors would make good-looking women if they were clean shaven.  
 "A man with a good straight nose is generally a superior man. The jury are an exceptionally fine-looking set of men, and almost any man of sound, clear sense, if he had a trial to submit to the decision of a jury, would think himself fortunate with such a set of men as well endowed and as well nourished and as

rich has sound sense and steadfastness, and self-reliance. The same may be said of R. M. Montgomery, who will have the courage of his convictions.  
 "Mr. Holding has a classical face and is clear-headed, and will not be warped by subtleties of interested counsel. George T. Montgomery has a nose of analytical criticism.  
 "The point and septum of his nose pro-



Students of physiognomy have laid out a chart showing thirteen different and distinct types of the human nose.

- |                        |                         |                        |                 |              |
|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. Roman, executive.   | 6. Retroussé, cheerful. | 9. Sanguine.           | 11. Analytical. | 13. Logical. |
| 2. Greek, luxurious.   | 7. Melancholy.          | 10. Regular, judicial. | 12. Imitative.  |              |
| 3. Hebrew, suspicious. | 8. Bottle, voluptuous.  |                        |                 |              |
| 4. Snub, humor.        |                         |                        |                 |              |

ject down low. This is a peculiarity that runs all through the twelve jurymen.  
 "Intelligence, discrimination, refinement, integrity are elements of character as clearly defined in the faces, especially the noses, of most of these jurymen as we would be likely to see in a year's time in fifty juries that might be examined. The public should congratulate itself that whatever the outcome of the trial the jury is a good one.  
 "We occasionally see in a group of men some who have a savage, cruel look. A dog would be afraid of them. But we will look in vain for anything of that sort in the Fleming jury. NELSON SIZER."

### PHRENOLOGICAL CENTENARY.

For a hundred years Phrenology as a theory and a practice has been before the world. A knowledge of the human mind and the laws of its action and its culture have been promulgated to the ends of the earth. We have patrons in farthest Africa, in Australia, Van Diemen's Land, in India, Sweden, Germany, and very many in the British Isles. In the Central and South American republics we have correspondents, and recently from Mexico a call was made for phrenological works in the Spanish language.

The subject is of vital interest to the human race, and wherever men live and have intelligence and culture, they are anxious to know whatever they may learn of their mental powers and how to use them to the best advantage.

In Europe and in America the beginning of public phrenological work by Dr. Gall is to be celebrated this year as its hundredth anniversary; and arrangements are being made for memorial conventions to be held in San Francisco, St. Paul, Chicago, New York, and other places for this anniversary during the latter part of August and early in September.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY will open its thirty-third session on the 1st day of September next at 27 East Twenty-first street, New York City. Many inquiries are being made by students for attendance. We are requested to secure rooms and board, and there is every evidence of a well-sustained interest in the subject of Phrenology and in the Institute the present season.

With most encouraging prospects of a revival of business throughout this country in the near future, we are encouraged to believe that Phrenology will share in the general prosperity; and students who shall graduate this season and take the field will find every encouragement for a prosperous career.

This is a good profession for woman.

The great errand of Phrenology is to cultivate children in the right manner, to develop their faculties for future usefulness; and woman is noted for her capacity as a teacher, and for her skill in leading the young mind to an appreciation of new truths. Therefore, an intelligent woman, who is capable of teaching school, by taking Phrenology as a profession will be sought for in every part of the land to help mothers to find out how best to train and manage the peculiar characteristics of their children. There are some dignified and masterful men in the phrenological field, who have commanding talents as lecturers, and who can take young men fifteen years of age and tell them what to do and how to win success in the struggles and ambitions of life, who would not be worth as much to talk to mothers in regard to the peculiarities of their sensitive or wayward and high-tempered little children as a woman who understood the subject well would be. Therefore, in just that field, working with and for the mothers and teaching mothers how to develop and regulate the faculties and the characteristics of their children, there is an earnest invitation for healthy, intelligent women to do good and secure ample remuneration. This work is easier than teaching, because in it a person has control of his or her time, and the instruction is personal to the mothers who are most interested.

Some of our graduates have adopted this line of effort—working mainly among families by appointment—and often many neighbors would flock to the house where the work was going on, and thus from morning till night there would be an unflagging interest on the part of parents and children. Besides, woman has a special sagacity in connection with the moulding, controlling, and leading of the minds and characters of the young. This work is easier for women than teaching school or to work as trained nurses; and if managed rightly it will give a far better remuneration. Some of our lady graduates have far surpassed the average men in winning the public ear, filling the public thought, and accomplishing public work.

Those who are interested in the subject and wish to become acquainted with the claims and scope of the American Institute of Phrenology, will be furnished reading matter on the subject by mail on application.

#### PUBLIC OPINION.

Every creed, party, or special centre of interest has its public sentiment.

Artists, physicians, religious teachers, seamen, soldiers, travellers, editors, and phrenologists have their own themes of thought, and when they meet they delight in recounting their bright and memorable experiences. People speak to us of the wonderful facts of their early life, and especially of the time when they first heard of Phrenology, listened to lectures, and obtained an application of it to the revelation of their own characters. Occasionally one speaks of Phrenology as a topic once full of interest, but now little heard of. They have had new themes which have absorbed their attention and engrossed their time, and some suppose that the subject has been laid on the shelf or that it has died out. One may rejoice in a visit to Niagara and for weeks can scarcely refrain from talking about it. Like a yacht race or a voyage at sea, it is a marked episode in their life.

I cannot forget the first lecture I heard on phrenology and the first examination of my head by the stranger. I recall every word and remember how I thought, as the woman at the well expressed it, "Sir, I perceive that thou art a prophet," and "Behold a Man that told me all that ever I did."

When a phrenologist is presented with a skull that has been buried for half a century and describes the strong and weak points of the character and talents, the friend will stare and stammer. "How do you know all that? You never knew the person who carried that skull during life, yet you talk the facts as if you had known him intimately as I did."

Professional phrenological examinations are generally made without the name or history of the persons under investigation. In a party of twenty people, gathered for the purpose of examination, we have been told by a wise, matured lady: "I have known all these young persons from infancy; and, without hearing a name or learning their history, you have not only described their peculiar dispositions, as all their friends know them, but have told them correctly which parent each resembled. I have known from childhood the parents of most of them, and I can see their traits in these, their children, as you point them out. You have examined four of my own children, and now I will sit, for the first time in my life, for a description of my character, and also see if you can tell which of those you have examined are my children." This was easily done.

FOWLER & WELLS Co.: Recently a travelling phrenologist, in examining a person, said he had "ample Combativeness

and Destructiveness, which would make him cool in danger, but that for an instant he would be excited, until the faculty of Time, which was abnormally strong, had time to assert itself." What do you think of such a case? I have read "Heads and Faces," and "How to Study Strangers," and other works, but do not understand how Time can so work with the faculties named. Yours truly,

H. A. HARDEN.

Quitman, Ga., April 8, 1896.

*Answer:* The faculty of Time serves as a brake or regulator on human action. With Time small a man will begin to answer before his questioner has completed his statement. The American Indian has the dignified and courteous method, when meeting another tribe or nation in council, to listen to the propositions patiently, then rising silently and leaving until the morrow, as if to take time for calm deliberation before making reply to the questions proposed. We should also take time to consider in making up a conclusion, and when unsettled, should wait to consider what response our honor or our opponent's proposition properly requires, before our reply should be given. In legislation, bills are offered and referred to committees for calm deliberation. A man who was threatened said to his opponent, "Strike, but hear!"

The very fact of the need of deliberation requires time and the faculty of Time, takes time, or ought to.

### THE NOSE PROBLEM.

[For engravings of noses see May JOURNAL.]

A large number of guesses have been received, but in no case has there been a successful naming of the originals. Let our friends try again. From the analyses that some have attempted of the character indicated by the noses, the two herewith given are submitted as examples of judgment somewhat in dissonance:

An Indiana correspondent says: These noses present a striking contrast, and if the characters of their possessors were tangible things that we might behold, they doubtless would present as great a contrast as their noses do.

The outward curve in the ridge of the first indicates courage and love of authority and distinction. The forward projection and pointedness of the tip and the downward curve of the anterior portion of the septum denote great sagacity and a considerable degree of curiosity; also ability to discern the motives of other people. The comparative narrowness through the wings indicates moderate se-

cretiveness. But I do not think he has need of much secretiveness if he possesses the acumen and forethought which his nose indicates.

The ridge of the second nose is concave. This signifies approbateness. The tip is short, round, and thick. It does not seem to possess the power of penetration, and I infer that its wearer's intellect is lacking in the same respect.

The width through the wings indicates cunning. The width above the wings, acquisitiveness.

L. J. B.

A California correspondent offers the following opinion, which shows how "doctors" may differ on matters of physiognomy. Yet, probably neither correspondent claims to be an expert diagnostician in this line.

From what I see of nose No. 1 I would say, that he is a bony man with large lungs, large faculties in the upper and lower forehead, and slightly nervous. He loves money better than contentment. He never forgets a man's face. He is quick to see a good bargain and cautious enough to get the benefit of it. He would guess closely on the weight of animals. He is not a public speaker, nor a painter, nor a literary genius. He would make money easily in Wall street exchanges. If he ever jokes it is not funny for the one on whom the joke is played, for his wit cuts like a knife. He is not a "soft-soaper." He can plan his business well, his mind is not bothered by other people's business. I don't think he is much endowed with the spiritual faculties, and is not mirthful.

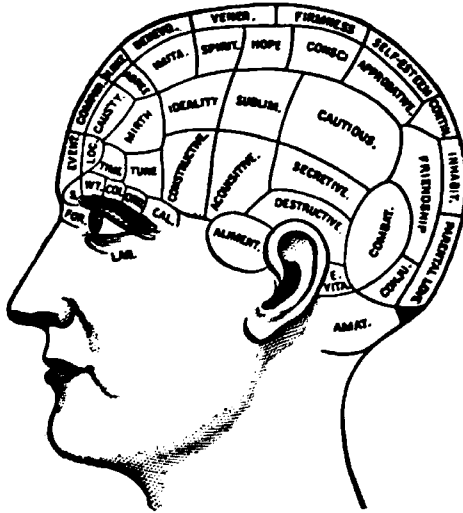
I think that the frame of No. 2 is small in proportion to his flesh; he is about five feet four inches tall, of a bilious temperament, not noisy but slow and cautious; it takes a good bait to get him to bite. His vital organs are small, but, not being nervous, they are seldom overtaxed. He knows no fashion; would not be a good artist or an orator. He is not a mechanical genius. Comparison and imitation are not well developed. He loves children and the fairer sex. He is not specially benevolent or mirthful; he would make a good railroad manager. He loves silence. A man would not be likely to find out his business by talking to him. He is a close observer, but does not appear to be alert and sharp.

M. B.

The longer I live the more I am certain that the great difference between men—between the feeble and the powerful, the great and the insignificant—is earnestness, invincible determination; a purpose once fixed, and then death or victory!

--Burton.

## PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGY.



### THE MACHINERY OF MENTALITY.

EVERY mental faculty has its sphere of activity—its field of operation. Cautiousness presides in the field of danger. Causality in the realm of reason. Benevolence in that of want and suffering. Acquisitiveness is the secretary of the treasury, or the chairman of the committee on finance. Secretiveness suspects tricks and unfairness. Constructiveness supervises manufactures. Ideality appreciates art, and Mirthfulness recognizes and enjoys the witty, the droll, and absurd.

### THE PHILOSOPHY OF BLUNDERS.

As Burke said of constitutions, "Irish bulls" are not made, they grow, and that only to perfection on their native soil; but it is difficult to conjecture why the Irish people should be so prone to an innate and irresistible propensity to blunder.

The Edgeworths, for example, endeavor to explain it on the ground that since English is a foreign tongue, blunders in its use are to be expected.

Sydney Smith says that while wit discovers real relations of ideas that are not apparent, a "bull" admits apparent relations that are far from being real. An example of this occurred in the rebellion of 1798, when the rebels, who had conceived a high degree of indignation against certain great bankers, passed a resolution that they "should burn all their banknotes," which they accordingly did, with great assiduity, entirely oblivious of the fact that, in burning the notes, they were destroying the debts of the bankers, and that for every bank-bill that went up in the flames, a corresponding value accrued to the bankers' pocket.

Another Irish gentleman, on hearing it remarked in company, what a pity it was that a certain great nobleman's consort had had no children, remarked that he believed it was generally known that "it was hereditary, in some families, not to have any children!"

Verbal blunders are not always "bulls," though the two are often confounded, even by the Edgeworths, who remark that the famous "Paddy Blake's echo" "is almost a perfect bull." Paddy, you remember, said "halloo" to the echo, which responded, "Is that you, Paddy Blake?"

Now, as has been remarked, this blunder, which has long been admired, does not deserve to be called a "bull," but is, rather, a specimen of that wit, quickness of repartee, and good-humored drollery for which the Irish are so famous; but it does not present to our mind that arrangement of thought and expression so absolutely essential to the construction of a genuine "bull;" for example, this description of a duel has often been read without the arrant "bull" therein contained being noticed: "The one party received a slight wound in the arm; the other fired in the air, and so the affair ended!" This is a choice specimen; for it carries with it that imperceptible confusion and misplacement of ideas which is of the vital essence of a genuine "bull," and it is not until you read it over, and reason it out, that you always see it.



Other examples are the following:

Sir Richard Steele told a friend, "If you ever come within a mile of my house, be sure to stop there all night!" The same man addressed a guest with: "Make yourself at home! I am, and I wish you were!"

The hangman, who as he received a gratuity from the condemned, doffed his hat and said "Long life to your honor!" and the next moment dropped his victim! The Irishman in the street, who, jeered at by boys at a third-story window, said, "If I had you here I would kick you downstairs!"

The Earl of D., who had a large pile of debris from house repairs, directed his gardener to dig a hole and bury the rubbish. "What'll I do with the earth I take out of the hole?" said Pat. "Oh! that's easy," said the lord; "dig a pit large enough to hold all!" The same nobleman once said he valued the moon more than the sun, for "it shows at night, when we need it, but the sun shines in the daytime, when we don't need it!"

Another instance was when a bashful young man, who desired to make the acquaintance of a certain young lady, consulted a mutual friend, with the view of, in some way, attending a social function where his inamorata was to be also invited as a guest: said he, "There's nothing in the world so embarrassing as to meet a girl by appointment! I'm sure, under the circumstances, I would not be myself—neither would she! Let us meet, without either of us being aware that the other is present!"

A girl, secretly affianced, applied to a painter to sketch her lover's portrait for her, and, as it was to be on view at her own home, desired it to be made unlike the original, so that none might suspect who it was!

An officer of the Enniskillen Dragoons, while quartered at Dublin, unfortunately lost, on his return to the barracks from a mercer's, a bundle containing a valuable pair of silk stockings worth ten shillings. He told a friend that he had advertised them in the paper and had offered only the small reward of

eighteen pence for their safe return. "That's too small," said his friend, "for a valuable pair of silk hose. It'll pay them better to keep them." "Whisht!" said the dragoon, "I say nothing of silk! I've advertised them as worsted!"

An Irish municipality offered a reward for the apprehension of an escaped convict, part of whose description was: "Age not known, but looks older than he is!"

A statesman, in Parliament, announced that his new bill would be vastly profitable to the country in that it would convert "its barren hills into fruitful valleys."

On one occasion, a ragged "gossoon" was seen peeping warily through a hedge, with a rickety old musket in his hand. On inquiry, it appeared he was out to shoot a rabbit he had seen in the next field. His friend exclaimed, "Why Pat! how can you kill the game? Sure your old gun hasn't even a lock to it!" "Howld aisy!" quickly returned Paddy; "sure, dear, the rabbit doesn't know that!"

A well-known young cavalry officer, in the field on the Peninsula under Wellington, was found looking very melancholy one day, just after the arrival of the English mail. "No bad news from home, I hope, major," said his commander. "No, colonel," said he, "only I hear my mother has remarried since I left Ireland; I hope, at all events, she won't have a son older than me, for then I should lose the estate!"

An uneducated girl, who tried to make people believe she could read, was seen in church one day with her prayer-book held upsidedown. "Why, Bridget," said her master, "you cannot read that book upside down!" "Oh, yes, sir," said she, "I always hold it that way, for, you know, I'm left-handed!"

The same girl had, as part of her duty, the carrying of a can of hot water to her master's bedroom door, very early every morning. One morning it was there, but, alas! stone-cold! "How's this, Biddy?" said her good-natured employer. "Sure," said she, "I brought

it last night, so as surely to be on time !”

An Irish jury, in a suspected infanticide, brought in the verdict that it “could not determine whether the child was alive, at the time of death, or not !”

A servant came post-haste for the doctor at least ten miles on horseback with a note begging his instant presence, as Mrs. O’Brien was dangerously ill, but appended to the billet was this: “P.S.—My wife having recovered, you need not come !”

In old times Ireland had the worst of roads, and many now are very bad; one day, a gentleman who lived where there was about half a mile of excellent road observed a man, equipped as a traveller, trotting his horse back and forth over the piece of good turnpike. His curiosity overcame him and he inquired the reason. “Sure,” said the traveller, “these are the divel’s own roads hereabout, but, as I’m bound for Dublin and this is a fine level place, I’m letting the poor baste have the advantage of it !”

A “fine old Irish gentleman” was one evening relating a few of his old-time flirtations, with much gusto, to his grown-up daughter, while the good wife was taking her after-dinner nap before the fire. “Sure, father,” laughed the girl, “it’s well mamma is in the Land of Nod, so she cannot hear how gay you were.” “Yes,” said the good old lady, who had been playing ‘possum all the time, “I’m glad I am asleep.”

Another gentleman, at his London club, was explaining why the Irish mile was twice or thrice the length of the English mile—because, said he, “the roads are so bad that it’s only fair to give good measure.”

Another man, having a letter sent him in the Erse, or Irish form of the Gaelic language, besought a friend to answer it because he didn’t want Jemmy to know he understood Irish. The same individual once said that the only proper way to look at the faults of a pretty woman was with your eyes shut, and on another occasion he rebuked one of his tenants for

whipping a donkey for keeping up an intolerable braying. “Why,” said he, “why do you beat a poor dumb baste for making a noise ?” The same man was, one morning, observed to be carefully turning his stockings inside out, prior to drawing them on, because, said he, “the other side has holes in it.”

Among these time-honored “chestnuts” is the toast to the gallant Sixty-ninth at a New York banquet, on its return after the war: “Here’s to the gallant Sixty-ninth, aigual to none.” The storm of shouts and laughter taught the speaker his mistake, so he tried it again: “Here’s to the gallant Sixty-ninth, last in the field; the first to lave it.”

Toward the end of the fierce battle, an Irish cavalryman was assisting to the rear an infantry soldier whose leg had been shattered by a bullet. He put him on his horse, fastened him on by a girth, and returned to camp, leading his steed by the bridle.

He noticed much laughing as he went by, but sturdily plodded his way to the surgeon’s tent in the rear. “Who’ve you gotten with you ?” said the doctor, laughing. “Sure it’s a poor divil hurted in the leg I’ve brought yez,” said Pat. “Why,” said the surgeon, “don’t you see his head is shot off ?” Paddy looked back, and so it was; a vagrant cannon-shot had taken the poor man’s head off as they came along. Poor Pat now saw the joke, and looking with an air of injured feelings at the mutilated corpse, said: “He desaved me, sir, sure the bloody liar towld me he was shot in the leg.”

Among all the perpetrators of “bulls,” the celebrated Sir Boyle Roche stood facile princeps, but, as he was a man of education and culture, some have supposed his blunders were the eccentric freaks of a man desiring notoriety; but their genuine flavor would clearly indicate their spontaniety. His most familiar saying is the celebrated metaphor of the rat: “Sir,” said he, “I smell a rat ! I see him floating in the air; but, mark me, sir, I shall yet nip him in the bud.” He spoke of himself as standing prostrate at the feet of the king, and

denounced a politician because he had turned his back upon himself. On another occasion he said: "Single misfortunes never come alone, and the greatest of all possible misfortunes is sure to be followed by a much greater one." He actually moved, in the House of Commons, that it should "be rendered compulsory that every pint bottle should contain a quart." He once remarked: "Mr. Speaker, the profligacy of the times is such, that little children, who can neither walk nor talk, may be daily seen running about the streets cursing their Maker."

Hundreds of such examples may be found, but those already given display Sir Boyle's fatal facility for blundering.

We must not assume, however, that the perpetrating of "bulls" is peculiar to Hibernian blood; it is found, strange to say, in the literature of every age, and of all peoples. It is a very curious fact that in the famous ancient Greek collection of jests, called the "Astela," we find noted down by Hierocles, its compiler, and that two thousand years ago, several of the blunders that pass current to-day for genuine Hibernicisms.

Thus, among other tales less well known, we have some very familiar ones, e. g. concerning the man who sat before a mirror with his eyes shut, to see how he looked when asleep; of the man who, crossing a river, entered the ferry boat on horseback, saying he preferred to ride across, as he was in a great hurry; of the man who, having narrowly escaped drowning, declared he would never go near the water again until he had learned to swim; of that still better known individual who, hearing that ravens lived 200 years, bought one to see if it be true; of the one who, inspecting his cellar, found a jar of wine half empty and looked carefully all over the top to find the leak, and on being advised to look at the bottom for the hole of leakage, replied: "Blockhead! do you not see that the bottom is all right, and that the deficiency is at the top?" Of the man who, meeting a friend, said: "How is this? I heard you were dead

a month ago;" to which the other responded, "But you see I am still alive." After a moment's thought the first retorted: "I don't know about that. You're a notorious liar, and my informant is a trustworthy person."

It is curious how this queer failing often is associated with absence of mind and yet is found in our greatest scholars, like Sir Isaac Newton and Chief Justice Marshall, who have been guilty of the most ridiculous things. The former, sitting in deep thought before a freshly kindled grate, finally woke to sublunary things, and found his clothes almost scorching before the blazing fire. Hastily ringing for his valet, he said, "James, take away the grate, I am too warm." James replied: "Perhaps, Sir Isaac, it would be as well if you would back your chair." "That is so," said he, "I never thought of that." Chief Justice Marshall was once riding circuit in a backwoods district, oblivious to all external things in reasoning out a decision then pending. His horse, sly fellow, well knew his master, and soon, jerking the reins out of the judge's hands, left the road to browse upon some especially succulent herbage that just then met his eye, and slowly strayed here and there till a small sapling lodged between the wheel and the shaft and stopped all further progress. Still the judge mused, and the horse browsed, until the cessation of the customary motion gradually recalled the judge to terrestrial things. He considered the sapling, and, as he was near the location for the next trial sittings, a man soon appeared on the road, an axe over his shoulder. When he came near, the justice asked him to be good enough to cut off the tree and let his chaise free. The backwoodsman looked with all his eyes and finally inquired why he did not back away from the sapling. As he confessed, the great Marshall had never thought of it. The countryman afterward said: "He may be a good judge, but he is the biggest fool for common sense I ever met."

N. B. SIZER, M.D.

# CHILD CULTURE

"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

## GEMS OF THE HOME.

BY NELSON SIZER.

FIG. 334. BEULAH MITCHELL.—This girl has a large head for her age and for her delicate make-up. She is exquisitely sensitive, and suffers from that sensitiveness. If she can be built up

it will be seen that there is some want of development in the part of the cheek which indicates digestive power, whereas in the case of the brother there is adequate and ample development there.



FIGS. 334, 335, BEULAH MITCHELL AND W. B. MITCHELL, JR.

physically by appropriate food and judicious exercise and acquire more muscular development and more of what we call the Vital temperament, her sensitiveness will then be supplemented by a background of constitutional vigor. She is a little like a violin that has strings too large for its structural strength; and a modification in diet is the natural way for the beginning of improvement. If her face is studied

Milk may be taken as an example of good and harmonious food, which builds up the body in every way. The excessive use of sugar, which is so common, especially among children, is the great misfortune of our age and of the dietary world. Sugar simply subserves the production of warmth. Then the superfine wheat flour is mainly heating material, whereas the gluten, or dark part of the wheat, which contains the material

for the upbuilding of bone, brain, and muscle, is largely sifted out just because it is not white.

It will be well for this girl to sleep as much as she will, provided she has the right conditions for it.

She has a bright intellect; it is instinctive, quick, and intuitive. She is remarkable for her tendency to infer what people would say if they talked. She knows by people's looks what they want to say and how they feel. Her intellect is thoughtful, cogitative, and comprehensive. She has a large development of the organ of Imitation; and therefore she conforms naturally and readily and glides easily into the ways and the usages of others. She has the element of Agreeableness; and she can make what she feels and what she says very acceptable to other people, if she wishes to do so. She is strongly inclined to contradict, to take exceptions to things, and to have her own view of subjects.

She has a large development of Constructiveness; and therefore she would be skilful in the manipulation of musical instruments, or in wielding the scissors in cutting, or in wielding the brush or the pencil in the way of art. She will be witty. She will be quick at repartee; and will take good care of her rights and her interests financially. She will rejoice in whatever is ornamental, artistic, refined, and ideal. She has a good degree of Cautiousness; and also a large development of Approbateness. She has a full share of Conscientiousness; but she thinks as much of that which is fit, appropriate, and polite, and of what is fair, as she does of that which is the mere element of justice. She will incline to manifest politeness, urbanity, grace, and persuasiveness; and will often avoid uttering all that she knows about a subject even though it may be true, because it seems to her to be ungracious and impolite.

Her Combateness works through her Cautiousness and her Approbateness; it is more a tenacious spirit than it is a cruel spirit. It is more a tendency to argue, to discuss and to criticise and

to set people right than it is a disposition to annoy, to worry and vex them.

Imitation gives her the power of conformity and of adaptation. She learns as much from imitation as she does from meditation. With so nervous a temperament as hers, she will sometimes be irritable, and also manifest it, because she is so sensitive. The intensity of this girl's temperament and the fact of her large Continuity and a full share of the organ of Combateness, will lead her to be more imperious and more persistent than she otherwise would be; and her mental intensity helps to emphasize the stability.

By wise and judicious exercise every fibre of the muscular system becomes invigorated; it invites nutrition, promotes appetite and digestion, and all the physical functions are improved and invigorated by it.

FIG. 335. WM. B. MITCHELL, JR.—This boy, at five and a quarter years of age, seems to be well balanced in body. His head, measuring as it does twenty and a quarter inches in circumference, is to-day as large as that of some men who are twenty-five years of age, with a family to support. The fulness of the cheek outward from the nose represents good breathing power, the fulness of the cheek outward from the mouth indicates good digestive power and integrity of the stomach; and he will have a good appetite "and a digestion that waits on appetite" and promotes growth and vigor.

This boy appears to have a capital memory; and he is likely to be a good scholar, and a technical scholar, too. He will remember the historical facts, what happened and where it happened and when it happened. His Comparison is proportionately larger than his Causality, and hence his mind is inclined to recognize differentiation. He sees the resemblances, the differences, and the peculiarities in things as compared one with another. He will recognize the good, the better, and the best; the bad, the worse, and the worst; and that kind of knowledge lies at the basis

of commercial skill and talent. He will read AEsop's fables and the parables in the New Testament with uncommon interest because there is something to be compared. He has, I fancy, a little more of Destructiveness than he has of Combativeness; and the consequence is that he will not be as ractory, as capricious, and as quarrelsome as he will be thorough and efficient when he is aroused. His rather large development of Cautiousness will give him the tendency to meditate and to consider. He will be literary; and he will be fond of story and of history. He will appreciate the consensus of truth revealed by fact and experiment which belong to a subject. If he were to be educated and

amiable and gracious. I think his mother must have been in pretty good health before his birth; and he has derived from her a harmonious condition of the nervous system, and also a good development of the Vital Temperament.

If he were to become trained and cultured as a physician, he would make a good professor in a medical college; and he would also be a good talker in the families where he might be called to practice. His smoothness, his friendship, his affection, his prudence, and his tendency not to antagonize people would be to his advantage in that field of effort, and help him to secure success.



FIGS. 336, 337, MARY T. AND JOSIE SCHOETTLE, OF SALEM, OREGON.

trained as a physician he would be a learned man in that field. He is companionable, and inclined to be co-operative and friendly. He has a good degree of Firmness; but it does not get the bits in its teeth and become a special master of the circumstances. This boy has a smoother temperament and a more mellow, wholesome health and a more pliable constitution than his sister has. His nerves are not laid bare, as it were, to the rough attrition of the surroundings of life. He can feel badly and not suffer much. He seems inclined to be

FIG. 336. MARY T. AND JOSIE SCHOETTLE.—This is a very interesting pair of girls. The elder, Mary, is eight years old, weighs forty-seven pounds. Her height is four feet, circumference of head twenty inches, and from the opening of one ear to that of the other over the top of the head it measures fourteen inches. Size around the chest, twenty-five inches, and around the waist twenty-five inches. She has fine hair, gray eyes, and a strong character. Her head is high at the crown, measuring as it does fourteen inches from the

opening of one ear to that of the other over the top, which is large enough for a head that measures twenty-two inches in circumference. This is a good head for beginners to study. The intellect is well developed; but the crown of the head in this case is the master. She has a fine quality of organization and especially very fine hair. She is therefore intense, susceptible, and excitable. She appears to have rather large Conscientiousness, which makes her duty the law of her life. She is ambitious to be respected; is dignified and self-reliant; will make a good teacher; will not only teach, but will govern as well. She will make a good house-keeper, and will be domestic in her tastes and tendencies. She is forcible and energetic; but she is frank, and while she wants her own because it is her own, she is not as selfish about it as most people are. There are those who are more generous than she is; but she is not avaricious; and therefore she does not mind yielding her financial claims, if necessary. She will spend more time helping people than many persons would, and not ask as high a price for that which she had to part with as some would. She is straightforward, is frank, earnest, prompt in her self-reliance, and also prompt in her resentment of indignities and injuries.

FIG. 337.—Josie, the sister, is six years old. Her weight is forty-six pounds, height forty-six and a half inches, circumference of head twenty and a quarter inches, and the head measures fourteen inches from the opening of one ear to that of the other over the top of the head. She measures twenty-five inches around the chest and twenty-four inches around the waist. Her eyes are light-brown and her complexion is medium. Her health is good. This girl is a full pattern. She has a large head and a large body for her age. What a broad, high forehead she has! What an intelligent, intense, and unflinching expression her eye gives us! She will be an uncommonly good scholar, especially in the higher branches. She will handle mathemat-

ics and philosophy well; will be a good grammarian and also be a good mechanic. She will excel in drawing, and, in fact, in anything mechanical that she undertakes. She copies whatever she approves, and is the life of the circle in which she moves. She will look out for the dollar side of life. She will do well in business, when older will make good bargains and will get enough for everything that she sells. She has strong Spirituality, and will manifest religious feelings, or at least the element of faith, which broadens the life and exalts the moral consciousness. She will be generous, and yet at the same time will want good bargains. Those who buy from her will pay full prices; and those who are in need she will help liberally without hope of compensation. The whole side-head is amply developed in her case. It is relatively broader than the head of the sister, and she will take good care of her own rights and interests. In looking at the crown of the head, both in the front view and the side view, we find that it is uncommonly high and strong. Her Conscientiousness is phenomenally developed; but she will not be as frank and straightforward as the sister. She will be able to keep to herself a great many things that the older one will talk about. The younger one will be hushing the older one; she will look at her warningly across the table when she starts to tell something that the visiting friends ought not to hear. I think she will be more wakeful to her rights and her interests than the older one will be. The younger one will also be more inclined to clamor for her success and for recognition; and her seniors will nearly all of them be tributary to her prosperity and to her needs. She will take good care of Number One; but she is honest, kind, and friendly. She is high-tempered; she will be a great worker, but she will probably work in the direction of intellectuality and mentality. The older girl will make a good housekeeper for the mother; and the younger one will be the dressmaker and the milliner for the family and for the neighborhood, per-



haps, or else she will become a teacher or a writer. If she has an opportunity to see histrionic art and dramatic performances she will have a yearning for the stage, and would be likely to excel in that field if trained for it. See the back-head in these side views! The younger one has wonderful friendship, and love for children. She will be ardent as a lover. The other one will not be wanting in these qualities, but the magnificence of the back-head of the younger one is manifested in the expression of the face; and she is likely to be a leader in the circle in which she moves. She will be inclined to boss the household, as well as to lead the social circle; and will probably be able to carry successfully the burdens, the responsibilities, and the duties incumbent upon her.

FIG. 338. ELLA STEVENS.—This girl's head measures eighteen and three-quarters inches in circumference, and twelve and a quarter inches from the



FIG. 338, ELLA STEVENS, SEVEN AND A HALF MONTHS OLD.

opening of one ear to that of the other over the top of the head, and she weighs twenty pounds. The wideness of the head in the upper back corner attracts the observation of any person. It is the location of Cautiousness, and she is overloaded with that. She will always

listen to hear whether the window-faster snaps when somebody else shuts the window; whether the door latch responds when it is closed. She will hear it rain in the night when the windows are open, and will always be on the alert for whatever may be dangerous and damaging.

Conscientiousness is located between Cautiousness and Firmness; all, being large, will be masterful elements in her make-up. Whatever is honest and whatever is safe will be considered by her. Then her Approbativeness is large; she will want things to be of good report. Character, duty, conscientiousness, uprightness, and steadfastness will be her theme. She will have large Combaticiveness and will show her impatience if there is any occasion for it. The upper part of her forehead is large; hence she will ask questions, and will want to see and to know. For her age she appears to have a bright, thoughtful mind. She sees what she looks at; and children at her age often look, but look in general rather than in particular. Parents, teachers, and friends should be careful not to keep this brain boiling hot by talking to her too much and rendering too many attentions. If her parents will lay her in the crib when it is time for her to go to sleep and not rock her, but sit by her and hold her hand and let her go to sleep without coddling and rocking, it will be good for her. She will cry less and less every day when laid down; and probably in less than a week's time she will get all over worrying and can be put to rest when wide awake and she will go to sleep as a matter of course. Let her sleep all that she will. If she could sleep eighteen hours out of the twenty-four, at present, it would be better for her than to sleep less. It is difficult to refrain from talking to and paying attention to the little folks, but tens of thousands of them are talked out of life by keeping the brain too active, exhausting their vitality in that way and promoting nervous excitability. If children are healthy and are let alone they will amuse themselves.

FIG. 339.—Any motherly woman would call Julian Thomas a nice baby. He is so brave in his look, so strong and self-reliant; and so healthy in lungs, stomach, and vital power. The nutritive system is wonderfully strong. He has a good intellect, an excellent mem-



FIG. 339, JULIAN THOMAS, FIVE MONTHS OLD.

ory, strong Firmness, and a great deal of force and self-reliance. He will take care of himself when he is old enough to move about and take responsibility. He is likely to make a large man; and one who will be master of others as well as master of his own affairs. He has large Acquisitiveness. He will look out for the dollar side of life and not come out second best. He is firm, executive, and vigorous.

FIG. 340.—Here we have the same boy, two years and four months old. This face looks six years old. Notice the firm expression of the eye and the well-set features. His face appears as if he would say, "I am coming. I will render all necessary assistance; I will see to it that all things are done as they ought to be done." In the baby-picture we see the possibilities; but in this

picture we see the character developing, concentrating, condensing, and resolute. Conscientiousness, Firmness, Combateness, force, ingenuity, and acquiring power are all well marked.



FIG. 340, JULIAN THOMAS, TWO YEARS AND FOUR MONTHS OLD.

But he appears as if he knew what he was looking at and knew what it meant. He is worth raising, and if left at twelve years of age to take care of himself he would command respect and become a master among men.

# SCIENCE OF HEALTH

## PHRENOGRAPH OF SELDEN H. TALCOTT, A.M., M.D.

THIS organization on first study intimates elements of capacity and endurance. The physique is of that recuperative nature that supplies nerve

tion is very close. With such a constitution this gentleman is able to do a great amount of mental work and without feeling fatigue. In circumstances



DR. SELDEN H. TALCOTT.

force in ample measure. The relation of the nerves to the sources of vital supply are intimate; a combination has been formed, as it were, between the vital foci and the nerve centres so that the rela-

of urgency he can muster an extraordinary amount of energy and respond to the demands made upon his faculties with very unusual fulness.

The constitution of the intellect inti-

mates mastery of detail; he would incline to take pride in his ability to take into consideration all that belongs to a given case, and had he been educated for the law his consideration of a matter in litigation would be characterized by fullness of detail, and completeness of reviewal. This means that he is a very excellent observer; but looking at the upper range of the frontal faculties we find them so well pronounced, that it is the association of the observing faculties and of the reflective, that enables him to be the master of a situation wherever executive capacity is necessary.

He has followed a line of work that incites to deliberation, and a tone of deliberate scrutiny has been impressed upon his thinking. He should, therefore, be a careful administrator. He ought to be excellent in the matter of off-hand impression, but in the performance of whatever requires sober thought he is not so much controlled by his intuitive perceptions as most men having a smaller endowment.

His methods are scientific, and this means a balanced, definite, judicious mode of action. He may render an opinion very promptly with reference to a matter that comes within the domain of his experience, but in action he shows his power by a direct and steady course that admits of no thought of failure.

He has a strong will, and in the expression of opinion that will is reflected. But he is not overbearing or affected by sense of superiority. We infer further that he has a decided regard for the feeling and opinion of others, the quality that renders him tender and gentle and solicitous in the management of concerns that are important to others.

He has ambition, and that gives a zest and spirit in the carrying out of plans that involve large interests. He has so much ability to arrange and plan that he would have made an excellent engineer and superintendent of large undertakings. He is not likely to be satisfied with employment of a limited kind; sedentary work, a simple clerical place, would have been

a disappointment to his nature both on the mental and physical sides.

The full occipital region intimates fondness for association with others. He would enjoy the study of man, and pursue things of a social kind with much satisfaction. He ought to have a broad sympathy, that kind of spirit which leads a man to strenuous effort and much sacrifice for the benefit of others, while at the same time he is learning of the nature of human being.

The acquisitive organism appears to be pronounced in the line of knowledge and experience rather than of mere material wealth. He has capacity and energy and force for work of an earnest sort, and would obtain success through the application of such qualities, not by the exercise of cunning or shrewdness or "smartness." He is a frank, open-and-aboveboard man. He appreciates the refinements of life, is not the man to live in an atmosphere of reverie and idealism, for real interests are sufficient, and in his broad purview give him an amplitude of employment sufficient for his energies and ambition. If successful in the field of work and duty that he has chosen he would be content, but it must be remembered that his is that type of nature which feels the growth of work. He is not satisfied with the accomplishments of to-day, he makes them a step for better results in the to-morrow.

The preceding description was given from a portrait of Dr. Talcott submitted to the editor for his opinion, and it may be said further that:—

Dr. Talcott's character has a ground floor of strong common-sense, and a scientific superstructure of solid knowledge and skill, richly furnished with that untiring genius, "which is only an infinite capacity for taking pains," crowned and completed from the most patient biological researches in home and foreign fields. He has travelled through the British Isles, France, Switzerland, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Prussia, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, visiting half a hundred institutions for the treatment

of mental diseases. Among his many friends, there are few whose name or fame he prizes more than these distinguished physicians: Al. Peeters of Gheel, Jules Morel of Ghent, Dr. Linbor of Christiania, Joseph Lalor of Dublin.

In a recent biography of one of the most distinguished physicians of the present age, Dr. Talcott remarks: "While it is interesting to note the salient facts in the history of any life, it is yet more fascinating to contemplate that splendid spirit of an individual, which impels its owner to surmount all obstacles, to disregard all difficulties, to drive the prow of one's bark through the darkest clouds and the stormiest seas, and to sweep on irresistibly to the final harbor of a special and desired attainment."

Dr. Talcott seems largely to have realized this himself, for he has urged his triumphant way through every repelling barrier and attained nearly every object of his quest.

"The hospital idea," says Dr. Talcott in his recent work on that subject, "is a topic as vast as ocean depths, as magnificent as mountain peaks, as enduring as are the experiences of sorrow among men. Its application is the last and grandest work of the philanthropist, and a sure forerunner of the millennial dawn. God hasten the day when this idea may be exemplified in the case of every victim of mental disease within the border of this great and beloved commonwealth.

"In the actual every-day task of nursing back to health those troubled and disordered minds, there is the necessity for a personal bravery that can meet undaunted every form of danger. It may truly be said of the many earnest souls engaged in this trying work that none braver ever bent the Saxon bow or bore the barbarian battle-axe or set the lance in rest. None braver ever marched with Napoleon or Wellington or Washington, or joined the hosts of those who wore the crescent or the cross. None braver were ever panoplied in the armor of a knight errant or followed

the fortunes of a white-plumed Navarre."

Dr. Talcott has, next to solid knowledge and skill, that most of all important aid to a physician's success, the grace of manner never taught or attained by discipline or culture. He lifts his spiritual hat as really and reverently to pauper humanity as to princely regality. He has the first text of a truly great man—humility—"a right understanding of what he can do and say and the rest of the world's sayings and doings.

"He has a curious under sense of powerlessness, feeling that the greatness is not in him, but through him, that he could not do or be anything else than God made him. He sees something divine and God-made in every other man he meets, and he is endlessly and incredibly merciful." His beautiful dog Charlie reclines in the doctor's best library chair, with as calm, assuring self-possession as if he were one of the doctor's dearest friends. As you hear the doctor talking so cheerily to him, and watch the dog's beaming, responsive face, you think that perhaps in the higher home above this faithful dog may bear him company.

Like George Eliot's doctor in "Middlemarch," he has the medical accomplishment of looking grave whatever the nonsense that may be talked to him, and his dark, steady eyes give him impressiveness as a listener.

"The ancients," says Dr. Talcott, "thought that the brain was but a useless mass of crude matter, a sort of overgrown gland, a mountain snow-cap, to keep the rest of the body cool. But the modern student finds that the brain which the ancients despised is the chief and most important organ of the human body. The human mind, the occupant of the brain, is the marvel and the mystery of creation. It is swayed by every fitting passion or impression, and yet it is held in steady poise by the calm monitions of reason, of cultivated judgment, and of developed will. In these respects it resembles those wondrous rocking stones reared by the ancient

Druids. You remember they were so finely poised that the finger of a child could vibrate them to their centres; and yet, they were so firmly balanced that the might of an army could not move them from their base. So it is with the human mind which has been thoroughly trained, carefully cultured, and kept like a pearl of great price. The smile of a child can sway it to and fro, while the fagot of martyrdom could not change one jot or tittle of its firm determination. When the sensitiveness as well as the stability of the human mind is carefully studied, there will be new and successful issues in the treatment of disease.

"The practical lesson which may be drawn from the foregoing conclusion is that since the brain is the most important portion of the body, it being the acknowledged organ of the mind, it should be cared for in the most scrupulous manner; and injuries to this organ, either by the unskilled use of the forceps during delivery, or by blows of the hand, or other weapon, by nurses, parents, teachers, or guardians of the law, or accidents through the weakness and carelessness of old age, should be religiously avoided and guarded against. Especially, the hand of the parent or nurse, or the ferule of the teacher, or the club of the policeman, should never be allowed to fall upon the heads of the young. There should be legal enactments against injuring the brains of adolescents by those who have them in charge."

From these extracts, it may be inferred that Dr. Talcott is an author of decidedly fine abilities. His books treat of matters of deep interest to the medical profession, and their utility is of direct application. Of these probably "Mania, Its Causes, Course and Treatment," "Sleep without Narcotics," and "The Hospital Idea," are most highly esteemed by their many readers.

A work now in press is on a subject of unusual interest, and most exhaustively treated. Dr. Talcott is Professor of Mental and Nervous Diseases in a New York medical college, and has

been four years a lecturer on mental and nervous diseases in the Medical College of Philadelphia. He has or has had official connection with many medical societies in New York State. He is the only associate member in the United States of the Society of Mental Medicine in Belgium; he was delegate from the Medico-Legal Society of New York City to the International Penal Association at Christiania, Norway. He has been member of the State Board and Medical Examiner of the Regents' University. He is a director in the First National Bank of Middletown, trustee of a Middletown savings bank, member of a continental lodge in New York City, and of Rowell Post, G.A.R., in Waterville. He is a trustee and elder in the Presbyterian Church, the church of his mother's faith.

Dr. Talcott was born in Rome, N. Y., 1842, tracing his ancestry to John Talcott, who came from England in the ship Lyon with Bradford in 1632. He won the highest prize as writer and orator in the Rome Academy, and, after attending one year at Hamilton College, enlisted with the New York Volunteer Engineers, among the first to enter Petersburg after its capture, serving till the close of the war. After the grand review at Washington, he was honorably discharged, then returning to college he finished the course, winning honors and the degree of B.A., and twelve years later the degree of Ph.D. Studying medicine, he graduated from the New York Medical College in 1872 with the highest standing in a class of thirty-six, of which he was the president. He received his degree of M.D. from the Massachusetts Medical Society and the New York State University. After practising in Waterville, he was appointed Chief of Staff in the Charity Hospital on Ward's Island, beginning with no patients, and leaving 700. He had also charge of the Medical Division of the Soldiers' Home, and of an inebriate asylum in New York City, where there were 160 insane patients. In 1877 he received the appointment of

Superintendent from the Board of Trustees of the Middletown (N. Y.) State Hospital (Homeopathic) for the Insane. At that time there were 100 patients, and only a main building completed. Now there are between 1,100 and 1,200 patients. Dr. Talcott has designed the plans for the erection of over twenty buildings, large and small, and approved every dollar expended. These buildings and grounds cover 200 acres of land. There are 260 employees and six assistant physicians.

This State Hospital is considered by many one of the finest institutions of the kind in this or any other country. It is like a well-appointed hotel, having all the modern improvements, and located in one of the most beautiful spots in New York State. It has been open only twenty years, and for nineteen years the doctor has been the responsible directing head. Here over 4,500 minds, deprived of their wondrous powers by the rough hand of insanity, have been under his directing care; and of these more than one-third have been rehabilitated in the golden cestus of renewed health, and returned rejoicing to their home and friends.

#### IRRITATION OF THE SKIN.

THOUSANDS of apparently healthy people appear to be troubled, on loosening their clothing at night, with an uncontrollable desire to scratch. They say they cannot help it, and the skin becomes marred and sore. It seems so good to scratch, they cannot keep their hands off. What is the reason for the irritation, and what the cure, if there be one?

The facts above stated are doubtless a widely extended reality. Many experiments are tried to allay the itching, such as sponging the surface with cool water, or anointing with soothing preparations. The remedy for all this trouble is very simple and easily applied. I have been vexed for half a century in this way, yet I have a very

smooth skin, without a pimple, blotch, or any sort of rash or eruption.

The probable cause should be studied, and the reason and remedy will appear easy and effective.

It will be noticed that the desire to scratch centres on those parts of the person upon which the clothing during the day has been more snugly and immovably fixed, especially about the waist, on the arms, and the region of the ankles, where the underclothing and stockings have made restrictions by close fitting. As those parts of the clothing do not move during the day to produce on the skin a wholesome friction, when the clothing is loosened or removed the blood near the surface begins to move more freely, and causes an itching sensation by acting upon the fine network of the nerves of sensation and thus promoting the desire to scratch.

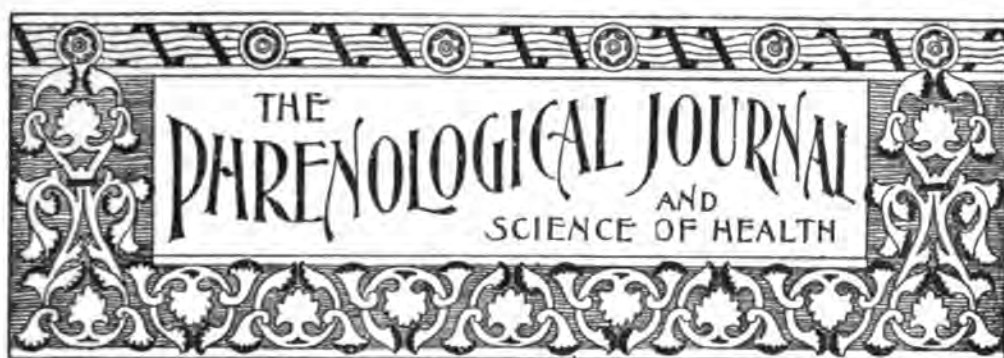
Let the person rub the surface briskly with the flat of the hands, so as to start the circulation of the blood in the skin, and the itching will instantly cease for the night.

It will show that where during the day there has been no movement of the clothing, the itching mainly occurs. By using both hands in vigorous rubbing, from the knee to the ankle and from the shoulder to the wrist, the itching will cease, and not occur again till the next night on disrobing. A proper brush with a long handle, which can be used all over the person as we use a bath brush, would prove a cure and a comfort to thousands of people.

Tons of cuticura have been used to repair the irritated skin under these circumstances, with the idea that there was some irritating skin disease to be cured. The hand rubbing or brushing would do the work.

When the saddle or harness is removed from a horse, if left to himself he will hunt for a smooth, soft place to roll, and in doing so he squirms and rubs his body on the ground and rises satisfied.





*Ex fronte, ex capite, ex vultu, etiam in ipso oris silentio natura loquitur.*—PLATO.

NEW YORK, JULY, 1896.

#### A DISTINGUISHED PHYSIOLOGIST ON SIGNS OF INTELLIGENCE.

IN a recent work by Professor Mantegazza on Expression in the Face, he makes certain definite statements that appear to sum up conclusions drawn from a long study of the human head and face. For instance, he says, "No high race has a very small skull, very large ears, flat nose, or a receding chin. When we find thin features in a man's face we are invincibly led to consider him unintelligent, perhaps idiotic, even before he opens his mouth, or performs any psychical act by which we may judge him." Further, in his summing up of the scientific attitude in regard to the value of anatomical features taken as guides for the determination of the intellect of man, he offers these categories: First, as concerns "the anatomical features of the intelligent face. Large head of a fine oval; broad, high, salient brow; eyes large rather than small; ears small or medium, and well shaped; face small, and not very muscular, jaws not prominent, chin large and prominent." Second, as concerns "the anatomical features of the stupid face.

The head small or very irregular; brow narrow, retreating, smooth; eyes rather small; ears large and ugly; face large and very muscular; jaws prominent; chin receding and small."

Accepting these statements as the conclusions of genuine, systematic observation, we know how very large a part the brain has in affecting the form and size, and character of the expression. We might say that the primary elements are those, at any rate, which are placed in the categories, and supplemented by cerebral development. Hence it is not a forced inference that it is the brain after all that determines the general contours of the face inclusively. What does he say further?

"In an intelligent man not only the eye, but all the facial muscles are constantly mobile, active, and in a state of healthy tension, hence they are always ready to express rapidly the most varied emotions. The face of a man of genius may be compared to a soldier armed and equipped and always ready to march or to fight. That of a stupid

man to a lazzarone always sleeping and yawning for half an hour before he can make up his mind to rise."

Here is distinctively and positively the impression of brain, the activities of the intellectual and emotional faculties speaking through the facial muscles. What there is of mobility, of tension, of meaning, is derived from those sources of faculty, those vibrations, so to speak, of focalized cells that constitute the enginery of mental power. We may not agree with some analyses of expression which appear in other parts of Mantegazza's admirable treatise, but in the summing up of the matter he has taken ground which we are quite ready to confirm. As a scientific man and a physiologist he has felt it necessary to relate his observation to a physical basis, and he has been compelled to go to the brain as the central and only instrument of mind exercise.

#### TRUE SELF-BUILDING.

THE capacity of man is well illustrated in his buildings; his power of construction seems to have no limit. We may be astonished by the immensity of the bridges and the houses and the steam engines and the electric dynamos that he turns out. Generations ago, even thousands of years ago, his building was a remarkable feature. The great pyramids, temples, palaces and other monuments that survive the tooth of time attest his remarkable power. He seems especially to show capacity to build things outside of himself, and the community is lost in admiration of the great results of his mechanical ingenuity. Man forgets seemingly that there is another phase of building that is even more important than these physical results, despite their

great exploitation of faculty. We forget that there is an inner building, a mental edifice, that should receive our first attention, that man should carry his building capacity into his moral nature, and, as one has said, "build around his inner self a moral character like the house in which he lives." The boast of humanity should not be those vast, physical experiments and results that tower on the view, but a moral life born and prompted and raised up in man. This kind of building never reaches the top cornice and the roofing, but is ever extended toward the skies.

When Roebling first conceived the design of the East River bridge he shrank from the magnitude of the undertaking; but his pencil being once put to paper, the idea unfolded itself step by step, inch by inch, until the detail was complete. So with the moral building—we have but to begin the earnest work—we have faculties within us, divinely given, that aid not only the beginning of this moral structure, but its furtherance, its continuance, brick by brick, as it were, and with every advance the design unfolds itself in beauty, and the result in character is that of a glorious consciousness of integrity and balance, results of habits that are good and deeds that are excellent, and effects upon others that inspire nobility and admiration for more of opportunity and effort. The true evolution of human nature is the moral one, not the physical. That as secondary will be an accompaniment of course, and the greater because of its moral inspiration.

It is a great mistake that many seem to entertain that moral character is a kind of chance or fortuitous thing, something that springs up of itself; the principles being implanted, must there-

fore sprout and grow. To be sure, the germs, the faculties, are in our nature, but they must be stimulated and nourished. The man who has entered upon this phase of building finds that as the days go on new thoughts come to him; new growths of a certain energy appear, and new vistas open to his thought.

His nature becomes refined and elevated in a way that contributes to success and enjoyment of which the merely mechanical builder has never dreamed.

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#### WORK OF THE INSTITUTE.

THE more one becomes interested in the study of human nature, the more attractive it appears. A pat illustration consists in the bicycle craze of to-day. Those who ride will tell you that the better they understand their wheel and are sure of their ability to manage it, the more delightful the exercise in riding becomes. Success in everything to-day seems to have a relation to knowledge of the people that surround us. Population is on the increase; the cities and towns are growing larger year by year, and wherever there is a large aggregate of human beings there the matter of knowing men and women becomes more and more important. It does not matter what the business association with others is, he or she who can control the personal mind in the self or in others will be likely to reach the object of work and desire. So the successful lawyer, the successful physician, the successful teacher, the successful business man, the successful cobbler, and the successful electrician are those who have a ready apperception of the people with whom they come in contact. It is not the matter of speech-making or sermon-making or prescription writing or

touching the button or measuring out so much silk or cotton cloth that will help toward the mark of success; it is knowing the individuals with whom one deals.

It used to be said in these columns, whenever the study of phrenology was under discussion, that the teacher or the minister or the lawyer should know something about the methods of phrenology, for through such knowledge they "would double their power." Now we say that every man and every woman and every child should know something about the phrenological system and its method of studying character. We can hardly conceive of anyone being so isolated in the world as not to need some acquaintance with this system. A hermit studying phrenology would find his sphere enlarged and his soul expanded. Everybody, therefore, is invited to come to a session at the American Institute of Phrenology and listen to the lectures, and study the charts, and examine experimentally the head whether in life or in plaster. Everybody with fair intelligence can appreciate the differences of form and organization through study and observation.

Truth is clear in nature, and phrenological methods are natural. Nature adapts her methods of learning truth to intelligence of every grade. Of course, we should expect that those who attend a session here will have a fair amount of mental culture as obtained in the schools, and it is true that the well-educated man or woman will understand the lectures better than the student whose opportunities have been few or crude. But each student should have such development of the faculties, that what is said by the teacher shall be understood.

Now is the time for our friends to consider earnestly with regard to the next session of the Institute, which will open on the first Tuesday in September. There are doubtless some who have about made up their mind to attend who may think themselves unsuitably prepared. We should advise such to be diligent in their reading until that time. A good text-book on physiology should be included in the reading, and those treatises on phrenology and the temperaments that are found in the lists. If the reader is unacquainted with the scope of the Institute work, a circular

may be obtained for the asking at the JOURNAL office.

#### NATIONAL.

On the 18th of June at St. Louis, Mo., the Republican Convention nominated Wm. McKinley of Ohio for President, and Garrett A. Hobart of New Jersey for Vice President. Our July number was on the press before this occurred and we have room only to say that in our next issue, we may be able to publish the portraits and some estimate of the candidates of both parties.

#### TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST ONLY *will be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be propounded, if correspondents shall expect us to give them the benefit of an early consideration.*

*IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.*

**CORRECT MEASUREMENT.**—E. A. S.—For a head measuring 22 inches in circumference,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches is a fair frontal proportion from ear opening to ear opening over Time, Eventuality, etc. Probably in the statement previously made the measurements 23 and 22 inches were somewhat mixed. In some heads but 22 inches the anterior development may be so unusually large that the measurement even exceeds twelve inches.

**ANGER AND INSANITY.**—M. L. G.—The cause of anger lies in an excitable temperament associated with strong organs in the base of the brain. Frequently the indulgence in anger, or the excited manifestation of these organs, results in a habit of mental excitement. This habit, with its more and more pronounced expression, will in time lead to decided mental unbalance; in other words, a form of insanity. To-day insanity is referred to mental unstableness or deficiency of self-control. People, therefore, who on occasion fly into paroxysms of anger, exhibit, of course, such lack of control, and are temporarily insane.

**THE X-RAY AND PHRENOLOGY.**—J. F.—

Have no fear with regard to the results of an application of this new discovery to the principles of your favorite science. If the time ever come that we shall be enabled by some apparatus to examine the brain, in its living activities, the leading principles of phrenology will find abundant confirmation. On our side, the time can come none too soon. We think that science will finally lend a hand to the phrenologist and overwhelm the skeptical by direct appeals to organic activity. There are some who will never be convinced until they see a certain organic area in operation responding to the special facultative excitement. In other words, when we can show that when with active Benevolence the organ of Benevolence becomes surcharged with blood and is vibrant with activity, the correspondent relation between the physical organism and the mental sentiment will be positively illustrated.

**COMPLEXION AND SENTIMENT.**—Those with dark complexion as a rule are stronger in manifestation of feeling than their light-complexioned brothers and sisters. The former are more tenacious of opinion, hold more earnestly to their convictions, and so we may say are more faithful and trustworthy. Yet, it may be allowed that there are many light-haired and blue-eyed people who are earnest and thorough-going. Probably the term enthusiasm will come in here when we speak of the mental expression of the light-haired and blue-eyed type. They certainly warm up to conditions promptly; and if they inherit from one parent a robust constitution, even the lightest type will exhibit strength.

## LIBRARY.

*In this department we give short reviews of such NEW BOOKS as publishers see fit to send us. In these reviews we seek to treat author and publisher satisfactorily and justly, and also to furnish our readers with such information as shall enable them to form an opinion of the desirability of any particular volume for personal use. It is our wish to notice the better class of books issuing from the press, and we invite publishers to favor the Editor with recent publications, especially those related in any way to mental and physiological science. We can supply any of the books noticed at prices quoted.*

**THE WONDERFUL LAW.** By H. L. Hastings, editor of the *Christian*. Boston. 12mo, pp. 118.

This is a graphic testimony to the wholesome nature of the Mosaic laws as recorded in the Bible. The principles involved in their application to general society and individual life are defined and illustrated. Some of those severe enactments that are often mentioned as evidences of barbarism are discussed from a reasonable point of view. That oft-quoted "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," etc., is shown to have a salutary side. "It stood," said the writer, "as a perpetual guardian for the poor; it counted every man's person sacred." He shows, too, the beneficent effects in those early times of the law in its relation to slavery and to crime and vice. Of course we must consider the character of the age when such laws were deemed essential and proper. For the most part, they appear to our civilized or tender view severe, but they had one marked quality, that was simplicity and directness, whereas modern laws are complex and indefinite and quite uncertain in their practical realization. The book is illustrated, and forms a useful work for reference.

**PAN-GNOSTICISM: A Suggestion in Philosophy.** By Noel Winter. 16mo, pp. 184. Transatlantic Publishing Co., New York and London.

The author has given us a very profound work. He evidently seeks to reach the beginnings, the bases, of thought knowledge. In the preface he offers a brief view of the work in the following language: "Being the outlines for a methodized course of thought, in which is submitted a proposition transfiguring the present ultimate conclusions of philosophy:—and to the effect that inscrutability is a delusion; or, in other words, that the conditions necessary to absolute mystery involve an absurdity, that, in fact, theoretically speaking, knowledge is possible of everything concerning which there is possibility of ignorance."

On this as a text he proceeds to work out his views, and the general tenor of his remarks shows much labor in the thinking of which the work is the abstract. One of his final propositions is certainly true, to wit, "Ultimate facts cannot, sensibly speaking, be sought to be known; and to things which cannot be sought to be known, the question of knowability is not applicable; wherefore, of them it cannot even be said that they are unknowable. But all things which it can, sensibly speaking, be sought to know (and to which, therefore, the question of knowability is applicable), are (theoretically) knowable." Then it comes out when one has gone through the work, that there is no such thing as knowledge of everything. A question that is definite and clear involves in itself much of knowledge and certainty, although it may relate to subjects that are obscure, yet the very fact of its being definite suggests the probability of our being able to solve what uncertainties may exist in relation to the topic in question.

**MONEY TO LOAN ON ALL COLLATERALS:** A Tale of the Times. By Minnie Lawson. One of those stories that come to us illustrating methods in the business world, and point the moral of certain questionable practices in society. Pretty well worked out and suggestive of methods for a betterment. Excelsior Publishing Co., Detroit.

**REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL CENTENARY OF PHRENOLOGY.**—Held in London, March, 1896. No one can read this carefully prepared memoir of a most interesting event without being satisfied of the great importance of Phrenology in the domain of practical science. The Congress was attended by eminent people, representing every class of thought, and the papers read and discussions are of that live sort that active, progressive people like to read. About 100 pages. Illustrated. New York and London. Price, 25 cents.

The New York Medical College and Hospital for Women has issued its annual report, showing the financial condition and the amount of work done for the year ending September 30, 1895, in the hospital and open dispensary. The number of women who have been interested in this institution from the beginning is considerable, and comprises some of the more prominent names in the city of New York. Worthy of mention are Mrs. W. Jennings Demorest and Mrs. Charlotte Fowler Wells. These ladies have served on the Board of Management for upward of thirty years, Mrs. Wells especially being interested in the institution as vice-president for a long time.

# PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY AND FIELD NOTES.

J. Hamilton Davis, class of 1894, is now at 1624 O street, Sacramento, Cal. He intends to start a class in phrenology in his city this fall.

The Human Nature Club of Brooklyn has had a good season. The large attendance has been secured mainly through giving the newspapers detailed reports of the lectures, so that thousands could read, and become interested.

Prof. George Morris is taking a well-earned rest at his home in Rainier, Ore., where he will remain for the summer, reading and studying, preparing to do even better work next winter.

I. H. Robb, M.D., Class of 1887, is in the lecture field in Ohio at present, making examinations, and supplying works on phrenology. He can be addressed at this office.

Rev. J. E. Collinge, pastor of the First Baptist church at Minot, N. Dak., has recently lectured on phrenology at that place, and the papers speak of his work in cordial terms.

Prof. J. H. Thomas, class of 1889, is doing much much good for phrenology in Massillon and Canton, organizing classes and giving parlor talks. He is also interested in holding a convention in honor of the centennial of Dr. Gall in central Ohio. He can be addressed at Navarre, Ohio.

Please send a Students' Set. Shall attend the Institute this fall. Our society here is in a strong and healthy condition, our membership increasing and we have well-attended meetings.

We expect Prof. Alexander in the latter part of the month to lecture for us. Some of our members are giving occasional lectures in local churches. SECRETARY.

Vancouver, B. C., Phrenological Society.

The Omaha Phrenological Society was organized August 10, 1895, by Prof. Geo. Morris, who, while in the city, instructed it. Twenty-two members were enrolled, and much interest was manifested. Various papers on the science are to be written, and delineations to be made by those who are more advanced, followed by discussion. Some recently purchased books on the subject form the nucleus of a circulating library. Much information can be gained in this way. We meet every second Friday evening at the homes of the members, and all have a very enjoyable time.—S. HATT, Sec'y, 981 North 25th St.

Owen H. Williams, class of 1894, is at Utica, N. Y., making a thorough canvass for "Heads and Faces" and the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

J. B. Harris is at Norwood, Mo., where he has been studying medicine. He sends us a large order for books, and good wishes.

Dr. Ella Young, and Dr. T. V. Gifford, of the Invalids' Home, Kokomo, Ind., are very busy preparing for the State Centenary of Phrenology to be held August 22d, 23d, and 24th.

Prof. Robert Warren, from Osceola, Iowa, speaks of success in that place. He sends us a list of names. He was agreeably surprised at the interest in his work shown by the local newspapers.

Prof. F. A. Fariss reports from Pittsburg, Kan.: "Rather unfavorable business, continual rain preventing good attendance. Expect to do office work in some of the mining towns in Kansas and Missouri in the next few months. My health is good, my weight is 175½ pounds."

## A MODEL COMMUNITY.

I just closed a course of six lectures at Lamoni, Iowa, where I met a cordial reception, crowded houses, and good office work.

Although Prof. Fariss had been there twice within two years, yet the people were still anxious for more phrenology. Prof. Orrin Dudley, one of your graduates, lives there and keeps up a continual agitation of the subject by conversation and contributions to the local press. Besides Mr. Dudley many others living in and around Lamoni are students of phrenology and are interested in the science. Lamoni is composed in great part of population of the Latter Day Saints, and no nicer class of people live anywhere. They are kind, friendly, and always striving for the best. The young people are models of propriety, and a spirit of kindness pervades all their associations.

They all take great pride in their church, and the large building is always crowded at all services. The Sunday-school is the largest in any place in one church—over 600 attending. The influence of the teachings of the Latter Day Saints must be good, for there is a spirit of brotherly kindness displayed by everyone, and there are no quarrelling, no backbiting, and no jealousy displayed by any one. They are now erecting Graceland College, which when finished will be an imposing structure and furnished with all that modern education demands, and I predict that phrenology will be warmly welcomed to its curriculum of studies.

I will travel a long while, and will not soon forget my warm reception and kind treatment at Lamoni, Iowa.

R. W.

## FOWLER & WELLS CO.

On February 29, 1894, the **FOWLER & WELLS CO.** was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a Joint Stock Company, for the prosecution of the business heretofore carried on by the firm of **Fowler & Wells.**

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

**FOWLER & WELLS CO.**

**THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE** of the **PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH** is \$1.00 a year, payable in advance.

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

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

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

**LETTERS OF INQUIRY** requesting an answer should inclose a stamp for return postage, and be sure and give name and full address every time you write.

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

**ANY BOOK, PERIODICAL, CHART, Etc.,** may be ordered from this office at Publishers' prices.

**AGENTS WANTED** for the **PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL** and our Book Publications, to whom liberal terms will be given.

### CURRENT EXCHANGES.

**Review of Reviews.**—June number touches upon all the prominent issues of the day, American Politics taking a very conspicuous place, while South Africa, the Cuban Struggle, and Boundary Disputes have their place in the digested summary. The questions with reference to Alaska and its mining fields, its missionaries, enterprises, its boundaries, its climate, etc., are pretty thoroughly discussed. Prof. Atwater supplies the material for a paper on food, which is readable; and of course the recent events in Russia have a large space. New York and London.

**Homiletic Review** for June discusses a Biblical Account of the Deluge. The Responsibility of Man for Errors of Opinion, also the Christian Endeavor movement. Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York.

**The Literary Digest.**—A weekly compendium of literature in various branches, and apparently extending its hold upon popular taste. New York.

**Harper's Magazine** for June has among its more notable titles, "A Visit to Athens," by Bishop Doane of Albany, finely illustrated; "The Greatest Painter of Modern Germany," with twelve illustrations, showing the character of Menzel's work; the second part of "Through Inland Waters," illustrated; "Ouananiche and Its Country," finely illustrated; "The German Struggle for Liberty," continued, relates to the Napoleonic period. Harper Bros., New York.

**Phrenological News**, Chicago.—Its briefs ancient character and current phrenological opinion are bright, and well suited to the average taste of scientific reading. L. N. & M. E. Vaught, Editors.

**Harper's Weekly** maintains its attitude with regard to political affairs; in other words, just as much of a mugwump as ever, which in its term signifies independence of opinion. The illustrations are descriptive of current life. New York.

**Child Study Monthly.**—Child Study from the Mother's Standpoint, Imitation in Children, Curious Habits of Children, and the Report of the third annual congress of the Illinois Society for Child Study, are the leading features of the June number. Chicago.

**The Journal of the American Medical Association.**—Weekly.—Covers a wide field of practice and theory, and is a valuable publication to the profession at large.

**Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.**—Gen. Robt. E. Lee has a prominent place, several portraits of the distinguished soldier and his old Virginia home are included. Other topics are, the Genius of Tragedy, the Ladies of the Harem, illustrated, An Unfrequented Corner, the Grand Canon of the Colorado, and In the Land of St. Francis. New York.

**Journal of Hygiene.**—Dr. Holbrook. Monthly.—Always has its valued features that are practical. A lady cyclist gives a description of experiences in learning to ride a wheel. The notes concerning health are pointed, and the editor's own comments, including notes on Horace Mann, Anti-toxin, etc., are good. New York.



*Lippincott's Magazine* for June is readable, specially with reference to Naval Warfare, Criminal Jurisprudence, Youthful Reading of Literary Men, the Changeful Skies, Woman in Business, the Washingtons in Official Life. The usual novel is the introductory feature. Philadelphia.

*Human Nature.* Prof. Haddock shows a good deal of energy in the management of his paper, and doubtless there comes to him much of encouragement for its maintenance. It is replete with hints and suggestions in the line of character observation and useful for the reader, young or old. San Francisco.

#### COMMENTS OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Since the publication of the June number of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL a very considerable number of subscribers and readers have written to us giving expression to their opinion regarding the comparative merits of the two forms in which the magazine has been printed. With but very few exceptions preference is given to the octavo style.~ From the correspondence the following extracts are samples of what our friends have to say:

H. E., Lockport, N. Y., says: "I am much pleased to see a return to the 'old times' in the June number."

W. W., Dundee, Scotland: "I vote for the JOURNAL in its old form for many reasons, one, that the old usually arrived in better condition."

J. Z., Boston: "The old style JOURNAL is much better in appearance, as well as better for handling on the library table."

N. Y. S., Salt Lake City: "It may be too late to influence the discussion either way, but if in place, allow me to register one straight vote for return to the old form."

W. McK., Prothoville, Mo.: "You must accept my opinion as sincere when I state that being a member of a magazine club consisting of ten, I look upon the old form of the JOURNAL for beauty, convenience, durability in handling, etc., as being the peer of them all."

"Anything which leads a man to take two baths where he only took one before may confidently be regarded as a great benefit to him."—*The Medical Record*, New York.

And for the connecting link between one and two baths we can cordially commend Packer's Tar Soap. It is refreshing and beneficial and in every form of eruptive disease is efficacious, and is therefore especially adapted for the toilet and bath. For chapped hands, roughness of the skin and sunburn, it will be found an invaluable companion in the woods.—*Dr. Rouse in American Field*, Chicago.

J. F. L., Brigham City, Utah: "I am pleased with the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL in any shape, but prefer the old form."

F. R. P., Kalo, Iowa: "We have always enjoyed the visits of the JOURNAL so much that we refrained from expressing an opinion as to the new form, but since you suggest the probability of returning to the old style, would say that we very much prefer the old size."

W. H. C., Eldridge, Iowa: "I like the old form the best, and would rather pay \$2.00 for it than \$1.00 for the new."

W. I.: "Allow me to say my preference is for the old form of the JOURNAL. But in the last three numbers the phrenological illustrations, hints, etc., have been so near to my liking that I thought to say nothing of the form so long as the meat was good."

E. V., Derby, Conn.: "I feel much disappointed and dissatisfied to have the size changed. I have taken the JOURNAL ever since 1864 and have them nearly all bound. . . . I am of the opinion that if you had asked the advice of your readers as to the change, it would never have been made."

Rev. William Aikman has written a very interesting book called *A Bachelor's Talks About Married Life* and Things Adjacent. Amongst the topics are "My Brother's Parlor," "Homes," "Housekeeping," "Babies Obedient and Otherwise," "Family Worship," "After the Honeymoon," "A Young Wife's Troubles," "Politeness," "Justice to Children," "In the Country with the Boys," "Questionable Books," "Bossing It," "Teasing," "Family Birthdays," "Grandparents," "Responsibility Put on the Inexperienced," the "Golden Wedding." In these chapters the progress through "Life in the Home" is depicted, or, as the author says: "So they have walked from beginning to end." Very interesting. Price \$1.50 postpaid.

We have on hand a two volume edition of *Combe's Tour in the United States*, being notes on his travels during his phrenological visit. Of general interest to those interested in this recognized teacher of phrenology. The original phrenological diagram of location of organs should be of particular service to those interested in the subject. The chapters are headed under such titles as to make the foundation for continuous interesting and successful lectures. We call attention to this fact because we receive so many applications for courses of lectures suitable for public presentation of the subject. The book is somewhat faded but it is very rare and out of print. Will send the two volumes, postpaid, for \$3.50.

*Fruits and How to Use Them.*—This practical manual for housekeepers contains

nearly all the wants of a housekeeper for the preparation of foreign and domestic fruits. It gives recipes for the preparation of apples, bananas, the cocoanut, date, fig, grape, huckleberry, lime, orange, peach, plum, pineapple, etc., with forms for making fruit pastes and jellies, jams, and marmalades, filling for layer cake, dried fruit, fruit beverages, jellies and sponges, fruit creams, frozen fruit, fruit pickles, fruit salad, how to keep fruits, how to select fruits, and other valuable information, also chapters on the "value of fruit as food," "hygienic value," etc. \$1.00 cloth, 50 cents paper.

**Edeology.**—By Dr. Sidney Barrington Elliotz. Is one of the best books written on the subject. It treats of plain truths for all, dealing in an open, frank, yet delicate way with all points of interest on the generative system. Personal and social physiology especially considered. Price \$1.50 postpaid.

In reply to many inquiries as to publishing manuscripts, we would say that New York is the place to send your MSS. for publication. A standard of excellence is expected and maintained here, and as a rule publishers here pay better for meritorious manuscripts than in any other city in the Union. Some of the most popular native writers publish their works in this city, not only because New York does three-fourths of the book publishing, but New York produces more well-made books than any other half dozen cities in the Union. Our readers are in the van of advanced thinkers of the day and are particularly interested in the development of mental science and the practical application of its teachings through phrenology. To those who may feel themselves called to write on the subject would say that we are always ready to receive and consider manuscripts for publication. If you send your manuscript inclose stamps enough to return in case of non-acceptance. Be sure to write your name and address distinctly.

"I should like to live to see the day when the principles of phrenology will be taught in our public schools. Hope some time to spend a fall with you at the American Institute of Phrenology."—N. S. B.

In this United States there is no other headquarters for phrenological supplies for the lecturer, or the teacher in child culture. We furnish the best books and charts. We refer you to Apparatus Catalogue, which will be sent on receipt of a two-cent stamp.

Is it not startling when you reflect that for \$5.00 you can be furnished with a searchlight for your threescore years and ten, the time allotted for man to do and be? Send a two-cent stamp for *Mirror of the Mind* and descriptive circular of what

a phrenological examination is and contains.

"HOW TO SUCCEED AS A STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER," with quiet hints and gentle advice by one who "has been there," a Handbook of Miscellaneous Information and Suggestions for the young Law Reporter; the Shorthand Student; the Typewriter Operator; with rules for the proper use of Capital Letters and Punctuation, also some practical Suggestions for the formation of a General American Association of Stenographers, by Arthur M. Baker, the author of "How to Learn Shorthand," 72 pages, 12mo, paper, price 25 cents.

"INTELLECTUAL PIETY, A LAY SERMON," by Thomas Davidson, the well-known scholar and lecturer, is issued in pamphlet form by Fowler & Wells Co. It is a clear exposition of the noble and lofty religious views of this author, and treats of the essence of religion, apart from traditional beliefs, creeds, and dogmas. Price 15c.

#### GRAPHITE FOR CYCLE CHAINS.

No material has so strong an affinity for iron and steel as pure, soft flake Graphite, and for bicycle chains and sprockets there is nothing equal to it. The Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J., selects its choicest material from unlimited stocks, and, after analyzing all other cycle chain lubricants in the market that it could find, does not hesitate to say that Dixon's No. 691 Cycle Chain Graphite is absolutely without an equal for preventing rust and wear of chain and for insuring ease and comfort in riding. No. 691 is the improved shape, and fits the tool-bag easily. If your dealer does not keep it, send 10 cents for a sample, and you will never regret it. Dealers will receive a sample free of charge by sending their business card.

Dr. Trall's pamphlet, "True Healing Art, or Hygienic versus Drug Medication," is being used largely by several water cure establishments in this city. Price has been reduced to 15 cents, postpaid.

For further information send 2-cent stamp for catalogue.

**SPECIAL OFFER.** To those who will renew their subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, for a year, before the first of August, we will send a copy of the Life of Dr. Gall, the retail price of which is 30 cents. That is, for \$1.00 we will renew a subscription for one year, and send a copy of Gall's Life. This offer applies to new subscriptions also.

Another edition of *How to Keep a Store; or The Retailer's Manual*, has just been made. This book still has a demand as a manual of instructions on the selection of a business, buying of stock, obtaining

credit, marking and arranging goods, on advertising a business, employment of clerks, selling goods on credit and for cash, on replenishing stock and hints in regard to depreciation and value, keeping accounts, copartnership, buying goods at auction, insolvency, and general business qualifications, with the qualities required, such as knowledge of goods, energy, decision, economy, knowledge of human some merchantile problems and forms, all nature, memory of detail, affability, foresight. An appendix has been added which will be valuable either to those in business or who may be considering the advisability of taking hold of a business. Price \$1.50, postpaid.

*Ready for Business, or Choice of an Occupation.* A series of practical papers for young men and boys. Specially interesting to the boy who will soon want to ask for himself and friends, "What work shall I do? What occupation shall I follow?" The author presents inside views of various trades, businesses and professions, considers opportunities afforded by each, what has to be done to acquire a knowledge of them, how much education is necessary, etc., etc. Price 75 cents cloth, 40 cents paper.

The readers of the JOURNAL for the last six years are aware that it has been publishing a series of sketches of biographies of the Founder of the Science of Phrenology, and his coadjutors and followers both in the Old World and in America. It was by the request of the class of the American Institute of Phrenology of 1889 that Mrs. Charlotte Fowler Wells has written these sketches, and is compiling them into book form. The first two sketches are now on the press and will be published in one volume, including those of Dr. Gall, the discoverer and Founder of the Science, and Dr. Spurzheim, his pupil, assistant, partner, and successor in teaching the principles of phrenology.

In this year of centennial celebrations of Gall's labors, it is appropriate that all possible information about this celebrated man should be widely made known. The present little volume is carefully compiled and contains the particulars of Gall's life, his early struggles, his successes, how he discovered the science, his remarkable letter to Baron Retzer, containing the philosophy and theory of the science, his method of dissecting the brain, and extracts from his pen, together with testimonials from those who knew and appreciated his life-work. This volume and the "Life of Gall" by Jessie A. Fowler should form valuable additions to phrenological literature. They both contain many rare illustrations and tables of phrenological statistics.

Both to one address for 50 cents.

"I am often reminded of a remark made by Prof. Sizer when examining my head. He said, you are honest and will pay obligations as long as you have to pay with. These and many other statements made at that time regarding my observation and experience, proves his wonderful power to portray minutely the natural tendencies and capacities of mankind. I deem the science as near absolute as any known to man. Perhaps of more practical benefit than any other. No matter where you go or what you do your knowledge of the tools (human nature, as explained by your institute) you are bound to use. Long live the science; the good you do will perhaps never be known, but may ignorance cower at your feet."—C. W.

*Which Month Were You Born In?*—A short study of character, disposition, and physique, as told by the stars. The author says, "People are largely characterized by the influence of the sign the sun was in at the time of birth. That of Sagittarius, the Archer, hunter, lover of animals and outdoor sports, corresponds to and aptly illustrates the disposition of persons born during this period, as Taurus corresponds to the determined, persistent, conquering nature of those born during the domination of this sign." Wonderfully interesting. 25 cents per copy, postpaid. Fowler & Wells Co., N. Y.

## Chafing and Prickly Heat

are in most cases caused by  
the corrosive action of acid

## Perspiration

and are often aggravated by  
friction of the clothing with  
the skin. **Relief** may be obtained quickly by using

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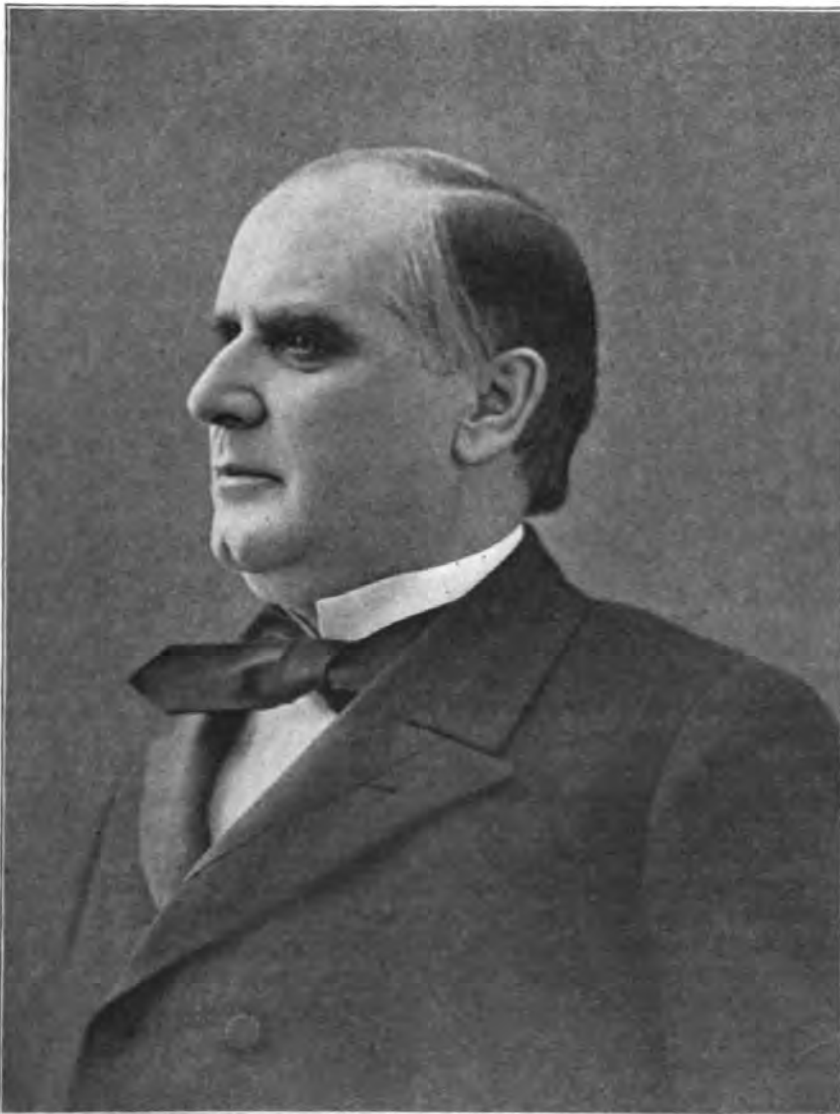
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VOL. 102 No. 8]

AUGUST, 1896

[WHOLE No. 692

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WILLIAM MCKINLEY, CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

**WILLIAM McKINLEY.**

BY NELSON SIZER.

THE photograph of Mr. McKinley indicates a constitution in which solidity, thoroughness, and endurance are decided characteristics. His features are strong and well marked, indicating self-possession and a quiet consciousness of power, as if he depended upon himself for attainment, achievement, and self-respect. None of his photographs express the solicitude and the weakness which seem to look for and expect help. From childhood he has depended upon his own plans and enduring effort to reach desired results.

His head is large, being evidently more than twenty-three inches in circumference and at least fifteen inches from the opening of one ear to that of the other over the top of the head. We use this three-quarter view portrait of him because it shows the length and the strength of the side-head, and brings the back-head, or the social portion of the brain, in sight. Most of his photographs represent more nearly a front view, leaving the back-head to be imagined. The length of the head from the opening of the ear forward shows massiveness of the intellectual lobes of the brain. His forehead is long and not narrow. It has height and strength in the upper section, where the logical faculties are located. The effort of such an intellect in its work is first to find out the truth in its philosophic form—to know the reason why, and then to argue it in direct lines. From such a brain we do not expect duplicity, indirection, or oblique reference to truth that is worthy of clear elucidation. Some men have a dishonest, unfair intellect. We use this expression without reference to the moral integrity of persons; but they have a tricky way of telling the truth and of stating facts. They go at it surreptitiously. General Jackson steered straight for the truth and uttered it in square and uncompromising terms. He used no doubtful or softened phraseology. He uttered truth as if he were

willing it should be known. There is a masterful influence in squarely, directly, and earnestly uttered truth—truth without being sweetened with compromise on the one hand, and that is not loaded with thorns, briers, and roughness on the other.

His massive brow indicates a mastery of facts and a belief in the value of data. He has a tendency to study the mathematics of a subject as an engineer studies his plans and his laws and principles of construction. There are some people who have such a dainty, non-committal way of uttering their thoughts that suspicion and doubt are excited as to the truthfulness or candor of their utterances. Webster was a master of statement. He could express the truth of a subject in its grand outline like a photograph having a sharp focus, delineating all points vividly and unmistakably. We have known some public men who were great, but who always had an uncertain and semi-doubtful method of uttering the plainest truths, just as if they sweetened or mollified their statements with deception or with cowardice.

Mr. McKinley's prominent cheekbone—the distance from the opening of the ear to the front of it—means vitality and heartiness, as if he were willing to put sufficient strength into his blows to accomplish the result as if he were a blacksmith. That Roman outline of nose is expressive of courage. That long, strong upper lip means dignity, integrity, friendliness and reliability. That strong and not repulsive chin shows affection and love. The sharp elevation on the upper part of the forehead, just below where the hair is seen, indicates the faculty for judging human nature and for appreciating personal character. Among strangers he knows whom to trust, and who are true and reliable. Proceeding farther backward, on the top-head is an elevation showing benevolence and sympathy. In the elevated centre of the top-head we find large Veneration. That arched crown of head appreciates superiority and induces respect for it, and is associated with worship.

If we could have dictated the sitting for this portrait we would have had the face thrown forward vertically, and that would have given a better and more normal presentation of the crown of the head at the region of Firmness, Self-esteem, and Conscientiousness. These organs are located just back of a line drawn from ear to ear over the top of the head, if the head were vertical; these organs produce dignity, integrity, determination, steadfastness, and self-reliance, and his face shows courage and power rather than lordliness and rough domination. His sense of reputation is well indicated, and Firmness is decidedly strong, especially in the direction of persistency. The anterior section of Firmness is well marked, hence his character is not vacillating. He knows what he wishes to do and keeps steadily to his purposes, as the magnetic needle points constantly northward. As a sailor would say, he can sail against the wind and well up into it. His Combativeness and Destructiveness are not weak. The former gives resoluteness and the latter gives stability of effort. The domestic affections are strongly marked in his character, and from the portraits of his father and his mother we judge that he resembles his mother in his intellectual, moral, and social qualities, and especially in the elements of vitality.

His Language is not extravagant nor redundant, but it is straight, direct, and unswerving; and that is one reason why his line of argument is so frank, open, and convincing, as if he sought to reach a conclusion on the principle of the mathematical line—which is the shortest distance between two points.

If his side-head were broader at Acquisitiveness, he would be sharper and more selfish in getting and holding property.

If the people elect Mr. McKinley to the Presidency, he ought with that head and face to bring to the duties of the position sound common sense, faithfulness in his friendship and his promises, and he ought with such a face and character to rise in public approval, confidence, and affection. That organization

ought to manifest truthfulness, justice, honor, and equity, and is apparently not destined to be a failure in or out of office.

Mr. McKinley is from Scotch stock on the father's side and from English on the mother's side. He was born at Niles, Trumbull County, O., January 29, 1843. The family was not rich, but in comfortable circumstances. William attended the public school in his native town, and the family removed afterward to Poland, in Mahoning County, in order that the children might have the advantage of a high school or academy in that town, in which he was faithful and showed himself a solid and thorough student, and here he was prepared to enter Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pa. Scarcely was he started in his studies there when illness compelled him to return home. When his health was restored he found himself thrown upon his own resources. The hard times had embarrassed his father's business, and a sense of justice to the rest of the family led him to postpone his college work and at sixteen to adopt teaching. While thus engaged Fort Sumter was fired upon, and in June, 1861, General Fremont inspected and mustered in Ohio recruits. He examined the black-haired boy, William McKinley, pounded his chest, looked into his gray-blue eyes, and said: "You'll do." His company was made Company E of the 23d Ohio Regiment, of which William S. Rosecrans was colonel, Stanley Mathews, lieutenant-colonel, and Rutherford B. Hayes was major. For fourteen months McKinley carried a musket in the ranks. He was a good soldier and a hard fighter. At Antietam he won and received a lieutenant's commission at nineteen. His promotion to captain followed, July 25, 1864, and to major by brevet "for gallant and meritorious services," and the document bore the signature of "A. Lincoln."

At the close of the war he was honorably mustered out with his regiment on July 26, 1865, a four years' veteran, twenty-two years old.

He was graduated from the Law School at Albany, N. Y., and admitted to the bar, in Canton, O., in 1867. He was elected to Congress in 1876, and, with the exception of one term of two

years, until 1891. He was elected Governor of Ohio in 1891, and re-elected in 1893. Nominated for President by acclamation at the National Convention at St. Louis, Mo., June 19, 1896.



GARRET A. HOBART, NOMINATED FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

#### **GARRET A. HOBART.**

MR. HOBART is a picture of health. He has a smooth outline of face, and his head is developed on the same lines. His features are comparatively small for the size of his face, and there seem to

be no angles to his organization. We should judge that he inherited chiefly from his mother, and that his well-known popularity among his neighbors and among the people who come in familiar contact with him suggests that line of inheritance. Such a temperament as his has a genial, mellow, per-

suasive magnetism about it. People like to be near such a person, take his hand, look him in the face, and hear him talk. People like to follow in such a person's lead. In boyhood he would be captain of the boys, not because he was lordly and mandatory, but because he was bright, jolly, hopeful, and willing and able to do his part and lead his associates to work together and with him. He has a good memory of what he hears and sees. Nothing eludes his observation or escapes his memory. He has mechanical talent, and he inclines to study combinations. He would make a good financier, and he might adapt himself successfully to almost any business, if it were large enough to suit him, and he would manage to make himself conspicuous in it. He is a natural leader, without showing the trappings of authority. People are more willing to follow him than they are to follow a sharp-faced, hard-voiced, dogmatical man. He ought to be a good conversationalist, and he ought to be a good diplomatist, as on a "committee of conference" between the House and the Senate. His tendency is to eliminate disagreement and to promote harmony and co-operation; and that trait will be shown in him, from managing a picnic or a legislative body. One of his marked traits is his intuitive power to understand strangers and to recognize the varying mental processes. If, in conversing with others, they change their tactics or silently change their purposes, he will feel that change immediately and be able to brace against it and lead the current of their thoughts.

He would make a successful lawyer. He would have stood high as a physician, had he been trained and cultured for that field of effort. He would take a good rank as a business man; and the great lubricator of his life and his effort is the geniality which enables him to fuse and unify the materials with which he has to deal.

His brain is well nourished; and it is large enough to give him rank and standing among men of calibre and

talent; and his mental forces all work smoothly and harmoniously.

Garret A. Hobart was born at Long Branch, N. J., in 1844. His father was of English stock and his mother of Dutch descent. He was educated at Rutgers College and graduated in 1863, and for a time he was employed as a teacher. He began to study law in the office of the late Socrates Tuttle, formerly mayor of Paterson, and a leading member of the Passaic County bar. He believed in his pupil and made him a member of his family, and he was admitted to the bar in 1869. He became a successful lawyer, but he settled more cases than he tried, and thus made both clients his friends, and generally also with each other. His personal popularity is magnetic and widespread. His capacity for business is remarkable. He is a director of at least sixty different companies, and his memory retains the details of each. He is president of the Paterson Street Railway Company and of the water company of that city. Everything he connects himself with is apparently successful. He came to Paterson with but a dollar and fifty cents. He has made money and hosts of friends, and while he lives liberally, he is one of the most open-handed of men in all directions requiring relief. With all his immense business, he will readily see and talk kindly with every caller. He quickly grasps their errand and solves the matter instantly, and in a smooth and pleasant manner.

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GENIUS ONLY HUMAN.—No one can draw into the lungs forever the air of heights. Even the eagles swoop down now and again into the valleys. To be a genius is not to be a god. The gods have wearied of Olympus. . . . The rounded human creature is not a bloodless seraph, but a being forced to mix with earth's fortunate and unfortunate ones, to be alive to the poignancy of earthly suffering and earthly joy.—Julien Gordon, in *Cosmopolitan*.



## PHRENOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY.

BY JOHN W. SHULL.

## II.

IN analyzing the Sensibilities, they found more difficulty. They were less easily observed. The appetites and passions and emotions almost always had subsided before the Intellect could observe or analyze them. They were transient, nearly always complex, different primitive emotions combining into various different forms. They could only look within themselves and record what they found there. They might then use their ingenuity in reducing complex or compound emotions to their simple elements, but this was all they could do, and here is the result.

There would be too much confusion were we to introduce several systems, for each observer differed in some respects from all others. We present Dugald Stewart's analysis of the Sensibilities, because he was the first to give a complete view of the mental aptitudes aside from purely metaphysical speculations. He was Baconian, and founded his system on observed facts rather than speculations.

The orders were:

I.—Appetites.

Hunger.

Thirst.

Appetite of Sex.

These were desires of a lower type, related to the immediate necessities of the body as a vegetative and reproductive organism.

II.—Desires.

The Desire of Knowledge.

The Desire of Society.

The Desire of Esteem.

The Desire of Power.

The Desire of Superiority.

These were of a higher type, and undoubtedly exist in the human constitution.

III.—Affections.

Parental and Filial Affection.

Affections of Kindred.

Love—Friendship.

Patriotism.

Universal Benevolence.

Gratitude—Pity.

No one can for a moment doubt the existence of these Benevolent affections.

The Malevolent affections were:

Hatred.

Jealousy.

Envy.

Revenge.

Misanthropy.

But these, as we apprehend, were, from a preconceived moral theory, considered as "abuses grafted on a principle of simple resentment, by our erroneous opinions and criminal habits." The next two grand divisions, or orders, were incapable of further analysis, and stand as

IV.—Self-Love.

V.—The Moral Faculty.

The last order was:

VI.—Principles which co-operate with our moral powers in their influence on conduct, as

Decency or Regard to Character.

Sympathy.

The Sense of the Ridiculous.

Taste.

Evidently the human mind does present the phenomena above tabulated. Such, in brief, is one out of many schemes of the Sensibilities.

The analysis of the third division of mind turned on the processes of volition. The will was unresolvable into separate powers, but it was found to have certain processes which could be determined. First, there must be a motive or a reason for a volition. This might be desire of power or knowledge, or universal benevolence, or patriotism, or envy, or self-love, or sympathy, or regard for character, or any other of the feelings, or any combinations of these appetites, desires, affections, or principles. If several motives or, rather, if several possible courses of conduct existed, there must be a choice. And,

lastly, the volition itself, in the full sense of putting forth effort.

In criticising this system, and all other similar systems, we find the following facts for and against. Nobody doubts that consciousness is a reliable guide to truth as far as mind facts are concerned. Nobody doubts that the above scheme of the human mind presents many of the essential facts. But its incompleteness might be suspected, if not positively asserted. Its analysis may reasonably be considered incomplete and unphilosophical, and its classification incorrect, for there was no unity of opinion among psychologists as to classification. Since the great body of moral philosophy, educational theory, and religious thought is founded on one view of the human constitution, this incompleteness and haziness led inevitably to partial views and innumerable falsities.

Consciousness gives no hint of organization, and, though the general powers of the human mind were known, it was impossible to determine the character and talents of an individual without waiting for their manifestation. In business, education, society, such uncertainty was and is disastrous. This was its greatest fault. It was not practical. The most momentous interests of life depend upon a knowledge of individual character and talent, yet this system was a system of generations only. It was not a key to each man's individuality.

The phrenological method is radically different, not in being anti-Baconian, but in observing a different class of facts in connection with mind. It observes mind in connection with organization. Gall, as a school-boy, found a singular prominence in the eyes of all his classmates who excelled in verbal memory. To him this was simple physiognomy, for at that time he knew nothing of the brain or its development, and how it gives shape to the investing skull, but he found it constant. The sign and the thing signified were found, in school, among his associates, and at the university, everywhere coexistent.

and he was forced to believe that they were intimately connected, and, if the sign of one mental power was to be found in the conformation of the head, that other signs of other powers might be found there also, by continued and extended studies. Continuing his observations for some time he found signs which indicated a decided disposition for music, philosophy, the mechanical arts, etc.

Scientists of our modern schools, used to observing lesions of brain tissue in connection with lesions of certain mental functions, would no doubt find matter for ridicule in this simple origin of the now orderly science of phrenology. But the Gallian doctrine is now defensible, genuine science, and stands on the same footing with the results of our titled university neurologists' experiments. If prominent eyes or a given form of head were found to be invariably and universally connected with certain mental traits, even though the why and how of their connection were unknown, the observed fact would constitute a part of science just as truly and deservedly as the observed connection between aphasia or amnesia and lesions of well-defined brain centres. In either case it is the invariability and universality which guarantee the inter-relation.

Gall's school-boy observations were not sufficiently extensive to constitute what he considered demonstration, but they constituted such a strong body of evidence that he was forced to believe that a connection truly exists between the shape of the head and the mental faculties. He saw that his studies could be facilitated by a knowledge of brain structure and function, for he was never guilty of the folly of considering mere bulges on the skull the source of mental power. It was brain and brain forms that he considered. He began studying the physiologists, but found that no positive knowledge of the brain's functions could be obtained from them. He found the affections everywhere referred to the thoracic and abdominal viscera. And the metaphysician's only

method of studying mind was founded on simple consciousness.

This confused and embarrassed the young philosopher, for he was modest and felt little disposed at that time to contradict the embodied wisdom of the previous eighteen centuries; but facts are stubborn things, and a mind capable of original observation will never relinquish a fact because the greatest of previous observers had failed to see it, but will cherish it and believe it forever. Gall's belief in his observed facts and his knowledge of the diversities of opinion among the learned led him to continue his observations after his own method, careless whether the results were in accordance with Aristotle and his ingenious imitators or not. He observed Nature and recorded her facts. This was Truth, and if the schools condemned it mattered not.

He made observations on the insane in the lunatic asylum at Vienna; he visited prisons and schools; he was introduced to courts and princes; he resorted to colleges and seats of justice, and wherever he found an individual distinguished for any remarkable endowment or deficiency he studied the development of his head, for, on the theory of physiognomy which he already entertained, such remarkable variations from ordinary human talent and disposition must be accompanied by some corresponding peculiarity of brain development. "In this manner, by an almost imperceptible induction, he at last conceived himself warranted in believing that particular mental powers are indicated by particular configurations of the head." (Combe, *Syst. of Phren.*)

Thus far his observations in relation to brain development and mind-expression were purely physiological. He felt the necessity of uniting anatomy with physiology, for the structure and functions of the brain must be studied together or forever remain imperfect. So the great physiologists taught. Accordingly, he began a course of dissections to reveal the general structure of the brain, while he continued his usual observations on the functions of its several

parts. This method, followed by Dr. Gall, Dr. Spurzheim, George Combe, Dr. A. Combe, Dr. Vimont, Dr. Caldwell, and others, led to the discovery and true location of all the phrenological organs now mapped on the bust and chart.

To gain a fuller view of the method of localizing organs and the kind of evidence on which phrenology rests, the reader should consult the exhaustive work of George Combe, "*System of Phrenology*," or, if possible, the works of Gall and Spurzheim. To be fully convinced of the truth he need only make observations for himself on the lines suggested by those treatises.

We append a short account of the discovery of two of the organs:

"One day, a friend with whom he was conversing about the form of the head, assured him (Dr. Gall) that his had something peculiar about it, and directed his hand to the superior-anterior region of the skull. This part was elevated in the form of a segment of a sphere; and behind the protuberance there was a transverse depression in the middle of his head. Before that time, Dr. Gall had not observed that conformation. This man had a peculiar talent for imitation. Dr. Gall immediately repaired to the institution for the deaf and dumb, in order to examine the head of a pupil named Casteigner, who only six weeks before had been received into the establishment, and, from his entrance, had attracted notice by his amazing talent for mimicry. On the mardi-gras of the carnival, when a little play was performed at the institution, he had imitated so perfectly the gestures, gait, and looks of the director, inspector, physician, and surgeon of the establishment, and, above all, of some women, that it was impossible to mistake them. This exhibition was the more amusing, as nothing of the kind was expected of the boy, his education having been totally neglected. Dr. Gall states, that he found the part of the head in question as fully developed in this individual as in his friend Hannibal, just mentioned. . . . He

sought every opportunity of multiplying observations. He visited private families, schools, and public places, and everywhere examined the heads of individuals who possessed a distinguished talent for mimicry. At this time Monsieur Marx, secretary to the minister of war, had acquired a great reputation by playing several characters in a private theatre. Dr. Gall found in him the same part of the head swelling out as in Casteigner and Hannibal.

"It is told of Garrick," says Dr. Gall, "that he possessed such an extraordinary talent for mimicry, that, at the court of Louis XV., having seen for a moment the king, the Duke D'Aumont, the Duke D'Orleans, Messrs. D'Aumont, Brissac, and Richelieu, Prince Soubise, etc., he carried off the manner of each of them in his recollection. He invited to supper some friends who had accompanied him to court, and said: 'I have seen the court only for an instant, but I show you the correctness of my powers of observation and the extent of my memory'; and, placing his friends in two files, he retired from the room, and, on his immediately returning, his friends exclaimed, 'Ah, here is the king Louis XV. to the life!' He imitated in succession all the other personages of the court, who were instantly recognized. He imitated not only their walk, gait, and figure, but also the expression of their countenances. Dr. Gall, therefore, easily understood how greatly the faculty of imitation would assist in the formation of a talent for acting; and he examined the heads of the best performers at that time on the stage of Vienna. In all of them he found the organ large. He got the skull of Junger, a poet and comedian, and afterwards used it to demonstrate this organ." (*System of Phrenology*, pp. 260, 261, Imitation.)

"The first poet whose head arrested his (Gall's) attention by its form was one of his friends who frequently composed extempore verses when least expected to do so, and who had thereby acquired a sort of reputation, although in other respects a very ordinary per-

son. His forehead, immediately above the nose, rose perpendicularly, then retreated and extended itself a good deal laterally, as if a part had been added on each side. He recollected having seen the same form in the bust of Ovid. In other poets, he did not find as a constant occurrence the forehead first perpendicular and then retreating, so that he regarded this shape as accidental; but in all of them he observed the prominences in the anterior lateral parts of the head above the temple.

A short time afterward he got the head of the poet Alxinger, in which this part of the brain and also the organ of Adhesiveness were very much developed, while the other portions were so only in a small degree.

"A little after this the poet Junger died, and Gall found the prominences also in his head. He found the same parts still larger in the poet Blumauer, with a large organ of wit. At this time Wilhelmine Maisch acquired reputation at Vienna by her poetry; and the same enlargement was found in her head above the temples. Dr. Gall observed the same organization in Madame Saroch at Offenbach, near Frankfurt; in Angelique Kauffman; in Sophia Clementina, of Merklen; in Klopstock; in Schiller, of whom he had a mask; and also in Gesner, of Zurich. In Berlin he continued to speak of this organ still with considerable reserve, when M. Nicolai invited him and Dr. Spurzheim to see a collection of about thirty busts of poets in his possession. They found in every one of them the part in question projecting more or less considerably, according as the talent was manifested in a higher or lower degree in each poet." (*System of Phrenology*, pp. 239, 240, Ideality.)

But these are not the only facts on which the existence and localization of those faculties rest. The body of evidence is much fuller and stronger, as may be seen by consulting the works of Gall, Spurzheim, and Combe. These selections are intended only to exhibit in a clearer light the kind of evidence which phrenology has accepted. It

might be added that all mankind are living evidences of the truth of Phrenology.

Consciousness and the ordinary metaphysical methods were not overlooked, though they played a subordinate part. In the case of Wonder, or, as it is now called, Spirituality, men were found who saw visions, believed in communications with spirits, revelations from heaven, etc., and their brains, at a certain region, were found very large. Cases of incredulity, doubt, infidelity, and materialism, were found with that region small. Nothing remarkable could be seen in connection with normal development. Here was a field for metaphysical analysis. What is the primal function of the organ? What is its influence on character, when developed on a par with the other faculties?

In the case of Combativeness, fighters were found with the organ large, while cowards and poltroons had it small. There was a middle class who were by no means cowardly or weak, and who would not fight unless reduced to extremities. What influence had the organ in their characters? What is the true function of the organ? In regard to Hope, Dr. Gall was at first incredulous, believing that hope is a desire for gratification, belonging to every faculty. Dr. Spurzheim answered: "We desire many things which we never hope for." This was purely metaphysical. Much of the speculation in regard to Vitativeness and Alimentiveness, before they were fully localized, was of the same class, and the analysis of the functions of Ideality and Wit after their discovery was pure metaphysics. There is scarcely a faculty in the analysis of whose functions and influence on character, metaphysics has not been used to advantage. The doctrine of combinations, begun by Combe and perfected by the Fowlers and Sizer, is due to metaphysical analysis confirmed by observation.

And what is the result of phrenological discovery?

There are but two orders of faculties: the Intellect and the Affective Faculties.

Intellect.

Perceptives.

Individuality — Individuals, observing, "thingness of things."

Form, judgment of shape, configuration.

Size, magnitudes, distances, perception of size.

Weight, balancing power, direction and power of forces.

Color, judgment of colors and their harmonies.

Order, arrangement, order, neatness.

Number, mental arithmetic, numbers.

Locality, place, direction, local memory.

Semi-Perceptives.

Eventuality, memory of events, narration.

Time, sense of duration, keeping time.

Tune, melody and harmony of music.

Language, expression and memory of words.

Reflectives.

Comparison, analogy, induction, discrimination, "the one in many."

Causality, sense of power, cause, why and wherefore faculty.

Affective Faculties.

Propensities.

Domestic.

Amativeness, love between the sexes.

Conjugality, mating instinct.

Parental love, love and care of young.

Friendship, gregarious, clinging.

Inhabitiveness, home-love, patriotism.

Continuity, undivided attention.

Selfish.

Vitativeness, love of life, dread of death.

Combativeness, courage, opposition.

(To be Continued.)

## PHRENOTYPES AND SIDE VIEWS.

A BRIEF review of affairs in the Old World would include many very important events that have occurred within a few months or weeks. Some of these are worthy of note from our point of view, although the reader has read probably not a little concerning them all in the current newspapers.

## NICHOLAS II. OF RUSSIA.

Prominent, of course, in these events is the coronation of Nicholas II. as Czar of all the Russias. A young man with



NICHOLAS II. OF RUSSIA.

no policy, seemingly, of his own, he has indicated some spirit of liberality; yet it can not be said that he will disappoint the Romanoff prestige by introducing constitutional or representative government very soon. That, indeed, would be totally inconsistent with the spirit of the Russian court.

From the photographs that have been circulated, of which the illustration is a fair example, we do not obtain data that would incline us to consider him of great ability. The head is high, intimates a spirit of authority and domination; but it is not broad. He has sympathy, doubtless, but it is likely to be shown toward those of his circle and class; its extension to people at large would have the character of royal beneficence. It must be understood that

Nicholas is a young man, yet to be molded and trained for government, and his surroundings will make for his future.

## PRESIDENT KRUGER.

Perhaps a much more conspicuously active feature in the world's affairs for a month or two has been Paul Kruger, or Oom Kruger (Uncle Kruger), as the Boers call him, for he has shown capacity of extraordinary character in his diplomatic relations with England, and in the disposition of an attempt on the part of certain filibusters to break down the authority of Transvaal government. Kruger, as president of the little South African republic, has not only borne himself with sturdy Dutch pride, but indicated a quality of statesmanship that offers a brilliant comparison with the best of European officials.

The proportion of foreigners in the Transvaal is very large, and they have



PRESIDENT KRUGER.

shown a great deal of restlessness for several years past because of taxation and the want of certain privileges of citizenship. The recent outbreak, which so disastrously failed, was organized by certain leading spirits resident in the adjoining English territory. Dr. Jameson headed the attack, was defeated, and many of his associates taken pris-

oners. Out of this at once arose certain complications in which England, of course, was compelled to take the leading part, but in spite of all her efforts the Transvaal Government came out first best.

The face of the old Boer shows good, practical judgment, the elements of force, executiveness, thoroughness, and stanch courage. It is a strong face from the forehead to the chin. The mouth is a kindly, amiable mouth. The expression of the eyes is much affected by intimations of some organic disease. He is not a brilliant man by any means, but a solid, thorough-going, positive



JOHN HAYS HAMMOND.

spirit. No race or country that has men of this type as chief in authority are likely to be subordinated without a very serious struggle, and especially when their cause is a just one.

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND.

One of the followers of Jameson was an American engineer, John Hays Hammond, a man about forty years of age, a Californian, and was by his very birth, one might say, imbued with the stimulus of adventure. He was a mining expert, and for some years employed by a South African company, receiving a very large salary, and had been a resident at Johannesburg, the capital of the Boer republic. He joined Jameson, probably thinking, like

many others of his co-residents in Johannesburg, that the attempt to overcome the republic would be attended by success, especially as it was expected that there would be a rising among the people in favor of Jameson. Hammond and several other of the leaders were tried and sentenced to be shot for treason, but this sentence was commuted for the payment of a large fine.

Mr. Hammond certainly has a good share of vital force; is evidently a man of good intellectual parts, and not a little ambition. The forehead is broad, the region of the temples is well filled out. He is a man well fitted for the vocation he has been following. The general contour, or air, so to speak, of the whole facial make-up does not suggest much of refinement. The training and environment of the man have tended toward those lines of life that are chiefly physical or sensuous. He enjoys much what contributes to the pleasures of appetite and the social circle.

#### A NASAL EVOLUTION.

One who has been observant of American society for upwards of twenty-five and thirty years has probably noticed that the feature which has undergone more change than any other is the nose. In a city like New York or Chicago, any large place where business is hustling, a feature like that illustrated is strikingly prevalent. All classes appear to be acquiring this type of nose. Years ago the American type of nose was of more irregular outline—a combination, one might say, of the Roman and the Greek, the bridge somewhat elevated, the line below concave, the tip somewhat prominent, and the length considerable from the eyebrows, with a full expansion of the wings, but not pronouncedly so. Now the type appears to be of stronger outline, with a tendency to lines somewhat convex from root downward. The wings have become fuller, and the fulness extends well up the sides. The nose in general has assumed a more positive tone. The kind of nose that is found in soldiers is



allied to this prevailing type. Whether or not our late war had something to do with this evolution, we are not prepared to say. Soldiers like Grant and Sheridan and Lee had this form; and whether or not the tone of public sentiment that would naturally be associated with the admiration felt by the masses toward distinguished generalship has to do with this feature, is a debatable point.

Let one take a place in a large assembly, in a lecture hall or a church, where a good command of faces of a majority is had, and he will be impressed by the number of persons, both men and women, who have this nose. The contingencies of everyday life conspire toward bringing out the forceful elements of character, and as the nose is related to the expression of character on its robust or weak side, its growth necessarily partakes of the nature of the mental evolution. We hear very much of "hustling" in business and professional life; even in those lines that are regarded as quite aside from the ordinarily active pursuits, so much does success depend upon steady, persevering, determined effort, that there the nervous energies are stimulated and the sentiments partake of the impulse. Growth of population has tended to the filling up of the ranks of workers in every field, so that there is no exclusive circle where the number is few. Art, for instance, including, as it does, music and painting and designing, architecture, drawing, and so on, had, not many years ago, but few votaries. To-day the number who have given their attention to such lines is away up in the thousands, and competition is as sharp, therefore, as in the channels of ordinary business. A lady friend of ours, who had studied music under one of our distinguished teachers, made application to a certain bureau for a position. She was informed that it might be some time before she could secure a place because there were a thousand names on the register already.

There is, then, to-day no privileged circle for those who must make their

way in life for themselves, and the spirit of struggle that must inspire their faculties impresses in time its character upon the features. The nose responds to the formative im-



pression, its mold becomes accentuated in the softer parts of cartilage and skin. The facial expression takes on the bravery, the courage, the executive capability that has been grafted upon or grown into the character. To be sure, we may find this type of nose in that class of persons who make athletics their principal field of activity, but there the mental element is less apparent. In the man who strives for success in the field of sport, by reason of certain likely accidents the organ may have an exaggerated look of beligerency.

This is an interesting type of nose for our study, because, as we have said, it is seen in so many classes of society. Even the Hebrew in New York appears to have adopted this nose, for in him the classic hook of his fathers is disappearing, and the form assimilating to this average type.

#### A NEW MISSING LINK FOUND.

THERE is not a little discussion in learned circles of the so-called "missing link," or Dr. DuBois's recent discovery in Java. Time enough has elapsed since the announcement of that discovery



### WILL MAN BECOME A PYGMY?

FROM the West, that prolific source of ideas touching all manner of subjects, whether scientific or speculative, we have a recent idea in the anthropological vein. A writer, whose local habitation appears to be St. Louis, seems to be of the opinion that there is a degeneration going on in human nature, the effect of which is to reduce the average stature of man. This degeneration, he claims, will go on until every inhabitant of the globe will be a pygmy; somewhere about 4000 A.D. the world will come to an end because of the extreme smallness of the race.

It seems a little odd that educated people will seriously read statistics and showings of past generations so very differently. On the one hand, we have savants who claim that the modern head is much larger than the ancient or mediæval, and that the stature of the modern Frenchman, Englishman, or German is greater than that of their ancestors of four or five hundred years

ago. We have seen examples of the armor worn by our forefathers a dozen generations back, which armor could scarcely be worn by the modern soldier, and as for any one of eminent athletic capability putting himself within the mailed coat or buckling on the greaves, the fit would be entirely too small.

This St. Louis man, however, has been studying the records, and, according to his conclusions, the average height of the European about the year 1600 was five feet nine inches; one hundred and ninety years later the average was only five feet six; and in 1825, he says, it had fallen an inch more, and now it is only five feet three and three-quarter inches.

It seems to us that this rate of degeneration is too rapid, and if the decline go on at such an increasing rate, long before the period of 4000 A.D. the reduction will be so great that nothing will be left of man but his head!

D.

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### FITS AND MISFITS.

BY V. S. WISNER.

THE great problem of to-day is "How to be successful." For hidden somewhere a success lies waiting for nearly all of us. But how long it lies waiting, and how rusty it has grown when sometimes we find it. Practice makes perfect is a truism. There is only one way to learn how to do a thing, and that is by doing it. No pursuit requiring skill is mastered at once. It must be wrestled with long and patiently before it gives up its secrets. In those pursuits requiring dexterity and skill and brains, years are required to gain the mastery over them. Incessant practice is the price paid for proficiency.

Noting the condition required—incessant practice to become perfect—it is very essential that we should be in love with our pursuit, or we will natu-

rally shirk the practice and thus fall short of the mark.

Phrenology, more than any other science, shows the tendency of the mind. It shows plainly those having large calculation—it is natural for such to figure, they love to figure, and it is so easy for such to give it the practice necessary to make perfect. Phrenology shows those having large time and tune; how easy it is for such to play and sing, how easy it is to give the necessary practice to make perfect. And, on the other hand, those having small time and tune—how hard it is for such to play and sing; what an effort must be made to give the necessary practice to make perfect, or with small calculation, to figure, etc. It is almost like trying to make water run up hill.

So it is but simple reasoning to say everybody should study their natural tendencies, and take advantage of them in choosing their life pursuit. Fit some position—no matter how lowly—nobly and well—rather than misfit, to their own great disadvantage, some other position. Every community has a small proportion of members who are thoroughly adapted to their position; they are a success, while the greater proportion are misfits, not adapted to the position they hold, and are not a success.

Therefore study phrenology, and get started right. Although from the nature of things you may be required, at first, to take your place at the foot of the ladder, where there are hundreds pushing and jostling each other for a foothold, yet we can all find food for consolation and encouragement from the fact that there is plenty of room at the top of the ladder, and that the way to get there is by adaptability and by earnestness of purpose and determination.

### PHRENOLOGY IN POLITICS.

BY A. E. MARPLE.

ANY person having a good, practical knowledge of phrenology and physiognomy can tell in advance, with a good degree of accuracy, whether or not a candidate for office when elected will prove to be the "right man in the right place." Let all tricksters and villains be given to understand that their characters are written in their faces, to be read as an open book, and let the people be educated up to this point, and we shall then have in the best sense of the word "a government of the people, for the people, and by the people."

It is by no means the case that a thoroughly reliable and competent man can show off to as good an advantage as the smooth-tongued politician who is constantly crying for the rights of the "dear people," and at the same time is filling his pockets from the "public crib," and chuckles to himself as he sees the honest, but deluded, voter yelling himself hoarse for the man who is living in luxury and ease at the expense of the aforesaid voter. I do not intend to insinuate that all politicians are corrupt, but that the records—public and private—of a large portion of the office-holders of this country are by no means as "pure and white as the falling snow." I will cite a case in hand, which is but a sample of similar cases to be found in all sections of the United States.

In the fall of 1894 a candidate was

nominated by the generally dominant party of the county in which I live. He possessed a large body and brain. The organs of Conscientiousness, Veneration, Benevolence, Self-esteem, Firmness, Caution, and Acquisitiveness were large and active, while Language was decidedly small. It is easily seen that in the rough and tumble of politics he could not make a good show with his opponent, who was a young man, destitute of honor and reverence, but had a large fund of Secretiveness, Acquisitiveness, Approbateness, Amativeness, Friendship, perceptive intellect, and Language, with an extraordinary amount of suavity and personal magnetism. He was triumphantly elected to the Legislature over one of the most substantial men in the county.

Now for results. The first thing he did the day following his election was to go a neighboring city, get drunk, and get arrested for disorderly conduct in a "fast house;" but on account of the honors thrust upon him the whole matter was "hushed" for the time. At the Legislature he was looked upon with favor at first, but was soon shunned by the better class, and flourished only with the lobbyists, who made a tool of him. He spent the whole time "feathering his own nest" at the expense of the people. He came home when the Legislature was over—not in triumph, but

in disgrace. He succeeded in getting a position in the office of an oil and gas company, where he again got in some "fine work" by swindling the company out of a large sum of money. They discharged him and advertised him in the papers, warning everybody to "beware of him."

Few people seem to comprehend his actions and what could have caused him to ruin himself, as everybody concedes he has. While I supported him in his race for the Legislature I made a close study of him while he was making a speech, and I said to myself that he was "a snake in the grass." I said nothing, from the fact that I had just commenced the study of phrenology, and I might be mistaken. The above are facts. They need no comment. They speak for themselves.

#### SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!

MISS JESSIE A. FOWLER, of London, daughter of Professor L. N. Fowler, will be in New York in September, and aid in giving instruction to the students of the American Institute of Phrenology, Class of 1896.

#### A PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

WE first study the constitution, temperament, or make-up of a person. Is it fine or coarse in texture, strong or weak, high or low? Will polish make it shine, or will it be wasted? Is the head large and well nourished, or is the body too small to make such a brain efficient? How is the head proportioned as to the different groups of organs? Are the animal propensities and passions too strong for the intellectual and moral powers, with a decided leaning toward irregularity or criminality of conduct? Is the man or woman, boy or girl, ingenious and skilful, with a tendency to mechanism, music, or art, or is there merely plodding, working power, with little desire or talent to rise in the world? Is there a natural talent for study and education, and if so, in what direction—literature, science, law, theology, medicine, music, the drama, or engineering? Or should

some plain trade or business be selected, requiring vigor, strength, and endurance? Is the person polite, pliable, mellow, and smooth, or rude, plucky, imperative and overbearing, and inclined to be a master on a ship's deck, in a mine, quarry, or lumber yard? Even such a disposition can be moulded by careful effort, so that force may be laudably and profitably used. Hard work is a means of grace to some—to others it sours and breaks down the spirit. Judicious training elevates and regulates wayward character—the want of it spoils thousands whose fire and force might bless the world. What are my son's strong and weak points? What are my daughter's excellencies and failings? How can I lead them to be all I wish and avoid all I fear? What can they best do to earn a living, or to win honor and happiness? What kind of temperament and disposition would be suited to them in marriage? Phrenology and Physiology, or the laws of mind and body, properly applied, will light the pathway that leads to righteousness and success. Thousands attribute their honor, health, success, and happiness to such guidance.

#### "I LOVE YOU SO."

EUGENE FIELD.

Last night, my darling, as you slept,  
I thought I heard you sigh,  
And to your little crib I crept,  
And watched a space thereby;  
And then I stooped and kissed your brow,  
For O! I love you so—  
You are too young to know it now,  
But some time you shall know!

Some time when, in a darkened place,  
Where others come to weep,  
Your eyes shall look upon a face  
Calm in eternal sleep;  
The voiceless lips, the wrinkled brow,  
The patient smile shall show—  
You are too young to know it now,  
But some time you may know!

Look backward, then, into the years,  
And see me here to-night—  
See, O my darling! how my tears  
Are falling as I write;  
And feel once more upon your brow  
The kiss of long ago—  
You are too young to know it now—  
But some time you shall know!

# CHILD CULTURE

"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

## SPECIMENS OF PROMISE.

BY NELSON SIZER.

CHILD CULTURE is a question of momentous importance to mankind; and the laws which relate to the improvement of the human race by wise and appropriate cultivation are as effective and ought to be as valuable in regard to the human race as in respect to the improvement of the lower animals.

Occasionally a child in a family manifests wonderful superiority over the other children; and in many instances, in respect to which we have been informed, the parents understood why one child was superior to all others in the family. The conditions were more favorable, because there was less anxiety and trouble. The conditions of their lives and their circumstances were more favorable to the results obtained, while in other cases in the same family the conditions were the reverse of favorable and the results were less desirable; in fact, deplorable.

FIG. 341.—We have here the portrait of a child a little less than five months old. Its vitality seems abounding, and its signs of health and of vigor rarely equalled. There is breadth of face, massiveness of brain, and the indications of theoretic intellect, ingenuity, and imagination. In fact, all the mental groups are abundantly represented; and enclosed in a letter which was received on May 1, 1896, was the following account, which we copy:

"I herewith enclose the photograph of a boy who was nearly five months old when this picture was taken. I will state, in connection with this, that some six or eight years ago I came in possession of two of Prof. O. S. Fowler's books,

the first entitled "Sexual Science," and the other was entitled "Human Science." The mother of this child had the reading of these books, and became very much interested, so that since then she has tried to follow his instructions in regard to the improvement of chil-



FIG. 341.—A MODEL CHILD.

dren. This is the only child she has been blessed with since having acquired the knowledge derived from the reading of these books, although she had several before; and the difference between those and this, the last one, is almost as great as day and night. The first children were fairly bright, and I would say reasonably good children, but to my mind the last one could hardly be equalled. I will also state that the mother of this child made an effort to



endow it with several faculties which she herself did not possess in a very strong degree, and I think the result in these respects is a wonderful success. I will not give the name of this child or of its mother, as she would prefer to remain incognito, and the giving of the names would be of no service to the public. You may use these facts for publication if you care to make use of them. I have long been a sincere believer in phrenology, and the facts relative to this child but serve to confirm my previous opinions.

Yours very truly,

FIG. 342. I. G. MILLER.—This child has a large head, eighteen inches in circumference, for its age and for its weight, twenty-three and three-quarter



FIG. 342.—I. G. MILLER, AGE FIFTEEN AND ONE-HALF MONTHS.

pounds. The height of the head from the opening of one ear to that of the other over the top of the head is pretty large, twelve and three-quarter inches, for so young and small a child.

He has been fed once in three hours, and appears to be healthy and vigorous, although the organization is one of refinement and delicacy.

This boy will be brilliant in his intellectual faculties. He will want to know as much as he can of scholarship, and to know it early. He has a quick sense of wit, he has the power of imitation and conformity, and he will be a good scholar in languages and in literature. He will love the truth because it is true, and he will manifest steadfastness and stability in the way of firmness and moral feeling. He will show Cautionness, but he will not be remarkable for cunning and for tact. On the contrary, he will be rather frank, open, and direct.

This boy indicates the mental temperament rather than the vital temperament. The previous boy, Fig. 341, shows a wonderful development of the vital and motive temperaments, and enough of the mental to be useful, serviceable, and harmonious. This boy has a predominance of the mental temperament, and he is more likely to overwork with the brain than the other one is. He should not be hurried in his training, but he should be permitted to have plenty of exercise in the open air, and he should work in the path of health and vitality and not be made precocious intellectually. This boy will receive culture rapidly; there is nothing slow or dull about him.

FIG. 343. ADELINE H. JOY.—This child, when the picture was taken, was fifteen months old. Its weight is not stated, but it has a mature look. Her face looks as old as the months warrant; and the reasoning intellect is strongly marked. The upper part of her forehead is massive. The temperament is active and intense. The skull and the integuments are thin, showing that the brain is large for the external size of the head. The faculties which give firmness, dignity, ambition, integrity, reverence, and sympathy are strongly marked. The moral and intellectual qualities of this child will be predomi-



nant. Her ambition will be high-toned. She will be brilliant as a talker, and she will be an excellent scholar if she has an opportunity to study and im-



FIG. 343.—ADELINE HOLLY JOY.

proves that opportunity. She will also be likely to take good care of her financial interests. Her desire for property is strong enough to lead her to prize whatever has value and to seek to accumulate and possess whatever she may. Her Secretiveness will enable her to conceal her thoughts and hide her purposes, if necessary, and her Caution renders her prudent and careful. She will be known as a good friend and as a clear thinker. She will have ambition and pride of character that will place her in an advanced position and enable her to sustain herself in the rivalries and the competitions of life.

### THE BASIS OF TEACHING.

FROM a report of an address by Prof. Stanley Hall, on the Love of Nature in Children on a basis of scientific teaching, published in the Boston Journal of Education, the following pointed remarks are taken:

Love of nature should be inculcated in the schools. It is not. We talk much of science, and flatter ourselves that it is claiming its rightful place in the schools, but it is not. The teaching of science has steadily decreased in ten years, in twenty years, even in twenty-five years. This is all the worse, because city life has deprived children of the knowledge of nature. All the investigations that have been made have proven conclusively that city children are lamentably ignorant regarding nature.

Nor is this the worst of it. What science we do have has taken a miserable, mercenary, or commercial tone. We choose the sciences that mean most financially, and we teach these in the way that will make them mean most commercially. Astronomy is the grandest of all the sciences. It reaches outward and upward with a majesty that no other science does, but it has no appreciable commercial value, and so the universities—even Harvard—have dropped it from their course. Geology has largely gone from the universities to the special institution at Washington, because there is more probability of making the knowledge required "pay." The phase of geology that is most emphasized is mining, because it pays best. The phases of chemistry that the universities—some of the highest—teach most enthusiastically are those that the students—sometimes the professors—can make the most profitable. This makes the love of nature through the sciences an impossibility. There is less and less time given to science, less and less love of nature through science, and less and less real teaching of science.

Twenty-five years ago the only idea of biology that anyone seemed to have

was classification. This prevailed until embryology revolutionized the science, until development was the ruling idea. The microscope has transformed the science of biology, and it is now a study of race characteristics, of individual characteristics in animals and in plants. Embryology is now the key to all science of life.

Mental science is beginning to feel the thrill of the same new movement. The old mental philosophy was merely a classification. The student analyzed the mind, classified and defined the faculties, making a collection in memory of the definitions of the well-arranged functions of the mind. All this has changed. There is no longer any scholarly respect for such classification, and the student devotes himself to the development of the mind, to a mental embryology, as it were.

The psychologist of to-day studies anthropology, looks into the records of a race, into the advancement in animal life in species and families, into the unfolding of the individual. Through modern psychology, we are to place education on a scientific basis. One of the great revelations of biological science is the importance of the "rudimentary organs," of which there are seventy-one.

In the development of the mind there are rudimentary organs, so to speak. A child's superstition is such a rudimentary activity it develops into something higher, which higher activity will never be developed without it. The same is true of his love for myths, for fables, nature, etc. The dawn of literature was in the Aryan mythology. Scandinavian and German mythology have played a similar part for the literature of their peoples. All of these myths, fables, and fascinating stories have had their birth in the people's love and reverence for nature.

Love of animals is inborn. The child that has had no pets is to be pitied. He must be dwarfed and stunted. The foundations of religion, even, are not laid. One must love nature. It is as true of intellectual as of religious life that "Out of the heart are the issues of

life." Our poets all realize the sentiment in nature. The "geese harrow the sky," the "lark clicks the anvil of the sky," etc.

Feeling is a rudimentary activity of the mind, and cannot be "snipped off" without destroying great possibilities. Evolution has been raised to higher realms. It is now playing a stronger part on the stage of ethics, sociology, economics, and in all the sciences which deal with man and men. The sciences are now bringing their best conception to the study of man.

Great care must be exercised not to "snip off" those activities of the child which are essential to the development of any of the worthy forms of love. One of the most genuine demands now made upon modern education is that there shall be developed in children more love and reverence for nature. There is a teaching of the technique of science that does not lead to, but away from, love and reverence for nature. There is no study of nature that is to be commended that does not tend to reverence. The Venerable Bede, the founder of nature study, turned from the most profound study of nature to the writing of one of the grandest hymns of the ages. "Gloria in Excelsis." Francis Bacon would turn from his study of nature to the utterance of some of the most devout prayers ever voiced. The skies, the trees, and life itself are God's works of art.

Nature is everywhere, and always full of sentiment. There is love in it everywhere. The flower sends from its very heart on the wings of the bee its message of affection to some other flower for the reproduction of its kind. Color in birds means love as well as beauty. Love is everywhere in the æsthetic. Love is the most plastic phase of nature. It may sink to the depths, or rise to the heights; it may degrade and carry nature down, or it may climb to the heights sublime. Nature seems to be always in the birth throes of something higher. She always cries out for something beyond; she invites us to her realm—not for her own sake, but for

the sake of higher thoughts and emotions. One of the world's best men once said that he could not see the face of his beloved for the soul that was behind it; and so the lover of nature does not see her countenance for the soul that is behind it.

### CHILDREN AS DISCIPLINARIANS.

IN a recent instalment of his "Studies of Childhood" (Popular Science Monthly), Professor Sully says on this topic: "No trait is better marked in the normal child than the impulse to subject others to his own disciplinary system. In truth, children are for the most part particularly alert disciplinarians. With what amusing severity are they wont to lay down the law to their dolls, and their animal playmates, subjecting them to precisely the same prohibitions and punishments as those to which they themselves are subject! Nor do they stop here. They enforce the duties just as courageously on their human elders. A mite of eighteen months went up to her elder sister who was crying, and with perfect mimicry of the nurse's corrective manner said, "Hush, hush! papa!" pointing at the same time to the door. The little girl M——, when twenty-two months old, was disappointed because a certain Mr. G—— did not call. In the evening she said, "Mr. D—— not did tum—was very naughty. Mr. D—— have to be whipped." So natural and inevitable to the intelligence of a child does it seem that the system of restraints, rebukes, punishments under which he lives should have universal validity.

This judicial bent of the child is a curious one, and often develops a priggish fondness for setting others morally straight. Small boys have to endure much in this way from the hands of slightly older sisters proficient in matters of law and delighting to enforce the moralities. But sometimes the sisters lapse into naughtiness, and then the small boys have their chance. They, too, can on such occasions be priggish if not downright hypocritical. A little

boy had been quarrelling with his sister, named Muriel, just before going to bed. When he was undressed he knelt down to say his prayers, Muriel sitting near and listening. He prayed (audibly) in this wise: "Please, God, make Muriel a good girl," then looked up and said in an angry voice, "Do you hear that, Muriel?" and after this digression resumed his petition.

### HOW HE ROSE FROM THE RANKS.

MR. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW lately visited the Mechanical Department of Cornell University. He found at the head of it Professor Morris. The latter claimed him as an old acquaintance.

"How's that?" said Mr. Depew.

"I used to work for the New York Central Railroad," was the professor's answer.

"Indeed! In what department?"

"Oh, just in the ranks."

"How did you get on there?" asked Depew.

"I was first a fireman on an engine. That was a tough job, but it led up to the position of engineer. I made up my mind to get an education. I studied at night and fitted myself for Union College, running all the time with my locomotive. I procured books and attended, as far as possible, the lectures and recitations. I kept up with my class, and on the day of graduation I left my locomotive, washed up, put on the gown and cap, delivered my thesis, and received my diploma, put the gown and cap in the closet, put on my working shirt, got on my engine, and made my usual run that day."

"Then," said Depew, "I knew how he became Professor Morris."

That spirit will cause a man to rise in any calling. It is ambition, but it is ambition wisely directed, seeking to make one's self fitted for higher work.

There must be some adaptation in the mental condition to render the quest successful. But study and work that are found to be productive of success in the way of a steady improvement in one's education signalize adaptation usually.

# SCIENCE OF HEALTH

## ALCOHOL AND LONGEVITY.

WHAT the facts are in regard to this matter of the influence of alcohol upon human longevity has been lately a matter of dispute, but the following extracts from Medical Progress can be taken as fairly representing the truth:

In 1888 the British Medical Association appointed a committee to gather what they termed collective statistics in regard to the effects of alcohol on longevity. These statistics were sent in by the various physicians written to by the committee, but as the temperance movement in England had then been of comparative short duration, it obtained mostly among the young people under the age of thirty years. There being, comparatively, at that time, but few old persons who were total abstainers, the average life among that class was necessarily short. Then, again, at that time a great many members of the profession in England were moderate drinkers themselves, and no doubt were prejudiced, to a greater or less extent, in favor of that habit.

The old-time saying is true in this particular, as in others, that if we have a mote in our eye we cannot see it in others.

But "both the chairman of the committee, Dr. Owen, of London, and the British Medical Journal have repeatedly denied that the so-called statistics justified any such inferences as the report seemed to convey." The report, including both the figures and the British Medical Association's explanation of them, was adopted by the Association and published by it in the British Medical Journal of June 23, 1888, page 1316. An abstract from this report of the British Medical Association reads: "On the whole, then, in addition to

other information which we have received from these returns as to the alcoholic habits of the inhabitants of the country, and as to the relative habits of different occupations and classes, we may not unfairly claim to have placed upon a basis the following conclusions:

"1. That habitual indulgence in alcoholic liquors, beyond the moderate amount, has a distinct tendency to shorten life, the average shortening being roughly proportioned to the degree of indulgence.

"2. That of men who have passed the age of twenty-five, the strictly temperate on the average live at least ten years longer than those who have become decidedly intemperate. We have not in these returns the means of coming to any conclusion as to the relative duration of life of total abstainers and habitually temperate drinkers of alcoholic liquors."

It is very astonishing to any thinking man who is at all familiar with men of drinking habits, much more a medical man, who would pretend to give credence to such a report as that above stated, and test the credulity of his fellow-men by signing his name to it. We presume there is not a medical man who has had any experience in treating or observing the effects of alcoholic liquors on the system, but will say that intemperance tends to the production of disease, and the natural inference is that whatever produces disease shortens life. It would be almost a useless and unnecessary task to state or even allude to the many diseases due to the use of alcohol. In making this statement I am, of course, speaking to medical men.

"The detrimental influence of what

is called the temperate or moderate use of both fermented and distilled liquors on health and the duration of life has been very clearly demonstrated by the practical working of life insurance organizations. These institutions, established and maintained exclusively on financial principles and for financial results, are developing facts of the greatest value in determining the effects of social habits and occupations on health and longevity. For example, in 1847 the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution of London began to issue life policies to total abstainers from alcoholic drinks and to non-abstainers on exactly the same terms, but kept them in separate sections on the records; up to December 31, 1888, the whole number of policies issued was 91,358, of which two-fifths were to total abstainers, and three-fifths to non-abstainers. The rate of premiums paid for policies was the same in both sections, and was based on uniform rules, regarding the expected duration of life at any given age.

"According to these results of expectancy, 2,644 were expected in the total abstinence section, during the seventeen years from 1865 to 1882, but only 1,861 actually occurred, being 783 less, or 29.5 per cent. of the total expectancy saved. Under the same rules, and for the same period of time, the number of deaths expected in the non-abstainers' section was 4,408, and 4,339 actually occurred, being only 69 less, or 1.5 per cent. of the total expectancy saved. The difference in favor of the abstainers is 28 per cent.

"In the Sceptor Life Association the deaths in the non-abstainers' section during seven years ending with 1882 were 335 of the 438 expected, or 24 per cent. below expectancy, while in the total abstainers' section the deaths were only 73 out of 165 expected, or 56 per cent. in favor of the total abstainers. So uniform have been these results, wherein the data have been furnished for comparison, that the Britain Life Association issues policies to total abstainers at a reduction of 10 per cent.

"In 1882 Dr. Thornley read a paper in Bolton, England, in which he made a careful comparison of the health and death-rate of the Independent Order of Rechabites and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The former composed of the most rigid total abstainers from all alcoholic drinks, and the latter of the most respectable and orderly citizens, but for the most part non-abstainers.

"Dr. Thornley states that in 1876 there were in Blackburn, Bolton, and Manchester 3,400 Rechabites. Their deaths that year were 46. In Blackburn, the same year, there were 3,500 Odd Fellows, and their deaths were 76. Of cases of sickness the Rechabites had 16.2 per cent., while the Odd Fellows had 20.53 per cent. Of every 100 Rechabites 16 were sick; of every 100 Odd Fellows 20 were sick. During the prevalence of typhoid fever, in the same district, 18 per 1,000 of the Rechabites died, and 31 per 1,000 of the Odd Fellows. At the same time, and in the same district, 150 per 1,000 of the liquor-dealers died, being 8 of the latter to 1 of the Rechabites."

It will be remembered that there were no drunkards included among those insured, as no insurance company will grant a policy to a man of that class.

We notice in the mortality statistics of Maine, a State wherein prohibition has existed many years, that in 1892 eleven men and women died who were over one hundred years old; and the census shows there are twenty-one centenarians still living. It is questionable whether any other State of equal population can show as favorable a report as to longevity.

If a given number of young men commence a dissipated life at twenty years of age, their average longevity will not extend beyond over thirty-five years and six months, while continuing a steady, abstemious life they will attain to the average age of sixty-four years and two months.

When we, as medical men, take into consideration the many diseases produced by the use of alcohol which tend to destroy life, we feel astonished that

any member of the profession should for a moment doubt its effects in shortening longevity.

It will be seen by reference to the British Registrar-General's tables of "comparative mortality of those engaged in the different industries," in which it was shown that the death-rate of men between twenty-five and sixty-five years, engaged as brewers, commercial travellers, inn-keepers, publicans, wine, spirit, and beer dealers was six times greater from diseases of the liver and two times greater from diseases of the urinary organs and the circulatory system than in farmers and graziers, drapers and warehousemen, gardeners and nurserymen.

The estimated mortality due to the effects of alcohol in this country is about 100,000 annually.

Besides those who die from the various diseases produced by alcohol, a great many lose their lives in brawls and fights, and by suffering capital punishment for the commission of crime, while some commit suicide. These, added to those who die from disease produced by drink, further shorten the average life of the intemperate man.

The simple shortening of longevity is a small matter compared to the pauperism, criminality, demoralization, and wretched homes resulting from intemperance.

Dr. Crothers, of Hartford, who has had long experience in the management of institutions for the inebriate and insane, says that "inebriety is the active cause of from 15 to 50 per cent. of all insanity; from 30 to 80 per cent. of all idiocy; from 60 to 90 per cent. of all pauperism, and from 50 to 85 per cent. of all crime." then asks the question, "Who can estimate the relief of the taxpayers by the removal of the perils to both property and life from drunkenness?"

D.

### THE MORTALITY OF CONSUMPTION.

PEOPLE have grown so familiar with consumption that its great fatality does not appear to produce more than a

passing notice. The realization of this fatality would bring about a great change in our habits of living as individuals and community we are sure. Dr. A. L. Benedict pictures its ravages in a late article and does not at all exaggerate the details or the comparative necessity of natural precautions, the best medicine, by the way, for its control. He says:

"In order to see how formidable an enemy we have in tuberculosis, let us contrast it with some other diseases which are even more dreaded. Leprosy is rare in most civilized countries; even in Asia Minor it causes less than one per cent. of the total death rate. Typhoid and scarlet fevers are each held responsible for three per cent.; diphtheria and pneumonia, for five per cent. each. The deaths from consumption alone, omitting such tubercular troubles as hip-joint disease, Pott's disease of the spine, some forms of meningitis, intestinal marasmus, caries of bone, and many abscesses, make up, according to one authority, about twenty per cent. of the total death rate of this country. It is estimated that one-third of all deaths occurring in the medical wards of hospitals are due to tuberculosis, and that a fifth of all surgical cases treated—many of which are cured—are tubercular. We may bring these statistics home by saying that you and I were born with one chance in five of dying of some form of tuberculosis. If our chance of being instantaneously and decently killed by an electric shock were one in five hundred we would turn the wheels of progress twenty years rather than allow an electric light or a trolley car to threaten our safety. No pains and no expense are thought too great in maintaining a quarantine against cholera, smallpox—which a large part of the community is already vaccinated against—diphtheria, and the like. Large appropriations are made that there may be tried a yet unproved defence against diphtheria, but to the insidious enemy that numbers its dead by hundreds, where these other open foes count theirs by scores, we are

blind. It is time that the veil should be drawn from the loathsomeness of 'the great white scourge,' that the false sentiment which poetry and prose have thrown over infection, blood-poisoning, suppuration, and decay should be dissipated."

### A WOMAN'S WAIL!

"IGNORANCE IS (NOT) BLISS."

IN looking at this picture we think most people of good sense and judgment would believe that the dress was much too small in some parts; and that the



lacing is the reason of the following outcry:

"Oh! I am so nervous; no one ever suffered as I do! My entire system is out of order. I honestly think my lungs are diseased, my chest pains me so, but I have no cough. I am so weak at my stomach and have indigestion horribly. Then I have palpitation, and my heart hurts me. This headache nearly kills me, and the backache—why, I had hysterics yesterday. There is such a weight and bearing-down feeling all the time. I am diseased all over; and the doctor tells me to keep quiet. What mockery!"

Let us analyze her complaints. She thinks her lungs are diseased because her chest pains her so, but she "has no cough." If her lungs were diseased, she would have cough. She laces too tightly. Such a pair of shoulders and such hips as such a figure naturally has, and thus to be cut half in two by the stricture of tight lacing as to make the waist so small is an outrage on her constitution. The lungs and heart are crowded up into a heap. No wonder she has palpitation and that her heart hurts her. No wonder that she has a pain in the chest, although the fact that she has no cough shows that she has as yet no inflammation of the lungs. No wonder that her head aches when the vital organs are so crammed and crowded and the blood is driven to the head by the unnatural conditions. No wonder she has indigestion, when her liver and stomach are so crowded. No wonder she has backache and hysterics. The weight and the bearing-down feeling are induced in such a case by the pressure which the tightly-laced corset inflicts, both upward and downward. A woman of that build ought to be healthy without medicine. If the corset lacing were cut and the normal functions of the lungs, the heart, the liver, and the stomach and other organs were thereby restored, she would be as sound as a dollar, without medicine. And yet, people who advertise nostrums for sale have the cheek to present such a figure laced to death, and charge the heart-trouble, the liver-trouble, the dyspepsia, the headache, and the backache to something else. With such a pressure there, it is no wonder that the reproductive system cries out in agony and gives symptoms of disturbance. Such violation of the natural laws of life and health ought to awaken all sensible women to the fact that such mechanical pressure brought upon the vital organs is a method of slow suicide.

Twenty years hence, if this woman has daughters, she will probably have sense enough by that time to dress normally herself, to advise her daughters, and to insist upon it that they shall be



wiser than their mother was at their age. The semi-idiotic men who affect to admire and praise such a method of dressing and such a small waist may induce generations of women to violate the laws of their being; and sometimes it makes us inclined to quote the quaint saying, "What fools these mortals be!"

While the boards of education are insisting upon teaching children the physiology of stimulants and narcotics in the schools, we suggest that they add one more section to their teaching, and let them have a lesson in abnormal dressing—tight lacing, tight shoes, etc. As long as fops praise a small waist and a little foot and modistes unite in perpetuating the evil, it ought to be counteracted in the schools, if not in the homes, by physiological culture.

#### HYDRO-THERAPY TO-DAY.

THE application of water treatment to disease has increased in a marked degree during the past ten years. In many hospitals the treatment has been introduced in a systematic way, and conclusions have been arrived at with regard to the kind of treatment specially needed in certain cases. The zealous reformer, or so-called "quack physician," no longer has a monopoly of this most valuable form of hygiene. The procedure to-day is termed hydriatic in professional circles—certainly a shorter term than the old hydro-therapeutics. In the city of New York we have now a hydriatic institution to which patients may be sent who are deemed by the physician proper subjects for water applications. There a variety of new apparatus has been introduced for giving different treatments. The old cold and warm baths, steam and hot-air baths, cold and hot packs, are still in high esteem, and in addition new forms of the douche are employed, for the application of which nozzles of different shapes and calibre are employed.

In an article on the modern treatment of nervous and mental diseases published in the American Medico-Surgical Bulletin of June 6th, the writer

mentions the importance of hydro-therapy. He speaks of cold baths, simple or combined with sprinkling, showering or rubbing, as being stimulating, and whose tonic effects increase blood-pressure and stimulate cord reflexes. He says: "Warm baths diminish arterial tension and reduce the irritability of individual nerves and the whole nervous system. In many nervous disorders the spinal douche has been found of the greatest service because of its remarkable tonic, revulsive, and derivative effects. It is a powerful bodily as well as mental stimulus. When the water is used in a stream ejected with more or less force a spinal effect is obtained, which is found to be of excellent service. A cold spinal douche, alternated with a hot douche, is sometimes given, and deemed exceedingly useful in many cases, in hysteria, neurasthenia, and certain forms of insanity, where there are sluggish intellect, great depression, stupor, catalepsy, and so on." Mental disease, associated with anæmia or gastric disorders, are favorably affected by this method. In insomnia the water treatment equals in successful effect any other remedy, and at the same time is non-productive of injury. Dr. Peterson says further: "I know of no better treatment of acute maniacal conditions, for instance, than rest in bed, over-feeding, and the hot wet pack. A nightly cold foot bath, with foot rubbing, is beneficial in congestive headaches."

In water treatment we have developed processes that are of genuine scientific value, and more certain, therefore, in result than the old drug routine.

D.

#### "APPENDICITIS."

ANENT this affection, which appears to have become almost common of late, a writer in the New York World says: "I am to some extent a grape-grower, and own about six acres of vineyard on Keuka Lake, Yates County, this State. The shipments of grapes from that lake averaged upward of one hundred and twenty-five tons daily last season, and will exceed that amount this season.

During the shipping season you will find grapes in open packing-boxes on the docks, in wagons, in the packing-houses, in fact everywhere, and free to anyone who wants them. It is help yourself, and no questions asked. In the packing-houses you will see children eating them all day at any time they like. I never saw one of them separate the seeds from the pulp. I never do it myself. Now I have known that country for twenty years, and I never heard of a case of appendicitis. I never found a man that ever did hear of a case in that country."

### SOME EYE PRECAUTIONS.

A WRITER in the *Annals of Hygiene* thus epitomizes the more important points that parents should consider with regard to the eyes of their children:

It is the duty of parents to see that every child should have an accurate eye-examination made before entering school, and all errors of vision corrected.

Whenever possible, children should be sent to a kindergarten school.

Avoid sudden changes from dark to brilliant light.

Avoid reading when lying down or when mentally or physically depressed.

Avoid stimulants and drugs which affect the nervous system, especially when they are known to exert an injurious influence.

When the eyes are tired rest them by looking at objects at a distance.

Be careful not to use the towels and soaps in public places and belonging to persons with sore eyes.

Always ride in the railway coaches with back toward engine; it is more agreeable and safer.

Some points for adults to consider:

Up to forty years of age bathe the eyes twice daily with cold water.

After fifty, bathe the eyes morning and evening with water so hot that you wonder how you stand it; follow this with cold water, that will make them glow with warmth.

Old persons should avoid reading

much by artificial light, be guarded as to diet, and avoid sitting up late at night.

Do not depend on your own judgment in selecting spectacles.

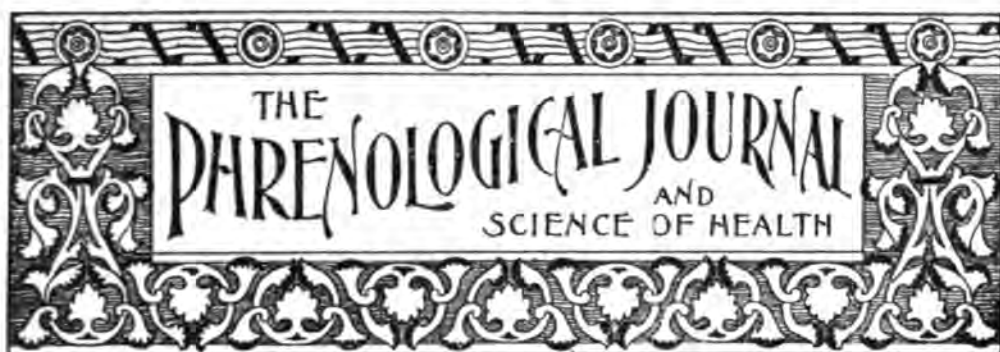
Do not give up in despair when you are informed that a cataract is developing; remember that in these days of advancing surgery it can be removed with little danger to the vision.

### STRENGTHENING THE MEMORY.

How to strengthen the memory is an interesting question. I think the best way is to use it constantly, making it serve you by giving it definite facts and events to carry, as a pack-horse might on a journey. There are many phases of the problem, some people finding that they cannot fix dates in their minds, others forgetting the faces and names of friends, and others still having great trouble in committing anything by rote. Devices of rhymes and associations help some persons, and others simply depend on memoranda, and do not tax their memories at all. As a rule, the more we give the memory to do, however, the more quickly and faithfully it will respond to our wishes. In little children memory is very retentive, because their minds are at the stage when impressions are easily made. You know the line which says that in childhood our minds are "wax to receive, and marble to retain." So that we should be very careful indeed about what we say, what we do, and what we teach, where the dear little ones are concerned.

Some girls have a great deal of trouble in remembering the rules of syntax, the Latin conjugations, and the pages of history which their teachers require to be recited exactly as they are in the book. Try the method of studying aloud. Go away by yourself to commit your lessons to memory, and then, over and over, slowly, carefully, with your mind and attention fixed on what you are doing, read phrases, sentences, and formulas, over and over, and over and over, and by and by you will have them by heart.

—*Harper's Round Table.*



*Ex fronte, ex capite, ex vultu, etiam in ipso oris silentio natura loquitur.*—PLATO.

NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1896.

#### A GLANCE SOUTHWARD.

THE recent meeting of the American Medical Association at Atlanta, Ga., was the occasion of a trip southward that gave an opportunity to revisit certain localities in Virginia and the Carolinas, and note the changes, if any, that had been made since our previous Southern journey. It must be said that in many lines of industry the indications count for marked improvement in most of the Southern States, notwithstanding the serious financial complications that have affected American trade during the past four or five years. Agriculture, mining, and manufactures certainly offer a decidedly encouraging outlook. Here and there, especially in North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, the people seem inspired by the feeling that the future has much of promise. In North Carolina, Georgia, East Tennessee, and sections of Virginia, the extension of arable territory has been considerable, and the land wears that clean, well-worked appearance that we have been in the habit of associating with

farms in the better parts of the North. Then, too, there is an evidence of thrift and economy that speaks well for the Southern farmer, black or white. While riding in the railway coach, one's attention is frequently directed to small patches of corn or cotton or other staple in the forest openings, in the marshes, or on hill-sides. One familiar with the old lack of pasture in the South will now be surprised by the change that has been wrought in recent years, so that in the pine districts we now see cows grazing, and the Northerner, accustomed to his mush or wheat or oats, finds at breakfast a pitcher of fresh milk on the table as well as his favorite cereal. Of course, we know how much the South does for us in the early spring supply of vegetables and fruits, forcing upon the Northern gardener a competition that is not pleasant. The numerous settlements whose freshness wears a Northern look remind the traveller that many Northern people are finding it to their interest to find a

home and occupation in the more genial climate of some Southern State. North Carolina and Georgia have been wisely foremost in offering tempting inducements to settlers, and have added to their population many thousands of most valuable families.

Atlanta has experienced a phenomenal growth, and will doubtless continue to grow until she becomes the queen city of Georgia, possibly of the South. The busy life of her streets and the character of her commercial growth is decidedly Northern. A situation exceptionally advantageous for health, and for combining the railway lines from the North and East must contribute to a steady and substantial development of this picturesque and well-administered city. We are told that the people rule in Atlanta, and not party—and their co-operation in the development of their city is manifest both at the foci of commercial enterprise and in the beautiful resident quarters. Like the North, the people of the South are hampered in their efforts to promote a substantial progress in those things that make for the welfare of society at large. The political demagogue, the tricky, self-seeking boss, the monopolist, the stock jobber, the trust schemer, are there in numbers sufficient to be a menace to honest industry and mutual co-operation. It seems true, however, that the Southerners are much on their guard against these enemies of civil economy, and, as a whole, are more successful in escaping from their wiles than the Northerners. The extension of landed improvements and of the agricultural area furnishes excellent testimony of material betterment in the districts where this extension is seen, and to admirers of rural life like ourselves, the

condition seems a demonstration of that genuine basic progress that is desirable in any community.

#### PHRENOLOGY IN POLITICS.

WE have been admonished from time to time that phrenologists should stick to their business and not meddle in politics, just as the cobbler, centuries ago, was advised, *ne sutor ultra crepidam*. But while the honest teacher of morals, a la phrenology, may not mingle with the hobble of political operations, even with the assurance that as a good citizen he is in duty bound to do something for the promotion of the public weal and his own safety, there is a way in which he can work and be true to the cause of humanity. Mr. Marple, in his article on another page, sounds the note in a ringing style and points the way to what all true patriots would have—honest and competent men in office. By instructing the people in character observation they will come to know on sight the true man from the fraud, the mere heeler and sucker from the capable and trustworthy.

#### A MORAL TURN TO THE WHEEL.

It is beginning to be realized that the bicycle has passed beyond the fad stage, and become a permanent "institution" for the use of the people. In fact, it is beginning to be discerned that there are certain qualities in "the silent steed" that render it a valuable instrumentality in more ways than one. Not only is it useful in the transaction of the common business of life and in furnishing a mode of exercise exceedingly valuable to those who need the hygienic treatment or training of outdoor exercise, but it has entered the domain of the moral and the social. We are of the opinion that it is destined to be an important factor in the training of character. After a time the extravagances

which are associated with its use, which extravagances are nothing more than the natural outcome of a new and wonderfully fascinating thing, people will settle down to a reasonable discussion and practice of the advantages belonging to the wheel.

We have said that it will exhibit certain influences of a moral sort. We think that it will render people closer in their relationships; there will be an evolution of sympathy and kindness because of its general introduction. We speak from experience. We have seen on the road many things that are pleasing; we know that a fraternity of sentiment has been brought out. Should a wheelman meet with an accident, it is common enough for other wheelmen and wheelwomen to proffer their services immediately to help the unfortunate in the reparation of whatever damage he may have sustained, either on the wheel's side or on his own personal side.

We have seen a poor fellow endeavoring to repair a punctured tire at the road-side, and noted how another fellow coming along at a rapid pace, stopped in his course, and went to help if he could with advice or such material as he had on hand in tool-bag or pockets.

On the social side, the wheel seems to lessen those tendencies of separateness which class differences make. We believe that the "lower twenty" who ride on the cheaper grades or second-class machines will experience improvement. Their crudities and roughnesses will be modified or wear off. On the common thoroughfare all classes may ride the wheel. The son of the millionaire can not assert to himself any monopoly of the bicycle path. He may ride next to the son of a junkman. The fact of this mingling of all sorts on a common level is helpful toward establishing a new order of social sentiment. The individual, whatever may be his standing or privilege, or want of privilege, finds a similar pleasure in treading the pedals, and this fact that there is no hard and fast limitation must in time have its effect. The ownership of a

wheel will become much less of a luxury than appears now, for even the laborer can secure such a horse on instalments, or cheaply enough by taking up with a second-hand machine. Then the general use of the wheel—the hundreds of thousands of people who are daily spinning about—tends to produce a harmony that no other influence that we know of can produce.

This much for the social side. On the individual, or personal, side the effects for improvement may be even more marked. We are informed in ways that are impressive—especially through the complaints of those in the trade or business involved—that the popular demand for confectionery, jewelry, and showy gewgaws has declined; that there is much less liquor, including beer, drank and vastly fewer cigars smoked; that even the theatres and concert saloons suffer from reduced receipts; the economic saving in these respects running into hundreds of thousands in a city like New York. Certainly here is a phase of the matter of high moral importance.

Then in regard to the healthful effect of bicycling, especially in the case of women, we could speak at considerable length; and since woman is probably more important as a factor in social progress and in breaking down the lines of difference and separation between classes and individuals, so her use of it, with improved personal health, will aid toward desirable changes in social relationship.

#### RIGHT AND LEFT-HANDEDNESS.

THERE has been a good deal of discussion lately in the scientific press with regard to this topic; and the prevailing opinion that right-handedness is merely a matter of training seems to be losing ground. Careful observation shows that in most children preference for the use of one hand appears at a very early age, before there has been time even for the parents to show a practical interest in the matter or attempt to instruct the child with regard to the handling of things.

We might say this preference may appear in the left-handed as well as the right. In some cases where attempts have been made to combat the peculiarity of the use of the left hand the child has indicated marked irritation and opposition.

Dr. Lundie, a writer in Chambers's Magazine, goes to the source of muscular impressions, we think, in claiming that the brain has to do with movements and sensations, and the fact that the right hemisphere controls the left side, and the left hemisphere the right side, must be taken into account in endeavoring to ascertain the origin of right or left-handedness. He draws an analogy between the speech function and the hand action. He says, for instance, that when the power of speech has been lost through injury to that part of the brain which has to do with its mechanism, it is possible, if the mental faculties are not otherwise damaged, to acquire it again in just such a course of training and practice as the child passes through in learning to speak at first. In such a case, the portion of the brain on the other side, corresponding to Broca's convolution, is capable of taking up the work unless the power of speech has been lost utterly through injury or destruction of the centres in both hemispheres.

Under ordinary circumstances, only one side of the organization or one hemisphere of the brain is educated, the corresponding side in the other hemisphere lying, as it were, fallow, so that in education, if given to one favorite side, all the work is done by it. But the neglected side, if called by necessity to undertake the work, could be trained to perform it apparently as satisfactorily as the other side had done.

"So we have two hands, either of which may be trained for the performance of delicate movements, yet in most of us only one has been so trained, the other remains comparatively awkward and inactive unless accident compels it to try to take the place of the educated hand." The active speech centre is on the left side in the case of

a great majority of individuals; so the active hand centre is there also. It may be inferred that in the left-handed the active speech centre has a sort of co-operative relation with the active hand centre, and Lundie thinks that this is the case in people generally who are left-handed. In other words, right-handedness is associated with left-brainedness, not only for the comparatively coarse movements of the hand, but for the fine adjustments of wind-pipe, tongue, lips, etc., the parts which are associated with speech.

### THE CANDIDATES.

OUR readers always expect to see the portraits in the JOURNAL of the people's candidates for President and Vice President and an estimate of their character. Those presented by the St. Louis Convention we publish in the August number, but we had to close it for the press before the work of the Chicago convention was announced. We had hoped to be able to present them all at once in this issue.

If the National Committees would select a few candidates and bring their portraits to us before the conventions were called, we might be able to throw some light on the character of some who ought and some who ought not to be nominated. A man or woman gets in love and brings the picture of the favored one to us and then seeks to get our sanction to their adaptation to each other, in marriage, but we advise adversely, sometimes, and receive thanks for our skill and frankness later on.

### TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST ONLY will be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be propounded, if correspondents shall expect us to give them the benefit of an early consideration.

IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.

DEFECTIVE VISION.—W. T. H.—The advice with regard to "rest cure" was excellent. In cases of weak eyes, defective vision, the cause of which appears to be obscure, not being ascertained readily

by careful examination, the trouble is due mainly to debility of the nervous system, which has its reflex in the brain centres, and therefore the impression upon the optic nerves produces the unpleasant symptoms that you have well described. Nothing is better than rest and a careful hygiene in general. Bright light, especially at night, should be avoided. Don't smoke or chew tobacco. Plenty sleep should be taken; frequently bathing the eyes with hot or cold water, according to preference, is beneficial. It is just possible that there may be some kidney complication, but a proper examination of the eyes by a specialist would reveal that connection.

**ANENT BINDING THE JOURNAL.**—The change in form of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL made by the recent short-lived management will occasion some awkwardness in binding the volume for this year. To inquiries made by a few of our subscribers who have been in the habit of preserving the magazine for years in substantial covers, we can only suggest that the quarto numbers, March, April, and May, can be folded midway of their length and fitted to the form of the octavo. A careful bookbinder can fit in the sheets so that little inconvenience will be occasioned in reading the pages. Of course we regret the step taken in this regard, but it was with a view to rendering the magazine more popular and adapting it to certain ideas of illustration that were then entertained by the editor.

To many subscribers who write on matters of a medical nature it should be said that all communications of a personal nature in which the writer asks for advice should be addressed to the Medical Editor, who is competent to give information on such matters.

#### LIBRARY.

*In this department we give short reviews of such NEW BOOKS as publishers see fit to send us. In these reviews we seek to treat author and publisher satisfactorily and justly, and also to furnish our readers with such information as shall enable them to form an opinion of the desirability of any particular volume for personal use. It is our wish to notice the better class of books issuing from the press, and we invite publishers to favor the Editor with recent publications, especially those related in any way to mental and physiological science. We can supply any of the books noticed at prices quoted.*

**NURSERY ETHICS.** By Florence Hull Winterburn. 16mo, pp. 241. New York. The Merriam Company.

Written by a mother with the broad and watchful experience of a thoughtful student of domestic and social economics, this compact treatise deserves a prom-

inent place in the literature of practical ethics. One underlying principle that furnishes a leading motive to the author is that in the training or treatment of children at home justice should be the living thought and action of the parent. The mother or the father, as conditions are to-day in the average home, is responsible for most of the evil that evolves in the growth of children and youth. Mr. Herbert Spencer has said a good many things in his philosophical way that are duplicated in "Nursery Ethics," but this book has a practical and wholesome manner of speech that makes it more serviceable to the parent than the English moralist's discussions. The points made in regard to the treatment of children who show a special individuality or bent are excellent, and we should be glad to have every mother and father in the community read the chapters bearing on this important topic. So many children are defrauded of their rightful future by injudicious or arbitrary management that we wonder at the large average of successful workers in the field of life. This, however, is probably due to the fact that most of these successful ones get out of the home circle early. The book is commended most cordially.

**CRIMINAL SOCIOLOGY.** By Enrico Ferri, Professor of Criminal Law, Deputy in the Italian Parliament, etc. 12mo, pp. 284. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

A book of marked usefulness in the study of modern society. While its appearance may not be deemed of special significance, its truths and principles nevertheless have a general application to the society of every modern nation that is called civilized. No matter what the race, similar factors enter into crime, so far as the human constitution is concerned; the mentality is similar that breeds an offence against order and law. The sources of Signor Ferri's data are such as these: The Report of the Government Committee appointed to inquire into the treatment of habitual drunkards, Report of committee of inquiry as to best means of identifying habitual criminals, Reviews of the English criminal returns, Reports of committees appointed to inquire into the administrations of prisons, and the best methods of dealing with habitual offenders, vagrants, etc. Of course, measures of this kind on the part of the government show the urgency of the status as regards the morale of the community. From one point of view crime seems to be on the increase, and yet, from another point of view, there appears to be a flattering decrease. Nevertheless, when the community at large is confronted with the necessity of strengthening its defences



against the roughs and villains, whose acts in violation of law fill pages of the daily newspaper, a book of this kind is valuable, because of its attempt to show the positive sources of crime and vice.

Chapter Three of the book is devoted to practical reforms, and is fertile in its suggestions of methods for the improvement of the public morality as well as in its plans for the improvement of penal systems.

Signor Ferri is the true scientist in his maintenance of the view that the best course for the suppression of crime is that of its prevention, setting on foot such measures as will bring about a better moral status. Mere punishment, or a system of penal treatment that offers, so to speak, measures of a retaliatory nature, will not bring about the effect desired. The criminal and penitentiary systems of the day are of that nature, and they are altogether incompatible with the needs of society. A scientific view of the whole matter is that a system to be reformatory must be social, preventive, and suppressive in its characteristics.

**UNCLE SAM ON PHRENOLOGY.** Soon to be published by the Fowler & Wells Co. Paper, 50 cts.

This work, now in the reviser's hands, is very little known to the reading public. Even those interested actively in phre-

nological work know little or nothing about it, and still it is one of the best books that has been written for general reading. There is a brightness and life in the descriptions and illustrations rarely found in the literature relating to the subject. The style is clear and symmetrical, at times rising to the plane of eloquence and melody. Some descriptions relating to the activity of this or that faculty are unsurpassed for clearness of analysis and happy application.

It was a good thought when the suggestion came to revise the book and offer it to the public. As introductory to the more careful study of phrenological science we cannot name a more impressive and interesting manual. We are sure that the reader who takes it up will wonder that "Uncle Sam" had not been long ago in the forefront of books catalogued in the phrenological series available to the public.

*The Phrenological Business Chart*, arranged by Joseph O. Jones, South Bend, Ind., is in the main a pretty good device for the use of examiners. The scheme of designs or mappings of sections of the head setting off the groups, while by no means new, is convenient to the ordinary applicant for advice. Such a chart must prove of decided value, especially when used in connection with a proper textbook.

## PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY AND FIELD NOTES.

Prof. G. G. Brown, Class of 1892, has been very successful in many of the Michigan towns he visited. The *Marion* (Mich.) *Despatch* said: "His Lecture to men on Sunday was highly beneficial and ought to have been listened to by every man in the community. There is no doubt that Prof. Brown has a thorough knowledge of phrenology."

J. R. Shake, 27 Wisconsin St., Indianapolis, Ind., Class of 1892, has not done very much in lines phrenological since his graduation, but hopes to do more in the future. In a recent letter he expressed his approval of the return of the *JOURNAL* to old form.

Owen H. Williams continues his successful canvass of "Heads and Faces." He is now in Rochester, N. Y., urging the attention of the educated men of that city to the *PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL*. Much satisfaction is felt at return to old form.

Miss Edna I. Seeley, Class of 1894, is now at Long Branch, N. J. Much rain during the latter part of June and early part of July hurt business somewhat, but the outlook is bright and she hopes to be quite busy during July and August.

### "PHRENOLOGY VERIFIED."

A most striking example of the truth of phrenology came under my observation, and also shows how men differ in their physical make-up. I was present at a game of ball between Volant, Pa., and Slippery Rock, Pa., clubs. (I give the names of clubs so that any person doubting this can find out the truth of the statement by writing to the manager of either club.) Two men were running after the same ball, when they collided, and one was knocked down and rendered unconscious for perhaps three minutes, but before the doctor finally got him on his feet he was practically helpless for at least half an hour. He was a large man, but the organ of Vitativeness was only full. Again, an umpire was hit with a foul ball upon the temple and knocked completely off his feet, but he was up again before any one could get to him, and he finished umpiring the game in a very cool-headed manner. I afterward noticed an enormous development of Vitativeness in his case. I consider these very striking proofs of phrenology.

THOMAS COLLINS, Volant, Pa.

## FOWLER & WELLS CO.

On February 29, 1894, the **FOWLER & WELLS CO.** was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a Joint Stock Company, for the prosecution of the business heretofore carried on by the firm of **Fowler & Wells.**

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

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### CURRENT EXCHANGES.

**Cosmopolitan** for July contains A Curious Race of Arctic Highlanders, Evolution of the Spaniard (quite appropriate at this time of the Cuban difficulties), Great Orators and the Lyceum, by a man who has had considerable experience in exploiting them; The Coming Race, The Preservation of Wild Animals, etc. Illustrated. Published at Irvington, New York.

**Harper's Weekly.**—Current numbers at the present time have much to say in lines political; criticise the measures of both parties in their struggle for supremacy. A sketch of Mr. Balfour, the right honorable Unionist, is a fair characterization of an active, cultivated, and strong figure in British politics. New York.

**Scientific American.**—The old weekly, so very well known to American industrial interest, reviews the field of invention and pleases the average readers by its brief comments upon what is more conspicuous. Munn & Co., New York.

**Appleton's Popular Science Monthly** for July has an article by D. A. Wells on Principles of Taxation, and others that are notable, including The Genius and His Environment, Suggestion in Therapeutics (comments that accord with the observation of the liberal physician as well as hypnotist); Sociology in Ethical Education; Massage in Sprains and Dislocations; a Sketch of Jacob Moleschott, and some very good statements in a letter entitled Character Building and the Environment.

We infer from certain remarks by the editor that the reason for the suppression of the June number was Mr. Spencer's article on The Metric System. It cannot be denied that Mr. Spencer made some very good points in his objections to the introduction of that system into England. Why the number should have been withdrawn from circulation on that account is a mystery to us. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

**Homiletic Review** for July.—Its review section has a good article by Dawson, illustrative of the Biblical Account of the Deluge; also Responsibility for Error of Opinion. The other sections are well filled with material of use to the ministerial office.

**Review of Reviews** for July.—The prominent feature is a sketch of William McKinley, the Republican candidate for President, with portraits and illustrations. Conventions, Candidates, and Platforms receive much editorial attention, so does the Currency Question, while the Record of Current Events is a full digest of what has occurred during the past month or so. Summer tourists and summer loiterers in field or by the water-side receive some consideration. Albert Shaw, editor. New York.

**The Critic.**—Current numbers containing the usual reviews of literature and art. Always appropriate to the uses of the book collector. New York.

**Delineator.**—Summer number is replete with suggestions of costumes, devices, and caprices. Well illustrated. Butterick Publishing Co., London and New York.

*American Medico-Surgical Bulletin.*—Weekly.—Current digest of movements and consummations in the fields of medicine and surgery. There is a youthful spirit about the management which is pleasant. A vigorous protest against "old fogysm" and manipulations of politics as interfering with hospital management must please the *regular* practitioner. One feature which is notable is the disposition to get out of the rut of control exercised over the management by advertisers in medical journals.

*The American Medical Journal* for July has a capital article, by Adolphus, on The Management of Children in the Summer Time. It deserves a very wide reading. There are some points in the announcement of the American Medical College of St. Louis that could serve as a model for the circulars of other institutions besides medical. St. Louis, Mo.

In the issue of July 4th of *The Journal of the American Medical Association* very full space is given for discussion of serum-therapy in diphtheria. The discussion was provoked in the main by Dr. Lee's article on the fallacies of anti-toxine treatment.

*Lippincott's* for July appropriately marks the decadence of modern Russian literature. Contains also Pennsylvania and Her Public Men; My Rural Experiences; the Southern Idea; and Yankee Doodle, which is consonant with the season. Philadelphia.

In *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* for July the series relating to the Lee family is continued, this instalment being devoted to the distinguished Gen. Robt. E. Lee; Colonial Homes in Virginia fittingly follows. Scholarly men who have travelled in Europe will be pleased with the sketch of the University of Heidelberg. In Manx Land, A Visit to the Lick Observatory, and Art in the Ballet are other features. New York.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL DICTIONARY, by L. N. and J. A. Fowler. A convenient little pocket volume, giving in concise language a definition of the phrenological organs and of all anatomical names connected with the brain and skull. There are also directions for finding the different organs. The book contains much information in a small space, and every student should have one. Price, 15 cts.

REPORT OF THE CENTENARY OF PHRENOLOGY, held in London, March, 1896. President, L. N. Fowler.

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Just received from London LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY, by L. N. Fowler. The titles of the lectures are as follows: Objections to Phrenology; Perfection of Character; Talents: Hid, Buried, and Lost; Our Boys and Girls; Self-made Men; Utility of Phrenology; Moral Laws, Duties and Obligations of Man; Temperaments; Formation of Character; The Coming Man; How to Live; or, Temperance in a Nutshell. Price, 50 cts.

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The *Manifesto*, Canterbury, N. H., has to say of the June JOURNAL:

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*New Crusade.*—Fifty cents per year. Wood-Allen Pub. Co., Ann Arbor, Mich.—July number maintains its high standard. It contains an able article on "Heredity," by Louise C. Purington, M.D., and another of Mrs. J. H. Kellogg's helpful papers, "Teaching Children Self-Control." The White Cross and White Shield departments have an extract from a very forcible sermon by the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones on "No Sex in Crime."

This suffices to indicate the valuable character of this little magazine. It deals with questions discussed by no other periodical, and does so in the most delicate and practical manner.

The last thing written by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, only a few days before her death, was a loving acknowledgment

to the public for fond remembrances and tokens of esteem, on her eighty-fifth birthday, which she sent to *The Ladies' Home Journal*, which will soon publish it in *fac-simile*. It reflects the beautiful nature of the gifted authoress, and by her death has become her last message to the American public.

The special attention of the readers of the JOURNAL is called to the new book, "Uncle Sam on Phrenology," soon to be published. This work, evidently written by a student who understood the practical application of phrenology to everyday life, and revised by the veteran phrenologist, Nelson Sizer, should meet with a ready sale. It is ahead of anything of the kind ever published. Will contain about two hundred pages, offered at the nominal sum of fifty cents, post-paid. See advertisement in another column.

The series published under the head of "Human Nature Library" comprise short, practical essays on phrenology in its different phases. See advertisement in another column.

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Mr. Adams certainly focused a flood of light upon the question of the immortality of sentient beings. Read the book!

### Some letters relating to "Where Is My Dog?"

*From Eugene Field:*

TO THE REV. C. J. ADAMS:

Sir: I have read with tender interest your book entitled, "Where is my Dog?" and I want to ask you whether you ever found the fox terrier you lost just before you wrote that book? I have a fox terrier, Jessie, and I have spent a great deal of money in "rewards" for her, for she has been "lost" a good many times. She has a soul. I am sending you herewith a little tale I recently printed in the *News Record*. It may please you; I hope so, I really feel under deep obligations to you for your true, forceful words in behalf of man's best friend, the dog.

Sincerely yours,

EUGENE FIELD.

Chicago, March 2nd, 1893.

*From Dr. Norcross:*

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 11th, 1893.

TO THE REV. CHAS. J. ADAMS.

MY DEAR SIR:

It is said that all the babies cried when John Calvin got into heaven, and have spent most of the time since hazing him for the way he slandered them while he was here. You will have all the dogs on your side when you get there for the way in which you have set forth their rudimental humanities in your book. It may give you considerable standing among the angels, also, for I have always thought of them as interested, much like the children, in dogs.

But I observe that their reflections are all about "Your Side" of things. Let me say I enjoyed the book. It is well written, shows great observational faculty and good literary skill and taste.

Yours very truly,

ALLEN H. NORCROSS.

*From Hiram Howard:*

Providence, R. I., March 23d, 1893.

TO THE REV. CHAS. J. ADAMS,

Rondout-on-Hudson, N. Y.

My Dear Sir:

I have been reading your charming book entitled, "Where is My Dog?" and can not resist the inclination to express to you the gratification I experienced in its perusal. I have always been a lover of man's most faithful friend, and having sustained a bereavement last year in the death of an affectionate little English pug, which had been my constant friend and companion for twelve years, your words touched me deeply.

Let me say, that, if your book is not already considered a classic in the literature pertaining to that most magnanimous of God's creatures, the dog, it ought speedily to take that rank, and I want to thank you most heartily for the pleasure that the reading of "Where is My Dog?" has afforded me.

Very truly yours,

HIRAM HOWARD.

*From Phebe A Hanaford.*

Asbury Park, N. J., Sept. 13, 1893.

At the library table, in the hammock, by the evening lamp and on the cool piazza near where the sea-breeze bowed the autumn golden-rod, I have read its pages, charmed with the style, pleased with the statements, interested in the facts, convinced by the logic, contented with the philosophy, and adding an emphatic "No" to the question on its cover: "Is Man alone Immortal?"

Its smooth sentences, with literary polish and finish, make it a delight to move along its pages. The facts and illustrative anecdotes waken interest and keep alive that interest from commencement to close. A book fully in line with the best work of the writers on dumb animals and kindness to them, and it should take a place beside "Black Beauty" in the library of every home where there are domestic pets.

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The opinion of acknowledged authorities is presented so that the busy woman, who has neither time nor opportunity for individual study may have at hand the best thought which can be obtained in each of these departments. The very best work on the subject ever published, and it is in line with the most advanced thought. Every woman likes to be well dressed and can do so. It is more a matter of knowing how than of cost. Mrs. Ecob considers the matter in a practical way, and shows what should be done and what not to be Well Dressed. The illustrations are such as to insure its popularity, many being from photographs of dresses on the wearers. It is a handsome volume, suitable as a present, and every woman will be pleased with it. Price, \$1.00.

THE  
PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL  
AND  
SCIENCE OF HEALTH

VOL. 102 No. 9]

SEPTEMBER, 1896

[WHOLE No. 693



WILLIAM J. BRYAN, DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

**WILLIAM J. BRYAN.**

By NELSON SIZER.

THIS portrait indicates health, vital power, physical vigor, and an earnestness of thought and of purpose that will be shown in eagerness of effort, ardor of emotion, determination, aggressiveness, enthusiasm, rapidity of thought, keenness of criticism, knowledge of character, memory of persons, and the power to win the friendship of others and awaken in them a feeling of cordial co-operation.

As a boy he was a master among his mates. He had activity of mind, energy of effort, a desire to be a leader, and a willingness to do a great deal of work and most of the talking. In many respects he has a very strong face. His nose is indicative of aggressive courage and a desire to dictate. His upper lip indicates friendship, determination, precision, and earnestness. He has the large mouth of the orator. His power of vocalization is wonderful. It does not tire him to talk; and the sign of language in the eye and under it shows versatility of speech, rapidity of utterance, and fervency of diction. His Comparison is large, and hence he is a critic. The knowledge of human character enables him to read men at sight and to know how to acquire the desired control among men who are his equal and even superior in quiet knowledge and information. He has a character which serves like the cutwater of a ship and opens the way for others. Then his large Combativeness and his readiness to employ it in the furtherance of his purposes will make him a leader. He thinks quickly and is as ready to act as he is to think. He gets in his work early and often.

He has not a voluptuous mouth, and he is not likely to give occasion for unfriendly gossip in respect to social life. His strong chin indicates love and friendliness. It indicates also a hearty action of the circulation. Every nerve in his body and in his brain is abundant-

ly nourished by healthy blood; and, therefore, there is in him a great deal of working power and much ability to enjoy and also to suffer. In some of the portraits that we have seen the sides of the head seem to be flattened, as if Acquisitiveness were somewhat deficient and as if Secretiveness were not large; and he is therefore not likely to manifest as much economy and wisdom in business and avarice in financial matters as most men do.

The more prominent elements of his character, aside from personal self-reliance, force of character, and ardor of feeling in all that he undertakes, are shown in the faculties located in the top-head and in the back-head. In the front part of the top-head there is ample elevation. Benevolence is located at that point; and hence he is kindly, sympathetic, and co-operative, and readily awakens the benevolent sentiment in people whom he meets. In the middle of the top-head there is decidedly a great elevation, indicating a strong religious impulse; and he would be influential with people through their emotional and religious nature. The organ of Conscientiousness is not as large as Veneration and Benevolence are; hence his moral character finds its outlet through the spirit of worship, hope, and sympathy, more than through the element of equity. His Firmness is decidedly strong and works in the direction of tenacity of purpose. It gives the tendency to lead and be master. The head in the region of the crown seems to slope, although not as much in this portrait as in some we have seen; and hence he is not largely endowed with the dignity which awakens the respect of the thoughtful and the sedate. He would lead the youthful crowd, the enthusiastic throng, rather than command the sober, logical judgment of the ripened and the scholarly.

His Friendship and other social organs fill out the lower back-head amply; and hence his eye, when he beams upon an observer and gives his hearty shake of the hand, impresses each person whom he meets with a thrill of friendly

interest; and he therefore becomes personally popular.

He is a natural orator; and when his zealous temperament sets his thoughts on fire his Comparison and his Ideality give him the power to employ fervid illustration and extravagant figures of speech. His Causality is less than his Comparison; and hence his style of thought is more showy than it is logical; it is more attractive than it is convincing.

He has enough of his mother's temperament and mental development to give him personal attractiveness and fervor of speech and of effort in a friendly way. He is intuitive, not only in reading character, but in recalling the faces and the names of people whom he has met. His cordiality as a friend and his emotive, responsive, and fraternal spirit win people personally; and hence he would be a favorite among Odd Fellows and Masons and wherever the brotherhood element was expected to be manifested.

As a lawyer he would carry the jury through the activity of their feelings rather than by convincing their intelligence. If he were a preacher he would arouse what is called the "amen" corner of his congregation more readily than he would feed the solid thinkers of sixty years of age and those who study the march of business and the solid equity and prosperity of the community.

He readily adapts himself to the average human life. People do not regard him as lordly and dominant. They follow him as a leader through the friendliness that is awakened between them. He is able to affiliate with the multitude; and he maintains the acquaintances which he thus forms.

If he were in the army he would have more of the dash of Kearney and of Custer in making a gallant charge than he would have of the sober strength of Grant in directing a long and complicated campaign.

William J. Bryan was born in Salem, Ill., March 19, 1860, and is only one year beyond the minimum limit of the

Constitution for the Presidency. His father was of Virginia stock, and served in the Illinois Legislature. The son was educated in Whipple Academy at Jacksonville, and in Illinois College, graduating as valedictorian in 1881. He studied law, removing to Lincoln, Neb., in 1887. He entered politics in the following year, and declined the nomination for lieutenant-governor in 1889. A year later he was elected to Congress, where he served two terms. His qualities as an orator attracted attention to him, not only in Nebraska but in Congress; and it was undoubtedly his speech on the platform in the Chicago Convention which procured him the nomination for the Presidency. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has a wife and several children.

---

#### ARTHUR SEWALL.

BY NELSON SIZER.

THE photograph of this gentleman represents a very active, practical intellect, with an intuitive type of thought. He gathers facts by observation, forms judgments in respect to their worth and can render an off-hand decision in regard to their merits with a promptness that is not often surpassed.

He gets his intellectual faculties from his mother. He is a keen judge of strangers; and he is a good practical planner. His large Constructiveness gives him inventive and practical ingenuity; and his large Acquisitiveness enables him to make whatever of business he manages prosperous. He has large Destructiveness; and hence he is forcible, pushing, and enterprising. His Combativeness gives him a tendency to exercise power and force and to make his purposes masterful where he has an opportunity of doing so. He has a full degree of Cautiousness, which keeps him on the safe side. He has Firmness enough to render him absolute in his spirit and unwilling to be subordinate to circumstances. That nose of his is particularly aggressive.

When he thinks he has the right of way he will not yield to anybody; and people sometimes think he is lordly, officious, and wilful because he makes such resolute, right-onwardness of his prog-

ence. People seek to avoid conflict with him.

He has a good development of Conscientiousness. He loves the truth and stands by his word, is exact and honor-



ARTHUR SEWALL, NOMINATED FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

ress. He wants half the road when he drives; and sometimes he may take his half right out of the middle. Others do more of the turning out than he does. If he were on a committee the other members would learn to listen to see what the drift of his mind was before they took sides or expressed their prefer-

able in business. He is hopeful and expects favorable results. He is willing to work hard to accomplish that which is desirable; and he is naturally a leader among men of similar attainment and opportunity.

The plumpness and fulness of the face, the largeness of the neck and of

the chest, as well as the complexion of the man, all bespeak an abundance of healthy, vigorous blood, strong vitality, and the power to make steam and to use it. His vital power does not need a glass of whiskey to arouse it; and his physical and mental enginery does not need a blower, as a steam-engine does, to aid in making steam.

His energy, ambition, determination, and integrity belong to his father; and his ingenuity, practical talent, tact, memory of facts, judgment of character, and power of criticism belong to his mother. He is also indebted to his mother for his sympathetical elements, while his overt enthusiasm with which he pushes his cause comes from the father. He is willing to take the opposite side; and he inclines to trust to his own judgment and management. When he has adjusted a subject to his satisfaction it seems to him that there is only one side to it.

---

Arthur Sewall was born in Bath, Me., in November, 1835, his father being William D. Sewall. He was educated at the common schools, and at the age of sixteen years went to Prince Edward Island, where he did a large business in selling ship-knees and timber to the builders along the Kennebec. He returned to his native place two years later and entered the employ of his father's firm.

In 1854 he and his eldest brother, Edward, formed a partnership and continued building under the firm name of E. & A. Sewall. They continued to build at least one and sometimes two vessels a year, the largest being the *Holyhead*. In 1879, upon the death of his brother, a new firm was formed under the name of Arthur Sewall & Co., which is still doing business.

In 1890 the ship *Rappahannock* was launched, she being over 3,000 tons, and the largest wooden ship afloat. She was wrecked on her first voyage from New York to San Francisco. Then followed

the building of the *Shenandoah*, *Susquehanna*, and *Roanoke*, each being larger than its predecessor.

In 1894 the Sewall firm made a new departure and equipped their yard with a first-class steel ship-building plant, and constructed the steel ship *Dirigo*, the first built in America.

Besides being ship builders they own and manage a commercial fleet of twenty first-class vessels, and Arthur Sewall has found time not only to look after his shipping but many other interests.

His father was one of the original directors of the Portland and Kennebec Railroad, now a part of the Maine Central, and Arthur Sewall succeeded his father, and after service of four years was made president of the road, holding the position longer than any incumbent of that office, retiring about two years ago. He was also at one time president of the Eastern Railroad and a director of the Sonora and Mexican Central Railroad. He is president of the Bath, Me., National Bank and interested in a number of different corporations. Arthur Sewall was at one time a Senator in the Maine Legislature.

A Bath, Me., newspaper correspondent tells of his experience at his first interview with Mr. Sewall after he left the presidency of the Maine Central. The newspaper man was sent to talk with him, and upon learning his errand Mr. Sewall said: "Young man, all I have to say to you is good night," and he calmly walked away.

---

**PHYSIOGNOMY.**—Every human face is a hieroglyphic, and a hieroglyphic, too, which admits of being deciphered, the alphabet of which we carry about with us already perfected. As a matter of fact, the face of a man gives us fuller and more interesting information than his tongue; for his face is the compendium of all he will ever say, as it is the one record of all his thoughts and endeavors.—Schopenhauer.

## PHRENOTYPES AND SIDE VIEWS.

A YEAR or so ago a man of high reputation as a crook, one of the many found in our large cities who line their pockets by swindling ignorant or confiding countrymen and other visitors unacquainted with the ways of city life, was convicted in Paris for the murder of an associate, and sentenced to hard labor for a long term, at the French Botany Bay, New Caledonia.

particular, was born in the slums, of parents vicious, idle, shiftless, etc.; but what we know of his career, certainly from early youth, it was the nature of the adventurer, frontiersman, rowdy, and rough. His education was with jail-birds, dram-shop hangers-on, and thus for the most part he looked upon society as his prey.

His development was in accordance with his environment, and the strong



A CROOK.

We give an illustration of the man as a fair representative of that type of degeneracy which some anthropologists term the "criminal organization." Certainly the general effect of this physiognomy is by no means encouraging. The broad head, receding forehead, the conical crown, the vicious eyes, and very positive, hard face generally, intimate a character far from that which is associated with lofty sentiments and aspirations for good. This class of man may not have found his origin always in the lowest haunts. We are not ready to say that he, in par-

basilar faculties were trained into overt expression. His selfishness, his harshness, his rudeness, his passional propensities were stimulated until he became what he was known to be, a rough of the most dangerous character. He was a glowering, surly fellow, exhibiting very little or no friendship or affection for anybody; likely to fight, a l'outrance, with his best friend, on small occasion for affront. He is muscular, evidently, the motive temperament pronounced, athletic, prepared for the rough and brutal life which he led.

A comparison with the next drawing



shows a very marked difference in the coronal development of the two, and in the regions where those sentiments lie which have to do with a sense of the right and true, and the equitable qualities which impress character with the higher manliness. The half head shows moral strength, but the crook and rowdy is sadly wanting in that kind of organism. We might place these two illustrations in contrast and apply to one characteristics of physical force and power, and to the other characteristics of phys-

an excellent workman in some industrial department. That independence and strength and personality applied to the rougher phases of industrial effort would have signalized itself in large accomplishments. He would have been a strong man as a superintendent of railway operations, building of roads, bridges, and the like. Untutored in the proprieties of life, untrained as to the normal use of his strong material forces, we cannot wonder that this man finally brought up in New Caledonia, his im-



A MORAL TOP-HEAD.

ical weakness and defect, so much wanting is the half head in lower development.

A man so organized would be oversensitive with regard to his duty. The performance of those obligations that involve the use of his time and money would be very likely excessive and to his serious loss. This man has sympathy associated also with his sense of right, propriety, and duty, while the convict would scatter his benefactions in a capricious, arbitrary, harsh way, putting little or no sentiment in the word or the manner. He would make his subordinates know and feel that he was doing a favor, not for the love of doing favors, but with a view to their making some return. Doubtless such a man, if he had fallen into good hands, would have made

pulses and energies demanded exercise, and, lacking good opportunities, easily found evil.

#### RECENT MOUND EXPLORATION.

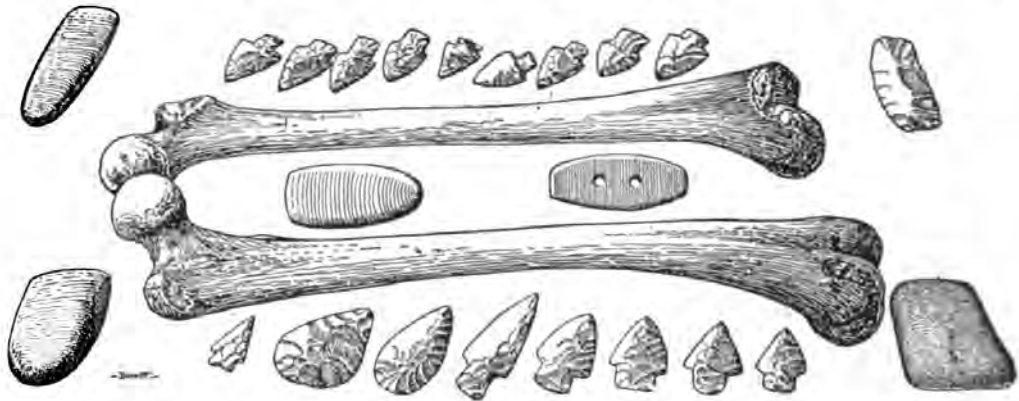
THOSE interested in ancient American remains are finding many things of late that are instructive. The mounds of the West, for instance, appear to be offering more than their usual quota of material for the examination and conjecture of the anthropologist. Recently in Ohio, a few miles from Chillicothe, several mounds were opened, and in some of these the disposition of the remains, as well as their character, demand more than usual attention. One investigator, Mr. W. R. Morehead, furnished to the *Popular Science News* a series of sketches showing the arrange-

ment of bones and arrow-heads, knives, and Indian jewelry.

The illustration, from one of his sketches, shows the disposition of one group of relics. With one skeleton that was found there were perforated ornaments, sandstone pipes, and ten finely worked implements. The bodies had been covered with a layer of charcoal a foot in thickness.

It would appear that these remains reveal themselves to the observer who is

walking mechanism is set in motion it becomes at once automatic, there is little or no nerve tension and much less volition. The use of the arms and hands has a more intimate relation to the brain centres, especially those centres which are connected with thought and motion, than the use of the legs. This fact should be understood, for proper appreciation of it will carry conviction of the relation of brain health, which means of course mind health, to arm exercise.



\* SPECIMENS FOUND ARRANGED ALONG THE FEMORA OF A SKELETON IN REDMAN'S MOUND.

not satisfied with merely scraping the surface; for some of the more interesting finds have been unearched in fields that had been ploughed for many years and where other remains near the surface had been discovered.

#### IMPORTANCE OF ARM EXERCISE.

MANY people advocate exercise, and offer this apparently as an example. They are very regular in their out-door airings daily, but the exercise they are given to is walking, and they seem to think that that is quite enough to supply the necessary balance or compensation for their sedentary or brain labor. It should be understood that arm movement or exercise is as important at least as that of the lower limbs.

A writer in one of our exchanges says, truly enough that a man's legs merely carry his higher centres to his food or work, and that the arm-user is a higher animal than the leg-user. When the

Arm exercise, therefore, arm movements, benefit the general organism through the nervous system. Your skilled mechanic is much of a thinker, he does his best work through the co-operative action of muscle and brain. The skilled mechanic has a larger head than your skilled laborer. Action of the hands and arms contributes to a better circulation of the blood through the cerebral hemispheres. It is said that the occurrences of nervous debility, or that somewhat fashionable malady, neurasthenia, are among those who do not use their arms for muscular work. An examination into the topography of the brain as related to those motor centres which supply force to the muscles of the arm and hand and those centres which have to do with ideation, develops a very beautiful system of inter-relation and furnishes a most powerful demonstration of the phrenological system of localization.

D.

## PHRENOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY.

BY JOHN W. SHULL.

## III.

## Selfish Propensities.

Vitativeness, love of life, dread of death.

Combativeness, courage, opposition.

Destructiveness, executive force.

Alimentiveness, desire of food.

Acquisitiveness, love of money, goods, sense of property.

Secretiveness, policy, concealment.

## Sentiments.

## Selfish.

Self-esteem, sense of personal worth and character.

Approbateness, desire of approval, ambition.

Cautiousness, prudence, watchfulness.

Firmness, perseverance, steadfastness.

## Moral.

Conscientiousness, honesty of purpose.

Hope, expectation, cheerfulness.

Veneration, devotion, respectfulness.

Spirituality, faith, trust, spiritual-mindedness.

Benevolence, disinterested love of fellow-men, kindness.

## Perfective or Semi-Intellectual.

Constructiveness, construction, mechanism, tools.

Ideality, love of beauty, perfection.

Sublimity, grandeur, the sublime.

Imitation, copying talent, mimicry.

Mirthfulness, wit, humor, facetiousness.

Agreeableness, suave, complimentary.

Human Nature, character reading.

Criticisms pro and con again.

If these names stood without a definition of their functions, it must be con-

fessed that they are less expressive of the nature and powers of man than Stewart's names. The reason of this is due mainly to the fundamental difference between the two systems. Stewart's names are names of processes or states, as Desire of Power, Sympathy, Decency, Gratitude, Hatred, and are borrowed from the ordinary English vocabulary, while the phrenological terms refer to mind as a cause. Hatred is a passion, but the faculty of Destructiveness is the producing cause of Hatred. Gratitude is an emotion, but the faculty of Benevolence is the producing cause of Gratitude. Its classification in some of its minuter points is not yet satisfactory, and has changed much in the past.

It gives the fullest, clearest account of human nature ever given. Philosophy, education, religion, ethics, need not suffer from incompleteness and imperfect classification, for classification founded upon observed connections between brain centres and sui generis classes of mental operations, must be correct and full, in all essentials.

Being physiological, it makes it possible to estimate the intellectual power, practical talent, artistic taste, energy, economy, domesticity, selfhood, moral height, and religious tone of any individual with whom we may have occasion to associate. We need not wait for years of faithful service to assure us of trustworthiness or honor. We need not wait for disaster to demonstrate financial crookedness or social treachery. We need not waste years of effort in educating children in lines for which they have no aptitude. This, the practical good which results from the localization of the mental powers in the brain, is the chief good of Phrenology, even though it claims superiority in every way, as a mere science, over the old systems.

All science, as a body of truth, is

valuable only so far as it aids in supplying the wants of man and furthers the ends of human existence, which, so far as we can see at present, means the perfecting of man as a physical, mental, moral, and spiritual being, bringing his social environment — religion, custom, law — into perfect harmony with his nature, and increasing the means of gratifying, in due proportion, all his faculties. Any one science is, therefore, valuable only so far as it aids in the discovery of other truth, or directly effects some good to the human race; and the relative value of any science is always measured by the extent to which it aids in the ultimate object of all science. On the score of utility, then, Phrenology must rank as the "science of sciences."

Man is the centre of all things, and the science of mind is necessarily the central science in regard to utility. This will hardly be disputed. That science, then, which best explains the human powers and capacities, and gives the clearest exposition of individual character, besides conferring a power of estimating it, must necessarily be the best of all sciences, and this pre-eminence Phrenology claims.

The first difference to be noted now is in the meaning of the term "faculty." The metaphysicians never dreamed of anything but mental unity. The mind was one and indivisible, and in perceiving, or judging, or imagining, or desiring, or hating, or reverencing, the whole mind was active. Faculty was but a phase of activity, a state of mind. Mind as a unity or totality was the cause, and a faculty was but one of the kinds of activity of which the mind was capable. In Phrenology, faculty becomes a cause. It is the mind acting through a particular cerebral centre. It is not a process of mind, or a mere condition or state of mind, but a prime cause of a given class of functions. It is genetic, and produces mind manifestations simultaneously with the other faculties, and independently of them.

Does Phrenology divide the mind into sections, after a quasi-geometrical

method, and call each section a faculty, thus giving countenance to the charge of materialism? Not at all. Back of the mental phenomena we care not to go. Each faculty is the mind acting through a cerebral centre, but whether this mind is ethereal matter, or immaterial spirit, or whether it is divisible or indivisible, or whether its various faculties are due to the brain centres through which it acts or inheres in the mind itself, we little care to know, and certainly do not profess to teach.

Dr. Gall represents the spirit of phrenological teaching on this point, when he says, in answer to charges of materialism: "On the other hand, when we say that the exercise of the properties of the mind, or the spirit, depend upon material conditions, we do not intend that these faculties are a product of the organization. We do not confound the conditions with the efficient causes. We hold ourselves to observation alone. We consider the faculties only so far as they become for us phenomena, by the means of their material organs; and to hazard nothing beyond these material conditions we deny or affirm only what can be judged by experience. We carry on our researches neither on the dead body, nor on the mind alone, but on the living man, the result of the union of the mind and the body. Consequently we do not ask what the faculties are in themselves. We do not examine whether they should be regarded simply as the properties of a spiritual substance, the mind, or as the properties of mere organized matter. In short, we do not seek to explain the union of mind and body, nor their reciprocal influence, nor how this influence has place, whether by the immediate action of God, or by an ethereal fluid, or by a divine emanation." (*Fonctions du Cerveau*, Paris, 1812.)

Most of us have opinions on this subject founded upon probable evidence, but these opinions are speculative, and lie back of Phrenology, and form no part of its teachings. Phrenology begins with the mental phenomena and

has nothing to say about the nature or substance of mind.

In Psychology we find the Intellect represented by such terms as Perception, Memory, Judgment, Imagination, sometimes Conception, Reason, Attention; and they are admitted to exist, What place have they in the phrenological system?

They are powers of mind, not true, "genetic" faculties.

The first of these cognitive powers is perception. This is the power of forming ideas of objects and their qualities, through sense-perception. In phrenology, this is a power pertaining to the intellectual faculties in general. It is "the lowest degree of activity of the intellectual faculties. It is the simplest act that they can perform" (vide Hoffman). Individuality perceives individual existences. Form perceives configuration. Size perceives magnitudes and distances. Weight perceives the direction and power of force and the laws of motion. Color perceives the primary colors and their harmonious blendings. Order perceives method and arrangement. Number perceives number. Eventuality perceives actions, events. Locality perceives place and direction. Time perceives duration. Tune perceives the melodic and harmonic relations of tones. Language perceives words as mere conventional signs. Comparison perceives the "unity in multiplicity," likeness, and difference. Causality perceives causative succession. The relations of the two systems will readily be seen from this analysis.

The second power is Memory, or the power of resuscitating ideas or impressions. Like Perception, this is a power common to the above faculties. Individuality, Form, Size, etc., after perceiving their own proper class of objects, resuscitate their ideas of them again, and it will be found that Perception and Memory in a given class of objects or qualities are of equal strength and bear a constant relation to each other.

Judgment, in the restricted sense of

comparing one idea or concept with another, is also a general power. Each faculty judges of its own class of objects. In the broader sense of judging the appropriate, the just, the expedient in society, or in conduct, or in business, it depends upon a good development of all the intellectual faculties, especially the Reflectives, and a harmonious development of the propensities and sentiments. To have what is popularly called "sound judgment" requires a well-balanced mental organization.

Imagination is only a general power of the intellectual faculties. It signifies the power of forming vivid images in the mind, in the absence of the objects represented. In this it is synonymous with conception, as sometimes used, and almost so with simple memory. But it is not always simple memory. It is not always the mere reproduction, in their integrity, of images formerly perceived. It is sometimes more. It is the construction of new images, out of old perceptions, by addition or subtraction. And above all, the image or conception must be peculiarly vivid to constitute imagination.

We look out across Lake Erie and see its blue waters rising like a wall on the horizon, with the cream-white fog lifting above them as the sun sets. When we recall this picture it is simple memory, yet, by virtue of the lake's absence, it is a conception; and, when it becomes a vivid recollection, it is imagination.

We see a solitary rocky glen in the Alleghanies, with abrupt and rugged heights on either hand, shutting out the sun and filling its recesses with gloom. When we recall this view the same process occurs. First, it is simple memory, or a faithful conception; if it becomes a vivid picture, we call it imagination.

We make an excursion up the Hudson. At West Point we see the high perpendicular cliffs, surmounted with shaggy trees and undergrowth, and the clear, unruffled, sunny waters at their foot, and little Buttermilk Falls dashing down a narrow cleft of rock to the river below. Memory again, yet a conception, and by vividness, imagination.

But now combine the pictures. A rugged mountain covered with trees, a stream leaping down through a rocky valley in its side, emerging from its gloom, only to leap over a cliff and dash into foam on the bosom of the lake below, which stretches away sunlit and unruffled by winds, as far as the eye can see. This is not strictly memory, though memory has furnished the elements. It is a conception; and, if it becomes vivid, it is imagination.

Imagination, then, appears to be only exalted, vivid memory. It is the high-

(To be Continued.)

### BAYARD TAYLOR.

#### AN INTERESTING REMINISCENCE.

It gives us pleasure to copy a page from the biography of Bayard Taylor, by Albert H. Smith, in *American Men of Letters*, edited by Charles Dudley Warner, published by Houghton, Mifflin and Company, 1896.

"Joseph Taylor (father of Bayard Taylor), was elected Sheriff of Chester County, Pa., in 1837, and the family for three years following resided at West Chester, where Bayard went to Bolmar's Academy. Dr. Thomas Dunn English, of Philadelphia, at that time unknown as an author and newly graduated from the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, lectured in West Chester in the summer of 1839 upon Phrenology. The Quaker, with his 'inward light' and openness to all spiritual influences, listened attentively to the presentation of the theories of Gall and Spurzheim. The morning after the lecture Dr. English, at the invitation of his friend and fellow alumnus, Dr. Hartman, who later acquired fame as a conchologist, visited the jail and greatly amused Sheriff Taylor by examining the formation of heads and casting characters and dispositions. 'After it was through,' writes Dr. English to me in a letter of December 14, 1894, 'we passed into the office. There was a lank, long-legged, half-grown boy seated on a

est type of reproductive activity in each of the intellectual faculties. It has two types of actions, one related to the actual and the other to the ideal and fictitious. One is simple, vivid description of absent realities; the other is formation of ideals and fictions by combining into new forms the elements of old perception and conceptions. The first depends almost wholly upon the several percepts. The second depends upon these combined with Constructiveness, the Reflectives, and Ideality.

high stool, and the sheriff said, "There is my son; what do you think of him? I propose to make a farmer out of him. Do you think he is fitted for it?" I took a glance at the head, which was a very marked one, and said, "You will never make a farmer of him to any great extent: you will never keep him at home; that boy will ramble around the world, and furthermore, he has all the marks of a poet." At this the sheriff laughed immensely. The sheriff's name was Taylor, and this was his son Bayard, afterward traveller, poet, and United States Minister to Berlin.

"Bayard at this time was fourteen years old and Dr. English had curiously divined the two controlling instincts of his life. Already his reading had taken two directions, and poetry and travels were eagerly sought after."

This interview of the Phrenologist may have opened the eyes of the sheriff to the future possibilities of his farmer-boy son and led him to look with favor on the studious tendency of the son, who was at seventeen sent away to an academy. Ten thousand American boys of humble position and scanty means have been awakened to higher hopes in life through the advice of Phrenologists since Bayard Taylor was told by a stranger in two minutes what he could and ought to do.

### TEMPERAMENT IN HANDWRITING.

By H. S. DRAYTON, M.D.

GRAPHOLOGY, or the art of reading character from handwriting, has attained a position which renders it beyond the attack of scepticism. One who reads the recent manuals on the subject is impressed by this fact. Forty or fifty years ago a reference to handwriting as being representative of one's peculiarities of disposition and mental

sent through the elaborate plexus of arteries and veins with vigor. We say of them that they are full-blooded, and the vitalizing properties of a free blood-movement having a stimulating influence upon nerve and muscle.

Now, looking at the handwriting of such a nature, you find it distinguished by freedom and fluency. There is an

*recommending yourself*

SANGUINE TEMPERAMENT.

capacity would have been received as chimerical, or as a statement partaking largely of the nature of fortune-telling, astrological predictions, common clairvoyance, and so on. But to-day we have conclusions and deliberate analyses based upon the observation of human nature in all departments of activity and conduct, and what the individual expresses from the sources of his temperament, habit, etc., may be "crystal-

eagerness about it, the terminations are unrestrained, the outlines show steadiness with no hesitation, no tremor; the size of the letters as a rule is above the average, maybe large. There is a roundness of the line; angularity is not a general feature. A dozen lines, say, of a letter written by one of this temperament to a friend, have a very cursive character in general, indicating hope, ambition, and buoyancy, the disposition

*almost and each*

NERVO-MENTAL TEMPERAMENT.

lized" in his handwriting as well as his walk.

In this brief article it is purposed merely to show the relation of temperament to handwriting, how that may impress itself upon the outlines of the words and letters and the relation of pen strokes.

Looking for a moment at the characteristics of the sanguine temperament, its possessor, as a rule, is hearty, genial, enthusiastic, responsive; his appetites strong, and the physical senses appreciative of whatever belongs to their gratification. The sanguine are very active in a physical way; their nature demands much physical exercise. Their hearts beat rapidly, so that the blood is

to be kindly and affectionate. The returns and flourishes and loops and down strokes are usually bold and heavy, indicating the force of the circulation, nervous emphasis, and strength.

People with the nervous temperament are usually small-boned, lithe, spare of build, medium sized; the head is large, the features somewhat pointed and regular; the outlines intimate symmetry, yet sharpness, roundness, and susceptibility. Such people are quick, intense, and have a tendency to overdo on the nervous side of the constitution. They draw upon their vital forces overmuch, and with a depressed vital tone there is an exaggeration of activity which becomes restlessness and excitability.



In the handwriting we find the indications of the nervous temperament in the sharp angles of the letters; while the writing is, in general, small, somewhat close. The alignment, the relation of the line to the words and the words to each other, indicate liveliness, and maybe caprice. Where the organization is comparatively robust, with the mental element (as we should term it) predominant, the expression approaches the sanguine, there is more strength; the angularity persists, but there is more regularity. There is a fluency and fullness in the expression, both in the thought and in the very nature of the letters.

The bilious temperament is exhibited

and physical nature, much of feebleness. The lines are sprawly and filamentary. There is an irregularity about the style, showing want of force and will. We recognize as an accompaniment of the lymphatic person indisposition to exercise and work. The forces which make for action are defective, the circulation is poor, the muscles and bones are lacking in substantial maintenance; the complexion intimates want of tone and vigor in a general way.

Physical weakness leaves its impression upon the thought and action of the individual necessarily, and the skilled physician is enabled to form an opinion from his observation of these points in a given patient. So in the study of

*lifting and was*

BILIOUS TEMPERAMENT.

by strong bone, rather marked muscle, dark complexion predominating, with dark or black eyes. The movement of such persons is energetic and strong, by no means graceful as in the sanguine, yet expressive always of vigor and power. In the handwriting we find evidences of concentration; there is a lack of freedom, of expansion, of fulness; the letters are not complete in detail, although they may be clearly enough written. There is a want of termination as we find in the sanguine. The As are closed at the top, intimating reserve; the Ys and Gs and Ds and Fs are short, and the downward strokes and the loops are contracted. The writing may be nearly, if not quite, vertical, whereas in the frank and sanguine temperament we rarely find simple, independent forms, but combinations. In analyzing temperament in handwriting we must take the expression of the predominant feature for what it is worth.

The lymphatic temperament is an expression of departure from health rather than of integrity of vital function; so we find in the handwriting what there is in the individual's mental

the handwriting one may deduce qualities that point to mental disorder and feebleness of body. We cannot, however, limit our studies to the mere indication of disease or physical disorder.

#### OPPORTUNE COUNSEL.

CORRESPONDENCE with a sceptic in phrenology suggested to me the thought for phrenological examiners that they should be very careful to make their statements on character so complete, that misunderstandings would not be likely to happen, especially in presence of unbelievers.

The said sceptic, as editor of a scientific publication, had made an unseemly remark on phrenology. I wrote him in its defence, and he answered, expressing regret for having offended me, but saying that he had known of enough failures of the "science" to furnish good ground for his opinion: such, for instance, as one of the Fowlers telling a noted professor of mathematics that he was weak in computation.

I wrote him in return as follows: I

have not personally known the Fowlers, and do not know said professor of mathematics, but it is easy for me to explain what to you appeared a failure. It is a pity that Mr. Fowler on that occasion did not more fully explain his meaning, and that your party of unbelievers, who had probably come to have fun and to criticize, did not ask for an explanation. Mr. Fowler evidently meant to say that the organ called calculation, situated at the outer corner of the eye, appeared weak, the function of which refers only to actual computation of a concrete problem with actual figures, or mental arithmetic. Higher mathematics is a function of the organs of Comparison, Causality, and Constructiveness; the derivation or evolution of formulas and equations of algebra, trigonometry, and calculus is quite a different thing from the computation of concrete examples in arithmetic, and it is quite likely that a great mathematician might not be as efficient in practical arithmetic as many an uncultured small tradesman, simply because he had perhaps never much occasion to practice it.

It is not easy for a lecturer in phrenology to do the matter justice. If he confines himself to explain thoroughly a single point, his hearers are likely to find it tiresome; and if he touches lightly on a number of points, he is likely to cause just such misunderstandings as the above-mentioned, especially on the part of sceptics who have merely come to find fault. Further, I said to this critic, that I could probably explain to his satisfaction all the cases of apparent failure that had come to his notice, and they would not have appeared as failures if he had previously studied methodically any one text-book on phrenology.

As I do not make a profession of phrenology, it need not matter to me whether he was ever converted or not, but I like to back up a good cause when a chance to do so comes my way.

R. S.

## THE BIRTH AND GROWTH OF AN IDEA.

A HUMAN MICROSCOPE.

BY JESSIE A. FOWLER.

THE wonders of Science continue to crowd upon our attention, and it is not singular that Phrenology should come in for its share. Considering it is not more than one hundred years old, it is wonderful what advances have been made in physiological discoveries and brain centres.

Now Dr. Ribot, of the Hospital of Salpêtrière, Paris, the famous French physician, has been making discoveries with a human microscope. By hypnotizing some women sensitives, Dr. Ribot found that the brain performs for the mind precisely the same function that the heart performs for the blood, the circulation being maintained by a series of vibrations or pulsations corresponding to the pumping action of the heart. It was seen by the patient that there was a sort of "gray mist," which circulated through the cerebrum to the cerebellum, on to the top of the spinal cord; thence along the spine to the nervous system, through its minutest ramifications, and thence around to the return current.

When the entire circulation had been once performed, the patient was asked to trace it once more throughout its course. She did so with exactly the same results. The "gray mist," as she called it, after passing through the two parts of the brain sought the spinal cord, and, passing down the spine, branched off at the various vertebrae, circulating throughout the entire nervous system before taking up its return journey, by the same course along the spine, back to the brain.

The experiment was "checked" by putting a dozen subjects through the same examination and obtaining precisely similar results. If an idea, then, is a substance which, joining in the general course of the "gray mist" throughout the nervous system, is diffused to the various parts of the body, gaining

force and strength in its passage until on its return to the brain it has developed to much larger and more complete proportions, we light upon an interesting corollary.

It has been noticed that even if we concentrate our thought, the idea only enlarges by steps, not in a steady flow. We have often to leave off further thinking and wait, till at last the full development comes upon us unexpectedly. May this not be due to the circulation

of the idea throughout the nervous system, in accordance with the scheme laid bare by Dr. Ribot's hypnotic subjects? And then, does waiting for an "inspiration" after all mean a waiting caused by the "circulation" of the cruder form of the idea throughout the system? And if the inspiration never comes, asks a contemporary, does it mean that the brain texture, or the "gray mist," is not fine enough? We may have more to say on this point later.

### WILLIAM WALLIS ERWIN.

#### A PHRENOGRAPH FROM PERSONAL EXAMINATION.

BY PROF. ALBERT ZIMMERMAN.

NOTED characters are often evolved by force of circumstances to shine like meteors in a clear sky. They fly high, they flash, and then disappear, only to live in the memories of comparatively few. But true greatness and genius have a firmer foundation, and the rays of brilliancy shine with a steadiness unbroken. So the present subject has material for power and greatness which is not meteoric, but enduring.

Primitive man, in harmony with the laws of growth, exercised the lower faculties of self-preservation, which are particularly related to the welfare of the physical constitution. He employed trickery, deception, and contrived to gain his point somehow, no matter how little of sympathy or justice was employed. The enlightened person will be governed by the virtues of peace, sympathy, and love; and physical force in the settlement of controversies among men or women will be relegated to oblivion. A great lawyer is not always a great trickster, nor a great trickster a great lawyer.

All faculties of the human mind, except the intellectual faculties, are mere impulses, desires, or emotions, and blind in their own spheres of action. The functions of the intellectual faculties are to perceive, know, and understand, and this is what is most essential to those engaged in intellectual work. A

devotee of any art, science, or philosophy may be as different from his fellow-workers as the moon differs from the sun, yet have the same degree of success. The accomplishment of purpose is by a different method, that is all. That which may not give way to physical force or yield to the logical expositions of reason may assent to the benign and soothing influences of sympathy, like the melting of snow under a torrid sun.

Mr. Erwin is six feet two and three-quarter inches in height, and weighs one hundred and eighty-seven pounds. He has blue eyes, brown hair, and a build which has merited him the sobriquet of "The Tall Pine of the North." The head is eight inches long, twenty-three inches around the base, and fourteen and a quarter inches from one auditory opening over Firmness to the other.

The temperament is nervo-sanguine and quality fine, a combination in which there is great susceptibility to all external influences, and every nerve is but like a telegraph wire sending a continual stream of messages to the central office of mental operations—the brain.

The head is narrow from side to side through Destructiveness, Secretiveness, Acquisitiveness, and Alimentiveness. Preservation of self is a feeble impulse, and he would naturally think that it was more blessed to give than to receive.

He is frank and outspoken, and measures not success by the number of dollars one has accumulated. At least he thinks that the greatest success in life is attained by working for the uplifting of others. In this sense he is a true Samaritan, and extends his hands of

bination that is in the highest degree favorable to spontaneity of expression and feeling.

Mr. Erwin is frank, fearless, indifferent to what the world may say, and unselfish in working for the rights and welfare of his clientage — which his



WILLIAM WALLIS ERWIN.

assistance to all who may be in need of help. The intellect is large and comprehensive, capable of gathering and retaining facts and originating and applying all kinds of intellectual powers. Very large Benevolence, Friendship, Human Nature, Language, and a retentive memory are ruling features of his character. The restraining faculties of prudence, policy, ambition, and economy are weak, hence we have a com-

Benevolence suggests is the whole of the Lord's creation. The powers of his social qualities centre around Friendship. The head near the median line of the occiput is only averagely developed, and home, with the attendant charms of wife and children, are subordinate to the circle of friends and comrades, where exciting stories and reminiscences bring forth wit and fun. His athletic form, and especially sharp and expressive

features, indicate his taste for athletic sports, and when the excitement is greatest he is soothed by the congenial surroundings and thinks that life has some enjoyable features after all. He does not live to eat or drink. He may not be averse to touching "the cup that cheereth," but, if so, it is done for friendship's sake. This is easily to be seen by the flatness forward and slightly upward from the ear.

The crown is deficient, and the necessary dignity and confidence he has to manufacture from intellectual force rather than from natural impulse. He has respect for creeds and dogmas, and will like them best when the teachings of Christ—peace, sympathy, and love—are their salient features. "It is human to err" finds a responsive chord in his nature, and he is quite willing to give the erring one another chance, but against the oppression of the poor and unfortunate he is uncompromising. As a lawyer he relies on his judgment of character in the selection of a jury, fluency of language, and his wonderful memory for detail as well as principles. The frontal lobes from the auditory opening to Eventuality measure five and a quarter inches, which is unusually large.

The eyes are prominent. He is master of the art of speech, and what his case lacks in evidence and testimony is more than counterbalanced by his extensive vocabulary. The voice is sweet, his gestures most graceful, the features of face respond to every thought and emotion; while tall and stately, truly a natural actor, he impersonates character from the lowest to the highest. He resorts to no trickery, save that by a dramatic outburst, a shower of sympathy, and a voice pleading most mercifully, he often brings tears to the eyes of judge and jury.

His sympathy is stronger than his monitions of justice in the abstract. Constructiveness, located in the temporal regions, is large enough for a general successfully to plan a campaign. It works with Ideality and reason; therefore, he would rather rear his

structures in the realm of imagination, where the Great Artificer works without rule, measure, hammer, saw, or chisel. With stronger digestive powers and a heavier constitution a great deal more could be expected from this eminent counsellor. Whether on the stage of life in his present rôle or following the Thespian art, he is intended by nature to stand in the front rank.

\* \* \* \*

William Wallis Erwin was born July 12, 1842, in New York State. His great grandfather, General Arthur Erwin, was an officer in the Revolutionary army, and still more remotely he claims lineage from William de Irwyn, the armor-bearer of Robert Bruce of Scotland. At the age of eighteen he raised a company of volunteers and fought for the freedom of slaves under General Sickles, until compelled by ill-health to resign his commission.

He graduated from several colleges in New York State, and later studied law. His success as a criminal lawyer has been phenomenal. He has undoubtedly defended and secured the acquittal of more persons accused of capital crimes than any other lawyer of his time. The defence of the Homestead strikers was one of his greatest efforts.

### THE TRUE AIM OF EDUCATION.

BY H. REYNOLDS, M.D.

THE true aim of education should be to draw out and develop in harmonious order the faculties and powers of the human being. Education, according to the founders of the Prussian system, is "the harmonious and equitable evolution of the human powers," or, in the words of Stein, "By a method based on the nature of the mind, every power of the soul to be unfolded, every crude principle of life stirred up and nourished, all one-sided culture avoided, and the impulses on which the struggle and worth of man rest carefully attended to." James Mill, in an article on education in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, declares the end of education to be "to render the

individual, as much as possible, an instrument of happiness, first to himself, and next to other beings." Maudsley says that "the true aim and character of education are, unhappily, not yet understood. Man should understand himself and nature, of which he is part, and with which himself, his thoughts, and actions should be in harmony. Through knowledge of and obedience to the laws of nature, he may represent the highest physical, mental, and moral evolution. Our present education must be revolutionized; for to-day, riches, position, power, and the applause of man are the chief aims, and not culture, development, and character; and hence anxieties, disappointment, and jealousies break down the soul. Nothing can cure this more radically than a sound education."

It will thus be seen that education should be broad and deep, embracing all the varied powers of the being. It should not only train and expand the intellect, but also the moral character, the will, and the feelings, and aim to bring them to that condition most conducive to the happiness of the individual and society. The aim of education should not be so much to crowd the mind with book learning, as to call out and develop the various powers and capacities. The powers of observation should be brought into exercise continually. What the child has in its power to learn by observation should not be told him. The thoughts and feelings should be guided aright. Selfishness should be curbed, and self-conceit and inordinate ambition subdued. Maudsley well says: "It will be the aim of a wise teacher to develop true thoughts and sound feelings in

the mind, and so to co-ordinate them in exercise that they shall be available when required as the best volition, and the means to this are not observation and reflection only, but more particularly action." The formation of character is a slow and gradual process, which goes on in relation with the circumstances of life. What men do habitually they will be. It is useless to give advice that runs counter to the affinities of a character which has been formed by life exercise; it cannot assimilate it. He who has always done ill will find it as hard to amend his ways and do well as one who has always spoken English to attempt to speak another language. He must learn well doing by doing well. "Cease to do evil, learn to do well," is the maxim of a sound philosophy. It is highly important that early in life the child be taught to do right, to think right, and feel right. "The man, the character," says Juvenal, "is made at seven; what he is then he will always be, in spite of a thousand teachers you may give him after that period has passed." "Early impressions are the most lasting," hence the importance of giving the child the right kind of training from the first, and laying the foundation of his education broad and deep. The kindergarten schools are the best training schools for the young. It is true that the character should be formed, and the feelings and thoughts directed aright. If our youth could be taught that there is something in this world of more worth than riches and honors, that a well-balanced mind and pure heart are more to be desired than wealth, a great stride in advance would be made.

### THE PRAYER OF LIFE.

Lead me, O God, in life's brave early day,  
While skies are clear and all the world is  
gay.

So many hurtful blooms my vision  
greet!

So many paths diverge to lure my feet  
Far from Thy peaceful, sinless road  
astray!

And when the morning can no longer  
stay,

And songs are mute, and noontide's fer-  
vent ray

Upon the weary track must fiercely  
beat,

Lead me, O God!

—Youth's Companion.

# CHILD CULTURE

"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

## CHILDREN OF MERIT AND MARK.

BY NELSON SIZER.

FIG. 344. OLIVE CANTWELL.—This duplicate picture by the aid of a mirror is a pretty device, and the modified effect of the combination is very interesting.

Her age is one year; and the picture is better represented than infants' pictures ordinarily are, the white dress in which a child's picture is generally taken is damaging to the result, because so much reflection of white sometimes burns the features nearly out. Now, this girl has a dark olive complexion, dark brown eyes, and dark brown hair; and if she had been attired in a dark dress it would have been a still more beautiful picture.

In the mirror picture we get a pretty good side-view, which shows length of head from the opening of the ear forward; and in both pictures we appreciate brightness of intellect, quickness of perception and a tendency to look for and to see all that is desirable. Her memory will make her a fine scholar. She will be good in language, will learn to recite poetry, as she gets older, in a way to make it graphic. She has the faculty of Mirthfulness large; and the ingenious artist availed himself of that faculty by addressing something to her mind that was pleasing or mirthful. There is an appearance not only of mirth and of ideality, but also of the organ of tune, so that she will be fond of music as well as of art and poetry. She will be inclined to read stories and to remember them, will make a good scholar in literature and will commit to memory readily and retain what she

learns, and will be a good talker. She has sympathy. Her Benevolence is large enough to give her a tender regard for whatever can suffer. Her Veneration ought to be encouraged somewhat. This world and this life seem to her to



FIG. 344.—OLIVE CANTWELL, AGE ONE YEAR.

be good enough, while there are some children, two years old, who, when they are talked to about the higher life and the spiritual realm, will seem to appreciate it and be lifted up in thought and in imagination. She has more of the tendency to be honest, conscientious, and just than she has to be deferential and devotional. She has Firmness enough to render her mind stead-



fast and thorough. Her Approbateness is larger than her Self Esteem, hence she will be more sensitive to praise and to censure than she will be haughty and dignified. Her back-head appears to be long where the social organs are located. Her love, her friendship, and especially her love for pets will be strongly manifested. I am impressed with the idea that her advent to life was welcome, and she responds to the welcome.

She will perhaps be precocious in her intellect, will appreciate and remember more than children of her age generally

and warm dressing for the cool climate where she lives will be promotive of health and length of life.

FIG. 345. GEORGE W. ARNOLD is four years, four months old, his weight is thirty-eight pounds, he has a head measuring twenty and a half inches in circumference and thirteen and a half inches from the opening of one ear to that of the other over the top of the head; and there is many a man with a family of his own to support whose head does not measure more than this child's head does.



FIG. 345.—GEORGE W. ARNOLD.

do as she advances; and will be likely to stand at the head of her classes.

While she has love, affection, and friendship, she will have a sturdy, substantial character when Firmness, Conscientiousness, and Caution are awakened by circumstances.

Simplicity of diet, an avoidance of luxury, plenty of exercise in the open air

The picture would hardly seem to represent black hair, but so the record avers it to be. He has evidently a large head for his body; and considerable care will need to be exercised in his training and culture to give strength and vigor to the body and to avoid over-excitability and exercise of the brain. If he could carry that form of head into

manhood until his head measured twenty-three inches, with a hundred and seventy-five pounds of bodily weight to warrant the manufacture of nutritive power and vigor sufficient to support the brain properly, he would be a sound thinker and he would be long-headed and wise in working up reasons for the knowledge he witnessed around him. These questions will always be burning in him, namely, "What made it; how was it produced, what is the object of it?" in regard to anything that arrests his attention. If he goes where there is machinery in operation he will watch it as a man of thirty would; and he will seem to find out more about it than many a man thirty years of age.

This is not a weak face. The nose indicates investigation—criticism and the tendency to ask questions and pry into whatever is calculated to yield information. He will be a good listener to those who in his opinion know more than he does; and perhaps an hour afterward he will begin to ask questions that will show that he took in the whole subject and has been thinking about it. He will often show that he is older than his age warrants. That immense upper forehead, that breadth and strength of the region of the temples where Constructiveness, Ideality, and Acquisitiveness are located, will make him a factor of skill and of force wherever he moves among thinkers.

He appreciates the value of property. His large Caution will lead him to save something when he can do so; and his Secretiveness will find a place where it will not be readily discovered. The upper part of the top-head is high and massive. The head is broad and comparatively level and does not run up to a mere ridge. Hence, Benevolence and Veneration are strongly marked. If we compare his central top-head with the picture of Olive Cantwell the difference will be observed. This boy accepts authority if it is good. He will always think that the great and the good are wise and excellent. He will never be inclined to pluck away their

honors and belittle their dignity, their character, and their attainments. He will be more likely to try to make himself worthy of their companionship and confidence and then treat them with such deference as to win their favor.

Imitation is large in this case; and he will therefore learn readily that which he sees others do. He will imitate, copy, and conform. His Agreeableness is strongly marked; and that organ is located where the parting of the hair and the forehead unite. The organ of Agreeableness is handsomely and happily developed there. He will say "no" in a way that will often seem delightful to people, even if it is a contradiction to their wishes. I mean the way he will utter the word "no" will take out half the sting. He has Faith that believes; and he wants to have everything true that seems desirable and delightful. He will never be inclined to say that it is claimed that certain persons are high-toned and excellent and in every way worthy, but that they will probably bear watching. If a person has a good reputation, he helps to boom it; and he is greatly affected and astonished when a man of previous good character and rank disappoints the public expectation and manifests unexpected bad traits of character. He will sometimes say, "What a pity that with such an education and such opportunities such a person has failed to be benefited by them!" He will sometimes add, "He had a good ladder on which to climb to fame and fortune, but he has been too careless or too lazy to make use of his good opportunities."

The organ of Conscientiousness is located on the top of the head, just backward of where a vertical line drawn from the opening of the ear would cross the top head; the usual outward slope from the centre is well levelled up; it is not like a roof, running up sharply at Firmness and falling off at Conscientiousness. He loves the truth, but he will not always tell all he knows. He will have an idea that other people know something as well as himself and

that some of them know more. He will, therefore, sometimes keep quiet until he has "drawn the fire," as the saying is, of those around him. He will get the rest talking so as to take account of their calibre and see how much they know or amount to.

His Cautiousness is a little too large. That light spot on the upper back corner of the side-head is very broad; and he inclines to write the word "danger," in capital letters. Approbateness, which is located back of Conscientiousness, is uncommonly large; the length of the head from that point to the opening of the ear is consider-

polishing anything he would bear on hard and continue to do so until the thing was bright.

His love for pets is uncommonly well developed; and he would enjoy being in a place where they could raise nearly every kind of animal, from a horse to a canary-bird. His social feeling will make him a marked character wherever he goes. He will show himself friendly, and thereby he will attract the friendship of other people. People will be sorry when he leaves, and they will remember him when he comes again.

He would make a good architect.



FIG. 346.—THEO AND CARL MILLER.

able. The back-head is not puckered up in a little heap and crowded in under the top-head as is sometimes the case. His large Friendship gives width to the head in the back part. His Combativeness is also well enough developed to give breadth of the head in that region. He is courageous and forcible; and he is thorough and efficient. He does not slight his work. If he were sweeping he would want to make the place clean before he left it. If he were

He would make a good scholar in the higher branches of learning; and if he were to study to be a lawyer he would become a magistrate about as naturally as the waters of St. Anthony's falls find their way to New Orleans.

This boy may take culture in almost any direction. He would enjoy the dramatic, the artistic, and also the musical; but he will want and seek for the logic of truth and the integrity which belongs to righteousness. He

will be likely to desire education; and if educated he would take a good rank among scholarly persons. If this boy should ever become a lawyer the other lawyers would try to get him out of the field of rivalry, and they would therefore boom him for the judgeship because they would think he would have sense enough to try their cases successfully for them. He will never be satisfied with a little, insignificant business.

This boy has great possibilities. We find not a few such children in places where the smartest men are leaders in mechanical and business operations. Scranton, Penn., is a live place; and such places have self-made men for leaders in business. Such men marry intelligence and culture; and the children inherit the dash, the drive, and the strength and breadth of character that belong to the father and they get the refinement, the intelligence, and the morality that belong to the mother.

We are not blessed with a personal acquaintance with the parents of this boy, but we congratulate both the boy and his parents as well as the neighborhood where they live. The world cannot do without such characters and does not have too many of them.

FIG. 346.—Here we have some specimens from Utah. The elder boy's name is written Theo, and the younger boy is called Carl. His head measures seventeen and three quarters inches in circumference; and he represents a darker complexion than Theo does. His eyes are darker, his hair is dark; and his weight is nineteen pounds. We must leave it for the reader to guess his age, as it does not happen to be given in the record.

There is a contrast between the boys. The head of the older boy measures nineteen inches in circumference, his weight is thirty pounds; and the father's name is John T. Miller, residing at Nephi, Utah.

The older boy, Theo, has light hair, blue eyes, and weighs thirty pounds. The younger boy, will, I think, be larger, stronger, and probably rougher

than the older one. The younger one has vitality enough to last him until the machinery of life is well worn out. Of course, he has the fat infantile cheek, but he has with it fine digestive power, first-rate breathing power; and when he has occasion to call on people to give him his rights, it is done with no uncertain sound. His voice is mandatory. He will have strength and endurance; he will have firmness and integrity and he will have an inquisitive intellect that will want to know it all. Theo has large Ideality and Constructiveness; he will be ingenious and refined; and if he could have good opportunities for the refinements of culture he would take as kindly to it as ducks take to water.

It may be a compliment to the mother, although it is not intended for one, to say that the older boy Theo resembles her and that Carl probably resembles the father and he will be more stern and unbending than Theo. The older boy will be likely to stoop to the younger one. When the younger one has wants he will shout for them, and the older boy will learn to yield for the sake of peace. The older boy has strong Firmness, Conscientiousness, and Cautiousness. He will be prudent, upright, and steadfast; but I think that the younger boy will shout for his rights and hold on to the things that he desires to keep. He will be what is sometimes called "a real boy." He will make plenty of noise, he will carry big loads; and he will think that the play which he inaugurates ought to be considered the first business in the neighborhood. The older boy will have to use tact in order to keep the mastery. Carl may be educated for superintending men, as an engineer and a contractor. Theo will want to get an education; and he may study medicine, if he likes; or pursue any refined and mental type of life and of effort.

#### MATERNAL IMPRESSIONS.

WE hear a good deal about maternal impressions, the "marking" of children, and so on. A correspondent furnishes some data in this line of uncommon interest. She says:

It seems to me that from my reading of *THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL*, the position taken by its editors has been that such impressions are rarely demonstrable. It is more commonly accepted, however, among the people that the mother can "mark" her child. I have a case in my recollection. It is peculiar in its way, and as the family it chiefly concerns reside in my neighborhood, the statement to be made can be regarded as authentic.

An acquaintance of mine married a very dissipated man. The marriage was not accepted by the relatives of the lady, and they had little or nothing to do with her and hers afterward. Not long before her first child was born she accompanied her husband one day into the woods, he taking his gun and going in advance. In some way the gun caught on a limb and was discharged immediately in front of her. So suddenly did it occur that she was much startled and shocked.

When the child was born, a girl, its eyes were found to be in a state of constant tremor, and this condition persisted, so that she was practically blind. The next child that was born was also a girl, whose eyesight proved normal. The first girl was examined by a Boston specialist, who decided that there was no help for her.

This examination and decision occurred shortly before the birth of the third child, and this one was found to have eyes precisely like the first, a girl also. A fourth child later was born with perfect eyesight. The two unfortunates grew up to womanhood, amiable and beloved by all who knew them. For a time they were at the Perkins Institute for the Blind in South Boston. There the younger died suddenly when about sixteen years of age. The elder returned home, where she died about ten years ago.

Another case, which seems to be similar in its nature so far as maternal impression goes, was that of a man born in the same neighborhood, who became wealthy, prominent in society, and much respected. He had a very peculiar

habit all through life. He would walk a few steps and suddenly face about, lift his hand to his head in a sort of salute, and pass on. I have seen him do this many times. The story in explanation of this characteristic is as follows:

His father was captain in a military company, and on one occasion when the town had a celebration and the company was on parade, the captain ordered the company to draw up in front of his own house and salute his own wife, who was standing in the doorway at the time. She was so excited about it, that it seems her child caught the movement to a degree and reproduced it throughout his entire life, which was a long one, all things considered, over seventy years. He never married.

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#### TABLE MANNERS OF CHILDREN.

THERE is a good deal of negligence shown in the training of children with respect to table manners. It really seems to us that a great majority are permitted to grow up with little or no admonition or counsel on this important matter. It seems to be expected by most families that they will learn by imitation. Thus it is that very many even in our better circles show crudeness and vulgarity that are often surprising.

I have heard mothers speak of the terrible shock or mortification she felt at the conduct of Bertha or Lovell when visiting some neighbor; their use of the knife and fork, their manner of drinking having aroused special solicitude on that occasion. The young person is necessarily to be pitied who has had no careful instruction from mother or father, nurse or governess, in table manners.

Nowadays in nice society there is a disposition to judge people by trifles, often by nothing more than conduct at the table. Dickens, in his "Notes of America," had some sharp things to say with reference to home manners. Thackeray, good natured, yet a sharp critic, had his fling at us. For instance, he said: "Oh! if only the dear American girls would not strip the corn with their white teeth!" In another place he said,

"How can I breakfast with five women eating with their knives!" We are very sure the case is not so bad now as when Thackeray long ago visited us; there certainly has been very considerable improvement. A man who, at a respectable table, would eat with his knife would have the underbreath condemnation of the party in general.

A little attention to children will bring about a very marked change in their demeanor. A kind hint as to the impropriety of this or that, a side remark, given in a way that will not be noticed by others, will bring a sensitive child to order.

### **"CHILDREN OF INCORRIGIBLE PARENTS."**

SCATTERED over the country are institutions known as retreats for incorrigible children. There is a profound error in their very name. They should be called retreats for the children of incorrigible parents. There is no such thing as an incorrigible child. The term is as false and contradictory as dark sunlight or discordant harmony. There are, undoubtedly, children who have inherited evil tendencies, and children who have been contaminated by bad surroundings and hardened by bad management. But an irreclaimable child does not exist. The institutions themselves are a proof of this fact. Why should they be established at such an outlay of time and thought and money, if the children are, as they are called, hopelessly bad? Philanthropists recognize in fact, if not in word, that it is the parents who are irreclaimable and that any child may be saved. It is an axiom that in childhood the mind is so plastic, so easily formed and re-formed, that it may be cast in any mould the educator wills. Rudely handled, the spiritual wax may seem to lose its divine impress, but it needs only proper conditions to restore it. The children who are inmates of these institutions come usually from houses of degradation, where the only discipline is brutal whipping, and the only moral restraint is

physical fear. The evil ideas with which they are surrounded are quickly and faithfully reproduced in the unfolding characters, and behold! the children are "incorrigible." The first step toward reform is to take them from their evil surroundings, and the second is to abolish the régime of punishment, and begin rational education, that draws out the best there is in the children.

Ideas on the subject of punishment have changed rapidly in the past few years. It is hard to believe that the last generation was brought up in the fear of the rod. Yet it is true that the scriptural aphorism, "Spare the rod and spoil the child," was not long ago the key-note of government in every well-regulated family. It was a barbarous custom, this wreaking the vengeance of angry parents on defenceless children. It had no justification in reason or result. Its only effect was to produce antagonism, rebellious mortification, and a sense of injustice. Fortunately, it is largely a thing of the past. But as long as parents are afflicted with temper, children are doomed to suffer the penalty of corporal punishment. It would be well if it were made as much a legal offence for parents to raise their hands against their children as against their neighbors. The State ought to be able to control parental assault and battery.

The whole idea of discipline is put upon a wrong plane. Parents assume an authority over their children such as a master might over a slave. They assume the right of absolute direction, of conviction without trial, of anything caprice may suggest. With all the progress in educational ideas, it is rare to find a family where the government is republican, and the children are regarded as independent individuals, with rights and opinions to be respected. The home is too often a despotic monarchy. There is great need of the doctrine that parents do not own their children, and have no rightful authority over them, save what they acquire from superior wisdom and the children's need of guidance. —*Minneapolis Times.*

# SCIENCE OF HEALTH

## COCOA—CHOCOLATE.

A WRITER in *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette* gives a brief account of these products of the cocoa bean:

Tea and coffee, as has been shown, are infusions from a leaf and from a berry. Solutions of cocoa and chocolate are in the nature of soups, or they may be ingested in solid form. Cocoa and chocolate are only different forms of the same thing, as we shall see later on. The cocoa-tree is indigenous to tropical America and Mexico. It was discovered by the Spaniards who invaded Mexico, and was by them introduced into Western Europe, and therefore antedates the introduction of tea and coffee by a very long period.

The word "cocoa" is taken from the Portuguese word "coco," meaning a mask, so called from the monkey-like face at the base of the nut. The word "chocolate" is said to be formed from the two Mexican-Indian names "Atte," meaning water, and "Choco," a word which described the bubbling sound made when the ground cocoa-seeds were stirred into the water. There is also another name given to cocoa, which originated with Linnæus, who was so impressed with the taste and nutritive value that he called it "Theobroma" (from the Greek "theos," a god, and "broma," food); "Food of the gods."

When the Spaniards invaded Mexico, about A.D. 1519, they found a drink prepared from the seeds of the cocoa-tree in common use among the natives. It was known by the Mexican name of "Chocolatl," and was said to have been in use from time immemorial. The cocoa-tree grows from six to thirty feet in height, and as a rule in cultivation

produces a large crop. The fruit of the tree is in the form of an oblong melon, consisting, when dry, of a very tough woody fibre. It contains about fifty beans or seeds imbedded in rows in a spongy substance, like that of the water-melon. When the fruit is picked it is opened and allowed to ferment slightly, as this improves the taste of the beans. The beans are then taken out of the melon and dried by the sun, and when dry are ready for the markets of the world.

The quantity of cocoa used in this and other countries is very large. It is estimated that in this country alone, during the past year, there have been over 2,000 tons consumed. In Europe, and particularly in France and Germany, the consumption is much larger. The preparation of the cocoa-beans into food requires skill and some chemical knowledge. Fifty per cent of the bean consists of fat—an oleaginous substance known as cocoa butter, which forms the real nutritive element—but this fat is not easily digested unless somewhat neutralized. Invalids or dyspeptics cannot, as a rule, use rich oily chocolate as food, therefore the cocoa powders from which the fat has been removed are more acceptable to many persons, but the nutritive value is not nearly so great as that of the chocolate.

The excess of fat in the cocoa bean by some manufacturers is eliminated by pressure, while by others it is neutralized by chemical treatment. Cocoa powders and chocolate as sold usually carry a large quantity of sugar—in most of them at least fifty per cent. Starches are also added to neutralize the fat, and cover the bitter taste, which is present in some imperfectly made products.



An economical way to use cocoa is to purchase the plain unsweetened chocolate cakes and grate them into a powder, and then cook, adding sugar and milk to taste. This makes a nutritious gruel for the sick, the overworked physically or mentally, or for the repair of any condition of the body when abnormal waste of tissue is going on. Why should not hot milk, sugar, and moderately fat cocoa form a good food for consumptives, better than disagreeable fish-oil?

It should be remembered that chocolate is rich in sugar and fat, and must be used therefore in moderation, or a disordered digestion will surely follow. Chocolate in combination with hot milk is a fat-former, and therefore a valuable food during the winter season, when fat is required in the body to form heat, energy, and resistance to the diseases peculiar to a changeable, cold climate. For brain-workers cocoa and chocolate in form not too oily or rich are valuable, being not only nutritious, but containing a stimulating element known as "theobromine." Chocolate in hot milk is an excellent "nightcap"; it promotes sleep by drawing from the congested brain to the stomach the excess of blood, thus soothing the mind and drawing the eyelids down in sleep. There is considerable difference in the manufacture of cocoa and chocolate. In this country Walter Baker & Co. are said to be skilful manufacturers. They claim to eliminate the excess of fat by pressure, while, on the other hand, the foreign chocolates are said to be rendered more nutritive and digestible by a chemical treatment.

But the popularity of cocoa and chocolate is dependent on taste; there are honest differences of opinion as to which is the best. The cocoa beans are almost universally alike, but the skill with which the cocoa powders or chocolate cakes are prepared creates the differences. One confectioner may be more skilful in adding sugar and flavor to his bon-bons, while yet another manufacturer may be so skilful in removing the excess of fat as to make his cocoa or chocolate the most acceptable.

## THE CITY BASEMENT OR CELLAR.

A WRITER properly characterizes this too common part of a modern residence thus:

Of all abominations of modern residences, the cellar or underground basement, which characterizes our old cities, is the vilest. The city of Philadelphia, for instance, is completely undermined by these subterranean, dark, damp, mouldy, foul-smelling receptacles for all kinds of household refuse, as well as coal, probably stowed wet, wood in the same condition, and perishable provisions. The atmosphere of these murky underground apartments has a characteristic nauseous odor. Excepting a minority in first-class residences, they have either rotting wooden floors or none at all, and the walls are the rough, untrimmed foundations of the house, seldom whitewashed or kalsomined, and affording myriads of angles for the deposit of dust and moulds. Many of these cellars are further contaminated by imperfectly closed and leaking drains and soil-pipes. The writer has in the course of many a sanitary inspection, to which the tenant was abusively hostile, discovered a condition of things which, while cement and whitewash might temporarily relieve, only a heavy fine could permanently remedy.

The same writer (see *Journal of the American Medical Association*, July 13) serves some of the flat houses also as they deserve:

The alert modern sanitary inspector has no sinecure. Upon the proper housing of the population of a great city depends its vital condition. A local newspaper reporting a young witness in a great murder trial described her as "a typical New York flat-house child. Her face is slender and her limbs fragile. Although she is eleven years old, she could easily pass for eight or nine. Her voice was such a mere shred of articulation that it could not be heard a few feet away," and she was the daughter of a family of the better class, but she slept in a little cell dimly lighted from a shaft or well like others in which so many

hundred thousand little children are being slowly smothered. The "apartment" has no cellar, but the same culpable defiance of common-sense sanitation develops the typical flat-house child, and health authorities should wage war both upon the contracted windowless bedroom in which little Mary Cunningham was murdered and upon the dark, damp cellar of the dwelling-house. An old medical officer of one of the national services, inspecting a large Government Hospital, astonished the junior officers by giving scant attention to the wards on which they had devoted so much time of preparation, while he pried into every corner of the basement and every cranny in the attic, and when they expressed their disappointment that he had only glanced at the especial objects of their pride, he said to them, "when the cellar and garret are in good condition, there need be no doubt about the rest of the building." Garrets are as apt to be neglected as cellars, but the greater inconvenience of access in a measure protects them from becoming receptacles of perishable articles, and their very elevation secures better hygienic conditions.

#### FOR SORE AND TIRED FEET.

NOT long ago we were in a restaurant where there was a waiter who limped around with so much expression of discomfort that we felt warranted in asking him what was the trouble. And his reply was "Sore feet." We ventured some suggestions for their treatment.

Now as this is by no means a single instance, some remarks in this place may be of help to many men and women whose feet are sore or ache badly. It is not so much the being on one's feet that is the cause of the trouble as it is the stockings or shoes that are worn.

First, as to the stockings. They should be large enough to fit well. Often it happens that short stockings will cramp the toes and occasion a great deal of unhappiness. Then, too, stockings may be too long, and wrinkle, thus causing acute pain. The stockings should be well made, free from any rough places, ridges, coarse seams, and so on, and care should be taken in putting them on so that they will be smooth.

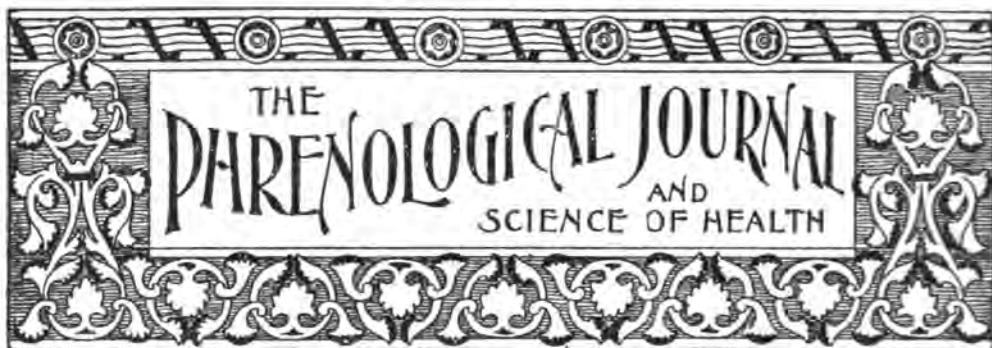
Of course the main trouble is due to ill-fitting shoes. It is almost a crime against nature to wear shoes that are so small in any part that they cramp the feet. They should be especially wide at the toes. The fashion of the day is to wear sharp-pointed shoes. There may be no objection to this if they are long enough, so that the narrowing ends do not interfere with the play of the bones and phalanges in walking.

People who are compelled to walk or stand much during the day will find considerable relief by having two pairs of shoes, so that they can have, as it were, a fresh pair for use on alternate days. When one goes home in the evening the shoes that have been worn during the day should be removed and the feet bathed in either hot or cold water, then rubbed briskly with a crash towel. Running about in one's room bare-footed or in stocking-feet is a great relief if the feet are inclined to ache. A little massage of the joints and toes helps. A solution of salt and water, or vinegar and water, is also agreeable as a bath.

Of course if one have corns, it is important that they should be ministered unto regularly, and if the feet are disposed to dryness and to become hard, scaly, or horny on the soles, they should be bathed in tepid water at bed-time and then some oil or cold cream or refined lard rubbed well in before going to bed.

D.





*Ex fronte, ex capite, ex vultu, etiam in ipso oris silentio natura loquitur.*—PLATO.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1896.

#### THE GALL CENTENARY.

THIS year is regarded by most of the advocates of phrenology as a period specially worthy of consideration in its relation to the work and mission of Francis Joseph Gall. One hundred years ago that great discoverer began his career as a teacher of the truths he had brought to the light. Across the water, notable ceremonies and meetings have been the order of events in which these truths and their illustrious exponent have been reviewed. On this side certain foci of phrenological interest, especially in the West, are preparing to celebrate the fame and accomplishments of the German doctor in such manner as circumstances will permit. Here in New York it is eminently fitting that something be done ere the year is out. New York, as the most active centre of mind study, where for upward of sixty years phrenological science has been promoted by means both literary and didactic, is, of all American cities, the proper one for holding a general meeting in which the friends and teachers of brain science may participate.

Such a meeting should be made a success beyond peradventure. There are thousands of people, respectable in social position and in mental culture, who look upon the system that had the support of such apostles as Dr. Spurzheim and the Combe brothers with kindly interest, and many of these would avail themselves, it is most likely, of an opportunity to attend such a meeting if made aware of it in seasonable time. The readers of this JOURNAL represent but a small proportion of the phrenological constituency in the Eastern part of the United States, so that to have the matter of a centenary meeting fairly canvassed among the friends of the cause all who are apprised of it through the JOURNAL or otherwise should take some pains to acquaint others with the proposition.

The latter part of October, when the session of the Institute of Phrenology is about closing, would appear to be a suitable time for the meeting. The closing exercises of the session usually draw old students and others to New York, and

if to the interest of this educational term the Gall centennial meeting be added, there should be a notable gathering, an expression indeed worthy of the occasion and of the city of New York. For ourselves, we hesitate to take the initiative, deeming it the better part of some society, such as the New York Society of Phrenology and Anthropology or of the Alumni of the Institute, so that there would be less individuality in the expression and management. We should urge that it is time something were done in preparing for the affair and setting in motion the machinery that will contribute to a creditable success.

#### GROWTH OF A NEW BRAIN.

IN the June number of *The American Naturalist* an article appears bearing on this subject. The position taken by most biologists in relation to nerve-growth has been that cells and fibres cannot grow again after destruction, so that the nerve-centre that has become impaired by any cause will not be rehabilitated. But latterly certain observers have expressed the opinion that there are possibilities of recovery in nervous tissue, that there may be in the brain itself a new growth even after part of the organ has been removed.

Repeating the experiment of total extirpation of the two occipital lobes of a monkey, February 19, 1893, M. Vitzou noticed that during the first four months the animal commenced to perceive persons and objects with great difficulty. At the end of fourteen months the ability to perceive was greatly increased. The monkey could avoid obstacles which he could not do during the first months following the opera-

tion. On April 24, 1895, M. Vitzou operated upon the same animal. "After denuding the skull he found the orifices of trepanation closed by a mass of rather firm connective tissue. On lifting this mass with care, to his astonishment and that of the assistants standing about him he found the entire space which had formerly been occupied by the occipital lobes completely filled with a mass of new-formed substance." In fine, M. Vitzou demonstrated the presence of pyramidal nerve-cells and of nerve-fibres. Nerve-tissue was present in large quantities, and the nerve-cells less numerous than in the occipital lobes of the adult animal, but their presence in the new-formed mass was constant.

In a paper which the writer of this item read before the Neurological Section of the American Medical Association, at its recent meeting in Atlanta, the position was taken that training, hygiene, exercise of the mental faculties, etc., which are for the purpose of reformation or for the development of the individual in any particular line of thought, was productive of growth or change, and may be indicated by expansion in the nerve-centres, having relation to the particular exercise, training, thought, etc. In other words, he declared that nature's methods were consistent; that the use of a muscle tended to strengthen not only the muscle, but also to increase its absolute size; so the exercise of the mental faculties tended to produce analogous development and growth in nerve elements.

This position was combated by a leading western neurologist on the ground of experience, while a few others in the assembly were inclined to favor the position taken by the writer.

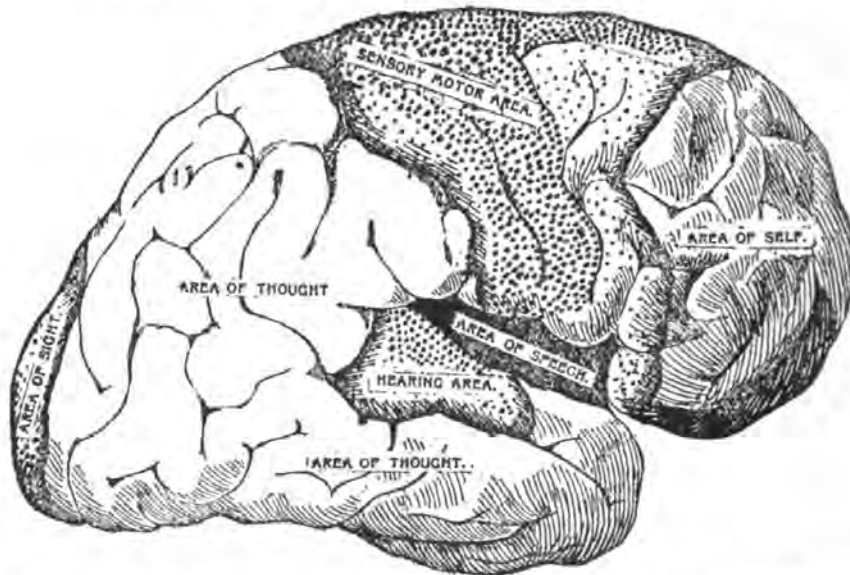
Now it would appear from the researches of Vitzou and also of M. H. Munck, that there is positive warrant for believing in not only the growth of nerve-centres through the addition of cells and fibres, but there may be, under favorable circumstances, actual replacement of parts that had been absolutely destroyed.

**ANOTHER DISCOVERY.**

ANOTHER discovery has been announced from that prolific focus of discoveries in the higher range of mental investigations, Germany. According to one of our city papers, Professor Flechsig, of the University of Leipsic, has published an account of some wonderful researches in brain structure, with the

most of the parietal lobe, and also the major part, or entire temporal lobe, and something of the occipital. His motor region is about the same as that already defined by the physiologists.

Now, says the professor, the organ of "self" relates to self-consciousness, determining how men should feel and act toward the world, when this area is in good condition and is full of energy and



OUTER SURFACE OF BRAIN HEMISPHERE. FROM PROFESSOR FLECHSIG'S DRAWING.

outcome of some very positive localizations. Munk, Hitzig, Broca, Ferrier, and all the others who have heretofore enjoyed reputations of a starlit character, must now take back seats among the celestial orbs of minor magnitude.

This Flechsig tells us that there are certain very positive areas in the brain devoted to "thought," to "sense," to "motivity," to "self," which (under our breath) we may say had long been known. Yes, but Herr Flechsig claims that most of us have been quite wrong in our topography. That, for instance, the area of "thought" occupies space in the upper posterior region, in fact,

activity. In passing, we might say that capacity for this seems to include a good deal of intellectual function, and we have for years been in the habit of attributing intellectual powers to the anterior part of the brain. Then again, there is the organ of thought which covers so big a space in the posterior parts of the brain. We could wonder whether or not the idiot should be comparatively well endowed in this "thought" function, in spite of his deficient frontal lobe, for his head, as a rule, is the larger by many degrees in that section than it is in front.

It is said that this professor has been

studying the brain for twenty years, and claims that his new scheme of function is possessed of an importance beyond the scheme of any who have preceded him as a student of brain.

We should be glad to see a full account of the gentleman's views, for it is scarcely fair to take a news-writer's statement as representing him. The brief report of his claims that has come to hand certainly does not contain much that is novel besides his peculiar whole-sale designation of different areas. In the elucidation of his "discoveries" it seems to us that he is a good deal of a borrower from the doctrine of other anthropologists. The accompanying illustration is said to be Professor Flechsig's idea of brain geography.

### FAULT FINDING.

It is so easy to find fault. We, as a class, are very sharp sighted. The faculties of observation appear to be strained almost in their exercise, and we have only to stand off and look at our friends and neighbors to find a good many

things that are awry in their make-up and expression. Even children seem to become adepts early in their criticism of others. Their ideas are chiefly borrowed, but nevertheless they are often disagreeably pronounced in their criticism.

It would be far better to develop our minds in the line of saying and appreciating those qualities in our friends and neighbors that are good. This means cultivation of that insight and discernment which employ the sympathies. Thus, people we love best are they who see the good in others rather than the imperfect, and speak of it frequently. They are the genial, kindly, sunny ones that make life charming; while your carping, querulous, fault-finding persons who do not draw attention to excellencies, are no encouragement and stimulus to helpful effort. Most people of intelligence are aware of their defects, and to be told of their good qualities strengthens effort to overcome their weaknesses and vices of disposition.

The disposition to see the good in others is worth more than money or beauty, and, as one has said, "It is a perpetual joy to the possessor, while it brightens the soul of every one that may come within the circle of its influence."

### TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST ONLY will be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be propounded, if correspondents shall expect us to give them the benefit of an early consideration.

IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.

**SPOTS ON THE SKIN.**—T.—These moles, or mole patches, of which you speak, may be treated with some success by applications to the skin, but a method of treatment can scarcely be advised without a personal examination. Be careful in your diet, and also in your bathing. You may effect some improvement in time without resorting to anything of a caustic nature.

**IMAGINATION.**—O. H.—In the article on Psychology, by John W. Shull, in the July number, your question was an-

swered, we think. The definition of imagination that he gives is in common with the psychological view of the mental process. The word itself means a representation in the mind of images that have been observed mainly from observation of external objects. We can scarcely image ideas unless these ideas have relation to some definite form. It is possible to have a thought, but if the thought did not relate to something that is objective in its nature it does not come within the domain of imagination.

**PROTRUDING UPPER TEETH.**—What is the inference to be drawn from the protrusion of the upper teeth, but perfectly sound and healthy, while the lower jaw is natural and regular? G. Z. M.

Ans.—The person's father or grandmother may have had such upper front teeth, a sign of vitality and power, but not of refinement, and other ancestral persons may have had a shorter under-

jaw and the teeth regular and desirable. Blond hair with heavy black eyebrows and black beard like the father, and radiant blue eyes like the blond-haired mother, are found in the head and face. Sometimes the upper lip is like one parent and the under lip from the other parent. A thumb is not always like the hand it is attached to, and one black eye is found on one side of the nose and a blue eye on the other side; the complexion and quality of the skin on each hemisphere of one face I know are unlike, one side of the face, up to the centre line of the face, will be dry in a hot day and the other side will be heavily beaded by perspiration. The persons can be named, and one of them writes this. S.

"ORGANIC EXTRACTS."—S. T.—The effects of the use of these much-advertised and bepraised products of the laboratory were chiefly due to mental suggestion. Continued tests in hospital and private practice show them to be of little genuine value as therapeutic agents. The principle involved in their use at best is but that of mediæval medicine, when the flesh or blood of animals, insects, reptiles, etc., was rated of great account by the faculty. It is strange how men in this era of scientific progress, professing special wisdom, can be hoodwinked by notions that have not a single physiological element for their support.

"XANTHOUS TEMPERAMENT."—What is the meaning of this term?

H. H.

This term is applied to one who has large bones and muscles, a powerful frame, but is of light complexion and has blue eyes and generally coarse, red hair. He has the build and strength of the Motive or Bilious temperament, but the complexion of the Vital or Sanguine.

VENOUS ENLARGEMENTS.—C. C. J., Tenn.—The inquiry you have made twice is of so personal a character that it should be answered by letter, for which, however, the necessary postage was not inclosed. We suppose from your description that the trouble is of the varicose type, frequently found, especially in the skin of women who have had children and whose portal or hepatic circulation is somewhat interrupted. An examination would be necessary to determine just what to do, if any remedial measures might be applied.

THE CIRCLE SQUARED.—W. L.—The article on this topic to which you refer was prepared by one of our leading mathematicians, and as the principle which he discussed is new in science it can scarcely be expected that he would receive the approval of the scientific world in general. We have yet, however, to note a

refutation of the author's method. Dr. De Medicis of New York is the author.

THE WILL.—L. J. B.—In the discussion of Firmness, which will be found in all good treatises on phrenology, the nature of the Will is there analyzed to some extent. The will is a derivative of the combined action of the faculties. The intellect, sentiment, social feeling, selfishness, have to do with its expression. A little pamphlet published in the Human Nature Library, a while since, will supply you with points in this regard.

ORGANS AND FACULTY IN RELATION TO BRAIN.—Reinhold.—The organic centres are double, in accordance with the constitution of the brain. The diagram to which you refer is only a symbolical representation. There is nothing arbitrary in regard to this "one-sided" relation. There is a language centre in each hemisphere, a fact which is recognized by the most advanced physiologists. Evidences of this are recorded in pathological cases. It is altogether probable that the left side, or hemisphere, is used the more in ordinary life, but where, because of injury or disease, a centre on that side becomes useless the corresponding centre in the right side may be brought into exercise. An article in the last August number furnishes some better suggestions.

TO DENUDE SKULLS.—R. S.—Before boiling the skulls you should remove the skin or scalp carefully, and scrape off as much as possible of the fleshy matter. The old idea with reference to placing bones in the neighborhood of an ant-hill is a good one, for the ants will certainly clean the bone thoroughly, and in a much shorter time than might be expected. If you simply place the heads in water and boil them without having previously removed the scalp, etc., you might expect that the result will be unsatisfactory.

PEARLY WHITE TEETH.—M. M.—Natural teeth are not "pearly white." They have a tinge of yellowness. Where we find people with such teeth, "small, pearly white," there is usually something lacking in their physical constitution, a strumous, or lymphatic diathesis, which intimates a want of those solid earthy constituents in the blood that make teeth and bone firm, dense, enduring. To be sure the treatment of teeth by methods of the toilet, usually injurious, may obtain this brilliant and attractive effect. The mental relation may be one of vanity or desire to excel on the line of a fine mouth exposure. The use of those preparations which produce such fine effects upon the teeth tends to the destruction of the enamel coating. Teeth that are solid and strong as a rule are not "pearly white."



## LIBRARY.

*In this department we give short reviews of such NEW BOOKS as publishers see fit to send us. In these reviews we seek to treat author and publisher satisfactorily and justly, and also to furnish our readers with such information as shall enable them to form an opinion of the desirability of any particular volume for personal use. It is our wish to notice the better class of books issuing from the press, and we invite publishers to favor the Editor with recent publications, especially those related in any way to mental and physiological science. We can supply any of the books noticed at prices quoted.*

**THE MYSTERY OF HANDWRITING.** A Handbook of Graphology. By J. Harington Keene. Small quarto, pp. 156, cloth. Price, \$2.00. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

Of the manuals on this subject that have been printed in America this as a later appearance commends itself at sight. Written in a style at once brief and pleasing it quite covers the field of graphology. The author is known as an "expert" in the analysis of handwriting, and it is from the point of view of actual experience that his book has been prepared. The science in the matter is well shown, and the relation of one's pen tracings to character, temperament, etc., is a leading feature. The book is of the teaching order, so that the careful and studious reader may acquire the rationale of the art of learning what a man is per his handwriting.

The illustrations are numerous, every point being exemplified with specimens "from life," so to speak; a chapter at the closing of the book being largely given to the analysis of the writing of many prominent people.

**THE CONNECTION BETWEEN THOUGHT AND MEMORY.** A contribution to pedagogical psychology on the basis of F. W. Dorpfeld's Monograph, "Denken und Gedächtnis," with an introduction by Stanley Hall, LL.D. By Herman T. Lukens, Ph.D. 12mo, cloth, pp. 165. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co., Publishers.

This book is valuable as being the outcome of recent psychological observations. New methods in observing mind are yielding results for the use of those who have to do with the training of the young. The excellent work by Dorpfeld is the basis of the author's studies, as stated in the title of the work, but there is much expansion of the principles involved upon the basis of American research, especially that line of research that has such leaders as Stanley Hall and others of like view. The factors of mind are first discussed; what relates to perception, what constitute the phenomena of mind, what is the material out of which forms of knowledge are created, concepts,

imagination, ideas, judgments, conclusions. Distinctions are shown between original production, manufactures, commerce, transportation, and so on, and the analogous activities which are mental.

A very useful work to the teacher, and to the intelligent parent it should be commended as rich in suggestions for the treatment of the growing child.

**GYMNASTICS.** A Text Book of the German-American Gymnastics, specially adapted to the use of Teachers and Pupils in Public and Private Schools. Edited by W. A. Stecher. Large 8vo. Illustrated. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

The importance of physical culture in the growing years of youth is emphasized by the frequent appearance of manuals of training. Latterly so much attention is given by experts in athletics to school gymnastics that the text-books have assumed a higher character than ever before. The work before us is the product of careful study. One of the more successful of teachers in its special line being the editor. The exercises are graded and of that simplicity that adapts them to school and society practice, with ample illustrations of attitude in various positions. For teachers of schools, the material is abundant and excellent; seven pages are devoted to tactics; nineteen to free exercises (calisthenics); fifty-one to wand exercises; eighteen to club-swinging; twelve to dumb-bell exercises; five to ring exercises; eleven to fancy steps; twenty-two to games; five to roundel; and twenty to double wand and hoop exercises; in all one hundred and sixty-nine pages of work as at present performed in the common schools of this country. Exercises on parallel bars, vertical poles, ladders, pole-vaulting, rings, etc., are also described minutely, according to the methods of special teachers. In all it is a very full book, adapted to the use of both sexes.

**ALDEN'S LIVING TOPICS CYCLOPEDIA.** A Record of Recent Events and of the World's Progress in all Departments of Knowledge.

A new publication by an enterprising publisher, and one who recognizes the drift of the times toward brevity and the use of such books as meet an immediate want. We have encyclopedias and cyclopedias, whose merit is fulness of detail and extent of compilation, suitable for the use of the reader with leisure for investigation. To the ordinary man of affairs Mr. Alden comes as a benefactor by this system of brief and well-selected topics, enabling one to "read up" in the lines of current interest. The price of the volumes is low enough to suit the common pocket. Science, art, industrial matters, politics, diplomacy, geography, current

history, etc., have their respective representation. As an economical work of reference for all, this certainly is in advance of anything else that we have seen.

Subscription price, 50 cents a volume. John Alden, New York.

**A PLEA FOR THE NEW WOMAN**, by May Collins, is an effort to show how this pretentious outcome of modern civilization is a higher creation than the old woman of the former time. We suspect, however, that the "new woman," however *new* she may be, is womanly still. Truthseeker Co., New York.

**POEMS BY J. GORDON COOGLER**. The fourth volume of verse that the author has offered to the public. The encouragement that his former books have received warrant this fresh fascicle. The topics are various, chiefly of a social, domestic nature, often personal. The quality of the work is a fair average. An example, taken off-hand, is the following:

If I should ask this silver coin  
That lies within this hand to-day,  
"Tell me thy history?"  
And it should speak, how wondrous strange  
Would each sad word sound in my ear—  
How deep the mystery!

Would it not tell the sickening truth  
Of some fair one, in the bloom of youth,  
Whom it had led astray?  
How partly paid for the shining band  
That bought sweet virtue from the hand  
Now silent 'neath the clay.

The portrait of the author is the frontispiece.

**COSMIAN HYMN BOOK**.—A collection of original and selected hymns for liberal and ethical societies, for schools and the home. Compiled by L. R. Washburn.

The author says it has been prepared to meet a public want. Care has been exercised to make the hymns of a high moral tone and also to have them perfectly free of sectarianism. The tunes are good for the rendering of the more or less eloquent words. Published by the Truthseeker Co., New York.

**CONSECRATION: "I AM THE LORD'S."** By H. L. H. Scriptural Tract Repository, Boston, Mass.

A little green and silver monograph that may be carried in the vest pocket, that contains much spiritual admonition and cheer for the serious mind. It will not hurt any one to read it, whether he is religious or careless of serious things, and it may be a source of new life and hope and gladness to him as it was to the wild sailor mentioned in the preface.

**HORRORS OF ARMENIA**. By an eye-witness, William Willard Howard.

This man claims to be the only American Christian who penetrated into the interior of the devastated regions of Armenia, and therefore his story, which is black enough, is deemed trustworthy. The Armenians, however we may view the issue, have suffered most terribly, and it seems fitting that the world should show some sympathy in a way that will bring about a positive result in the suppression of those cruel and desperate measures that have been productive of such things. The attitude of foreign nations, those that call themselves Christians, is chiefly responsible for such damning cruelties. Published by the Armenian Relief Association.

## PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY AND FIELD NOTES.

Miss Edna I. Seely is at Asbury Park, N. J., for the month of August. The well-known founder of that favorite seaside town, Mr. Bradley, shows a personal interest in this worthy disciple of Gall, and has given her a good place for the practice of her profession.

The Halls—Professor and Mrs. E. E. Hall—were at Canal Dover, Ohio, when last heard from. A newspaper slip speaks in complimentary terms of their lectures and work.

**ACTUAL PROOFS**.—George Cozens, writing from Murill, Ont., gives the following experience:

While lecturing in Winnipeg four years ago we advised a man that we examined to be a contractor and always have a gang of men under him. Ten months afterward, on giving our second course in the city, the same gentleman came to me and said: "I have come to tell you how glad I am that I took your advice. You told me to be a contractor, and I have had twenty men

under me all the summer, and have made lots of money." He says of the Vancouver Phrenological Society: "The members of the Vancouver Phrenological Society are active, intelligent, forceful, sympathetic, and highly moral, and are bound to exert a wonderful influence in aid of our glorious science. Mr. Stark and others, whose names I cannot recall, were very earnest in the work when we were successful in organizing nearly three years ago."

S. F. DeVore, Class of 1887, says: "Inclosed is amount for THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Send it to me right along. As an M.D. have been in practice here for thirteen months with marked success. My knowledge of human nature, gained from phrenology, helps me much. While I do not give exclusive attention to phrenology in a professional way, have never lost my interest in the subject for one moment, and always do what I can for the advancement of the subject. Now located at Sioux City, Iowa."

## FOWLER & WELLS CO.

On February 29, 1894, the **FOWLER & WELLS CO.** was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a Joint Stock Company, for the prosecution of the business heretofore carried on by the firm of **Fowler & Wells.**

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

**FOWLER & WELLS CO.**

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

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

**LETTERS OF INQUIRY** requesting an answer should inclose a stamp for return postage, and be sure and give name and full address every time you write.

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

**ANY BOOK, PERIODICAL, CHART, Etc.,** may be ordered from this office at Publishers' prices.

**AGENTS WANTED** for the **PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL** and our Book Publications, to whom liberal terms will be given.

### CURRENT EXCHANGES.

*Lippincott's Magazine* for August has another novel in the "detective" line, entitled *The Great K. & A. Train Robbery*, with a baker's dozen of topics covering a variety of literature. *Heraldry in America* and *The Devil's One Good Deed* are notable. Price, 25 cents. Philadelphia.

*Le Progres Medical*—weekly—with its excellent digest of current news relating to foreign medicine, surgery, and related science should be acknowledged. Bourneville, Chief Editor, Paris, France.

*Independent*.—Weekly, representing the Congregational branch of the Church, but reviewing Church interests in general. Valuable home visitor. We wonder why educated people cannot be content with Sunday reading, such as is furnished by a well prepared weekly of this nature and not waste their Sunday leisure in the revolting pages of the common newspapers! New York.

*Woman's World and Jenness Miller's Monthly*—August—has something inter-

esting to tell about the cost of a college education for women in certain of the leading institutions, and other topics. New York.

*Literary Digest*.—Recent weekly issues are well furnished with comments on the political situation. The literary, art, religious, and other departments are, as usual, quite full. Funk & Wagnall's Company, New York.

*Georgia Eclectic Magazine*—July.—Drs. Adolphus and Goss are contributors, the former giving good points on reducing hernial tumors. Other practical data. Atlanta, Ga.

*Brooklyn, N. Y., Medical* has a good article on Mental Influence in Pathological Conditions, and other features of value. J. H. Raymond, Editor.

*Review of Reviews* gives W. J. Bryan a prominent and large place naturally, as he is the "regular Democratic nominee for the Presidency." Mr. Stead describes the great Barnardo Home for Children. Other leading features are Bimetallism, the Chicago Convention and its related issues, The Progress of Australian Federation, etc. Illustrations more than commonly numerous. New York.

*Metaphysical Magazine* for August discusses Art of Mind Building, Karma, Evolution of the Home, and has many items in its peculiar line. New York.

*Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*—August.—Discusses Science at the University of Pennsylvania, The Aim of Modern Education, "Spirit" writing and "Speaking with Tongues." The Genius and his Environments, Epidemics of Hysteria, etc. The editor's Women and Politics makes several good points on the relation of law-making to woman's interests. The usual review of current science. New York.

*Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly*—August—has Cuba's Struggle for Liberty, General Robert E. Lee, Fifteen Years of Christian Endeavor, The Making of a President, and Nashville and the Tennessee Centennial among its chief features. Illustrated. New York.

*Scientific American* celebrated its fiftieth anniversary in a striking way by issuing a superb number for July 25. Accounts of the more remarkable discoveries of the

period are given with fine illustrations. Science, art, and industry are represented. New York: Munn & Company.

*Harper's Monthly* for August contains a long list of attractive features; for instance, a sketch of Longfellow by Howells, Tom Sawyer, Detective, by "Mark Twain," Stuart's Landsdowne Portrait of Washington, Peeps into Barbary, Doorstep Neighbors, with illustrations by the late W. H. Gibson, etc. The Editor's Study is bright and the Editor's Drawer well filled. New York.

*Pacific Medical Journal* for August has comments on Trials of Physical Endurance, Suspended Animation, the Bicycle Saddle, or seat, and practical digests of current news, etc. San Francisco.

#### PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

A new edition of "Mental Science" has just been received from abroad. This being a revised and enlarged edition of the title "Mental Science as explained by Phrenology." The author, L. N. Fowler, needs no introduction to our readers. Some of his works, "Lectures on Man," "How to Learn Phrenology," "Phrenology proved," etc., etc., have been widely read. The chapters on Perceptive Faculties, Reasoning Faculties, Moral Faculties, Selfish Propensities, are written clearly and in interesting manner, preparing the reader for the closing chapter, Man as a social being. Price, 30 cents, post paid.

The new book "Uncle Sam on Phrenology," in its attractive gold and black cover is now ready for delivery. The publishers bespeak for it a wide circulation and to our readers it will be especially welcome on account of its peculiarly "Uncle Sam" style of letters, from the pen of one whom tradition has taught us to be the "ideal American."

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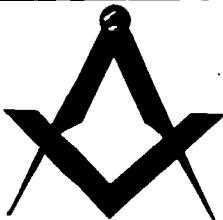
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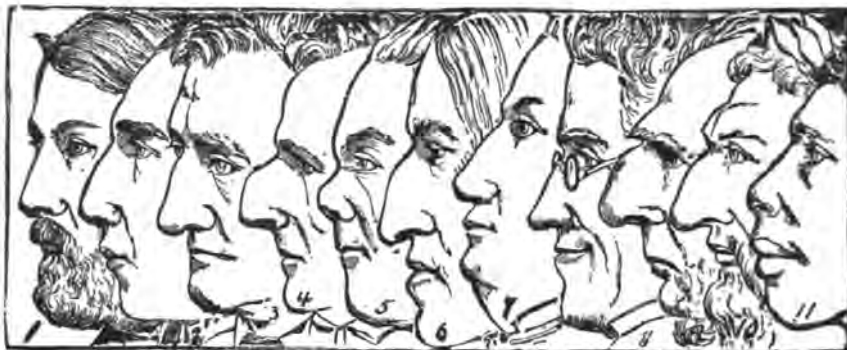
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FOR 1897.

# The Phrenological Annual

## AND REGISTER

— OF —

Phrenological Practitioners and Lecturers.

(TITLE PROTECTED)

FOUNDED 10TH OCTOBER, 1888 ENTERED SAME DATE.

Edited by **JESSIE A. FOWLER.**

### *SPECIAL NOTICE.*

PHRENOLOGISTS, Professional and Amateur, desirous of having their names included in the **only Authorized Registered List of Phrenological Practitioners** for 1897, are requested to forward their names with Registration Fee, 2/6 (60 cents), as early as possible.

We regret to find that several well known names were left off the list last year on account of delay in forwarding the names and replying to our circular. **We cannot guarantee to send out more than one notice** to each individual, hence will our friends kindly send in their names at once.

The 1897 issue is to be a **Grand International Edition**, with a guaranteed circulation of 10,000 copies. The veteran phrenologist, **Prof. Nelson Sizer**, has kindly co-operated with us as Editor, and several valuable illustrated articles are promised from our American cousins, including one from Mrs. Charlotte Fowler Wells, Dr. H. S. Drayton, Dr. M. L. Holbrook, etc., etc., etc.

American and Colonial phrenologists now recognize the importance of being **registered phrenologists**, and a great many names have already been sent in, and promises of articles made. This speaks well for the interest in phrenology, and we are happy to see that both English and American phrenologists are co-operating with us in issuing the 10th number of The Phrenological Annual and Register.

The Annual will again contain 100 pages (large size), as last year. Only a limited number of pages can be spared for advertisements, so early application for space is necessary; full particulars of this will be found in the publisher's circulars, a copy of which will be duly posted to all known phrenologists in the kingdom. If you do not receive one, send a post card, and a copy will be sent per return.

Yours faithfully,

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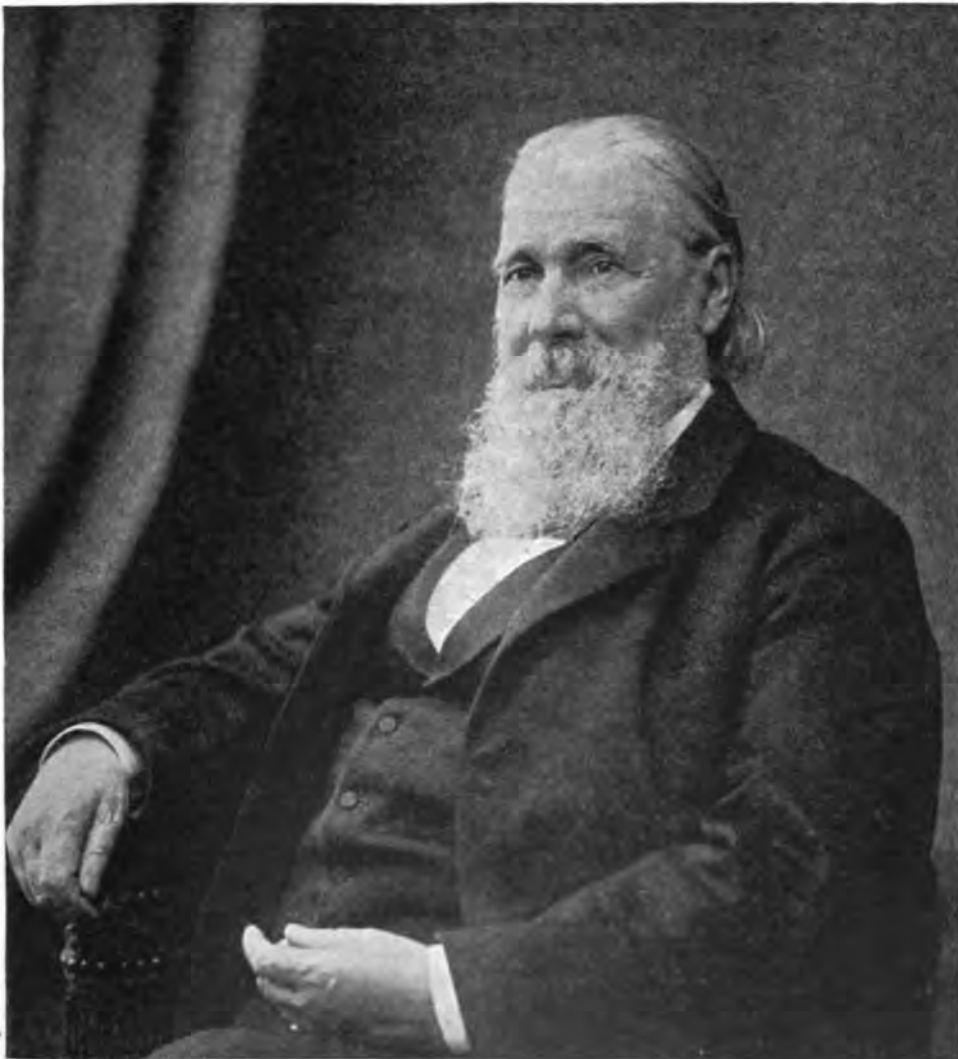
THE  
PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL  
AND  
SCIENCE OF HEALTH

VOL. 102 No. 10]

OCTOBER, 1896

[WHOLE No. 694

**DEATH OF PROFESSOR L. N. FOWLER.**



PROFESSOR L. N. FOWLER, having rounded out a long and useful life and passed the eighty-fifth milestone, was laid to rest on the fifth day of Septem-

ber, having died on the second. He has been before the world sixty-two years, and probably has made as many careful and accurate delineations of human character as any man ever did.

Beginning his career as a phrenologist at twenty-three years of age, he has been constantly before the public and in the harness from that day to this. He and his elder brother, O. S. Fowler, working together for years, were the pioneers of phrenology in America, and their name and the term phrenology have become so related that they are almost synonymous. More than sixty years ago they opened an office in New York, and it has been kept open from that day to this. In 1860 Mr. Fowler visited England, and for thirty-six years he made London his home. Having suffered from partial paralysis he has been practically out of the field of labor for two or three years. He landed in America with his family on the 25th of August, and on the 2nd of September he peacefully breathed his last. He has always been a busy worker. He has made more friends than almost any man living, and probably never had an enemy.

Young Fowler and his brother, Orson (two years his senior), were sent at an early age to the district school in their native town Cohocton, Steuben County, N. Y.

When Lorenzo was seventeen years of age he left home to go to the academy at Dansville, N. Y., in the adjoining county. He was determined to get along by working part of the time, and he thus made enough to pay his board and tuition. He worked and studied hard, and kept clear of debt. In this matter-of-fact, self-help way, he attended the Dansville Academy. He also enjoyed the tuition and kindly friendship of the Rev. Mr. Hubbard, of that town. He was an active member of his church. A strong and enduring bond of affection was speedily formed between the young man and his pastor. His deep reverence for religious truth, his consistent determination to live out the Christian life, and his desire to com-

mend and enforce the practical truths of Christianity ran like a golden thread through his whole life and work.

These early religious experiences were a most important formative influence in his career. The glow of youth, and the ardent enthusiasm passed away, but the touch and tone of these days can be traced in every lecture he has delivered and every page he has written.

From Dansville he went to an academy in Heath, Franklin County, Mass. Leaving Heath, he travelled to Hadley, Mass., to secure better educational advantages. His chief aim in pushing ahead was to thoroughly prepare himself for Amherst College. It was the earnest wish of his parents that he should become a preacher of the gospel. For some years everything seemed to favor the laudable ambition of his father and mother.

In the year 1832 the young student, still working his way up the rugged road to learning, went to Amherst Seminary to complete his preparatory studies. During that year, while at Amherst, he made the acquaintance of Henry Ward Beecher, who was a classmate of his brother, Orson S. Fowler, and both of them were studying with the intention of fitting themselves for the work of the ministry. These three young men studied and prayed and planned together in their rooms at Amherst College. The events which followed are too well known to need repetition here, and will be more fully treated upon by Mrs. C. F. Wells when she completes her biographical sketches.

And so it came about that they left Amherst in 1834, when Orson was twenty-five and had graduated and L. N. was twenty-three, and commenced to spread abroad by voice and pen the truths of phrenology. Such interest was awakened on the subject that in 1835 they found it necessary to open permanent offices in New York. Later the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL was started, which has been carried on ever since.

There have been a few solitary adherents of phrenology who have argued

that it lowered the dignity of the science when it was brought to the level of examining heads. The dignified services rendered by the Fowlers to the cause of the science is the fittest answer to this foolish assertion. They faced this petty charge frankly, and fought the brief battle successfully. Reason and good sense pronounced in favor of the contention of the phrenologists.

To turn to a later period we find Lorenzo travelling in Europe in company with his wife and Mr. S. R. Wells. On the return of the latter to America Mr. Fowler continued lecturing throughout the British Isles.

Some years ago Mr. D. Lamont, of New Castle, England, wrote: "The time has not yet come for estimating the full measure of Mr. Fowler's success,

but there need be no hesitation in now affirming that to him mainly, if not entirely, belongs the honor of having re-established the science of phrenology in Great Britain.

In 1890 Mr. Fowler established a permanent institute in London, which, as a result of his and his family's labors, has members in almost every part of the world. It contains its well-qualified fellows, associates, members, and one life member in India. His daughters and son-in-law have carried on the great bulk of the arduous work since his wife's death, thus relieving the closing years of his life. He has passed home to rest beloved and respected by all who knew him, and I personally feel I have lost a valued brother.

NELSON SIZER.

## PHRENOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY.

BY JOHN W. SHULL.

### IV.

Reason, both inductive and deductive, is referrible to Comparison, which determines likeness and difference and finds the unity in multiplicity. Induction and deduction are simply methods of comparing. J. S. Mill, in his *Logic*, lays down these four canons on Induction, which make the above statement abundantly evident.

#### METHOD OF AGREEMENT.

If two or more instances of the phenomenon under investigation have only one circumstance in common, the circumstance in which alone all the instances agree is the cause (or effect) of the given phenomenon.

#### METHOD OF DIFFERENCE.

If an instance in which the phenomenon under investigation occurs, and an instance in which it does not occur, have every circumstance, except one, in common, that one occurring only in the former, the circumstance in which alone the two instances differ

is the effect or cause, or a necessary part of the cause, of the phenomenon.

#### METHOD OF RESIDUES.

Subduct from any phenomenon such part as is known by a previous induction to be the effect of certain antecedents, and the residue of the phenomenon is the effect of the remaining antecedents.

#### METHOD BY CONCOMITANT VARIATIONS.

Whatever phenomenon varies in any manner whenever another phenomenon varies in some particular manner is either a cause or an effect of that phenomenon, or is connected with it through some fact of causation.

Deduction is simply predicating of the subject of the minor premise, what has already been predicated of the subject of the major, and its validity is made manifest by Comparison seeing that the major truly contains the minor.

Causality gives a sense of efficiency or causative force; and, after Comparison has, by Induction, found the invariable antecedents of a given phenomenon, it makes us feel that somehow they stand related as cause and effect. It makes us feel that somehow the former possesses an efficiency in producing the latter.

Attention is not a faculty at all, nor even a power of a faculty. It is simply a state of any faculty when acting upon its proper class of objects. It is said to be attending. Spurzheim says: "Attention is synonymous with activity" (vide *Natural Laws of Man*).

Before discussing the Sensibilities, we should treat a group of terms related to intellect which have had currency in mental philosophy.

Association of Ideas, considered a faculty by some, and denied by others, expresses a law of memory. Images and thoughts intimately related, as by co-existence, succession, opposition, cause, and effect, etc., were usually resuscitated together, one suggesting another, and these still others. Memory is but a chain of such suggestions. In phrenology this indicates the tendency of the faculties to act together in groups. Perceptions are almost always complex, several faculties acting together. Reminiscences are consequently nearly always complex, and all the faculties concerned in the first perception tend to act together in the reminiscence. This principle of association properly extends to all the faculties of the mind.

Intuition is used in two senses. First, it is a term applied to those truths which we seem to possess somehow without experience, in contradistinction from those truths which are directly traceable to experience. Several terms have been used in this sense by different philosophers, as Intuitive Cognitions, Instincts, Feelings, Beliefs, Principles, Ultimate or Primordial Elements, Truths a priori, Transcendental Cognitions, Truths of the Reason, etc., but they need not be confusing. Second, it is the faculty or power of mind by or through which these truths are conferred.

The chief truths of this class, as defined by metaphysicians, are the Conceptions of Time, Space, Cause, the Infinite, Necessary Truth, Moral Freedom, and the distinction of Right and Wrong.

Time is not a thing, and cannot be defined in any more intelligible terms. It is duration, and the conception of it arises from the faculty of Time. We know that there is a succession of events, but without the faculty of Time we could not conceive these events as requiring a certain duration for their accomplishment. Some, in defining Time, might call it the measure of change, but in strict truth it is not. We measure Time by changes, by the swinging of the pendulum, by the rising and setting of the sun, by the course of the seasons, but our conception of Time is duration, without reference to any change.

Space, like time, is not a thing, and will admit of no better definition. It is extension, and the conception of it arises from Size. Volumes, which are perceived by Size, are simply limited portions of the extended; and the faculty which observes these limited portions recognizes the unlimited extension surrounding them; and the faculty which gives the percept of this extension must likewise give the concept. Unlimited extension is Universal Space.

Cause is the potency of a force under certain conditions, by virtue of which it produces another set of conditions known as its effect. We feel that everything which exists must have a cause, and that the same cause uniformly produces the same effect. This feeling and the abstract conception of cause arise from Causality, for, as above, whatever faculty gives the percept must also give the concept.

The Infinite is the unlimited, the unbounded. Magnitude of solids or volumes is measured by the length of radial lines from the centre. This is true of all volumes, whether regular or irregular in form. Size perceives and judges this radial distance. Now, if we extend these radial lines to an unlimited distance,

thus excluding the possibility of a perimeter, we reach the Infinites, the unbounded in point of space. Each of the radii would be the Infinite in point of distance; and the conception of both arises from Size.

We measure Time by the changes of the solar system. We go back year after year, cycle after cycle, till we reach the genesis of all things, and our conception reaches out even beyond. There must have been duration anterior to that. Into the future we project another unlimited succession of cycles, till the present is but a point between two eternities. This is the Infinite in point of time, and is a conception of the faculty of Time.

Infinite power, or omnipotence, is simply power to accomplish everything possible, and is a conception arising from Causality.

Infinite number merely expresses the unlimited divisibility of the extended, and is a conception arising from Number.

The Infinite is not of very wide application. We cannot speak intelligibly of infinite individuals (though the Kosmos might stand for an infinite unit or individual), infinite forms, infinite movement, infinite order, infinite place, infinite event, for individuals, forms, movements, orders, places, and events are such by virtue of their limitations. We cannot refer to infinite colors or infinite tones, for these are due to two kinds of vibration in elastic substances, and our perceptions of these vibrations are limited by our nervous and mental constitution. Our range of color-perceptions and tones is fixed within narrow limits. We cannot properly speak of infinite emotions, as infinite justice, infinite love, even though referring to Deity, for the only kind of infinitude properly belonging to these is an infinitude of objects toward which they are exercised, or an irresistibility as motives to conduct in regard to such objects.

The Infinite, then, so far as it is possible to be conceived, is a natural conception of any intellectual faculty whose proper objects will admit of in-

definite extension. The conception is just as natural to the faculty concerned as the conception of a dog is after the animal has been seen. We do not need to perceive the infinite in order to conceive it, for, in reality, we do not conceive the infinite, but merely apprehend it when our faculties have reached out to their utmost limits.

Necessary Truths are such as the mathematical axioms and a few others.

1. Things which are equal to the same thing are equal to each other.

2. The whole is equal to the sum of all its parts.

3. All right angles are equal.

4. A thing cannot be and not be at the same instant.

5. No body can move in opposite directions at the same instant.

These truths evidently cannot be referred to any one phrenological faculty, for No. 1 and No. 2 may refer either to numbers, surfaces, or solids, and therefore are referrible to Number and Size. No. 3 refers simply to angles, and involves Size only. No. 4, treating of existences, is referrible to Individuality. No. 5, relating to motion, is referrible to Weight. Their character of necessity lies in this. Their terms are simply parts of one and the same perception by any one intellectual faculty.

This can be made more intelligible by a concrete illustration:

$$3 + 3 = 2 + 4$$

$$1 + 5 = 2 + 4$$

$$\text{ergo } 3 + 3 = 1 + 5 \text{ or } 6 = 6.$$

In this the faculty of number perceives the three quantities and their relations at once. Divide a circle into any number of sections by radii. In this the faculty of Size, in a single perception, sees the identity of the whole and the sum of all its parts. Whatever the axiom or necessary truth may be, this is the basis of it: all the terms of the axiom express the component parts of a single perception of any one intellectual faculty.

We have now treated all of these Intuitional Truths but the last two, which will be considered in their proper place under the Sensibilities and the Will.

(To be Continued.)

## PHRENOTYPES AND SIDE VIEWS.

A WRITER in the "Hospital" (England) of July 18, takes the view that bad temper is a proper subject for medical consideration. Given a case of sulkiness, bad temper, irascibility, depression and so on, its careful study will guide the physician to the selection of medicine that will tend to the betterment of the patient. He says with regard to boys who give the schoolmaster trouble, that a good knowledge of the relation between mind and matter would suggest to the school teacher a dose of castor-oil, for instance, as likely to accomplish salutary effect.

Dr. Lauder Brunton applies the same principle to patients of greater age, and suggests the curing of irritability of temper, commonly associated with gout and heart disease, by medicine. He points out what is well known to all who have seen much of short-tempered people, that explosions of temper which occur on very slight provocation, are really due to a condition produced by an accumulation of small irritations which have greatly worked up the patient into a state of excitement that vents itself into an expansion quite out of proportion to its apparent cause. Continuous physical discomfort also has the same effect.

The idea is by no means new, it may be said. In fact, your broad-minded physician who has been a student of mind on practical lines knows that many states of actual disease are the outcome of mental irritability or the overaction of faculties, especially those that have to do with the physical activities.

A prominent physician in this city, an old friend of the writer, a good phrenologist, the conductor of a private hospital, has been in the habit for many years of considering the mental side of his patients. He has told us that some of his worst cases were not so much physically deranged or diseased as they were mentally distempered. There was, indeed, an irritability of the mental organs which affected the whole physical

economy, and threw the functions of the body out of balance, and a continuance of this unbalance eventuated in positive disease. He deemed it most important to give attention to the mind state early in treatment, and the amelioration of that was very likely to be followed with the best results.

Dr. Lauder Brunton puts it clearly enough when he says, "Patients are sometimes seen whose appetites are spoiled, their digestion impaired, and their pleasure in life destroyed, not by any illness of their own, but by the constant fretfulness and irritability of some other member of their family. Here if one can but get the other party to take these temper powders one may do better than by giving tonics to the patient." In such cases we should endeavor to treat the needs of the one suffering, giving such solace of advice and tonic support that will tend to brace up those qualities of mind that are depressed or flagging. Here it is that the physician who has a good knowledge of phrenological principles can work most effectively. He can help many a sad and broken-down heart, and often give cheer and strength where the prospect seemed only that of perpetual bitterness and persecution.

## ANENT NOSES.

A word or two anent noses may be appropriate here. Certain city newspapers have shown some interest in the remarks made in the August number on the type of nose that is becoming common in our metropolitan centres. The views we expressed have been taken up and given some circulation with more or less of comment, for the most part favorable. One who is much about town will have noted that among women, the busy women, the business women, the energetic, active women, new and old, who are taking part in the affairs of modern progress, are distinguished by a certain type of nose. We

might call it the modified celestial. The element of inquiry is expressed in its formation. In the successful type-writer, for instance, the lady correspondent, who has become thoroughly incorporated in our business channels, the nose is somewhat pointed at the end and has a slight up-turn.

Its length is greater, however, than

from the commonly received standards of organization in the nose of the woman who adopts methods heretofore altogether belonging to the life of man, the energy that is impressed upon her conduct and mental spirit becomes crystallized in the general constitution, for "of the soul the body form doth take."



MAUD BALLINGTON BOOTH.

the average *retrousse*. We see this type of nose occasionally in our younger women; those who have started out to do for themselves when mere girls, on emerging, say from the high school. Their temperament has a good infusion of the motive, and their habit of life has impressed that with characteristics of the bilious; so that the whole frame or organism is somewhat well defined, and its angularities peep through the upholstery, as it were. It must be expected that there will be a departure

The young woman who has chosen her pursuit, and who bends all her forces in preparation for it, is necessarily a student-worker, and it would appear that the stimulated faculties of observation exercise a formative influence upon her features. And so the nose, as well as the mouth and lips, gradually change in their alignment of expression.

There is a good deal of truth in the old statement that the nose indicates intelligence, and the character of the in-



telligence may become more and more exhibited in its contours.

A portrait of Mrs. Ballington Booth, just at hand, supplies an approximate illustration of the type of nose we have just spoken of. It shows enterprise, earnestness, inquiry, zeal, and not a little of decision. Long continuance in the field she has chosen would be likely to render the expression of this organ more pronounced. It would assume a sharper outline, modifying the original roundness of the inheritance.

#### CONTRASTED OUTLINES.

The two illustrations offered for our consideration are examples of what are common enough among the men we meet from day to day. The heads are not distinguished by lofty development. It is not to be expected that persons of the origin these exemplify would be distinguished by much elevation at the crown. They are of the class termed self-made; from boyhood being com-



FIG. 1.

Aside from this special feature Mrs. Booth offers an unusual study in many particulars of organization. A physical development of superior mould in quality and harmony of relation—the well-balanced head finds in it resources of maintenance that have become much needed by reason of the work she has undertaken. The forehead shows breadth both of observation and reflection. The full side head in co-operation with the anterior organs intimates power of organization and readiness of suggestion in emergencies. There is prudence and foresight in a high degree, and that steadiness and poise so needed in the administration of affairs that concern many individuals. Strength and purpose associate with tenderness and sincerity—at once qualities of manly courage and womanly sympathy.

pelled to make their own way in life, to educate themselves, to carve out their own fortune. So the practical elements of the intellect and their physical qualities have been stirred by circumstances into an activity that has been persistent. The base of the brain, large by nature, has assumed an importance that is marked in the relations of brain life. But the tendencies of organization as inherited have had their way. In one case we note that in response to environment, opportunity, work, one head has filled out well in the upper lateral region, while the other has not so developed. Of course the line of activity has been different. One man, Fig. 1, has pursued a course that has had but little comparatively to do with other men. His organs of adaptation have not been much exercised, and their conse-

quent growth has not been co-ordinate with the growth of the other organs of the side head. Then, too, his spirit had been that of marked independence, and he has sought to be leader, controller, manager in his own affairs.

Fig. 2 has found his opportunity chiefly in the social connection. His work has brought him into intimate

of industrial activity, found it to his interest to be energetic and active, to fill up the flowing hours with persevering labor. Fig. 1 would be the man apart from the crowd, while No. 2 would be the man in the crowd, the merchant, the banker, who understands and uses men, while No. 1 is the industrial worker, the manufacturer,



FIG. II.

relations with other men. The social element has been much stronger. He has perceived the expediency of adaptation, of speaking and acting in such a way that the interest of others shall be enlisted in his cause. Plausibility, suavity, good-nature, have been his working tools to a good degree; he probably has appreciated the necessity

the mechanic, the clerk; somewhat apart by himself yet nevertheless distinguished for efficiency and thoroughness. With such an organization No. 2 would be distinguished by that sagacity and executiveness which, if a lawyer, would draw him into politics, and enable him to exercise important functions among fellow politicians.

### THE VIOLINIST.

BY MARGARET STEELE ANDERSON.

BUT that one air for all that throng! And yet  
How variously the magic strain swept through  
Those thousand hearts! I saw young eyes, that knew  
Only earth's fairest sights, grow dim and wet,  
While eyes long fed on visions of regret  
Beheld the rose of hope spring up from rue;  
For some, the night-wind in thy music blew,  
For some, the spring's celestial clarinet!

And each heart knew its own—the poet heard,  
Ravished, the song his lips could never free;  
The girl, her lover's swift, impassioned word;  
The mother thought, "Oh little, buried face!"  
And one, through veil of doubt and agony,  
Saw Christ, alone in the dim garden-place.

—Independent.

**LI HUNG CHANG, THE CHINESE ENVOY.**

BY NELSON SIZER.

IN many respects Li Hung Chang is a marvel of mentality, and his character has a breadth and freshness that equal his intellectual grasp. Not only has he mental grasp, but he has the most astonishing power of appreciating data and detail and history. He has a schol-

what he sees. He judges of form and proportion, and his power of combination takes in the historical phases of subjects. Our keenest interviewers have been amazed at his knowledge of detail, and his questions have riddled the subjects he has undertaken to dis-

*From Harper's Weekly.***LI HUNG CHANG.**

arly intellect. He sees everything, as if his intellect were a combination of the telescope, with which to measure distance and breadth, and of the microscope, to master the minute. The fullness of the brow above the root of the nose is remarkable. A side view of his head shows an extraordinary development in that region, which enables him not only to see quickly but to analyze

cuss, showing that he has availed himself of means for acquiring information relative to much of our history and business polity. He knows what to ask a cotton manufacturer, an iron manufacturer, a lumber dealer, or a builder, and he knows about foundations and steel frames for sky-scraping structures. Though he is from one of the most conservative countries in the world, he has

an eye for everything that is modern and latest in the line of improvement. Yet he is said to be a marvel of political sagacity.

General Grant, who met Li Hung Chang in his visit around the world, said that Bismarck and Li Hung Chang were the two greatest men he had ever met, and, it is said, they in turn have remarked that General Grant belonged in the small list of greatest men. It is something for a man to know enough to appreciate Grant and Bismarck, but the shrewdness of his questioning and the fact of his seeing everything here puts to blush a good many men who ought to know more about matters at home than they do know. He is called a great question asker, and people laugh at his questions, but it shows that his mind is vivid with all the interest belonging to the subjects surrounding him.

Li's Language is large. The eye is very full, and the sac below the eye is an evidence of abundant power of speech and memory of words. His head is broad at the region of Constructiveness, hence he is ingenious, and can understand every kind of mechanism. He is large in Mirthfulness, and sees the witty things in life. At the extreme top of the forehead, at the centre, the head rises to a ridge, and that ridge is the location of the organ of Human Nature, which gives intuition and insight of character. He has this very strongly marked. He reads the men who look at him and talk with him. He would make a good detective in the ordinary sense of the term.

His Cautiousness is large. This is found in the upper back corner of the head, and it makes him prudent. He has large Secretiveness, which gives width to the head between the top of the ear and the upper corner of the back-head. His Acquisitiveness is large, hence his question, "How much salary do you get?" He would doubtless make a good banker, and if he understood the English language he would take a leading place in Wall Street, or in Lombard Street in England, and he has financial

sagacity enough to stand erect in Lombard Street and make the savants of political economy and international policy feel that they have their equal, if not their superior. His head is wide just above the ears, which shows large Destructiveness. This means executive-ness, the power to move large forces and to comprehend magnitude and appreciate the march of truth and of affairs. In other words, he is a factor of power wherever he sets his foot.

The subject's back-head, which we have seen, shows very strong Sociability. Therefore he is personal in his interviews with people. His is not a mere telegraphic communication or telephonic confab at long range. Those who can see the twinkle of his eye and feel his magnetic presence are impressed by his wonderful personality; and his sociability wins confidence and invites familiar converse. Hence he finds out more than anybody else. He has a large head and a large body. He has wonderful breathing power. The breadth of his cheek-bones indicates this. Consequently, his blood is well vitalized and oxidized, and every drop of it quivers with life and vigor. He is bright, and people mistake if they think otherwise.

Li Hung Chang is the most studied man to-day in public, and he is the greatest student of the races of the people he meets that has ever been among us. His visit has furnished a splendid opportunity for the United States to better understand the possibilities of China, and doubtless commerce and national intercourse between our nation and his will be greatly profited by his having come here. He differs from other Chinamen mainly in the fact that there is more of him and he is better cultivated, just as he differs from most other men. It is a Chinese trait to gather facts and to have patience in acquiring details. The Chinese have broad heads, which fact makes them industrious, persistent, and patient in their efforts. Yet the Chinese, as a nation, are not lacking in severity and vim and power, when they are in a position to exercise it.

The remarkable faculty of Li Hung Chang for remembering facts and details is assisted by his large organs of Language and Eventuality, which will enable him to carry the history of his journey home with him in his head. The strength of his face is shown in the nose and in the prominence and width of his cheeks, and the healthy pad of

flesh each side of the nose on each cheek shows excellent vitality. His chin is not small. It should be remembered that the face is very broad and the head large and broad. A common face and a common head attached to that chin would indicate that the powers which are dependent on chin development are not wanting.

### REFLECTIONS ON THE "NEW WOMAN."

BY BLANCHE LANE.

THE "New Woman" fiction has been so thoroughly aired in the pages of the press, that a large majority, especially those belonging to the class of omnivorous newspaper readers, have actually come to believe that there is such a creature. And everywhere people are heard to speak with seriousness of the "new woman," her peculiarities, her foibles, her fancies, as if she were a thing of sudden growth, and purely a result of nineteenth century conditions. The name is variously used, which fact in itself demonstrates the absurdity of such a description. Each interprets it to his own consciousness, as it may happen to strike with or against his impressions of modern womankind, but seems quite unknowing of the fact that his neighbor is placing a different construction on the term.

To one man, the "new woman" is she who puts on "bloomers" and rides her wheel in defiance of all the unwritten laws of Modesty's Code. Another speaks the name in disgust, calling up a picture that repels with its hard, unsympathetic countenance and drawn mouth, from which we know a strident voice shrieks for its "rights." Susan B. Anthony smilingly refers to the "new woman," having in mind a rational being who repudiates the bad logic on which the public holds a false position, and who recognizes with infallible justice the ludicrousness of economic customs that have their fundamental roots in decaying conditions and principles. The physical culturists are looking at a more robust, active, bodily development

for their "new woman," and are expecting a new order of things from the athletic girl. Again, there is the cultured sect, who, perhaps, are the most wise on this subject, but who are less vigorous in their assertion of the "new woman's" rights, though they are, on the other hand, probably the most vigorous and persistent in thinking about her claims, while they possess the greatest scope and influence in spreading their own individual conceptions. Very likely, with a great many in this class, "senior wranglers" represent the newest development in the feminine sex.

Now, if there were in very fact, a "new woman," she would be a composite creature with all the tendencies and tastes of present-day environments united in proportionate degree into one general whole, which would immediately be classified into its proper groove. Moreover, she would not exist in the minds of her contemporaries as an anomalous bundle of fads, fancies, and foibles—a detachable something peculiarly appropriate for jest and joke, but as a harmonious amalgamated development.

The philosopher and phrenologist has his own opinions on this question, and finds it an interesting one for the application of his principles. He withdraws from the multitudes of popular concourse into the stronghold of his own Thought, and there in peace and tranquillity makes his dispassionate reflections. The ideas come crowding fast, and are too numerous in their complex associations to be more than crudely set

forth, but the phrenological element seizes by natural affinity on the essential points.

We agree that the femininity of to-day possesses its own individual characteristics, its own special allotment of peculiarities. But the term "new woman" is a misnomer, and designates no established existence. If we apply the rational definition of modern woman we shall be talking sense and logic.

Proceeding then, on this basis, we aver that the modern woman is an evolution from all previous types, and represents in her fullest growth the nineteenth century phase of woman-kind. But she is no abnormal excrescence of the social structure. She is not a circumstance, but a fact. Fortunately she is not a "bloomer" girl, although to the superficial observer this sect may seem to be numerous. But appearances delude sometimes, and it may be put down for a fact that the "bloomerite" is only a distortion—a very telling illustration of low organic quality acting with a development of Approbativeness that naturally tends toward notoriety.

With such distortions in the public eye, we do not marvel at the success of the facile press writers in maintaining a popular aversion to the so-called "new woman." But when we take the modern woman into thoughtful consideration it is well to bear in mind that Nature has not reversed her course and is not likely to cast her men and women into one die to-day any more than she was a century ago. So individualities are going to continue, and we shall have as great a diversity of characters in the feminine sex as we have of conditions to generate them.

When what was once called the "higher education" of women was first firmly established, there were any number of simple, chattering, old-time "ladies" who stood ready in good orthodox fashion to cry out against their sisters' advancement, to call professional work unwomanly, to predict the destruction of the home, the family relation, and all the sacred ties of life.

But ruthlessly on marched Right and Justice, trampling down the narrow prejudices of narrow minds, and no social catastrophe has come. It was feared that the college woman would not marry—she would not fulfil her "woman's mission"—but the college woman is now a commonplace, and it has been shown that superiority does not make an inferior wife and mother, but with most scientific precision produces from a better agent better results. Yet we are still battling on the same ground, and our modern woman has still much to win. If the woman of to-day does not marry in such haste, it bodes well, rather than ill, for future generations. The "old-fashioned" woman was content, or rather had to be content, to "settle down" in marriage and home-making because there was nothing else open to her and half her faculties were dormant and unobtrusive. She took no responsibility of choice or labor upon herself in shaping her destiny, while she was satisfied to live in a current of emotions rather than of thought. These emotions, shallow or undisciplined, swayed her, and surely there is no more unsafe guide to determine action than one's emotions pure and simple.

Who would ever think of leaving an important business decision, for instance, to the chances of momentary feeling? But the business of marrying has been and still is, to a great extent, conducted on just such a slipshod principle.

Approbativeness played upon by subtle flattery, and Amativeness, perhaps, knowing nothing of Intellect's noble control, have been in the past instruments of great moral destruction, even though the signs of a "home" were not wanting.

We are all familiar with the adage, "Satan always finds some mischief for idle hands to do." And though the "old-fashioned" woman had her hands full enough in a manual way, the reserve forces of her mental, moral, and spiritual nature were never appropriated in healthful activity.

The new-fashioned woman, the truly representative modern woman, has every opportunity for intellectual life that her predecessors lacked. She is not likely to get into mischief for want of occupation. Education is no longer a luxury but a necessity, and when we get just a little farther along the opinions on professional life for women will be almost unanimous in favor of deliberate training for a chosen end.

It is a good thing that we are enjoying a little "hold-up" in the line of matrimonial speculations. Our modern woman, with a profession or trade and independence at her finger's ends, no longer degrades herself by marrying for a home but uses her awakened faculties in making a decision about her career, and marries when she does from the best and truest of motives. We have long been told that "love is of man's life a thing apart, but 'tis woman's whole existence"—so long in fact that the world has grown to believe it. But it simply means that woman's better self in times past, being undeveloped, and only her emotions exercised in contemplation of one person and one line of duties depending on that person, Satan stepped in the breach and filled her life with foolish desires, cravings, dissatisfaction, and imaginary grievances, and bred the idea that, because her husband was not distracted with the same purposeless feelings, his love was more incidental and less strong than her own. Whereas, his energies were rushing in so many channels that his love was content to relapse into a quiet even course of unvarying devotion. The narrowness of a woman's life and its separateness from outside occupations made it difficult for her to appreciate a demonstration apparently less ardent than her own. Now, in the light of personal experience, women are better able to understand the real nature of love and interpret its signs. Their lives are developed along the lines of Intellectuality and are teeming with ambition and activity. So their affections are more normal and steady, less effusive in expression, more sensible, more akin to a man's, if you

will. They have so much to strengthen their characters, so much to teach them patience, perseverance, self-reliance, and continuity of purpose, that their emotions are deeper and their love of a higher quality. It is not that spurious article so often the hysteric manifestation of over-strained nerves, or the accumulation of working forces that are not understood and cannot be thrown off into their proper vents, but the true devotion of a human soul given intelligently and using its influence with all the power of a strong personality.

Approbativeness is usually said to be a feminine quality. There is no doubt it has been well cultivated in the daughters of Eve by a long course of training. Women have developed, not according to their possibilities, but according to their opportunities. As long as the artificial and inglorious praise of small things was held out to them as the desideratum of their lives they kept on diligently striving for it, and we cannot marvel at the result, a logical one—that in a great mass of women one of their most powerful faculties has degenerated into a trivial trait. In the modern woman, with her enlarged sphere and expanding intellect, this organ is apt to be a little less obtrusive, while it works more legitimately toward true aspirations and a broader attainment.

A woman's life at the present time is too intense, too earnest, too full of action, too crowded with serious considerations to allow for non-essentials, and as it teems more and more with varying responsibilities, her faculties will become consistently thorough.

Contact and dealings with the world tend to develop Self-esteem, which gives a stronger poise to the general character and takes off the edge of that acute sensitiveness caused by Approbativeness in fine organizations.

Phrenology teaches us to regard this as a masculine faculty, but a woman whose organic quality is high cannot deteriorate through an increase of Self-esteem. Its development can only help her by lending to her personality that



dignity we all must bear in our outward relations.

Again, the use of those instincts coming from the side-head faculties gives the selfish propensities a stronger bent, and this, too, is for the better, practically broadening out the whole make-up to a more able, far-reaching helpfulness. The necessity of physique to carry out the projects of Ambition is being borne in on the minds of women with a force of realization that has already manifested a spirit of reform.

To some blind and fearsome people the modern woman is in imminent peril of nullifying her sex. Strange it is that it has not been sufficiently demonstrated to these that a woman cannot be less potent because she has added to her powers and possibilities. And stranger still it is that the gruesome prophecies of her future are generally made either by very helpless, useless, we might say unwomanly women themselves, or vain and selfish men.

Take the modern woman and add to her acknowledged superior intuitive faculties a trained discriminating intellectual sense, modify her Approbateness by a rational appreciation of her position toward the world, temper her Caution with well-developed Combateness and destructiveness, balance her Firmness and Self-esteem with the sentiment of justice, and then consider whether we are going to lose or gain in the mothers of our coming generations.

The typical modern woman is not masculine, she is not striving to become a second man, but is testing and proving those faculties for strength and usefulness that God gave her, and which she believes He gave her to exercise for the benefit of the human race. She is not quibbling about her value, for she begins to realize it, and she is the first to deplore the conduct of those very unprogressive women who are seeking to be something not quite a man and much less a woman. We have always been taught that "comparisons are odious," and it is the earnest wish of every true woman in the land to see the

recriminations between the sexes relegated to our recent Dark Ages. A Southern Senator is quoted as having said in a toast, "The Ladies—God bless 'em—once our superiors, now our equals." The thoughtful women of the present are doing all in their power to eradicate the spirit that prompts such cynical and improper remarks.

Phrenology teaches us to be broad, to take into account every faculty of the brain and acknowledge its potency when normally developed. Then the same science surely can apply its principles to the entire race, and lift up men and women to the belief in their individual and relative capabilities. The arrogance of sex has retarded the world's progress for hundreds of years. Let us take the object lesson demonstrated to us in the last few years of woman's attainment as a forcible illustration of man's fallibility, and let those lessons check us from falling into a like error.

The man who reveres his Maker knows it is blasphemy to sneer at the creations of the Universe. All things are equal, inasmuch as they all have a place in the world and must of necessity be born of some Purpose. Who then shall arrogate to himself a special creation? To whom is it revealed that he alone is the elect? Men and women equally are parts of a great human development, but man in his own incompleteness forgot this, until that other half rose in a crisis to lead him out into the light of Wisdom.

The modern woman is a dominant factor in the interests of to-day. A long vista of uncounted, unrevealed possibilities stretches before her. She has only started in the initial stage of her career—the formative period of a more mature evolution. That tide in her affairs has come, which, "if taken at its flood, may lead on to fortune." What she shall do yet depends on her own righteous endeavor. But the day is fast approaching when we shall have our perfect modern woman and she will be known and recognized of all men, who will esteem her above all price and rise up to call her more than blessed.

## OPENING EXERCISES OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1896.

NELSON SIZER, *President, in the chair, said:*

*Ladies and Gentlemen:* Fortunately you are all alike strangers to the Faculty. You are here to be taught important truth; and you start on a level as far as we are concerned. We have no favorites as yet and we hope not to have any favorites to the detriment of any of the others. There is, however, a difference in the human race. You cannot collect thirty persons without having more or less of difference; and it is a difficult thing to be with people for two months in relations as intimate as they are between teachers and pupils, without feeling that there is a difference between the members of the class.

As the students come from all over the world and as they represent many varieties of culture and of character, they cannot be expected to always blend with each other smoothly and happily. If you were to take a thousand threads of textile fabric and put them into a loom together, without any regard to their classification, simply regarding them as threads, and then put in the filling, which the teaching here might represent, you would not get a very smooth piece of cloth when it was finished. There would be some silk, some worsted, some cotton, and perhaps some threads that were too hard twisted. The cloth would therefore be a little rough, but it would all be cloth just the same.

We have taught thirty-three classes during the past thirty-one years, and for the most part the students have given us satisfaction. They have felt friendly toward us and we have felt kindly toward them and have always been glad to hear from them and of them. There may have been a half-dozen who have not turned out as well as could be wished. There have been some who might have been better men and used their talents more wisely, but when we consider the wide diversity of feeling and the different conditions of life that have been represented by our students we think they have averaged a great deal above the usual level of human life. We have not had as many hard cases among our graduates as are to be found in colleges, because it is not orthodox here or regarded as smart or witty to raise Cain or the other fellow as it sometimes seems to be in colleges.

Now, you all look like honest, upright, kind-hearted, genial people, you do not look cranky or quarrelsome; and I ask you now to please be "kindly affectioned one to another" and to avoid all disputes in the way of religion and politics.

You have come here to learn what we are able to teach you; and if what we

have to say is accepted with thankfulness and gratitude, it will seem better to all concerned. We want to teach you all that we know, but I ask you to avoid all controversies and discussions. You will understand later that when a man lectures fifty or sixty times in a few weeks he is apt to get nervous and perhaps cranky; and I am the one who gets nervous and cranky sometimes. Dr. Drayton is always good-natured, at least he seems to be; and he can teach you that which you might not be able to find out anywhere else.

Mrs. Wells is always on the programme as one of the teachers, but unfortunately she has been disabled by a fall down-stairs, and when a woman is eighty-two years of age, falling down-stairs is not the best kind of pastime, so that she is not to-day able to be with us. We have with us, however, some one who will take her place in part, and in part fill her own place, namely, Miss Jessie A. Fowler, of London, Professor L. N. Fowler's daughter, who will speak to you. The professors of anatomy, physiology, and elocution are not with us to-day, but will be here in proper time.

Dr. Drayton will now address you.

DR. DRAYTON.

*Ladies and Gentlemen:*

I feel a great deal as I suppose some of our storekeepers in the neighborhood of Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets do on what is called "Opening Day." You know in the spring and in the fall it is customary for our large bazaars to have what is called an "Opening Day." It is expected that on that day, those who come, will look over the goods, even if they do not think seriously of purchasing. They examine and admire the goods with the intention of buying at some future time, perhaps; and I feel a little as I fancy the dealer does on such a day, as I look upon you, and you are probably in very much the same position as the customers who wish to view the goods.

We are interested to-day, mainly in the matter of mutual introductions. We want to know each other; and I am very sure that within the past ten seconds I have been somewhat measured by most of you.

Now, it is very pleasant to meet you here to-day; and it is especially pleasant when we think of the time and the condition of society in the United States—of the strifes, the frictions, and the controversies that are in progress between parties, sections, classes, and individuals.

You all know that there are issues presented that are exceedingly grave and fraught with danger to our common country. In the opinion of some we are now in the most serious period since the civil war, as far as the integrity of the nation is concerned.

I am pleased to meet you to-day, because, not only have you come (most of you, at least) from distant sections of our country, but you also represent, in a way, the different political and social aspects and opinions. I am pleased to see you here because it shows that, in spite of the interest displayed, and the earnestness with which people all over our country have thrown themselves into the great national question, you have felt that a higher interest commanded your attention; an interest that is even more intimately connected with our human welfare, questions that will enable you through their solution to understand these other great questions better, so that when you return home it will be expected that you will be better able to meet and master them. For the foundation for understanding these questions is an understanding of human nature. That is the chief thing. Through it you are enabled to understand the point of view that is taken by different men in studying civil and social interests; seeing our opinions are so much influenced by organization.

Furthermore, it is a question of money which you have had to consider in coming here. The times are hard. I believe there are hundreds of men and women who would gladly come if they were only financially able to do so. This institution opens its doors to you, but it expects you to pay for the instruction you will receive. It has not hundreds, thousands, and tens of thousands of dollars in endowed chairs, as many of our educational institutions in this country have. It is not able to offer scholarships. I would that it were. I would that it had a hundred thousand dollars of endowment and then not a man or a woman would pay for tuition with my consent.

You come here to study man. When I was a student in college some years ago, there was a fellow-classmate of mine who thought he had discovered a new idea, and one day, in an essay, he announced it. He thought he had made an advance upon the statement of the celebrated poet-philosopher, Pope; and he said in his essay, "The poet, Pope, has said, 'The proper study of mankind is man,' but I say, the proper study of mankind is God!" Grand thought; but he had forgotten that Pope was necessarily right in saying that man should study mankind in order to reach that climax of human understanding, a knowledge of God. Therefore, you who study man in his

structure physically, in his structure mentally, are on the right road to the understanding of those higher ethical questions that involve a knowledge of the Creator of man.

The president then called upon Miss Jessie A. Fowler to address the meeting.

#### MISS FOWLER.

*Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:* It is with great pleasure that I am invited to address you this afternoon, but before I say anything on my own behalf I feel I must stand here for a few moments in the place of Mrs. Wells, who has sent you messages of regret that she is not able to be with you to-day, as she has been on every previous opening of the session.

She says:

*Dear Friends and Fellow Workers:* I cannot express to you how great is my disappointment in being unable to speak to you in person to-day, but through my niece I take the opportunity of addressing a few words to you and trust to have the pleasure of seeing you later on in the session.

At this incipient stage of our class I would remind you to look to the great Phrenological Founders, and gather as much inspiration from their pure and elevating personalities as possible. They struggled to make the science accepted, and fought its early battles, and it should be the aim of every one of us to continue the work so nobly undertaken, and approach it, teach it, and promulgate it in various ways, so as to make its truths, its beauty, its usefulness, and its elevating principles fascinating to every one. Few who study it aright can fail to improve in character ten-fold if they follow its precepts. It is our gain in every way to understand ourselves as intimately as possible, for as we live nearer our ideals we shall come nearer to the life that God intended us to live.

The great builder has some lowly crevices in his house which we may occupy. Although we may not be called to be the corner stone, or to appear upon the buttresses, or to crown the turrets or to adorn the carved work of the sanctuary, yet it should satisfy us if, in some remote corner, recess, or unknown shade, we fulfil the office and do the work which the Master has placed upon us.

Every one is called and qualified to do *some* one thing better than anything else. If a person can do one thing better than any other one else can do it, he may rest assured that it should be his calling in life, and be prepared to do it well.

What I want to impress upon you to-day is to work, study, and digest as much

Phrenological food as is possible while you are here, so that you may go forth stronger men and women, and better able to cope with the objections that are sure to be hurled at you from the ranks of those who disbelieve and know nothing about the science. Thus I wish to encourage you to-day to take a firm hold of the principles you have come here to study.

Miss Fowler continued:

I was asked the other day if I were as great an enthusiast on the question of Phrenology as my father. I replied, "Yes, only more so; as I have added my enthusiasm to his."

I feel an intense interest in your ultimate welfare in Phrenology and count it a privilege to welcome you to my native city, and give you what help I can in the subject that has called us together. For many years past I have practically helped my father in his labors in Europe, and very few have had a greater privilege in possessing a more perfect example to follow than I have had. Would that every child had the opportunity of saying the same! I am reminded of the Rev. Charles Garrett's story about his little boy. He was climbing a very steep mountain one day, and was unaware that his little boy was following him. Presently he heard the little voice say tremblingly, "Be careful, father, I am following in your footsteps." Now my father's example has often led me into very difficult positions, where opposition and ridicule have at the outset proved trying, but with patience and common-sense reasoning, I have always been listened to with respectful attention, and have eventually been able to dispel disbelief and put forward arguments which could not be contradicted. I would suggest to you to-day to select a high example. Bring the best of your nature to bear upon your work. Dr. Drayton has referred to that quotation, "the true study of mankind is man," and that we cannot expect to understand the supreme Being unless we first understand our own natures.

Each of you has a spark of divinity, and we want you to infuse that with your work of Phrenology.

Phrenology is not a lowering subject, it therefore claims your best efforts, thoughts, etc. Remember, too, that Phrenological professors must be willing to become students of human nature as long as they live. My father, Mr. Sizer, and others of long experience, assert that Phrenology is such a wide-branching subject that it is impossible to learn everything about the subject in two months only; the cause of Phrenological development, evolution, and growth is too com-

prehensive to be grasped in any short period, it is, instead, a life-study. We therefore wish to encourage your labors in this direction. I am always gratified to find a student who has arrived at the period when he is willing to admit that he is ignorant of some things and knows what an immense amount lies before him. When I dissected the brain in the Medical School for Women in London, I found that the complete knowledge of the brain was like a rich mine of gold.

The gathering of Phrenological knowledge must ever be like the successive waves of the ocean. A large wave is made of hundreds of minor ones, until a great billow presents itself. So every great effort or study needs due preparation, thought, observation, and patience, like the great scientist, Darwin, manifested in his colossal work.

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### "CHANGING PARTNERS."

"OH, I'm so disgusted," said Mrs. Clide, as she tossed her hat on the bed, and dropped into a chair, in her friend's house one sunny afternoon, where she had gone to "relieve her mind," she said.

Mrs. Miller looked up from her sewing and smiled. She was used to the ways of this good neighbor, and knew she would "relieve her mind" without any questions from her. So she simply waited, and in a moment Mrs. Clide continued:

"You remember that phrenologist who lectured here some weeks ago, and gave examinations to all who were silly enough to go to him?"

"Yes," replied her friend very quietly. "I remember him, and shall never forget him, for I was one of the silly ones, and I shall be thankful for his coming as long as I live."

"Oh, beg pardon, I didn't know I was stepping on your toes. But when you hear my news I think you will have to admit that some people have been very silly. I suppose you knew that Ida Grey was engaged to Tom Wilson, and Nora Elsworth was engaged to Clarence White?"

"Yes."

"And that the four have always been fast friends?"

"Yes,"

"And you know that Professor Blank said in his lecture that no couple should marry without first consulting a competent phrenologist as to their adaptability."

"Yes."

"Well, those four simpletons went, all together, for examination. They told him nothing about their engagements, but of course, he found it out, and what do you suppose he did?" Then, as her friend asked no questions, preferring to let her go on in her own way, she continued, rising to her feet in her excitement: "He advised them to change partners, and they've done it. Now, don't you call that the most ridiculous piece of business you ever heard of?"

Mrs. Miller looked up into her friend's excited face and replied very calmly:

"On the contrary, I think it the most sensible thing I've heard for many a day, and I'm more thankful than ever that Professor Blank came this way."

"Look here!" said Mrs. Clide. "Do you really believe those four people can change partners and still be fast friends, as they have always been?"

"Yes, and remain friends much easier than if they had married as they had at first intended. I tell you, Mrs. Clide, what I think ought to be done. Instead of paying the County Clerk for a license to marry, there should be a law compelling every couple contemplating marriage to procure from a phrenologist a certificate of adaptability before they could be lawfully married."

"But perhaps some could not find a mate adapted to them at all."

"Then let them remain single. The world would be better if two-thirds of the people now married and bringing children into it had been prohibited from doing so!"

"Oh, you are an extremist," said Mrs. Clide. "Why, the world would soon be

depopulated if your theory was carried out."

"Better be depopulated than populated as it is and has been for centuries. Fewer people, and better ones, I say. Would you not rather have one good child than half a dozen bad or even in-different ones?"

"Oh, yes, certainly."

"Well, if it's preferable in families it's preferable in communities, in states, and in nations. There should be a law prohibiting the diseased, the weak-minded, and all those guilty of any crime against society from marrying, and bringing offspring into the world!"

"But this was intended to be a free country."

"Yes, free for 'the pursuit of happiness,' but who can be happy surrounded by such wretchedness as we have to witness every day and hour of our lives? When I was a child my teacher wrote in my copy book: 'If you wish to be happy, you must be good.' But can the good look on such things and be happy? I tell you, my friend, phrenology is one of the chief aids toward our redemption. It should be taught in our public schools and in our colleges, and there should be a phrenologist employed in every courtroom, drawing his salary from the county or state. If this science were known and practised as it should be, in fifty years from now suicide and murders would be almost unknown, and few criminals of any kind would remain."

In her enthusiasm she had risen also, and was standing before her friend, in whose face a different expression had appeared from that it wore when she had entered the house "so disgusted" with phrenology.

"Well," Mrs. Clide said, "I am silenced but not convinced. I'll wait and see how the change of partners turns out. But when I hear you talk I almost wish I was entirely convinced."

JENNIE BEE.



# CHILD CULTURE

"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

## CHILDREN WHO WILL REWARD CULTURE.

BY NELSON SIZER.

FIGS. 347, 348.—These twins had not been named at the age of eleven months when their pictures were taken. We will designate them as A and B.

ear to that of the other over the top of the head, while B, the smaller child, weighs twenty pounds, his head measures eighteen and a quarter inches in



A

B

FIGS. 347, 348.—TWIN BOYS, SURNAMED FRESHOUR, CHERRY RUN, W. VA.

A weighs twenty and a half pounds, his head measures eighteen and a half inches in circumference and twelve and a half inches from the opening of one

circumference and twelve and a half inches from the opening of one ear to that of the other over the top of the head. These measurements are rather

large for the weight of the bodies, but they are well organized in body.

I think A resembles his mother and will probably be a sharp, quick thinker. He will speak in short sentences and come to the point at once. He will be positive in his spirit, headstrong in his will, cautious and anxious about consequences, honest, frank, ambitious, and proud-spirited. He will be fond of elegance and of refinement, and will use language in a definite way. He will not use sentences that are involved. He will be agreeable when he feels like it, and he will have the ability to say things in a smooth and pleasant way. He will be a scholar in ideas rather than in historic matters. He will be less inclined to the historic than to the philosophic. He will want to read ideas rather than statements and stories. He does not appear to be very selfish in financial matters, and will not be as much inclined toward mechanism as he will toward books and toward ideas. He may show a fractious temper, but it will not last long. He will make a good appearance and use the knowledge he has to good advantage. He will be witty rather than crisp in his criticisms, and people will know what he is driving at. If he is asked a question about some matter he will show by his appearance whether he knows anything about it or not; and he will incline to be truthful. I mean will be frank, direct, and open, not concealed and circuitous in his methods.

B is a natural mechanic. He will be fond of architecture and poetry, and he will have a tendency to classify the subjects that he treats. He will have mechanical ingenuity that will not only invent, but that will build also. He will want pay for his time and his efforts, and he will be likely to make money and save it. He is fond of the wonderful, the magnificent, and of the majestic. He will boom a story and make it seem important. He has the musical sense, and has a first-rate memory of history. He will remember and enjoy music. He will remember stories and tell them well. He has more fulness of expres-

sion than his brother has. He will put in all the particulars in telling anything, and he will make long sentences in writing or in speaking. He has memory enough to carry several threads of thought and weave them in together, as we braid a whip-lash, and to him everything will be clear and straight. He is inclined to be humorous; and he is secretive, cautious, and ambitious. The organs of Firmness and of Self-esteem are not as influential in this case as they are in A. The smaller one, B, will have more force, more policy and more prudence. He will make money by construction, traffic, or manufactures. Or, he would make a good physician and surgeon; and he will be willing to work harder than his brother. A will become the taller of the two, but he will be narrower through the head, above and about the ears, and will also be narrower through the shoulders than his brother will be. B will be likely to be sturdy and strong. He will keep his own counsel, and will not tell what he is going to do until he gets ready to try it.

WM. H. MOORHOUSE, JR.

FIG. 349.—This boy is four years and four months old, he stands three feet two and a half inches high, weighs thirty-four pounds, has a light complexion, and has a head measuring nineteen and three-quarter inches in circumference and fourteen inches from the opening of one ear to that of the other over the top of the head. That last measurement, if correctly taken, is large enough for a head measuring twenty-two inches in circumference, with 155 pounds to give it vim and vitality.

From the opening of the ear upward the head is high, and from the eyes upward the front part of the top-head is elevated. There is therefore a large mass of brain for the circumferential measurement of nineteen and three-quarters inches. There are men with heads measuring twenty inches in circumference who are the fathers of families, but their children are not like this one.



This boy appears to be healthy, happy, and hopeful. Every fibre of his body is full of life and vitality. I fancy his mother was in good health, and that her prospects and surrounding influences were favorable. This boy expects that "to-morrow shall be as this day and

hence he has a reason for everything. His forehead is broad at the corner, showing large Mirthfulness, and he has also a fine development of the organs of Ideality, Sublimity, and Cautiousness. The height of the front part of the head indicates Benevolence, geniality.



FIGS. 349, 350.—WM. H. MOORHOUSE, JR., OF EL PASO, TEX.

much more abundant." He thinks everything is going to be bright and lively as time advances; and that smile he is wearing is not the only one he has. The smiling is not done for mere parade, although in this case the artist invited a pleasant expression and got it.

Fig. 350.—The anterior section of his head is long, and it has also elevation and breadth. Causality, which gives squareness to the forehead, is large, and

generosity, power of imitation, and the ability to copy and conform and adapt himself to custom and to usage. The front-head is well levelled up outward from Benevolence, indicating large Imitation and Spirituality. He is also large in Agreeableness, which is located just above the organ of Causality, along the edge of the ear. He has a fashion of saying things in a way to make them agreeable. He can reprove people with-

out hurting their feelings, and when he praises them they enjoy it, because it is done so cordially. His Approbativeness renders him ambitious. His Self-esteem will give him a directing, dictatorial spirit rather than a cold, haughty, reserved one. He will lead others rather than drive them. He will be the master, but the submission will be pleasant and voluntary on the part of others.

He ought to be fed rightly; and if his father has been a reader of the *PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL* ever since 1879, as the father of the foregoing twins has been, he has become pretty well instructed as to how to feed, build up, and train the young.

If this boy can be fed rightly, clad properly, and have the opportunity for getting a good education, he will only need a track to run on. He will have the inspiration, the impulse, the talent, the ambition, the enthusiasm, and the imagination to give him all the enterprise which he will need. If he were to become well educated he would make a good public speaker and probably a good lawyer. If he is not spoiled in his bringing up he will make a good man and a leader among men.

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### THE POWER OF TENDERNESS.

AMONG the toilers in a pottery factory in Cincinnati was a man who had one small invalid child at home. He wrought at his trade with exemplary fidelity, being always in the shop with the opening of the day. He managed, however, to bear each evening to the bedside of his "wee lad," as he called him, a flower, a bit of ribbon, or a fragment of crimson glass—indeed, anything that would lay out on the white counterpane and give color to the room. He was a quiet, unsentimental man, but never went home at night without something that would make the wan face light up with joy at his return; and by-and-by this affection for his boy—though he never said to any living soul how much he loved the child—moved that whole shop into a very real but unconscious fellowship with him. The

working-men made curious little jars and cups upon their wheels, and painted diminutive pictures down their sides before they stuck them in the corner of the kiln at burning time. One brought some fruit in his apron, and another engravings in a rude scrap-book. Not one of them whispered a word, for this solemn thing was not to be talked about. They put them in the old man's hat, where he found them; he understood all about it. And strange though it may seem to some, that entire pottery full of men, of rather coarse fibre by nature, grew quiet as the months drifted, becoming gentle and kind, and some dropped swearing as the weary look on the patient fellow-worker's face told them beyond mistake that the inevitable shadow was drawing nearer. Every day now some one did a piece of work for him, and put it on the sanded plank to dry, so that he might come later and go earlier. And when the bell tolled, and the little coffin came out of the lonely door, right around the corner, out of sight, there stood a hundred stalwart working-men from the pottery, with their clean clothes on, most of whom gave a half-day's time for the privilege of taking part in the simple procession, and following to the grave that small burden of a child which probably not one of them had ever seen.

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### THE CHILD A QUESTIONER.

BY H. CLAY TRUMBULL.

A CHILD is born a questioner. He does not have to be trained to be a questioner; but he does need to be trained as a questioner. A child has been not inaptly called "an animated interrogation point." Before a child can speak his questions, he looks them; and when he can speak them out, his questions crowd one another for expression, until it would seem that, if a parent were to answer all of his child's questions, that parent would have time to do nothing else. The temptation to a parent, in view of this state of things, is to repress a child as a questioner; and just here is

where a parent may lose or undervalue a golden privilege as a parent.

The beginning of all knowledge is a question. All progress in knowledge is the result of continued questioning. Whence? What? Why? Wherefore? Whither? These are the starting points of investigation and research to young and to old alike; and when any one of these questions has been answered in one sphere, it presents itself anew in another. Unless a child were a questioner at the beginning of his life, he could make no start in knowledge; and if a child were ever caused to stay his questionings, there would be at once an end to his progress in knowledge. Question is the expression of mental appetite. He who lacks the desire to question is in danger of death from intellectual starvation.

Yet, with all the importance that, on the face of it, attaches to a child's impulse to ask questions, it is unmistakably true that far more pains are taken by parents generally to check children in their questionings than to train them in their questioning. "Don't be asking so many questions;" "Why will you be asking questions all the time?" "You'll worry my life out with your questions." These are the parental comments on a child's questions, rather than, "I'm glad to have you want to know all about these things;" or, "Never hesitate to ask me a question about anything that you want to know more of," or, "The more questions you ask the better, if only they are proper questions."

There are obvious reasons why the average parent is not inclined to encourage his child to ask all the questions he thinks of. In the first place, it takes a great deal of time to answer a child's questions. It takes time to feed a child, and to wash it and dress it, but it takes still more time to supply food and clothing for a child's mind. And when a parent finds that the answering of fifty questions in succession from a child only seems to prompt him to ask five hundred more, it is hardly to be wondered at that the parent thinks

there ought to be a stop put to this sort of thing somewhere. Then, again, a child's questions are not always easy to be answered by the child's parent. The average child can ask questions that the average parent cannot answer; and it is not pleasant for a parent to be compelled to confess ignorance on a subject in which his child has a living interest. It is so much easier, and so much more imposing for a parent to talk to a child on a subject which the parent does understand, and which the child does not, than it is for the parent to be questioned by the child on a subject which neither child nor parent understands, that the parent's temptation is strong to discountenance a habit that has this dangerous tendency.

A child needs parental help in his training as a questioner. While he is to be free to ask questions, he is to exercise his freedom within the limits of reason and of a right purpose. A child may be inclined to multiply silly questions, thoughtless questions, aimless questions. In such a case, he needs to be reminded of his duty of seeking knowledge and of trying to gain it, and that neither his time nor his parent's time ought to be wasted in attending to questions that have no point to them. Again, a child may be inclined to dwell unduly on a single point in his questioning. Then it is his parents' duty to turn him away from that point by inducing him to question on another point. Whenever a child is questioning his parent, that parent has the responsibility and power of training the child as a questioner, by receiving in kindness and by shaping in discretion the child's commendable impulse and purpose of questioning.

When a child asks a question that a parent really cannot answer, it is a great deal better for the parent to say frankly, "I do not know," than to say impatiently, "Oh, don't be asking such foolish questions!" But, on the other hand, it is often better to give a simple answer, an answer to one point in the child's question, than to attempt an answer that is beyond the child's compre-

hension, or to say that it is impossible to explain that subject to a child just now. For example, if a child asks why it is that the sunrise is always to be seen from the windows on one side of the house, and the sunset from the windows on the other side, there is no need of telling him that he is too young to have that explained to him, nor yet of attempting an explanation of the astronomical facts involved. The better way is to answer him that the one window looks toward the east and the other toward the west, and that the sun rises in the east and sets in the west. This will give the child a new item of knowledge, and that is all that he cares for just then.

A very simple answer to his every question is all that a child looks for; but this is his right if he is honestly seeking information, and it is his parents' duty to give it to him, if he comes for it at a proper time and in a proper spirit. A child is harmed if he be unduly checked as a questioner; and he is helped as he could be in no other way, as a truth seeker, if he be encouraged and wisely trained by his parents in a child's high prerogative as a questioner.—“Hints on Child Training.”

#### TRUE OR SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION.

THE following from the Des Moines Leader shows the change wrought in views on education in this country:

It was not long ago that education was considered to consist mainly, if not entirely, in the acquisition of knowledge. But during this generation, and especially since the time of Horace Mann, it is being appreciated as being primarily the development of the faculties. The acquiring of information is an incident, not necessarily the end of kindergartens, schools, colleges, and universities. In consequence of this clearer apprehension of the object of education there has grown up the science of pedagogy. Training in the schools has become more consistent, and there is less bickering over what particular branches should be taught. From the standpoint of pure educa-

tional science, it does not so much matter what is taught, as what is the effect of that teaching on the pupil's mind. The mind is no longer treated as an empty vessel, to be filled as speedily as possible, but as a conscious personality, to be led to self-development.

If information alone were the object, it would be a matter of considerable indifference at what time in the individual's life the needed quantity was dumped into it. The scientific view of education makes the case entirely different. Scientific education recognizes the physiological and psychological law that a certain period of life is the one when the mind takes what will probably be practically its final form. If it is not trained then, the difficulty of training is immeasurably increased, if proper training is not altogether defeated. These ideas of the modern educational world are not new. They have been thought out many times in the hard school of practical experience by many an educator, who has felt how great was his duty to those entrusted to him. Such ideas were in the mind of every Arnold who made a great name for himself as a stimulator of the young. What is better now than in the past is that the acceptance of these views is not confined to a few teachers, but has leavened the whole pedagogic lump.

The hold that the science of education has upon the teaching world is shown by the fact that studies are now pursued with the direct object of mental discipline, and the imparting of mere knowledge is held to be a failure unless it awaken sufficient curiosity to induce the pupil to ask for more.

When it is asserted that the development of the faculties is the chief end of education it must not be assumed that the acquirement of information is condemned; on the contrary it is largely through its systematic acquisition that the development sought is attained. Information is the necessary means by use of which the organism of the brain is made to grow larger and more complex and the correlation of nerves made more accurate.

# SCIENCE OF HEALTH

## HYGIENE VERSUS DRUGS.

IN the arena of controversial medicine there are some physicians who show the courage of their convictions, boldly attacking old methods of treatment or advocating rational and natural measures. At the late meeting of the American Medical Association, at Atlanta, Ga., Dr. C. F. Ulrich read a paper on the above subject, with a conscientious earnestness urged the reforms that modern hygiene and physiology signalize in practical therapeutics. He said in his paper:

"The physician who studies nature carefully, who makes himself thoroughly acquainted with the physiologic and pathologic processes of the human organism, acquainting himself with all the changes that take place in the interior of the body, both in health and disease; giving the proper remedy at the right time, and refraining from the administration of drugs when nature is doing the work for him, will be successful where success is possible; although he may sometimes confront the prejudices or the dense ignorance of his clients, and thus lose caste with some of them; but in time, it will be better, not only for the patient, but for the physician himself.

I can call to mind very many families who had abandoned me for some new and more complaisant physician, who would prescribe large quantities of drugs, resort to a variety of mechanical methods, that he represented as new, convincing the family thereby that he possessed more knowledge and skill, who finally became disgusted with the meddlesome activity of the new man and returned to me, saying: "I like the old doctor best after all." Having said as much as is necessary about the pernicious abuse of drugs, let us see

what we can offer as a substitute. Hygeia, in the ancient mythology, was the goddess of health. We call this divinity *Vis Medicatrix Naturæ*, the healing power of nature. To the diligent student of nature and of physiologic processes in the human body, this divinity, Hygeia, assumes a greater importance than is generally attributed to her by the young and inexperienced practitioner. In a paper read at San Francisco in 1894, entitled "Cleanliness the Chief Antiseptic," I endeavored to show that the earnest and continued effort to prevent the development of bacilli and their entrance into the human organism, is of much more value in promoting health than the effort to destroy them after they have been introduced, or to relieve the system of the disease caused by their presence. This is the first consideration in the study of hygiene, which was fully discussed in that paper. But, as every physiologist knows (and every physician should be a thorough physiologist), there is a very complete apparatus in the human system to carry off, not only the waste material in health, but to dispose of the results of abnormal processes and of disease caused by the introduction of malignant bacilli. This consists of the various emunctories, as the large intestine, assisted in part by the entire alimentary tract; the urinary apparatus, i.e., the kidneys, the ureter, the bladder, the urethra; the skin with its system of transpiration, i.e., the sudoriparous glands and ducts. Now, although physicians know all about these, the masses are ignorant of the importance of keeping these emunctories in order, and many physicians are inclined to be careless in this direction.

Bacteriology, antiseptics, and abdom-

inal surgery have so engaged the attention and called forth the enthusiasm of our modern practitioners, that the good old custom of investigating the bowels, the kidneys, and the skin is often lost sight of. How much misery and suffering might be avoided, what an enormous quantity of patent pills and other purgative drugs would be rendered useless, and the sums of money wasted on them might be devoted to making the family more comfortable, if proper attention were paid to keeping the intestinal tract in good condition, which could be done without taking pounds of pills or swallowing gallons of medicine, by simply adopting a sensible and hygienic system of diet, by observing proper times for attending to the calls of nature, by never allowing other avocations or a false notion of propriety to interfere with the performance of that most important function. How much kidney disease might be averted by only introducing into the stomach such liquids as contribute to the preservation of the proper relations between the solids and fluids of the body. Here some one asks the question: "Shall we live like the beasts of the fields, drinking nothing but water? Shall we not pay some attention to the taste which nature has bestowed upon us, and enjoy the pleasant beverages with which the world abounds?" I do not propose to be so severe; you may enjoy the pleasant beverages that nature, assisted by the art of man, furnishes you, but you must practise moderation: you must become acquainted with the capabilities of your organization; you must study the effect of these beverages, and stop before the point of deleterious influence is reached. When you see a man suffering from that deadly malady, Bright's disease of the kidneys, take it for granted that he has abused that great organ, whose function it is to rid the body of worn-out and dead material. It is a very patient and long-suffering organ, that will submit to an immense amount of abuse; yet there is a limit to its endurance, and it must eventually succumb. The skin, an important aux-

iliary to the kidney, can be kept in a healthy condition by attending to hygienic rules. If we promote perspiration by reasonable and moderate exercise, and by keeping the pores open through frequent ablutions, we will find much poisonous material carried off that the kidneys would fail to dispose of. If these two organs, the kidneys and the skin, are treated according to the rules of hygiene, much disease will be prevented and the taking of enormous quantities of drugs avoided. The stomach, that great work-shop, in which the first stage of converting food into tissue is accomplished, is as much abused as the kidneys and the skin. All kinds of incongruous, indigestible, and injurious articles, under the false name of food, are forced into the long-suffering and much-enduring stomach; indigestion or dyspepsia, which brings in its train so many other ills, is the inevitable result. This was for many years the prevailing disease of the American people, causing them to be distinguished by their sallow complexions and pinched features. The consequence is that the sufferer, not knowing what is the matter with him, resorts to all kinds of absurd medication, throwing the entire machinery of the body out of gear, thereby damaging the intellectual faculties and ruining the disposition. There is not a more unfortunate creature in existence than the chronic dyspeptic, a source of misery to himself, to his family, and to all who come in contact with him. Now, how is this to be prevented? Not by filling the stomach with drugs which, in many cases, act as a foreign body, or even as a poison. It can only be avoided by learning the requirements of the system, the ability of the stomach to dispose of the ingesta, and the peculiar characteristics of the food to be supplied. Another thing to be avoided is the unhealthy habit of bolting the food to gain time for business, neglecting mastication, an essential process in digestion, and swallowing the too-often unhealthy food with such rapidity that it forms at first an inert mass and afterward ferments, pro-

ducing gastralgia, acidity of the primæ viæ, with a long train of disastrous consequences. This is perhaps the most important branch of hygiene, and should be studied by every parent and by all the children old enough to understand it."

#### A SIMPLE AND GOOD ROAD.

THE growth of interest in good roads renders it of service to communities to know what material and method will enable them to obtain durable pavements at moderate cost. One of our consuls in France is an observer in this line, and reports of a system of road-making that appears to commend itself for several reasons. He says:

"Even here, where the roads seem little less than perfect, the tireless spirit of progress has produced new materials for making good roads. Among these is one by Otto Potsch, of Chemnitz. His system, for such it may be called, consists of a very simple process. Instead of "squaring" stones on all sides, as hitherto in other processes, he squares only one side (the upper) and builds in all the rest with artificial stones made of gravel and Portland cement. By this method he reduces cost of material, avoids the many evils incident to sand beds on which roads have often been built; does away with the ramming or pounding, gets an elasticity hitherto unknown, and does away with the long delays and inconveniences always necessary when building new streets or repairing old ones under the old system. After selecting such stones as seem best suited to the kind of road to be built, and having evened or squared off one side or surface, they are placed in moulds upside down and filled in with natural stones about one-third to one-half inch in width, the big ends down; over these is poured mortar, made of one part of slowly hardening Portland cement and one and one-half to two parts of clean, sharp gravel, sifted to from five to twenty millimeters (0.197 to 0.787 of an inch), mixed as follows: Clean water and cement, mixed till pretty stiff; then add

the gravel, which should be wet before being added. A preparation that will dry in one-half to one hour (hence not demanding many moulds) may be made from a mixture of slow-drying Portland cement and quick-drying (hardening) Roman cement, but it will not be as good or as firm as the other. The stones used must be clean, since cement clings only to clean surfaces. The mass must not be removed from the moulds for twenty-four hours; then they must lie four weeks before being used. The moulds may be made of wood or sheet iron. In order to avoid the sticking of cement to the sides, the latter should be smeared with pitch, tar, or some such substance. It is hardly necessary to point out the simplicity of the system. By this process the artificial costs one-third to one-half less than natural stone, and is very much better for all purposes, being more durable, more even, more elastic, less liable to weather influences, and, above all, easy to make."

#### THE COMMON TOWEL.

THIS is a matter for serious consideration. Too many people in hotels, restaurants, and business offices use the same towel. It hangs up in the common lavatory; seems a great convenience, yet may be a source of very serious disease. We have known of certain instances that were startling to the sufferers. A writer in the "Christian Secretary" thoughtfully reviews the matter, and what he says is worthy a wide distribution:

"A case of infectious disease for which the physicians could not in any way account, recently gave a start to an investigation that ought to interest all persons who find it necessary to use toilet appliances outside of their own dwellings. Being of an inquiring turn of mind, and having known the family in all of its branches, the doctor was a little curious as to the source of the infection. He finally learned that in the same office where his patient was employed was a janitor who was suffering from this disease. From this point it



was not difficult to trace the cause of the trouble. The doctor dropped in at the office one day just before closing hours and secured the soiled towels. These he subjected to a thorough examination, and found a flourishing colony of disease bacilli of the sort he was seeking. This was an incentive to further research, and the clean towels were examined. These were furnished by a company that supplied thousands of towels all over the city. Half a dozen were examined, with no results beyond a few harmless microbes, but later a very innocent-looking, clean white one was found to be a veritable hotbed of disease germs of the most horrible description. Then the inquiry proceeded as to why this should be, when it was found that very many towels are turned in at the laundry with scarcely an appearance of soil about them.

"To make work easy, these are sometimes merely run through a suds, rinsed, dried and mangled.

"In one case a profuse crop of pimples was traceable to the use of one of these towels when the body was heated and the face moist with perspiration. Because one is unable to see these organisms is no sign that they do not exist in deadly numbers.

"It is said by some observing medical men that skin diseases have increased in cities in the most startling proportions since the custom came about of supplying office towels from a general depot. If this proves to be the case, then what has been regarded as a very great convenience will be shunned by all intelligent people. That there is grave danger from this source is evident from one or two instances that have come under the notice of the profession.

"A towel showing a very slight stain—not enough to cause the casual observer to think of investigating it—was the object of suspicion to a microscopist. The spot was cut out and subjected to the culture process. As soon as it came in contact with moisture, the spot, which had been ironed down smooth and flat, swelled to prodigious proportions, and was found to contain enough

disease matter to inoculate a hundred persons.

"There are but two remedies for this sort of thing. One is, let every person take his own towel and use no other, or to insist that all such articles be washed by steam process at the highest possible temperature. This is the only way to make these things safe, and until this is done it is impossible to predict when we may find ourselves afflicted with virulent and malignant diseases."

### THE WAY THE HAIR GROWS.

DI VERNON, of whose lively sketches we used to hear when we were boys almost, is an observer of organization and character. She said in a San Francisco paper a while ago: "It is a wise man who will learn to study his acquaintances by the laws of scientific observation. The signs are plain enough. He who runs may read, if he will. A school teacher in San Francisco has been examining school children's heads with calipers, and drawing his own deductions. My method is simpler and quite as satisfactory. The boys at the present day have their hair cut close to their heads. This gives the coveted opportunity to observe how the hair grows, starting from a central point on the back of the head, toward the crown. At a glance I can tell whether to expect faithful, exact work, or loose and disjointed and indeterminate effort. If the hair starts from a well-defined point and grows in widening circles, the child's intelligence will be clear, and capable of steady development. When the point of starting is not in the centre of the head, and well up toward the crown, a lack of perfect balance may be suspected. Once I had a shock-headed boy in my class. He never had anything right. He could not spell, never knew his multiplication table, and fell over himself when he tried to read. He was untruthful as well, and walked in an aimless fashion. He could not keep in step while marching in line. It was for weeks my one desire to get a glimpse at that boy's cranium, shaven. Im-

agine my delight as an amateur scientist when that wobbly legged boy straggled into school with his hair cut short! Rushing behind him, I stood spell-bound with delight. My theory was confirmed—his head carried out his character. Instead of one good start, the hair had made three poorly defined and eccentric attempts to start in the spiral to encircle his head, and finally gave it up as a bad job, ending with a cowlick into the bargain.

"A man's head, palm, walk, and hand-writing proclaim to the world what manner of man is he."

### A CURE FOR HEADACHE.

"AN excellent and never-failing cure for nervous headache," said an apostle of physical culture, "is the simple act of walking backward. Just try it some time if you have any doubt about it. I have yet to meet the person who didn't acknowledge its efficacy after a trial. Nobody has as yet discovered or formulated a reason why such a process

should bring such certain relief. Physicians say that it is probably because the reflex action of the body brings about a reflex action of the brain, and thus drives away the pain that when induced by nervousness is the result of too much going forward. Don't you know how at such times you have the feeling that everything in your head is being pushed forward? As soon as you begin to walk backward, however, there comes a feeling of everything being reversed, and this is followed by relief. The relief is always certain, and generally speedy. Ten minutes is the longest I have ever found necessary. An entry or a long, narrow room makes the best place for such a promenade. You should walk very slowly, letting the ball of the foot touch the floor first, and then the heel—just the way, in fact, that one should in theory walk forward, but which in practice is so rarely done." We can suppose that the exercise has something to do with the relief and also the mental preoccupation that such a novel method of walking necessarily demands.

### SLEEP TROUBLED HEART.

FROM THE SWEDISH OF RONEBERG.

SLEEP, troubled heart, sleep,  
Forget the world's ill;  
Fold up all your care,  
Lie peaceful and still.

Why will you look back  
On day's faded hours;  
Say for your healing  
Has night no fresh flowers?

Poor heart shut your eye;  
You've tried to-day's rose,  
Night's garden alone,  
Your healing stalk grows.

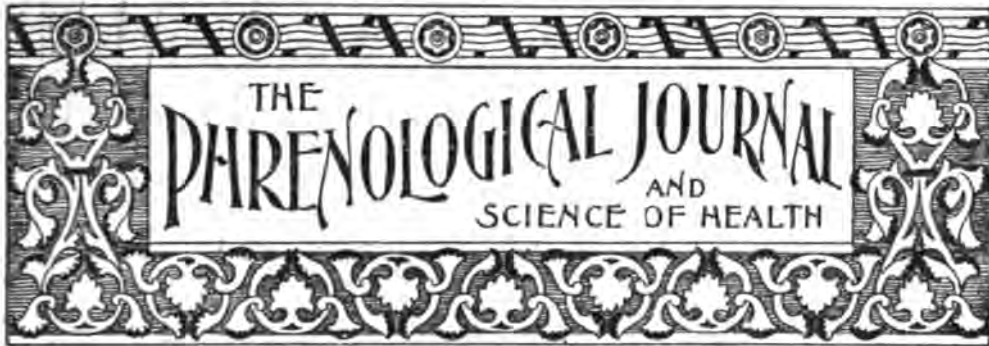
The angels have made  
A path through the night,  
They water the flowers,  
And keep the buds bright.

Then drop from thine hand  
To-day's withered rose,  
In sleep's dusky land,  
Thy heart-healing grows.

Sleep, like the lily  
Whose fair, golden crown,  
The false cruel wind,  
Has bent, broken down.

Or sleep like the dove  
With sharp arrow torn.  
Sleep, wounded heart, sleep  
With sorrow o'erborne.

—LYDIA M. MILLARD.



*Ex fronte, ex capite, ex vultu, etiam in ipso oris silentio natura loquitur.*—PLATO.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1896.

#### LORENZO NILES FOWLER.

ANOTHER giant has fallen, one of those noble spirits who were early to appreciate the importance of the doctrines of Gall and Spurzheim, and among the first of Americans to study them and apply them to practical life. From youth to hoary age Lorenzo Niles Fowler devoted his best energies to the work of publicly teaching the principles of phrenology. Naturally of a temperament demonstrative in its type, to espouse a cause was with him to give thought and time to its active propagation.

As he advanced in his acquaintance with the teachings of Spurzheim and Combe his interest deepened. It became enthusiasm, and no other employment that could occupy mind and hand appeared to him to be more worthy than that of a phrenological instructor. It was a new field, a new opportunity to labor for the welfare of the souls and bodies of men, with promise of success most assuring, for the coming of Spurzheim and his lamentable death had aroused a deep public interest in his

mission. He could not but throw himself into this work, and with his brother start upon a career for social and individual reform.

He may be said to be the American Combe, for the line of work and duty he chose was very nearly that adopted by the great Scotsman. It can not be said that he possessed the controversial powers of that trained lawyer, but like him he sought to instruct the public with regard to the nature of the mental constitution, and the methods that would improve individual character and capacity. He was finely optimistic in his view of the possibilities of betterment in even those who were unfortunately organized by heredity and whose early life had been deprived of the fostering care of intelligent and judicious guardians, and whose associations were degraded and perverting. His estimate of the nature of phrenology was such that no opportunity was neglected to teach it, especially in the circles of education and refinement. This especially was the case during his long residence

in England, where he earned the respect and confidence of men and women in the upper ranks of society, representing every profession and station.

There was that in the quiet dignity of Professor Fowler that compelled attention wherever he might appear, and what he had to say was always presented in clear, compact terms, and with a convincing logic that impressed the most prejudiced. He was well fitted to speak before cultivated audiences, and to carry thus his message of true scientific philanthropy into circles marked by class reserve and social independence.

Professor Fowler was a busy man, a constant student, a writer as well as lecturer. Yet with all his assiduous activity he was equable in temper, balanced in expression, and impressed the visitor with the idea of large resources of strength and activity. Delighting in his profession, he felt little of weariness in its pursuance, although long hours might be given to it day after day. Even in advanced years assiduity still characterized his labor, and it was only after repeated warning that he relaxed effort and sought the repose demanded by age. The Fowler Phrenological Institute is a monument to his industry and zeal. Having a membership that represents all classes of society and distributed in all parts of Great Britain, it is an eminent expression of successful endeavor.

A master of the principles he taught, he was not brilliant and dashing as a speaker. He never sought to overwhelm his audience by a *tour de force* of rhetoric or appeal, but quietly, calmly set his propositions in order, and advanced steadily with accumulating evidence toward his goal of positive conclusion. He was a master of illustra-

tion drawn from the facts of human life. History, biography, and natural philosophy furnished him with resources of data that always made his lectures fresh and attractive, and he was sure to receive a warm welcome on revisiting a town from those who had listened to him before.

And now that he has passed beyond he will live in the grateful memory of thousands. A New York morning newspaper spoke of him as known in two worlds. Yes, and known for a career of active philanthropy whose effects upon the minds and bodies of its beneficiaries are lasting, and productive of good to future generations.

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#### THE NATIONAL CENTENARY OF PHRENOLOGY, 1796-1896.

THIS is an era for centennial celebrations, and it is the duty of all believers in mental science and psychology to do honor to the early labors of Dr. Gall, who commenced his lectures on phrenology in Vienna in 1796.

The interest awakened by the modern methods employed in the study of psychology renders it eminently fitting that some consideration be given to the work done by the pioneers in phrenology. Horace Mann, Hahnemann, Robert Burns, have this year their centennial celebrations. Therefore a recognition of what has been contributed to practical psychology, or the evolution of psychological principles on practical lines by the phrenologists, is highly appropriate.

In England a very important celebration of the early work of Dr. Gall was held in March, which aroused the international interest of other National centres, such as Scotland, India, South Africa, Australia, Jamaica, Italy, Germany, Austria, France, Holland, Ireland, and Wales, which were all represented.

Its success, indeed, has led to the un-

dertaking of similar celebrations in this country in Chicago and Indiana, the leading phrenologists there having organized meetings or conventions.

Under the circumstances, it would not be at all creditable to the science or to the promoters of it if Eastern phrenologists did not do something in testimony of their respect to the great founder, Francis Joseph Gall. Those associated in the management of the American Institute of Phrenology have been urged by friends in different parts of the country to organize a convention to be held in the approaching autumn, and it seems becoming that the American Institute and the old publishing house of Fowler & Wells Co. should be prominent in the matter; and as time is passing rapidly, it is necessary that steps should be taken at once if such a meeting shall be a success in all respects.

It is desirable, therefore, that all interested in phrenology, not only those who make it their vocation, but those who employ it in any degree in their business, in their personal life, as a matter of culture or teaching, or social recreation, whether they live in the far West, or the far South, in Canada, or anywhere, shall show some interest as far as possible. It is hoped that those who have participated in the Western celebrations will not, for such reason neglect the opportunity to contribute something to the convention which shall be held in New York in the latter part of October. Here, in this Empire State of America, the practical work of phrenology was begun. Here the American PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL has been published for nearly sixty years. From this point as a focus the marvelous and varied influences of phrenological principles have radiated. In view of all that has been done in connection with this man-enlightening and improving science, New York certainly appears at first sight to be the most suitable place for a large and enthusiastic gathering to honor the work of Dr. Gall. The order of the proposed exercises will be found in the Publisher's Department.

### "THE ALCOHOLIC CONTROVERSY."

UNDER this title, Dr. T. D. Crothers, the specialist, makes the following remarks:

"Many men in active life are profoundly conscious of the danger of a single glass of spirits, but overcome this tendency. Such cases often appeal to me for counsel to acquire new strength for this struggle. Suicide is the frequent ending of such cases; finding this craze for relief increasing, and being overcome by it, they give way to melancholy. This predisposition and central nerve degeneration not infrequently dies, or in middle or later life some unknown physiological change takes place in the nerve centres, and all desire or taste for spirits disappears. Conditions of ill-health, surroundings, and other causes are inoperative. He never drinks again. The taste of spirits is repelling and seems to have no effect on him. Such men often explain this as a mere effort of will, or the power of some supernatural force, or the effect of some drug or remedial appliance.

The men who exhibit such characteristics usually have an organism that is strongly marked in the base of the brain. They have inherited a temperament which contributes to the activity of the organism that is so marked. Their tendency, through habits of self-indulgence, is naturally strong, and circumstances that contribute to the activity of the lower nature, the appetites, will develop an intensity which is marked by the craze described. Such men, when opportunities afford culture and association that tends to inspire noble aims and proper conduct, may in time secure a good control over the lower nature. Recognizing their weakness or the danger of self-indulgence on the side of al-

cohol-drinking, they are earnest in avoiding all excitement or tendency in that direction. So as time goes on, and the culture becomes more settled, the qualities of their nature that relate to the higher and better and moral and perhaps religious life become more potential, and finally dominant. So they are gradually weaned off from early leanings of self-gratification. We think that in a very large proportion of these cases the predisposition is simply due to the natural activity of the appetites of organism, the strong, energetic feeling which has been inherited of course from parents of superior physical constitution. Then, too, in early life persons well endowed in the physical appetencies acquire with comparative ease, habits that are injurious or perverting. In their eating and drinking they easily associate things that are stimulating and exciting. In the forming of such habits they are simply imitating what is common in their circle and home. We are of the opinion that in the great majority of cases of mental perverseness or degeneration the cause lies in the early formation of improper habits."

### THE INSTITUTE.

#### A SPECIAL EXAMINATION.

At the opening exercises of the present session of the American Institute of Phrenology the President announced that the opportunity would be given those students who desired it to undergo a special examination, for which a certificate of proficiency—if passed with credit—will be awarded. The trustees have had this matter under consideration for several years, and have concluded to make the experiment at least. It is proposed therefore

First, That this examination shall be for the benefit especially of students attending the institute.

Second, It is intended that the examination shall each year cover the ground taken in the course of lectures.

Third, That the examination shall consist of a theoretical and practical test for each student, but that the examination shall be optional.

Fourth, That the questions shall be selected by a suitable judge, and the papers be examined by a competent committee, and the results announced as early as possible after the examination.

Fifth, That the certificate to be awarded shall be separate from the usual diploma that is given to students attending the regular session.

It is believed that such an opportunity will be gladly seized by many students, as we have been repeatedly asked for something of the sort. Both Professor and Miss Fowler report excellent results from a similar plan that has been in use in the Fowler Institute in England during the past six years.

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### TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

*QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST ONLY will be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be propounded, if correspondents shall expect us to give them the benefit of an early consideration.*

*IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.*

**HUXLEY AND PHRENOLOGY.**—V. G. H.—The view of Professor Huxley with regard to the organs of the brain, especially on the side of its criminal expression, is decidedly phrenological, and it seems to us that no reasonable person can expect more in the way of direct statement. Professor Huxley has gone so far as to specify the character of development associated with criminal propensities, and his description tallies precisely with that set forth in the treatises on phrenology. From this the inference is fair that on that side at least the distinguished physiologist's opinion is favorable.

**MEDICAL ADVICE.**—Jos. C.—In our replies to our correspondents in this particular the advice given is of a hygienic character. But it must be understood that when such advice is given its terms are of a general nature and not personal. This has been stated substantially before. Certain of our correspondents who write us with regard to their ailments seem to expect that we shall reply in this public manner. If postage stamps or money is inclosed to pay for the return letter it is our practice to suggest in a general way what we think would suit the case; but advice of a medical kind must, necessarily, be very general. We should scarcely dare to go into any particulars, not having opportunity for that examination which every regular physician deems important in order to start with a correct diagnosis. The lady whose skin affection has been mentioned, needs a personal examination in order that the treatment shall be proper. So with the boy who is reported as often troubled with bronchitis. A careful physical examination would show the cause or causes of his trouble, and their consideration is essential to his recovery. We might say that bathing and massage and a proper diet, with inhalation of some simple stimulating remedies would be helpful, but it would be advice, after all, much in the dark.

**POSSESSORS OF EARS, NOSES, HEADS, MOUTHS, ETC., ON COVER OF JOURNAL.**—Constant Reader.—The first head is that of a well-known writer on philosophy and social topics in Boston, Francis Ellingwood Abbot, the opposite one that of Minister to France, R. McLane. The women's heads are those of Annie Besant on the right, Madge Kendall on the left. Mrs. Lillie Langtry and Dr. Chauncey M. Depew are the owners of the noses. The side forehead below Annie Besant's belongs to a young woman artist in Brooklyn. The man's is that of George Boniface, an actor. Cardinal Satolli's lips are above those of Colonel Robert Ingersoll's. A criminal's ear is the one on the right, and Leopold Damrosch's on the left. The first pair of eyes belong to a celebrated Italian violinist, and those below his to Annie Besant.

**ASTROLOGY.**—Inquirer.—There are books and books on this subject, and it seems to me that generally they are pervaded with a vagueness and uncertainty that leave the reader very much in doubt as to the meaning of this or that datum in his life history. Frankly, we confess to little confidence in planetary influence. Astronomy we know to have a scientific character, but that position is not credited to astrology by educated and scientific men. You will find a list of such books in another part of this magazine.

## LIBRARY.

*In this department we give short reviews of such New Books as publishers see fit to send us. In these reviews we seek to treat author and publisher satisfactorily and justly, and also to furnish our readers with such information as shall enable them to form an opinion of the desirability of any particular volume for personal use. It is our wish to notice the better class of books issuing from the press, and we invite publishers to favor the Editor with recent publications, especially those related in any way to mental and physiological science. We can supply any of the books noticed at prices quoted.*

**STANDARD DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.** Designed to give a Complete and Accurate Statement, in the Light of the most recent Advancement in Knowledge, and in the Readiest form for Public use, the Meaning, Orthography, Pronunciation, and Etymology of the Words, and the Idiomatic Phrases in the Speech and Literature of the English-speaking Peoples. 2 vols. Quarto. Illustrated. Published by Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York, London, and Toronto.

The making of dictionaries by leading publishers is a matter of periodical account. During the latter part of this century there has been a wonderful growth in language. Thousands of words have been added to the list in its various categories. Science, art, social life, the vocations and avocations of people in the van of civilization have compelled the invention of new phrases and words and terms. From year to year there are new departments added in lines of scientific research and of industrial occupation. New methods and new tools are invented, and for each there must be new names and new phrases. Hence it becomes necessary that our treatises in philology and orthography shall be abreast of the time; the old must be revised and enlarged.

This work, undertaken by one of our most enterprising American publishers, commends itself at once to the intelligence of the examiner. The plan is in the main original as concerns the arrangement of the definitions, and the authorities quoted for proof of such definitions and their application. The corps of editors has been instructed with regard to one point especially, and that is in their work of compilation to record chiefly usage, not to create words, or introduce variations for the sake of exhibiting scholarship, pointing out the character, so to speak, of words in the language, whether archaic or obsolete or foreign or dialectic, colloquial, etc. It has been kept in view that the aim of such a treatise on language as a dictionary should be properly to simplify and perfect the lan-



guage; it should represent 'comprehensiveness, accuracy, and simplicity, and they are three leading points that are found illustrated in this large work. For large it is, as compared with other English dictionaries. It is illustrated also, fully enough, whole pages sometimes being given to finely illustrated technical matters that have relation to departments of science and art. As we look through a volume of this work we are tempted to study it as Lord Chatham was accustomed to study the old English dictionaries. No doubt that the writer and speaker who give much attention to dictionary instruction will have their vocabulary much enlarged and their capability of expressing thought indefinitely extended. Mention of this work has been made in this Magazine before, but of it as a whole the editor has not had the previous opportunity to speak. It is a very valuable addition to any library, and for fulness and detail, notwithstanding the endeavor on the part of the editors to render it condensed and compact, it will compare with later works of the kind issued by other publishers.

**BAYARD TAYLOR.** By Albert H. H. Smith. American Men of Letters Series, edited by Charles Dudley Warner. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Bayard Taylor had many points of character that were readily accessible to people. He had enough of versatility to meet a variety of people in their own field of thought and feeling. I was thirteen years older than Bayard Taylor, and when he blossomed out in his precocious and yet well-balanced ripeness, I was old enough to appreciate it; and his lectures, his writings in the journals, and his travels, his history of men and things, his poetry, came to my older life with a freshness and richness as long as he lived. People liked him; they enjoyed putting their palm in his. He had a genial face, he had a ready intelligence, he knew something, and it was available. His mental ingots had been through the mint of culture and passed current among all nations; his words were apt and ready and available. Three minutes' conversation with Bayard Taylor would make any man his friend, and give him a desire to read anything over his signature.

He came into active life when the great subjects of slavery and temperance were topics of interest among many people, and especially in Chester County, Pa. The best writers and thinkers and the most philanthropic people of his day were riper and older than he was, and therefore he was in the presence of his superiors in age nearly throughout life. There was Greeley, Whittier, Lowell, Longfellow, Bryant, Sumner, Hawthorne, Irving, Lucretia Mott, who in their fields were a

galaxy of brilliancy and excellence and knowledge, and what is more, they had a high standard of moral sentiment, and were naturally working for that which seemed to them to be of the highest moral moment. As he advanced in years, he met those of his own age, contemporaries in work and thought, Stoddard, Stedman, Bigelow, White, and Howells, Mitchell, Winter, and Aldrich, and they all leaned toward Bayard Taylor sympathetically, morally, intellectually, and yet he was not the equal of some of these men, though he was admitted into cordial companionship with all.

It is unnecessary to say that a book from the Riverside Press is attractive in appearance, neatly and liberally presented to the reader, in type that is easy to read, easy for elderly eyes, and the subject matter is as good as a novel, in many respects better. This book will have a wide welcome among the descendants of all the reformers of the past generation.

N. S.

#### CENTENARY NEWS.

Papers have already been promised from the following:

Prof. Nelson Sizer, New York.  
Mrs. Charlotte Fowler Wells, New York.  
Dr. H. S. Drayton, A.M., LL.B., New York.  
Miss Jessie A. Fowler, London, England.  
Wm. Brown, J.P., Northampton, England.  
John L. Capen, M.D., Philadelphia.  
Miss Alice M. Rutter, New Jersey.  
Prof. Orrin F. Dudley, Iowa.  
Prof. George Morris, Oregon.  
Prof. Allen Haddock, San Francisco.  
Prof. Albert Zimmerman, St. Paul.  
Prof. O. F. Hall, Wisconsin.  
Prof. D. F. McDonald, California.  
Mrs. Cora M. Ballard, Brooklyn.  
Prof. John W. Shull, Indiana.  
Dr. Ella Young, Indiana.  
Mr. J. W. Taylor, Morecambe, England.  
Walter Brooks, Esq., Southsea, England.  
Joseph Dyson, Esq., Sheffield, England.  
Prof. Collin Green, Texas.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The Misses A. M. and J. A. Fowler, and Mr. and Mrs. Piercy, the family of the late L. N. Fowler, also Mrs. Charlotte Fowler Wells, desire to thank their numerous friends for the many letters they have received in appreciative memory of their beloved father. They also wish to thank the press throughout the country and abroad for its liberal sympathy and touching references to the labors of the long and useful career that has just closed.

As the loss has been international, the replies to all letters cannot be made at once, but the family desire this brief acknowledgment through THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

## PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY AND FIELD NOTES.

THE Autumn work has now commenced and we are gratified with the earnest spirit that exists in the many inquiries for instruction and lectures. This is a good omen for the future, for as the field of Phrenological thought widens the greater will be the benefit to humanity at large.

Miss Jessie A. Fowler, who recently came to New York with her father, the late L. N. Fowler, has assisted him for the past seventeen years in his phrenological labors in Europe, and has travelled through England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, on lecturing tours.

During the jubilee year she paid a professional visit to the Australian Colonies and lectured in the principal cities, and in the interior, where a woman had never been seen or heard on a platform or in a pulpit. She lectured to all classes of men and women on Phrenology and Physical culture, giving demonstrations in both subjects, to ladies in the afternoons and to mixed audiences in the evenings.

She will give later on a series of lectures on Phrenology in the afternoons, for ladies and gentlemen, at the Hall of the American Institute of Phrenology, 27 East Twenty-first street, New York. The subjects will be announced in next month's issue together with other particulars.

Evening lectures on Phrenology before societies can be arranged for Professor Sizer and Miss Jessie A. Fowler (Fellow of the Anthropological Institute, London). All applications to be made to Fowler & Wells Co.

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### THE KOKOMO CENTENARY OF PHRENOLOGY.

The convention was held at Kokomo on August 22 and 24, and advocates of Phrenology met in the City Hall for the purpose of discussing the science and commemorating the early promulgation of its principles. The morning session was devoted to organization and miscellaneous business. Letters of greeting and encouragement were received from the New York and London Institutes, including the greetings of Professor Nelson Sizer, the late L. N. Fowler, and Miss Jessie A. Fowler, from London. Dr. Drayton, Mr. Piercy, and others. The chairman, Professor Pratt, on the first day traced the rise and progress of Phrenology, its advantages to parents and teachers in enabling them to understand and mould the characters with which they have to deal, and gave a brief account of some of the advocates of the science.

Mayor Kirkpatrick delivered the address of welcome, in which he paid a fitting tribute to those seeking to know the possibilities of the mental expressions of man's existence.

Rev. Mr. Roscamp, responded for the ministry; Dr. Ella Young for the medical profession; O. C. Pollard for the bar; Miss R. Trueblood for the W. C. T. U., and Mrs. Laura Scofield for the Equal Suffrage Club.

Mr. Nelson Sizer's paper on "Gall, the First Scientific Character Reader," was read in the evening. Professor Pratt lectured on "Brains and Noses," and Professor Riddell described the character of three gentlemen. On Sunday morning the speakers occupied some of the pulpits of the city churches. The Friends' church was occupied by Dr. Pratt, where she spoke on Heredity. Professor N. N. Riddell spoke on "The Gospel of Jesus Christ Under the Light of Modern Science" in the Tabernacle in the morning, and in the afternoon, at a mass meeting on the Court House lawn, he spoke on "Heredity," or "Why We Are What We Are;" in the evening he spoke on "Redemption of the World Through the Power of the Holy Spirit."

At the First Baptist Church, Dr. Houser gave an interesting discourse on the temperance question. Subject, "If Christ should Come." He pointed out what He would find if He did come.

At the Presbyterian church Professor B. F. Pratt spoke on "Psychology, or the Science of the Soul." On Monday morning a paper was read from Dr. A. J. Clausen, Ch. D., of Iowa, entitled, "House and Occupant." This was followed by a lecture from Professor Riddell, of Chicago, on the subject of "Love, Courtship, and Marriage," which he places at the foundation of all reform and advancement for the human race.

Dr. Ella Young gave an address on "Phrenology in relation to the Medical Profession," which she considered of great importance, as no patient can be intelligently treated without a knowledge of this science.

In the afternoon session a paper was read by Professor Allen Haddock, of San Francisco, Cal., followed by one by Dr. Gifford on "Phrenology and Religion and the Religious Trance." In this he shows there is no inharmony between phrenology and religion, or between any other science and religion.

Interesting papers were also read by J. C. Collins, of New Glaris, Wis., and Rev. Mr. Morrell, of Johnsonville, N. Y. The convention was a success in every department.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE OF  
THE CLASS OF 1896 OF THE  
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF  
PHRENOLOGY.

*Whereas:* In the providence of Almighty God it has come to pass that our beloved brother, Lorenzo Niles Fowler, has been taken away from us by death. While we deeply deplore that the hand of death has removed from the field of earnest effort and unselfish activity in which he has ever so long been found, at the same time we are deeply grateful, as fellow-workers that such a life and example which has been recognized for its sterling work and worth on both sides of the Atlantic has been spared to us for such an unusual number of years,

*Wherefore, be it resolved:* That in the departure of our friend and brother,

First, the world loses a great man, great in many ways, but above all, great in intrinsic value as a man of irreproachable character, splendid example, alive to all the demands of the century in which he lived.

Second, Science, in the departure of our brother, loses one of her favored sons. While it may be said that Lorenzo N. Fowler was a man of unusual scientific attainments, everything he knew or experimented with was to throw light on and expand the true science of man, which for sixty years he expounded as Gall's system of Phrenology. He and his brother, O. G. Fowler, were the pioneers in this field of effort, beginning his work from the time that Dr. Spurzheim lectured in America in 1832, throwing all his energy into the work, not only to remove the stigma cast upon his beloved science, but to proclaim to the world the ever unfolding light of phrenological truth. That he accomplished inestimable work in this line is the concession of both continents.

Third, Great as we may deplore the absence of our beloved brother from the shrine of science and the field of effort as a faithful exponent and living example of character study, the greatest shadow of regret falls with unbidden force upon his home and family. In this relation, L. N. Fowler was a man above men. His intellectual attainments never curbed or diminished his fatherly, domestic affections. His home was his palace; he was truly beloved by all its members.

We therefore would convey to the bereaved household, his daughters and son-in-law, his aged sister, Mrs. Wells, and Mrs. Breakspear, M.D., of England, and all other relatives and friends, the heartfelt sympathy of the united class of students for 1896 in session at the American

Institute of Phrenology, in New York. With earnest prayer we commend you to the upper and other Father of all spirits for His consoling grace, sustaining power, immediate and never-failing help.

*Resolved:* That these resolutions be published in THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and in the English Phrenological Magazine, and also a copy be presented to the family as a token of esteem for our deceased brother, and expressions of sympathy for the family in their bereavement.

Yours, in behalf of the Class of 1896,  
EDWIN MORRELL,  
JULIUS KING, M. D.,  
HENRY E. BAILEY.

Several letters have been received by Mrs. Wells, one is from Dr. H. A. Buttolph who says:

SHORT HILLS, N. J.

Observing the announcement of the death of your brother, Professor L. N. Fowler, so long prominent in the promulgation of the science of Phrenology in this country and abroad, I desire to express to you and the other members of his family, my great appreciation of his merits as a phrenologist, and the success of his life-work in establishing the truth of the science on a firm basis.

It is well that he reached his own native land before the occurrence of his latest call which proved to be the last.

Most cordially yours,  
H. A. BUTTOLPH.

J. L. Capen, M. D., writes from Philadelphia:

I have just learned from the morning paper of the sudden decease of your brother, Professor L. N. Fowler.

He was a man for whom I always had a profound respect.

I admired his frank, open honesty, his manly independence, and the purity of his professional method, which was to apply his scientific analysis to character without regard to prejudice or partiality.

I sympathize with you and his family in their bereavement, for such it must seem, although he attained to such a ripe age and returned to his native country before his decease.

William L. MacMullin writes from Philadelphia, Pa.:

Please accept my sincere condolence in the great loss you and our country has sustained in the loss of your distinguished brother. I have known him lovingly from early childhood and my parents were very intimately acquainted with him.

## FOWLER & WELLS CO.

On February 29, 1894, the **FOWLER & WELLS CO.** was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a Joint Stock Company, for the prosecution of the business heretofore carried on by the firm of **Fowler & Wells.**

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

**FOWLER & WELLS CO.**

**THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE** of the **PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH** is \$1.00 a year, payable in advance.

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

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

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

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

**LETTERS OF INQUIRY** requesting an answer should inclose a stamp for return postage, and be sure and give name and full address every time you write.

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

**ANY BOOK, PERIODICAL, CHART, Etc.,** may be ordered from this office at Publishers' prices.

**AGENTS WANTED** for the **PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL** and our Book Publications, to whom liberal terms will be given.

### CURRENT EXCHANGES.

*Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* contains a dozen or more numbers, among which the following strike us as being worthy of more particular attention. "The Psychograph" by David Starr Jordan describes the work of the Astral Camera Club of Alcade; is a study in impressionist physics and outlines a new field of observation. Some Modern Views of Immigration and Crime, "Social Insects," "The Potter's Art Among Native Americans," "The New Woman and Her Debts," Enrico Ferri on "Homicide." The correspondent's and editor's tables are well filled with special features. To us an unusually complete number. New York.

*The Critic.*—Certainly one of our best weekly reviews of literature and art. The short discussions of recent books and the authors of the day contain a great deal of information for those who would know something of the literature of our era.

*The Independent* — Weekly. — Furnishes excellent papers upon the more important features of our every-day society. The articles relate to political affairs that are regularly published have a practical value at this time of social agitation. If people will read newspapers on Sunday, it would be better for them to read what may be trusted as representing real occurrences and the higher thought, and such a weekly as this seems to be one suitable for such purposes, while the trash and "rot" of the ordinary Sunday newspaper should be avoided. New York.

*Good Housekeeping* for September.—Its "bill of fare" has some fourteen items from good sources, and the usual variety of poetry is distributed through the number. Clark W. Bryan, Springfield, Mass.

*Medico-Legal Journal* comes rather tardily to hand. An important paper by Norman Kerr on "Alcoholic Inebriates" is the leading feature. Another on "Sexual Perversion," others on "Telepathy," "Notes on Heredity," "Suicide Considered as a Mental Epidemic," constitute a number of unusual interest. A fine portrait of the life-time editor, Mr. Clark Bell, appears among the transactions of societies.

*Human Nature*, for September, has a sketch of the Democratic candidate for President; a summary of the proceedings of the Phrenological Convention held at Kokomo, Ind., appears. A good article upon the "Service that Phrenology may Render to the Public Schools," also a variety of items more or less suggestive help to make up a fair example of this San Francisco monthly. Professor Allen Haddock and C. P. Holt, editors.

*American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal*, July and August numbers.—Full of interest to the student of American antiquities. One of the most interesting contributions is "American Explorations Among the Pueblos." Rev. S. D. Peet, editor. Chicago.

*Education Monthly*, devoted to the higher topics of its title, and suited to teachers who would be in the advance as real instructors. F. H. Kasson, editor. Kasson & Palmer, publishers, Boston.

*Godey's Magazine* for September opens interestingly with a sketch entitled "Political Caricatures and Caricaturists." The sketch on "Poster Styles" illustrates a sort of faddish tendency seen recently. Anna Ella Carroll, with a portrait, is described as having some claim on our attention because she was the so-called "secret member" of Lincoln's Cabinet. She furnished valuable service to the Union during the Civil War. She exhibits in her portrait a rather fine organization, the motive temperament being rather pronounced, and the vital supplying the needed inspiration for her activity. "Great Singers of this Century," "A Prophet in His Own Country," "Music in America" are good titles. New York.

*Lippincott* for September.—A Marital Liability is the complete novel. A witty discussion of the "flats" of society and their injury to public interests follows. The Life of a Medical Student, and the Management of a Local Newspaper are other good features. Philadelphia, Pa.

*Literary Digest*.—Brieflets on topics of the times. Its abstracts of current affairs, quotations and so on, form an excellent weekly body of reading for the busy man and woman. Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York.

*Homiletic Review* for September.—Has—Light from Egyptology, Tennyson's attitude toward scepticism, and other titles, with its numerous departments filled with material of service to the live church minister. Funk & Wagnalls, New York.

*Harper's Monthly* for September.—Describes life at Mount Vernon when Washington lived there, with numerous engravings; The Art of Driving; Tom Sawyer, Detective, concluded; A Summer among Cliff Dwellings; Old Silver, not specially political; The Death of Espartero; Musical celebrities of Vienna, with numerous portraits and other attractive features. New York.

The September number of The Phrenological Magazine (London) contains a charactograph of Mrs. Mary Davies, illustrated by the editor; Music, or the Language of Tune, illustrated with sketches of Mendelssohn and Listz, a lecture full of interest; No. III. of Educational Series, Miss Blackmore; the Burns Centenary at Dumfries. Among notable men whose portraits appear are General Moberley and Li Hung Chang, which with other articles make a very interesting number.

*Metaphysical Magazine* for September.—Paracelsus as a Physician is a scholarly criticism by Dr. Alexander Wilder. Professor Elmer Gates closes his papers on Mind Building, which, after his rather dull and unreasonable strictures on Phrenology, appear like the scant apology of one who has learned something about it. New York.

*Review of Reviews*, edited by Albert Shaw.—September number contains articles on current topics. "Would Free Coinage Double the Price of Silver?" is replied to in the affirmative by Dr. Charles Spahr, and in the negative by Professor L. J. L. Laughlin. Full of information as to candidates and platforms of the different parties. A very appropriate number at this time. Well illustrated. New York.

#### SPECIAL NOTICE.

It has been decided by the proprietors of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and the Phrenological Magazine to publish the same conjointly, thus making an international monthly of Mental Science Education and Hygiene. By so doing it is believed that readers in both countries will enjoy the benefit of this interchange of thought and matter, and the sympathy that has so long existed between the two countries through the fostering care of the late L. N. Fowler and family, and Nelson Sizer and Dr. Drayton. The editors wish to thank their numerous contributors, helpers, and friends for their valuable assistance and they trust to have their continued support.

The Biographical sketches of Gall and Spurzheim compiled and written by Charlotte Fowler Wells, can now be supplied for 50 cents, post paid.

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Having had several inquiries for a poster or announcement of lectures to be held and examinations to be made by travelling phrenologists, our artist has designed one which will be ready in October. Size, 18 x 24 in, or 22 x 28. Further information later. Price of poster will be made as low as possible, so that lecturers can purchase them by the hundred or in larger quantities.

WORKS BY DIO LEWIS.—Having some time ago obtained the plates of the late Dio Lewis's works, consisting of ten volumes, we are now supplying them at the prices mentioned on another page. See advertisement. Will send the ten volumes for \$9.00.

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THE PHRENOLOGICAL ANNUAL AND  
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The Phrenological Annual and Register will this year be published conjointly by the two publishing firms of New York and London, and have the united support of Professor Nelson Sizer, Dr. Drayton, Jessie A. Fowler, and Mrs. C. F. Wells. The success of last year's issue (which passed through a second edition) was unprecedented. Many Phrenologists in the States have made inquiries about registering their names this year.

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The Annual will contain illustrated articles on Phrenology and kindred subjects, and those of general interest to various departments of literature, science, and art.

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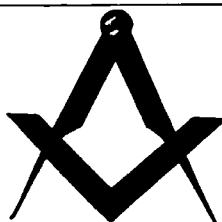
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# Programme



**Sunday Evening October 25** Clergymen have been asked to preach in their respective churches a discourse on "Character Building, and the Right Use of Talents."

**Monday October 26** The Congress Meetings will be held at the Hall of the American Institute of Phrenology, 27 East 21st Street, New York.

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**Morning Session** Prof. Nelson Sizer, Chairman. Meeting to be commenced at 10.30, prompt. Papers to be read on Phrenology, Craniology, Anthropology, Hygiene, Temperaments, etc.

**Afternoon Session** Prof. Nelson Sizer, Chairman. Meeting at 2.30. The Closing Session of the American Institute of Phrenology, Class of 1896, will be held.

**Evening Session** Conversazione at 8 o'clock. Public Phrenological Examinations. Scientific Lantern Views. Refreshments. Carriages at 10.

**Second Day  
October 27**

**Morning Session** Visit to the Natural History Museum, Central Park.

**Afternoon Session** A Reception to Delegates and Friends will be given by the President and Council, at the residence of Mrs. Charlotte Fowler Wells, Orange, New Jersey, from 3 to 8.

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THE ORGAN OF HUMAN NATURE.

BY JESSIE A. FOWLER.



FIG. 1.—DR. FRANCIS JOSEPH GALL, THE  
FOUNDER OF PHRENOLOGY (LARGE  
HUMAN NATURE).

Human nature is one of the most important faculties of the mind. It gives us intuition into things in general and sagacity and penetration into various kinds of work, also intuitive perception of character and motives from first impressions. Without this faculty fully or largely developed no person has so keen an ability to succeed as a phrenologist. Dr. Gall himself

showed a wonderful development of this particular organ, and when we examine his portrait (Fig. 1) we notice how strikingly full he is in this region, namely, at the superior round of the forehead or arch of the frontal-bone, where the hair joins the forehead. In some few instances the hair covers the organ.

It is situated in the superior frontal convolution, an inch below the organ of Benevolence and two inches below the coronal suture. When excessive, it gives too great a disposition to predict the future and to scan or pry into the affairs of others, while the deficiency of the faculty gives the inability to read the motives and states of mind of people in general, and an incapacity to look out into the world of invention. It is practically intuitional physiognomy, and is adapted to man's need of knowing his fellow-men.

Intuition (from the Latin *In*, into; *Tueri*, to look), gives a distinct inspection of the mind, direct apprehension or cognition, an act of immediate knowledge, as in perception or consciousness, distinguished from "mediate" knowledge, as in reasoning. Any object or truth discerned by direct cognition; especially a first or primary truth, a truth that cannot be acquired by, but is assumed in, experience.

Intuition is an almost undefinable quality. It sees without eyes; it knows



without books; it can perceive without being able to tell you the reason. But combined with various faculties it penetrates into many wonderful subjects.

Human Nature is divided into two parts—the lower region gives intuitive

Through this organ man has been made manifest to his own mentality, and also to that of others. Without such manifestations and cognizance no mental operations could ever have been expressed or interchange of ideas effected;



FIG. II.—SMALL HUMAN NATURE.

perception of character and motives and a desire to study mental manifestations. This is the intellectual feature of the faculty. The upper part gives penetration and power to see far into a subject, and gives capacity to form correct conclusions speedily. It is the moral and spiritual side of the faculty.

nor could any one have known anything of his fellows, at least nothing so inspirational or spontaneous.

It will be seen in Fig. 2, that the faculty is poorly represented, which is uncommon in ladies, for they generally have the credit given them of possessing a larger amount of this faculty than

the opposite sex. Of course this manifestation is affected in part by Language; yet, without natural language, verbal language would never have been acquired, as natural language is the tool with which verbal language has

mal kingdom, this faculty of Human Nature is adapted. The latter reads the former, and thus a vast amount of much-needed information concerning our fellow-men, even when they are only casually seen, and which can be



FIG. III.—GEORGE BONIFACE (LARGE HUMAN NATURE).

been built. Thus an intimate relation exists between the mentality, the physiology, and the physiognomy, by which we look angry, pleased, benignant, or, in fact, whatever we feel. To this natural language, spoken by all human beings, in all ages, and even by the ani-

mal kingdom, this faculty of Human Nature is adapted. The latter reads the former, and thus a vast amount of much-needed information concerning our fellow-men, even when they are only casually seen, and which can be

obtained from no other quarter, is the result. Indeed, this manifestation of character by mankind, and the institution of this faculty of Human Nature in man, actually compel us to form some idea of the characters of all we meet,

and, if duly cultivated, would enable us to read our fellow-men as plainly and completely as we read print before us, so as infallibly to detect the cunning and the unsafe; discover talents and their various kinds of manifestation; as well as goodness and all its various characteristics.

Fig. 3 represents large Human Nature, together with large perceptive faculties. Hence he is a keen observer of men, their actions and qualities, and is able to reproduce what strikes his own mind as appropriate to each character. Do we realize how much this faculty is perpetually telling us concerning those around us, and how almost infinitely more it is capable of disclosing, if duly cultivated, and assisted by the other faculties? All human beings carry charts of their mentality and character at their mast-heads which are legible, even in detail, by all who know how to read them, which, however, few more than begin to do.

Nor is any other species of knowledge more beautiful, more profitable, because it teaches human nature, that highest department of nature. Nor is any other science equally vast or complex, because man is the epitome of creation and performs most of the functions of universal nature. Nor can any other science be turned to as good a practical account, because it tells us the basis of character and reveals mental and moral beauties as well as intellectual defects. Nor will any other science teach us more divinity, because in studying the image of God and His attributes, we, of course, are inclined to study God Himself and His handiwork.

In short, to know human nature is the climax of all knowledge, all of which is the province of this faculty—combined with Individuality and Comparison. Hence the incalculable importance of its cultivation. No element in our nature should be more assiduously improved, because none confers a capability more useful and delightful.

To cultivate this, examine yourselves first, and ask what prompted this action or that expression, and do not be

content with your first surmise or conclusion. The road to your discoveries needs to have the light of intelligence, for this is a blind faculty, just the same as Conscientiousness or any other you could mention.

This faculty is a store-house for impressions, a light-house on a prominence, and a signal-box on the path of life. Other faculties collect interesting information bearing upon the beauty of the landscape, architecture, or engineering work; but this faculty takes full cognizance of the beauty of character and the manifestations of mind. It delights in studying the various shades of character, just as a botanist studies the hues of autumn tints. Sometimes one may learn by contrasts if not by similarities.

So let us examine a person who has practically very little of this faculty, as in Fig. 2, and we shall gather what characteristics she ought to have. With small Human Nature a person will make ill-timed remarks and modes of addressing people, and will often do and say things that have a different effect from that intended. Such a person, too, is easily imposed upon by others.

Human Nature has the first claim to be considered the faculty that enables a person to understand character (1) scientifically, (2) psychologically, (3) idealistically, and (4) socially. Without this faculty the mind would be greatly deficient, and the other faculties, such as Benevolence, to give sympathetic insight, Conscientiousness, to give a moral insight, or Cautiousness, to give a guarded insight, or Spirituality, to give a spiritual insight into character, would be sadly lacking in power.

Now, practically, all these faculties help Human Nature materially in the work of character-reading; but none of them can supply the exact characteristics of the faculty itself.

As we look among the trades and professions we find that Human Nature plays a very important part among writers. Authors find out their need of Human Nature, and where they lack

the faculty they invariably cultivate it in order to make their work a success. Look for a moment at Fig. 4, which is a mask of the head of Shakespeare from the Kesselstadt death-mask. It indicates to us the capacity which

view, that he was possessed of intuitive ability and perceptive power as well as ingenious criticism, which should manifest themselves in a literary career. When we examine the portraits of Homer, Dickens, Browning, James



FIG. IV.—KESSELSTADT DEATH MASK OF SHAKSPEARE (LARGE HUMAN NATURE).

manifested itself in the writings of this great genius. Some persons strive to rob him of his literary ability by attributing his works to another writer; but the best portraits of Shakespeare indicate, from a phrenological point of

Matthew Barrie, the late William Morris, and many other notable writers, we shall find that this faculty is well represented in all of them. Writers who describe character minutely in all its various phases by taking nature

as a guide require this faculty to be largely developed.

Human Nature is found in artists, as in the case of the late Lord Leighton,

Hence, in the study of Phrenology, we find that study and labor cannot make every man an artist; but no man can succeed in art without them. In

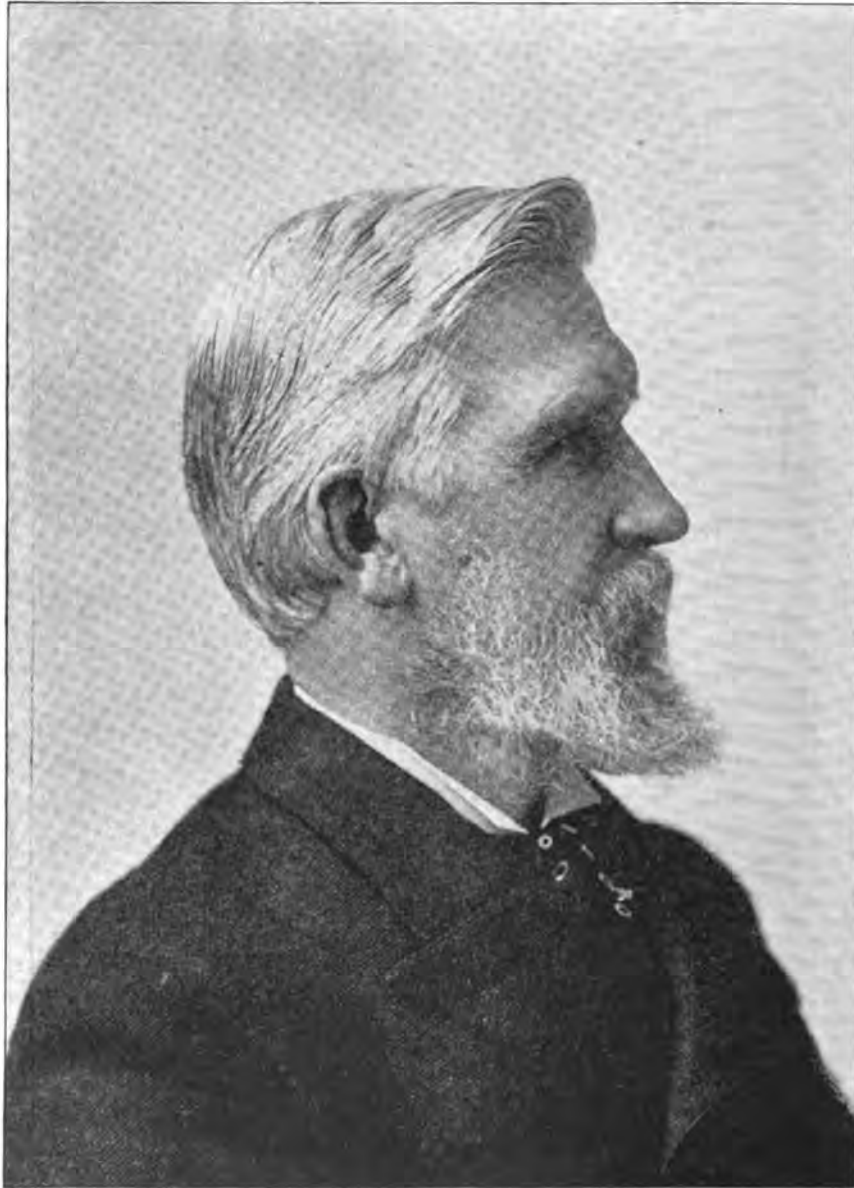


FIG. V.—ELISHA GRAY (HUMAN NATURE LARGE).

Professor Herkomer, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Charles Dana Gibson. Ruskin has well said, "In true art the hand, the head, and the heart of man go together."

art, two and two do not make four, and no number of little things will make a great one. Therefore some faculty besides the mere mechanical, the architectural, or mathematical exactness of

Constructiveness, Order, Calculation, or even Causality is necessary to give an artist true insight into life, character, and nature, and that faculty is Human Nature.

Human Nature is found in musicians, like in Handel, Neruda, Albani, Santley, and Arthur Sullivan. The musical composer, like the poet, gives expression to his own personal character in his compositions. Hence the great variety of musicians. One in whom the devotional and spiritual faculties predominate will give us sacred music, another in whom the ideal and the imaginative faculties predominate will give us something more fanciful and light. When the social affections unite with Time and Tune they give us our ballad or love-song and sweet sentiment. When the executive or propelling faculties are joined to Inhabiteness and Sublimity the musicians give us war songs and martial music. But in all musicians Human Nature is necessary to truly interpret the selection.

Human Nature is found in inventors. Look for a moment at the heads of a

group of inventors and you will find what individual heads they possess. A man cannot invent and have a mean, narrow, weak, pinched-up head or countenance. Often they are self-made men, and real inventors, discoverers, artists, authors, workers, and those who help to lift up their fellow-men and set the world ahead, and to whom we are indebted for material progress in the industrial arts and in civilization, these must possess not only the organ of Constructiveness to learn to apply the elements of water, wind, and electricity, to lessen human labor and free the world from the drudgery of perpetual bodily toil, but they must have the organ of Human Nature, which adds a charm to their inventions. Look at the portrait of Stephenson, the inventor of a locomotive; Sir H. Davy, celebrated in chemistry and inventor of the safety lamp; of John Fulton, the American inventor and the first successful experimenter in steam navigation; of S. F. B. Morse, who was distinguished as a projector of the electric telegraph. These all possessed large Human Nature.

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### THE LAND OF PRETTY SOON.

I know of a land where the streets are  
paved  
With the things which we meant to  
achieve;  
It is walled with the money we meant to  
have saved  
And the pleasures for which we grieve.  
The kind words unspoken, the promises  
broken  
And many a coveted boon  
Are stowed away there in that land some-  
where—  
The land of "Pretty Soon."

There are uncut jewels of possible fame  
Lying about in the dust.  
And many a noble and lofty aim  
Covered with mould and rust.  
And, oh! this place, while it seems so  
near,  
Is farther away than the moon.  
Though our purpose is fair, yet we never  
get there—  
To the land of "Pretty Soon."

The road that leads to that mystic land  
Is strewn with pitiful wrecks,  
And the ships that have sailed for its  
shining strand  
Rear skeletons on their decks.  
It is farther at noon than it was at dawn,  
And farther at night than at noon.  
Oh, let us beware of that land down  
there—  
The land of "Pretty Soon."  
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

## PHRENOLOGY IN A COURTSHIP.

BY BENJAMIN R. CHILDS.

WE were spinning along on a train bound for Minneapolis. I represented a large shoe firm in Chicago, and my friend, Joe Williams, travelled for one of the principal dry-goods houses of the same city.

Late in the afternoon, tilted comfortably back in our seats, we exchanged anecdotes and reminiscences of former trips. We had met several times before on our travels for our respective firms, and having congenial dispositions, had struck up a warm friendship.

I had just finished telling a remarkably ludicrous incident of a previous trip, which convulsed Joe with laughter, when I remarked, "It is odd, Joe, the difference in people. Now there was a fellow in Chicago to whom I told that same story. Why, when it was finished he looked as solemn as an owl, didn't even smile, unless drawing his lips back as though they were pulled by a string could be called a smile. His faculty of humor was evidently very poorly developed."

"Speaking of faculties," broke in Joe, "what do you think of the subject of phrenology?"

"Never knew much about it," I replied, "so I cannot express a decided opinion."

"I think it is a wonderful science," he replied, "and I will tell you why I think so. In fact, old man, phrenology helped me to win the girl of my choice—fact."

"Pshaw! you don't mean it," said I, incredulously. But seeing that he did not answer, I added, for fear of giving offence, "I am unable to see how it could be of assistance to you during the momentous period of courtship."

He looked thoughtfully at me for a moment, and said at length, "I will tell you how it was, and you can draw your own conclusions."

"As I have told you before, I was born and raised on a farm a few miles out from the village of L——, in Wis-

consin. Well, at the age of twenty-one I became very attentive to a young lady whose folks lived about three miles away from our place. To cut the matter short, I was in love. I was a green young country fellow then, having received but a moderate education at the district school, and never having travelled very far from home, while she was attending a young ladies' seminary in town.

"Matters were going along smoothly enough, and I was beginning to think that my election was sure, as the saying is, when one day a distant relative of her's from Milwaukee came to spend the summer on their farm.

"The said relative, a young man about my age, had a citified air about him, dressed in the latest style, and wore an eye-glass. But, to tell the truth, he was quite a fine-looking young man, who had more money than he knew what to do with apparently, and dazzled the country girls.

"Well, I seemed to be forgotten then. She was so taken with his fine appearance and knowing ways that after that, come over as often as I might, she was so busy going with him to the theatre in town, and making excursions to the different summer resorts near by, that she found no more time for me. Until her cousin came I used to look forward to those delightful little visits in the evening with so much pleasure while working out in the hot fields all day. I concluded that she had thrown me over. I was miserable, and used to mope around by myself after the day's work. Occasionally I would take out a tintype of both of us which we had taken about a month before, and mournfully gaze at her picture in it and wonder how it was that my hold on her affections was so weak that the first agreeable stranger that came along was able to divert them entirely from me. I tell you, old man, I was pretty badly broken up.



"Things went on in this way for some time, when, one Saturday evening (I shall always remember that day), obeying that restless feeling that is so common among country boys on Saturday evenings, I had driven as usual to town to join the group of young fellows that habitually gathered in front of the grocery store. As I approached them, Hank Carleton, a particular friend of mine, exclaimed, 'Hello, Joe, come to hear the phrenological lecture at the school-house to-night?'

" 'This is the first I've heard about a lecture on phrenology in town,' I replied. 'I thought I would drive in, as I most always do on Saturday evening, and see the boys.'

" 'Well, there's going to be one,' said Hank, 'and the lot of us are going to see what it's like. You'd better come along; don't cost anything to get in. They say he's going to give free examinations. Silas Goodwin says he's going to take a front seat so that he can rush up on the stage when the Professor invites some to come forward. Sy wants to know what he is good for; says he's not found out yet.'

"I sat down until a few more fellows came up, and then we all (there were about ten or a dozen of us) started for the school-house in a body. The place was pretty well filled when we got there, so we were obliged to take seats in the rear of the hall—all except Sy, who managed to squeeze in somewhere up in front.

"It was a fine lecture, and it interested me greatly.' So much, in fact, that before it was over I had determined, as I had a dollar of my own in my pocket, to have an examination and a chart filled out, after the lecture. At its close the phrenologist invited four of the audience to come upon the stage and he would give them a free examination.

"Two men and two women came forward, and sure enough, Silas was one of the men, the first one, too. I can see him now, his sandy hair and sheepish grin, as he faced the crowd in the hall.

"The phrenologist began with him. He first took his tape measure and got the size of his brain, and then used a pair of calipers to find its width, length, etc., passing his hands through Sy's bushy hair to find the strength of the different organs. Let me see. I think he said something like this: 'To this young man I would recommend architecture as a profession'—and went on and talked about Constructiveness and large percepts, etc.

"Having finished the examinations, which were quite entertaining, he dismissed the audience, and as they started to leave the hall, he called out, 'All desiring examinations with charts will please come forward to the front of the stage and I will attend to them promptly in my office.'

"I pushed my way through the crowd that was passing out, to the foot of the stage, and, after waiting for him to get through with two who were ahead of me, was admitted into his office, a little room, situated a few feet from the right-hand side of the stage.

"Now perhaps you are wondering what all this has to do with my courtship. Here is where it comes in. First let me say that I was perfectly satisfied that my examination was correct in every particular—the professor seemed to know my disposition, I might say, better than I did myself. He told me that I would make a good commercial traveller, and I flatter myself that I do, fairly well in that line of work, to tell the truth. After I left the farm, I went to Chicago, and I sought out a position as travelling salesman solely from his recommendation.

"Now here comes the important part. My dollar bill, the price of the examination, was crumpled up in my vest-pocket against the tintype of myself and the young lady aforementioned in whom I had such an interest. As I thrust my hand down into my pocket to get the money and pay him, I felt the picture, and a thought struck me. I pulled the tintype out with the money, and as I handed him the bill I asked

him how much he charged for examining photographs.

"If you have one there with you I will examine it for you free," replied the professor. "Let me see it."

"I passed it over to him, first explaining that the picture represented myself and a friend; this friend, of course, was the one I wanted him to examine. I then sat down, wondering if was just the right thing for me thus to allow her portrait to be scrutinized by a total stranger. But, I thought to myself, it is all the better that he is a stranger; besides, it's a mere matter of business to him.

"The professor looked at it keenly for a moment. 'Of course you will understand,' he said, 'as the picture is a small tintype, and, moreover, of two persons, the reading will not possess the exactness of a personal examination or one of even a large photograph; however, I believe I can detect in this the salient points of character—let me see.' And here he walked over to a table on which a large student's lamp rested, close to which he held the tintype in order to obtain a clearer view.

"This person," he remarked, "has every indication of marked artistic ability. She possesses not only the disposition to appreciate and be impressed by the beautiful in art and nature, but also, I believe, the requisite mechanical skill, as indicated by large Constructiveness and Imitation, to transfer her impressions upon canvas. She has what is commonly called the artistic temperament. Her physiognomy shows an affectionate, loving, and generous nature, one having a great deal of regard for the feelings of others."

"I can distinctly remember all he said, for I was all attention, I can tell you.

"Well, he went on and described several more minor traits as shown by the picture, and, as he gave it back to me, he asked me if his reading was correct and conformed with what I knew of the person's character.

"Now you see, professor," said I,

'your delineation may be, or may not be, correct. I don't really know much about the true tastes and mental qualities of the young lady. That is why I gave you this picture to read.'

"Here, acting from a sudden impulse, I added, 'Would you be so kind, professor, as to inform me what you think should be done, from the knowledge you have gotten from the picture, to get that young lady interested in a fellow; because,' and then I went on and explained to him the whole case—how I was in love with her, and she apparently thought a great deal of me, when a hated villain, in the person of a distant cousin of hers, had come in and cut me out, and now seemed to have usurped my place in her affections.

"He looked at me, smiled, put his hands on my shoulders, and said, 'Young man, you can do as you choose, and I do not pretend to be an oracle; but, as you ask for my advice in a delicate matter like this, I will give it. I said she would make a good artist. Has she ever taken painting lessons or studied drawing?'

"No," I replied.

"Then do you go to the nearest artists' supply store, and buy one of those water-color outfits, with paints, brushes, and book of instructions, and, if you can afford the additional expense, a few water-color views from which to copy. Send the whole outfit to this young lady, with your kindest regards, then await results. There are others waiting for examination, so good-by, and success to you,' and slapping me on the back encouragingly, he opened the door and bowed me out.

"Well, I determined to follow his advice. I thought it was worth a trial; anyway, it surely could do no harm, and it might be productive of much good. But it took me two weeks to get together the necessary cash with which to purchase the gift that might prove to be the 'open sesame' to the good graces of the girl of whom I thought so much. I decided to send them by mail, with a brief note which ran thus:

MISS LOTTIE LONDON:

Please accept this humble testimonial of regard,

From your old friend,  
JOE WILLIAMS.

"After I had got them off there followed several days of miserable suspense. How would she take it? I drove regularly every day to the post office in town for a week before the anxiously awaited reply came. Of course, at the most, I could only expect a polite letter of acknowledgment, but it was more than that. As I recollect, this was the substance of the reply:

FRIEND JOE:

I write you to acknowledge the receipt of your lovely gift. Of all the things in the world, Joe, how did you ever come to make me a present of an artist's outfit? Don't you know, there is nothing that I have always longed for so much. Drawing has always been a passion with me, but heretofore a pen or pencil has been all the tools I have possessed. Now, with the lovely, lovely, paints, brushes, and pictures you have sent me, I am going to make sketches of everything about our place, and also of interesting scenery and views, which you know are so plentiful in this region. I think you are a perfect magician to tell just what suits me so well.

"The letter went on in this strain, winding up with a cordial invitation to call on her just as soon as I could spare the time.

"You can well imagine that I found time to pay her a visit the very next afternoon, and on other afternoons also.

"Every day thereafter that I could spare I was with her when she made little trips into the country and sketched whatever views took her fancy. On these trips I would carry her painting materials.

"Her cousin at first accompanied us, but I guess he became bored at last, as now there was a third party who seemed to engross all of Miss Lottie's attention, and in a short time he went back to the city.

"Once more I had a clear field, and determined to improve my opportunities. I pitched in and read up, borrowed books, and some which I bought myself, about art, its different schools, the 'Old Masters,' etc., so that I could speak on the subject as one having authority—all for her benefit.

"In short, old man, I was so successful in my scheme, as I call it, that in six months we were engaged and soon after married.

"And say, the next time we are in Chicago, remember there is a standing invitation to call on us. My wife, Lottie, will be pleased to see a good friend of mine, as I know you are.

"Now don't you think phrenology is of some account; in fact, rather important as a science?"

"After hearing your story," I replied, "I am forced to the conclusion that it is very important."

"Yes, sir," added Joe, "nothing can convince me to the contrary, for I know from experience. I have two little children, and I intend before long to take them both to some good phrenologist and have charts made out for each, so that I may educate them for the work in life that they are best naturally adapted for. And, by the way, that reminds me of Silas Goodwin. You remember my telling about the free examination he received in the school-house on that memorable night, and how he was recommended to follow the profession of architecture? Well, here's another fact: one of the best architects in the city of Chicago to-day is that same Silas. You see, he found out 'what he was good for.'"

Here Joe paused, and, throwing himself back in an easy attitude, fell to thinking. I gazed abstractedly out of the window at the panorama of flying scenery, and remained silent for some time, as his narrative had furnished me food for a great deal of thought.



**MRS. TRELLA FOLTZ TOLAND.**

AS REPORTED VERBATIM FROM A PERSONAL EXAMINATION WHILE A TOTAL STRANGER TO HER.

BY NELSON SIZER.

You have the indications of intensity and of power. For a person weighing a hundred and twenty pounds you are able to put forth a great deal of effort; and you would be better satisfied with brilliant motions, as in dancing or in playing musical instruments, or in decorating and adorning something, than you would be to do what is called hard work.

You would be a rapid worker wherever you might put forth effort. For example, if you were in the millinery business, and you understood all about it, you would do fine work and do it fast. There would be a certain style about that which you would put into shape, and the goods would be afraid to get out of shape again. If you were selling goods you would handle them neatly, brilliantly, and acceptably; and you would say the right things about the different goods.

You have inherited a great deal of your father's spirit; and you have more courage, more dash, and more daring than women generally inherit; and those women who inherit from the father are the ones that rise above the rim of the bowl, as a loaf of bread sometimes rises above the pan it is baked in. It is favorable for a daughter to resemble a good father, and thus get the characteristics that belong to the masculine, and courage is one of the characteristics. Where children inherit crosswise it brings the lemon-juice and the sugar together and makes a harmonious combination; and it does not make any difference from which they respectively inherit. The masculine side of life has courage, pride, snap, and a kind of brave enthusiasm; and it does a girl good to be pretty well loaded with those elements, because the fact of her feminine nature tends to soften her and give grace and tact to

the grit and the courage which she may inherit.

You have an intellect that is quick as a flash. The organs located across the brow give that region of the head fulness and amplitude, it does not look pinched, shrunken, or shrivelled; and consequently the facts that are in the air are caught by you on the fly, as baseball catching is often done. You study form, magnitude, color, method, and combination. You are a natural mechanic. The things that you touch come into shape readily. You can tie a new ribbon in a double-bow knot and not muss the ribbon, and you can do it fast too. You could learn to play the violin brilliantly; and a person needs to be bright to do that well. A person needs to have command of what he is in order to play that instrument well. It is natural for you to enjoy staccato music, either in marching or in dancing. When they play "Oft in the Stilly Night," it moves like the groundswell of the seamless sea after the storm has been over for twenty-four hours; there is not a wrinkle on the surface of the sea, but wherever the eye looks can be seen long, graceful sweeps of liquid motion. Now, there is some music that is like that, and there are some lives that go through life in that way and enjoy it; but I think something like this:

"Give me a wet sheet and a flowing sea,  
And a wind that follows fast, etc.,"

would suit you a great deal better. You want the horse that you drive to have big nostrils and sharp ears and a willingness to go fast, and you would like a four-in-hand if you had practice. You like to have your boat sharp, with plenty of sail and ballast, and then a fresh breeze so that you can make good time.

You have good reasoning power, and incline to argue, contradict, and controvert. You take exception to what people say and do; and if you do not like a subject or a person you can make

"On with the dance! Let joy be unconfined;  
No sleep till morn, when youth and pleasure meet  
To chase the glowing hours with flying feet."



MRS. TRELLA FOLTZ TOLAND.

that subject or that person feel uncomfortable. But, if you like a person or a subject, you will put up with almost anything that is trouble, and say, "Oh, it is of no consequence; just enjoy yourself." There is in you a great deal of the spirit that is embodied in a poem by Byron on the battle of Waterloo, viz.:

You want to be there to help chase the glowing hours.

You have enough development of Destructiveness to give you vim. You are more inclined to be aggressive than you are to be cold, revengeful, vicious, and hateful. Instead of swallowing your indignation and looking pleasant while you wait for a chance to sting the

person who has offended you when nobody is looking, you are more inclined to call a halt right away and say, "We might as well talk this matter up now as ever. This will never do; we will have to settle it some way. Either you must give in or I must give in. I do not propose to be talked to in this way by anybody this side of St. Peter's Gate unless I deserve it." When you talk like that the person would be likely to say, "Well, now, I am glad to see that you are so frank. I did not mean to give you any offence, and I did not think of subordinating you in any way or putting you to any inconvenience. Perhaps my remark seemed to indicate offence, but if so I am willing to take it back and iron it out." Then you would say, "Well, that will do. Now make your proposition and I will see whether I can accept it or not." So you would settle the matter right on the spot; and you are magnanimous if people are fair with you. You can pardon something on the spot that you would not agree to pardon after calm deliberation; but when there is a disagreement you can "throw off half" provided the other person is willing to throw off the other half. The truth of the matter is, you have courage and fortitude. You are brave, almost to audacity. Your Approbativeness renders you sensitive to praise and to censure; but still you have courage and self-esteem enough to bear some things that are not pleasant or desirable. If a person were to criticise you justly, or if you heard that some one had criticised you, and you thought you deserved the criticism, you would say, "Well, I am afraid that he is more than half right in what he says, and therefore I do not blame him. I do not like it, to be sure, but still I cannot help thinking that it is true; and on the whole I am obliged to him for his frankness. I will try to do better in the future, and not give him occasion to say anything against me again." You would not like the criticism, but if you thought it were just you would have the courage to bear it.

Your Firmness is well marked, and you are very persistent, but you have not as much patience to wait as you have of patient perseverance to do and to achieve. To sit quietly and wait for somebody to come does not seem very desirable to you; you would prefer to put on your hat and your rubber boots and walk a mile in the snow to see what the matter was and to get what you wanted. You love life, you cling to existence for its own sake, you want to live as long as anybody, and then you want to live somewhere eternally. The idea of dying and being blotted out forever does not seem pleasant to you. You would rather live where you could know and be known; where you could see your young friends rise to distinction and honor and win successes after struggling bravely with difficulties and oppositions; where you could share in the joys and sorrows of mankind, and where you could see the Greater New York, with half a dozen bridges spanning the river; you would want to be conscious of all this, even if you had to look down on it all from on high. You are willing to live eternally, and not be rubbed out of conscious existence.

If you had had a good chance to become a scholar, and if you had improved your opportunities, you would have made a good writer, a good speaker, a good elocutionist, and a good musician; or you could have done well in the dramatic world if you had turned your attention to that field of effort. You could have done something in the world of letters and of knowledge; and if you were under the necessity of buckling right down to the work of life, you could go into a store and do good work, you could learn a trade and earn your living in that way, you could learn to handle machinery and run it, or you could hire a house and rent rooms, and earn your living in that way. You would manage to make money somewhere and make a success of life. The truth is, you are not made to sink head first. Your head is the last thing that goes down. It does not make much difference what you do or where you

try your strength, for you can make your mark anywhere. It might worry your patience to do some things, and it might not comport with your ambition to do some things, but if it were necessary for you to earn your living, you would manage to do it. For instance, if you had fifty thousand dollars which were all swept away by a Johnstown flood or a St. Louis cyclone, so that there was no disgrace attached to losing your money, you would go to some wealthy man who had known you and your father, and say to him, "I want to borrow a thousand dollars. I am going to start a boarding-house, and I want you to give me a start in the way of capital. I can run it after I get it started, and I will make it shine." The man would look at you admiringly, and say, "Well, I like that: where are you going to settle?" "I have the option of such a house," you would reply, "and I expect to make a success of my plan." Then he might say to you, "Well, my wife and I have been thinking of boarding for some time; so we will take rooms with you, and, if we can manage to agree, we will stay steadily with you and help you all we can." So, with the aid of your courage, your enterprise, and your dash, you would get a start, and the people who knew you well would be willing to help you all they could, so that in a year's time you would be as prosperous as possible. The fact is, you are not easily "confiscated," and not easily discouraged or broken down. You are honest, ambitious, persevering, kind-hearted, and liberal. You admire courage, and you are fond of poetry, beauty, ornament, excellence, elegance, and grandeur. Military matters are attractive to you; and a man who is a fine soldier and a clean, honest man besides, stands about as high in your estimation as a man can stand, until he gets translated. You have a sense of courage, fortitude, dash, and enthusiasm. You like to see men who can make themselves master of the situation, whatever it may be. You like men who can cut their bigness through the world and pilot other peo-

ple too. These "cream-cheese" men, who never say anything brave because it might be rude, and who never step heavily because rude people sometimes do so, you do not think much of. You like men and boys who know their rights and who dare to defend them, even if they have to be a little rude and rough sometimes. If you heard some clamor on the street, and you were to look through the window-blind and see a big lout of a fellow knock your boy's hat off and then see your boy pitch into the big fellow and punish him the best that he could, it would do you good to think that your boy was brave enough to do that; and then, when he came into the house, all ruffled and rumpled, you would feel better about it than you would if your boy had cried and said that he would tell his mother. Your idea is to fight, if necessary, first and retreat later.

You look out for your rights financially. With a head shaped like yours you ought to be able to carry your rights and interests honorably and respectably. I think people are not likely to quarrel with you. You can generally get your rights without quarrelling. When you need to talk you are frank enough to present a subject in such a light as to make the person you are talking to apologize if he ought to do so, and that will settle the matter. You are not tame or placid. You are more like a running stream that does not freeze over quickly than you are like a lagoon that is lazy and sluggish; and when you were younger, your father did not need a boy as long as you were around. You could do almost anything that a boy could do. You could drive a horse, and you could render any assistance that a boy or a girl could render. If you had lived on a farm, for instance, you could have ridden on and driven a mowing-machine or a reaper; and there ought to be more girls in the world made up on the same pattern that you are made up on, so as to have fewer "weak sisters."

You could teach a boys' school and make the pupils think everything of



you. You could take great, clumsy, mischievous boys whom nobody else could manage, and say to them, "Now, boys, I am here to help you. I want to do all that I can to help you make good men of yourselves, and to help you to become as well-informed as possible. So, when you think I can help you, come to me; I am always ready to see you and talk with you." And a boy who had generally been snubbed by teachers would go home and tell his mother that he thought the teacher had taken a liking to him, because she was so kind to him and did not scold him and snub him as the others had done. Your way would be to fix matters so that there would be no necessity of scolding. You would manage to govern your school without roughness, and you would manage a family without roughness and without much friction.

You are not only affectionate, but you are sympathetic as well. You are sorry for anything that can suffer; and you would defend the weaker party or the animal that was being abused or made to suffer needlessly.

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Mrs. Trella Foltz Toland was born in Mercer County, Ill. Her father was of German parentage and her mother was of English and Scotch parentage.

At six years of age her parents moved to California, where she attended the public schools, and later her scholastic course was finished at the University of the Pacific. After receiving special training, she made her debut on the dramatic stage in San Francisco, principally in emotional and light comedy work. After spending a year and a half on the stage, during which time she played with Modjeska and the Daniel Frohman Lyceum Company, she married Dr. Charles Gridley Toland of San Francisco, and retired from the stage. After two and a half years had elapsed,

being left a widow, she re-entered the dramatic profession, in the course of a year came to New York, and was engaged by Mr. Charles Frohman of the Empire Theatre. After spending two years behind the footlights, she visited Europe for the purpose of studying; and while there she corresponded with several prominent papers in America, including the San Francisco "Call," her uncle, Charles M. Shortridge, being proprietor and editor of that paper and also of the San Jose "Mercury." After an absence of six months, Mrs. Toland returned to New York, where she has since been employed as a special correspondent for the "New York Journal," besides doing other literary work.

Another uncle of Mrs. Toland's, namely, Samuel M. Shortridge, is a prominent lawyer in California and a leading politician. Mrs. Toland is a daughter of the well-known lawyer, Mrs. Clara Foltz, who for fifteen years was connected with the San Francisco bar, she being the first lady-lawyer admitted to practice in California. She is now located at Temple Court, New York.

Mrs. Toland has attracted considerable attention in San Francisco and other Western cities, as well as in New York, through her interest in that humane and common-sense reform, the abolition of the check-rein and the blinders for horses; and the papers have been full of her achievements in this respect. The police and fire departments in San Francisco, Kansas City, and Denver abolished the check-rein and the blinders in consequence of her missionary work in that direction.

Note.—The above phrenological description of Mrs. Toland was made for her as a stranger in our regular course of professional business, without any thought of publication, and was therefore addressed to her in the familiar form of the second person, and is here given as uttered. Such work done for publication is condensed, and takes the sober, dignified form of the third person.

**PHRENOTYPES AND SIDE VIEWS.**

A short time ago the American public was surprised by the announcement of the death of ex-Governor William Russell, of Massachusetts. Scarcely forty years of age, with a physique that appeared to suggest natural capacity for long life, he died suddenly, almost

public—that of Mr. Vanderbilt, stricken with apoplexy when not yet fifty years old. Another example of a relation to life that demanded more than normal effort of brain. We are told that Mr. Russell was an athlete at college, a man of superior physical capa-



THE LATE EX-GOVERNOR WM. RUSSELL.

without warning. The doctors were ready with their diagnosis, of course; but the truth is that Mr. Russell was exhausted. His forces, mental and physical, had been so drawn upon from comparatively early youth that nature finally rebelled and gave up the contest. The reservoir of his vitality was spent. There was no reserve to which appeals could be made by nerve and muscle, and he passed away.

Another instance, not a fatal one, has commanded the attention of the

public. We all know from his political career how brilliant he was intellectually. The temperament of the gentleman inclined him to over-action in circumstances that appealed to his mental powers. Thus his forces were drawn upon two ways, and the break-down came.

Of the other, the millionaire, it should be said that his relation to life immersed him in many interests requiring almost constant attention. Business, social life, his interest in moral

enterprises, his very commendable desire to promote beneficial work among the masses, in fact, a thousand and one things that force themselves upon the attention of a wealthy man who shows a sincere interest in his fellows, wore upon his strength, until the noble machinery broke down.

There is a pathos in these two examples that appeals to our feeling,



PROFESSOR NEWELL PERRY, THE BLIND  
MATHEMATICIAN.

and rightly so. But at the same time our consciousness suggests a word of condemnation. Society has been the loser by these occurrences. We can not afford to have men of such capabilities, of such sympathies, withdrawn from active participation in the affairs of the community.

#### A BLIND MATHEMATICIAN.

In the Berkeley School of the University of California, is a blind man who teaches algebra. Professor Newell Perry is this teacher. A very recent graduate of the University, he was appointed to this position because of remarkable ability. He is but twenty-three years of age and a native of

California. He has been blind from birth. A reader sends us the question: "What is there in the organization of this man that indicates his remarkable powers as a mathematician?" The illustration we take to be about as faithful a representation of the head as we usually find in a newspaper paragraph, and its contour of forehead certainly presents marked indication of natural endowment for the study of numbers and their relations. Note the projection at the external angle of the eyebrow. Note the fulness from that point upward, especially on the observer's left. The head is built up well; the forehead is high, and seems to be unusually symmetrical; indicative of an excellent memory, a readiness of reference to what has been learned. We should consider the peculiar situation of a blind person, the self-absorption that may enter into his considering of any subject. Professor Perry found by intuition, we may suppose, that sphere of intellectual activity admirably suited to his mental type. He is doubtless a valuable addition to the college faculty.

#### TWO TOP HEADS.

The two partial views of the heads here presented are very strong contrasts, and so far as they go offer certain hints as to mental organization. The experienced observer will be safe in completing the outline of the brain-case from a glimpse such as these offer, while it might not be safe for one inexperienced in head-study to make a very positive assertion regarding their respective dispositions. The one with so fair a curvature might not have so much of brain below the horizontal line as the other, whose main characteristic is that of a promontory, mountain-like in its sharpness and severity of profile.

Usually we can assume from the mere glimpse of a head that in the case of Fig. 1 there is a large relative development of brain below, more in proportion than is possessed by number 2. Of course, other things being

equal, in the case of number 1 the beautiful cycloidal curve intimates a general fulness of power, moral and personal, intimations of evenness and poise of character, with those human sympathies that impart kindness and geniality of conduct. It is an organization with much of native strength with-

will be an emphasis, a positiveness, that would be striking. The key of the character will be its decision, the squareness of its settled opinions. There would be a lack of the genial, kindly, tender elements to mellow and soften both language and bearing. Such a person would walk firmly, the feet being

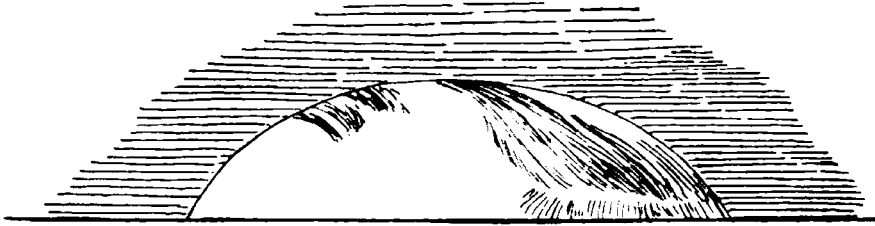


FIG. 1.

out ostentation, without hauteur, and that self-assertion that is offensive to others. It should be a character, other things being equal again, that invites respect, sympathy, and affection. We say "other things being equal," the general constitution of the brain partaking of the fair molding indicated by the part in sight. Such an outline

brought down with emphasis, the heels striking first; the attitude would be stiff, and on occasion indicative of opposition. Such a nature is not accessible, like the other, to gentle influences, but is more appreciative of solid, square attack; boldness of manner, determination would win respect and co-operation where appeal to the sym-

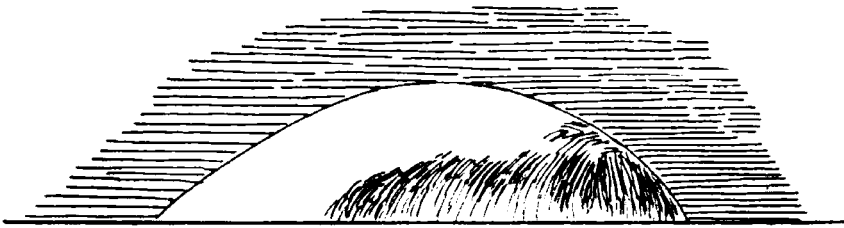


FIG. II.

may be associated with narrow, contracted side parts, and of course the expression, intellectual and otherwise, would vary greatly, according to occasion. Nevertheless, we should expect that one carrying a head with such an outline would be distinguished for many of those virtues that are attractive.

Number 2 suggests a nature of very great difference from that of the preceding. The other things being equal, again, the nature of one so conformed in the superior line of head would be marked by certain salencies of expression and demeanor. There

pathies would fail utterly. Men with such a constitution are found in those walks of life where contest, competition, audacity, and strength are ruling factors in the methods of operation.

The great want of the present age is true manhood and womanhood, with a sound and healthy body as the foundation for the structure, a clear and vigorous intellect serving as a guide, a genuine moral nature, keen in its perceptions, and as active as keen, the three natures co-operating each with the others.—Dr. J. H. Hanaford.

# CHILD CULTURE

"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

## CHILDREN WHO WILL REWARD CULTURE.

BY NELSON SIZER.

FIG. 351. FRANK E. MCCORMICK.— ear to that of the other over the top of  
This boy is eight years old, and his the head. He has a light complexion,



FIGS. 351, 352.—FRANK E. MCCORMICK AND HIS SISTER LEILA, OF FARMINGTON, ILL.

head measures twenty and a half inches in circumference and thirteen and a quarter inches from the opening of one brown eyes, and he weighs forty-seven pounds. He has a predominance of the mental temperament, which gives him

the tendency to think and to be guided by sentiment rather than by selfishness. He will be sincere in his work and in his life. He will try to get his lessons, and he will recite them without a trick or a dummy. He has a good memory, and he will be able to carry in his mind much of that which he reads and studies. He will recite accurately poetry or orations.

Along the upper side-head the development is full, and, although he looks as if fun were not his pastime, he has, nevertheless, a sense of wit, and also a sense of the poetical, the elegant, and the artistical. His Cautiousness is a little too large for his own comfort. He will be careful about matters pertaining to danger and to difficulty, and he inclines to guard against disaster. If he lived in a town where an education for the ministry was the leading idea among the young people, he would naturally work toward that channel, and he would carry himself in it with faithfulness, with conscientiousness, and with correctness. He would be straight in his moral and religious life. Judging by his round, open eyes, he would not generally be supposed to be secretive, but he is not wanting in the faculty of Secretiveness; but he will have more of the tendency to be guarded in his statements than to exercise a prying curiosity to find out what other people know and what they do not care to tell. He will keep his own secrets and those of his friends without mousing to find out the secrets of other people.

FIG. 352. LELA, the little sister, is two years old, her head measures eighteen inches in circumference and twelve and a half inches from the opening of one ear to that of the other over the top of the head, and, unfortunately, her weight is only twenty-three pounds.

The type of her mental make-up is somewhat like that of her brother. We judge she is a little more inclined to be headstrong than he is, and she will have more style and ambition about her

than he will have. She is fond of the elegant and the ornamental. She has an excellent verbal memory, and is interested in everything that is about her. She is likely to become a good scholar. She will treasure things and guard against waste and squander of any kind. She may not be hard in making a bargain, and she will be more likely to economize than she will be to try to get something valuable at a small figure. Her Conscientiousness is strongly marked, and she will be truthful if she is not treated with roughness and with sharpness. If she were to be punished for telling the truth she might learn, as some others have before her, to avoid telling the truth for fear of punishment. These two children belong to a family where equity, natural refinement, and strong mental tendencies are prevalent. They will be industrious and faithful to the end.

FIG. 353. BARBARA C. BINGHAM.—This is a ten-month old baby, and it requires but little imagination, when we look at that dignified and harmonious face, that massive and strong head, to imagine it to be eighteen years old. We wonder whether it will be homely at that age, or whether people will call her a paragon of beauty. People are queer. Partial parents and friends are apt to magnify and glorify the little ones, but being a stranger to the child and to her relatives, I may be pardoned for saying that she will do. She looks as if she had had some good great-grandparents, and that the line of excellence had been moving onward and not downward. The head measures eighteen inches in circumference, and twelve and a half inches from the opening of one ear to that of the other over the top of the head, and she weighs twenty-one pounds. We recognize in this child the sign of long life and the ability to triumph over the ills that children are heir to. She is the picture of health and of sound sense. She will be attractive, but dignified. She will be sensitive and yet sound. She has art talent and philosophic ability, and she

will make a mathematician and a logician. The moral and the religious developments are very strongly indicated. The top part of the head is high and



FIG. 353.—BARBARA C. BINGHAM, OF WINSTED, CONN.

very round and broad. The crown of the head is high, where Self-Esteem, Firmness, Conscientiousness, and Approbateness are located. From the opening of the ear backward the head is long and massive; and hence she has strong social power. We think her head is broad from side to side, and hence she has force of character. She has money-making capability. She is prudent and will be smooth in her manners and safe and guarded in her conversation, but on topics that she feels free to converse upon she will be a leader in the conversation. She will use old words as a child. She will make use of dignified phraseology and the baby-talk will be left behind, unless, unfortunately, her friends impose it upon her and thus promote it. She looks the picture of health and has

robustness of constitution, but she is not rough or coarse. She will be a musician, she will be an artist, and dramatic in her thought and in her utterances. She will not need any crowding in the realm of education, and will be likely to outstrip her contemporaries.



FIGS. 354, 355, 356.—LULIE DERSCH.

FIG. 354. LULIE DERSCH. — Here we have a specimen from Maysville, Ky. We judge there is "blue grass" not very far from where she lives—in other words, that the material for grand manhood as well as for grand horse-hood is not far off.

In Fig. 354, her tresses are brushed back, and, we presume, neatly fastened behind, and this doubtless was done so as to show the general form of her head, and was probably done for our benefit.

The head seems to be broad, indicating courage, executive force, prudence, equity, reserve, and intelligence in financial and mechanical matters. She has ingenuity, taste for the beautiful, and a relish for wit. The top-head shows steadfastness, integrity, sympathy, and agreeableness, but the face is in an especially sober state, as if weighty topics were being considered.

Fig. 355 shows her in a different attitude, and we judge that she is looking at some interesting pictures. Her mind is settled and concentrated and the elements of thoughtfulness are harnessed to the duty. The crown region



of the head shows massiveness, and the back-head seems to be full, as far as can be seen in this view. The meditative sobriety of the face is rather be-



FIG. 355.

yond her years. This picture indicates strength of character and self-possession.

Fig. 356 is the same child in a different mental mood. She is pleased



FIG. 356.

at friends or with some object of interest. Her Agreeableness and her Mirthfulness are in action, and yet there is no hilarious indication, there is simply cheerfulness, happiness, and affection expressed in the face. This is the most normal picture of the three, it is happiness and childhood expressed. It is a welcoming smile, an innocent and a cheerful smile. It does not look as if

she had some keen under-current of weighty surprise on her mind that she wished to spring on some one to create astonishment. She looks as if she were meeting her friends and saying as plainly as words and looks can express it, "You are welcome; I am happy to see you." In this face there is not the least hypocrisy, guile, oblique purpose, or insincere pretense, but there is joyous, well-tempered happiness expressed.

She will be healthy, attractive, fairly brilliant, and decidedly sound. She will be a character who will always be welcome in any society or in any condition. At weddings, at picnics, and at funerals her face will be a benediction. In Fig. 354 we see the worker. She will take serious charge and care of the duties that surround her, and in places of responsibility she will be as firm as a rock.

We wish we had room for twenty more blessed pictures every month, but some are waiting their turn.

#### WHERE HAD JOHN BEEN ?

TWENTY YEARS INSANE FROM AN INJURY TO THE BRAIN CURED BY AN OPERATION.

After the battle of Bull Run, when the whole country was holding up its hands in dismay and breathing hard in the first realization that the war was not, after all, to be a picnic for the Northern troops, I, together with many other doctors and surgeons, rushed into Washington from distant cities. I was taken, one rainy night, by a kind old negro woman to her cabin on the edge of the city. She came to me in tears. "Doctah, I des wisht yoh come an' see my John. He 'pears mon's'ous cur'ous, an' he act des like he 'stracted."

At her cabin I found her son, a tremendous fellow, as black as coal and evidently an athlete, with no evidence of a wound upon him, but with a tendency to bear off to one side as he walked, an apparent inability to talk, and possessed of a persistent effort to

march and keep time to martial music, which he could not do.

Aunt Martha, as she called herself, and asked me to call her, told me that her son had always been strong and healthy, and that when he left Washington with the army he was perfectly sound and "des like de res' of de folks; but dey fetch him back to his po' ole mammy des like yoh see him, doctah, an' I des skeered plumb outen my wits, dat I is." I examined John carefully and could find not the least thing the matter with him, and half believed he was shamming.

The room was whitewashed, and I noticed a streak entirely around it that was so evenly drawn that it attracted my attention; but in the stirring events of those days I really paid scant heed to so trifling a case as John's, and so apparently trivial an indication as was that level streak on the wall. His mother was still talking. "De reason dat all de table an' cheers is in de floor, doctah, is dat John he des runs inter all of 'em if dey close t' de wall. 'Pears like he des 'bleeged t' skim along close up as eber he kin. Dat dar streak is whar his elbow scrapes along all day an' all night, 'cep' when somebody's sittin' holdin' his han' er feelin' his pulst, like yoh is now." Young and inexperienced as I was, even this did not give me a clew, and I left Aunt Martha and John after giving some trifling advice and remedy, both of which I knew to be wholly innocuous.

I spent several years in Paris and in Germany after the war, and it was not until 1881 that I was back in Washington. We had an international convention there at the time and were taken to various public institutions, among which was a little asylum for poor and insane negroes.

In one room, as we were passing the door, I happened to observe on the whitewashed wall a well-worn streak drawn so level and circling the room so perfectly that it called to my mind a vision which I had wholly forgotten.

Memory was coming back to me and slowly taking up the threads of the war

days, when one of the resident physicians, who had missed me and returned, said, as he joined me at the grated door:

"Strange case. He has been like that for years. No one knows why. He is perfectly harmless, perfectly helpless as to taking care of himself, and he walks and walks, day and night, and always bears to the left. If we let him out he'd bear off to the left and go in the river or the fire, or lose himself in the woods. He never talks, although we have never found anything the matter with him. He eats and sleeps pretty well. Strange case."

Before noon the next day we had John's small room looking like a hospital operating-room, and the great black frame lay on the table under the influence of ether. Five of us stood around him, and I told them my theories and plans.

My colleagues warmed to the idea and the work.

I cut open the right side of the thick skull, and sure enough a splintered piece of bone from an old depressed fracture pressed into the brain. I lifted it, dressed it with aseptics, and replaced skull and scalp and placed him in his bed. Then we set about reviving him. We were all intensely anxious to know what the result would be, and five note-books were ready in five hands. Presently John opened his eyes and stared about him. Then he asked—and it was the first articulate word he had uttered for over twenty long years—"Whar did de army move to yisteday?"

I was too excited to reply, and no one else appeared to grasp the full meaning of his question. Presently I said: "Toward Richmond, John: but you were hurt a little and had to stay behind, and we have been doctoring you. You are all right now. How do you feel?"

"Fus rate, thankee, sir: fus rate. Which side licked yisteday? Ourn?"

"Yes, John. But you must not talk now. I'll tell you all about it to-morrow."

I stayed in Washington a month to

watch his case and ask him some questions, but he never understood one of them. The battle of Bull Run had been "yesterday" to him, and if he had dreamed, the dreams had taken flight at the touch of the knife and fled from the lifted skull.

When he began to walk he had no further tendency to trend to the left. His health, which was always good, enabled him to recuperate with great speed from the operation, and he is today supporting Aunt Martha by driving the carriage of one of the best-known Senators at the capital. I still look upon John as about my most valuable piece of stage property (so to speak) in surgery.

There has never come a glimmer of memory to him of the twenty odd years that he was a mere circling automaton. The war and his experience up to that time when he was struck on the head, most likely by a piece of spent shell, are as if they were yesterday in his memory, and his mind is as clear and as good as the average of his race and condition; but where that mind was, and how it was occupied during those years, is a never-failing query to me. all the more perhaps because it does not trouble or puzzle him in the least. —Harper's Magazine for September.

### CHARACTER GROWTH.

BY EDGAR BERLINGER.

UNDER certain conditions a seed will germinate, grow, and become a tree. We have observed what these conditions are and we follow them. We plant a seed and feel certain that a tree will in time be found growing in that spot.

Character is the result of conditions; it is not something one can force in on the person. It may be defined as a settled purpose to do the fitting act—fitting being used in a large sense. There are several conditions—one of them is the showing of the philosophy of life. To do the fitting thing is the act of a philosopher—it is the wise thing; often it is strongly opposed to the short-sight-

ed act. It is this condition that can be successfully employed in the school-room.

The school-room is the place where there is a jostling of human beings, a tendency to friction, and hence a need to know philosophy or principles. The best way to teach ethics is by calling attention to the incidents that come up daily in the school-room. Bear in mind that there is an ethical principle or element that will grow if the opportunity is given, if the conditions are favorable. Just as there is a life principle in the grain of wheat that will separate if heat and moisture are applied rightly, so there is an ethical principle waiting to grow in the human being.

Turn to the method of Jesus. The question was asked, Who is my neighbor? An incident was related, probably one that had lately happened and known to all. "A man went up from Jerusalem to Jericho," etc. The question had the philosophy of kindness unfolded in this incident. The condition which Jesus supplied was to cause the questioner's intellect to decide on the fitting act in this case.

In like manner the teacher will take an incident that occurs and employ it to develop a principle. Take this case: Henry had brought in a nice long slate pencil and laid it on his desk. John saw it, took it up, and used it, and in returning it dropped it on the floor and it broke. Henry was angry and said very unkind things; then John became angry. The school was disturbed, and thus it became a matter to be investigated.

Now the wise teacher would want to use the incident to cause character growth; another would simply hush the matter up and scold both of the boys and let them settle it as best they might out of school. The wise teacher would tell the boys that the matter should receive consideration; this would quiet both—like a matter that is brought up before the courts. He would then, putting the school in order (an important part, as all will see) proceed to state the case tersely and clearly. This follows

the plan of Jesus in the case alluded to.

Next he places it before the school as a question. What ought John now to do? This causes each one to consider what is the fitting act? They are to look into the philosophy of things. This follows the plan of Jesus. A pupil raises his hand (for our wise teacher will proceed in an orderly way; he knows that much of the power of a court is derived from the order that is observed); he is asked to speak. He delivers his opinion. Another and another may in an orderly manner be called on to say what his opinion is in the case. This follows the plan of Jesus.

It may be necessary for the teacher to clear away any ambiguity by some short, clear statement or supposition. For example, the case would be different if John had taken the pencil when forbidden; or if he had thrown the pencil down and thus broken it; or if he had forcibly resisted the recovery of the pencil by Henry and it had thus become broken.

Finally, gathering the real opinion of the school, as expressed by the speakers, he announces it, or he says, "Then you think that John should replace it by a new one." "You think that Henry should not be angry since it was an accident."

This further follows the plan of Jesus. To manage an incident like this so that it ensures ethical growth is a greater and a nobler task than to hear a recitation in the division of fractions or in spelling of words of different formation.—School Journal.

### HOW CHILDREN LEARN TO TALK.

PROFESSOR SULLY, in his volume on "The Development of the Child Mind; or, the Psychology of Childhood," devotes a space to the early language expression of children. A few quotations serve to give his view of this important matter:

"It is now recognized that a child's first imitative talk, which might be described as monepic or single-worded—

as 'wow-wow,' 'dow' (down)—is essentially vague in so far as the word-sound used covers a number of our meanings. Thus 'wow-wow' may mean 'the dog is there,' or 'the dog is doing something,' or 'I want (or, possibly, don't want) the dog.' These words are 'sentence-words'—that is, they are meant to convey a whole process of thought. Only the thought is as yet only half formed or germinal in the degree of its differentiation. Thus it is fairly certain that when the child wants you to sit down and says 'dow,' it does not clearly realize the relation which you and I understand under that word, but merely has a mental picture of you in the position of sitter.

"In these first attempts to use our speech the child's mind is innocent of grammatical distinctions. These arise out of the particular uses of words in sentence structure, and of this structure the child has as yet no inkling. If, then, following a common practice, I speak of a child of twelve or fifteen months as naming an object, the reader must not suppose that I am ascribing to the baby mind a clear grasp of the function of what grammarians call nouns (substantives). All that is implied in this way of speaking is that the infant's first words are used mainly as recognition signs. There is from the first, I conceive, even in the gesture of pointing and saying "da!" a germ of this naming process.

"The progress of this first rude naming or articulate recognition is very interesting. The names first learned are either those of individuals, what we call proper names, as *mamma*, *nurse*, or those which, like 'bath,' 'wow-wow,' are at first applied to one particular object. It is often supposed that a child uses these as true singular names, recognizing individual objects as such: but this is pretty certainly an error. He has no clear idea of an individual thing as yet; and he will, as occasion arises, quite spontaneously extend his names to other individuals, as we see in his lumping together other men with his sire under the name 'papa.'

# SCIENCE OF HEALTH

## RATIONALE OF VEGETARIANISM.

Vegetarianism has its basis in the nature of man. His bodily structure is on the general plan of vegetable eaters rather than flesh eaters. His teeth are not like those of carnivorous animals. According to the doctrine of evolution man has descended from some ape-like creature, and the apes are vegetarians. Man's teeth are less adapted for flesh food than the ape's are. The same is true of the intestinal canal, it is adapted to nutritious food such as is found in the grains and fruit, after the pattern of the ape. There is no doubt of this. In Japan, the intestinal tract of man is longer and appendicitis unknown. So of other structures. It is too long an argument to enter into here. How then did man become a flesh eater? From necessity. Primitive man had no agriculture, but lived much as animals lived. Increasing in numbers beyond the natural supply of food he had to emigrate and to eat what he could get. Those who lived in colder regions, and even temperate ones, became more omnivorous. Had they not done so they would not have survived.

But times have changed. To-day we have an agriculture so extended and so varied that there is almost no end of material for food from the vegetable kingdom of the very finest quality. Compare agriculture to-day with that of this country when Columbus discovered it. The Indians, it is true, raised a little corn and a few vegetables. They gathered nuts which grew wild in considerable abundance, but their main dependence was on game and wild animals and fish. They had no such agriculture as we have, and it would not take long to perfect ours so that we could furnish our tables with

food containing those elements now supposed to be obtained in abundance only from flesh. Then the latter would be entirely unnecessary, except perhaps to gratify the palate for a food which habit had rendered necessary.

It may be well in this connection to mention some of the difficulties in the way of society at large which hinder the more general adoption of a diet from the vegetable kingdom. The first is inherited habit. What is habit? It is a tendency in the nervous system to repeat what has been done before, until it becomes automatic and almost does itself. Without habit we could have no civilization, and would never except by accident do the same thing twice. But men and even races become at last slaves to habit; habits of dress, ways of thinking, habits of diet. These latter become fixed, almost unbreakable. We can hardly tolerate one who does not in the main do as everybody else does. Useful as habits are, they at last become spectres and hold the race back in progress. They hold us back from adopting a vegetarian regimen because we find it too hard to change, especially when that change involves other changes, changes in our ways of cooking, in our agriculture, and in many things in our lives which have gone on in a certain way for centuries.

The next obstacle, and perhaps the greatest, is ignorance as to how to combine foods without flesh so as to properly nourish the body. Modern students of food and its relation to health and work show us that we need a certain proportion of hydro-carbons or starch, sugar; a certain amount of fat, both determined by the amount of work to

be done; a certain proportion of nitrogenous matter and a small amount of mineral food or salts. The hydro-carbons are only found in vegetable foods, the fats abound also in them, and we do not need to go elsewhere for those far better than any found in the fat of animals; olive oil is one illustration; and so of the minerals. But nitrogenous food is most abundant in flesh, and, scientifically speaking, the only reason for eating flesh is to get more nitrogenous matter. In giving up the flesh food there is some danger in getting an unbalanced diet, an excess of starchy food and a deficiency of albuminous matter, unless the person chooses his food from such products of the vegetable kingdom as contain it in abundance. To make good this deficiency the vegetarian should eat less potatoes, few or no turnips, parsnips, and the more watery vegetables, and more of the grains in their varied forms, more onions as a substitute for potatoes, and our farmers would have to oblige us with inodorous ones; more eggs perhaps, and more of the leguminous foods, as beans and peas. These are even more nitrogenous than flesh, and are in England called the poor man's meat. We should also use more fruit and more nuts than we now do. These latter are also very nitrogenous, and they can be grown in almost endless quantities. Nuts might be introduced for dessert more extensively. A few after each meal promote the secretion of saliva and rather promote than retard digestion. This would diminish the labors of women and somewhat simplify our already too complicated courses of food. By having these points in mind we should be able to compose as balanced a diet without flesh, and perhaps a more balanced one than we now have with it. Few flesh eaters get a perfect one. Witness the enormous number of pale, sickly invalids among our flesh eaters. Of course our method of cooking would have to be changed, and the educated cook would be more in demand than ever. The ordinary untrained cook may have, yes does

have, many virtues, but it is very hard to teach her anything; she is a victim of habit, which, I have already said, holds so many of us in its clutches, so we do not progress. She insists that what she cooks is the best possible, and wonders why anybody wants anything better. Sometimes this is true, often not. With the advent of vegetarianism she would have to go, and her place be supplied by trained cooks, trained to prepare food without flesh. The vegetarians of England have found this important, and have, I learn, established a school for this purpose.

Our physicians and physiologists will of course warn us that vegetables are more indigestible than flesh, but the healthy stomach soon adjusts itself to the food it has to manage, provided it contains the proper elements. It is a common experience that a man on becoming a vegetarian has his digestive power increased in the same way that a gymnast has his muscular force added to by physical training.

I will now mention, and then close, a few of the benefits as I see them which would ultimately spring from a vegetable diet. We should get rid of the annual slaughter in this country alone, and in other countries in about the same proportion, of many millions of animals. This would be no slight matter. Most of these animals are so improved by breeding and culture that they are almost as intelligent and far more docile and beautiful than many of those who tend them. Why should we not object to having set before us the flesh of an ox as we do that of a horse? Not one of us can give any good reason why. Few people would eat flesh if they had to slaughter their own food; often strong men tell me this. Butchers who can never cultivate the nobler characters would no longer be needed. The soil devoted to growing food for cattle and sheep could be devoted to growing food for a larger population of human beings, or more of it be allowed to grow up in woodland. The destruction of our forests is a serious matter, and we shall soon suffer

from it. Our agriculture could be perfected, and we should develop more grains and kinds of food now unknown. Many diseases now common would disappear, and health and morals would, it seems to me, be promoted to some extent at least.

M. L. HOLBROOK, M.D.

### THE FOOT AND ITS COMMON TREATMENT.

A CONTRIBUTOR to the Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette puts it plainly that people as a rule treat their feet improperly and even cruelly, and in time suffer the necessary consequences. He says:

"The human foot is wonderfully made. Its bony framework itself, in the adult specimen, is a complicated arrangement of shafts, prisms, and polygons, of some thirty pieces, the mechanical adjustment of which no model designer or orthopedic expert has ever been able to duplicate. It may be described as a tripartite alliance, each of its tarsal, metatarsal, and phalangeal provinces contributing an essential feature to the indissoluble trinity.

"The soft parts are equally compact, unique, and efficient. The muscles, tendons, and fascia, as well as the blood-vessels, anastomose and interlace in the most wonderful and complex manner, the plantar fascia forming a thick, elastic cushion, without which the jar of walking would be unendurable. The ankle joint is at once the most complicated and most important joint in the body. Once seriously deranged, its owner can neither run, walk with ease, nor make a graceful motion with any other member of his body. It is held in place by a system of ligamentous fasciculi, which lace and interlace in every direction, imparting marvellous strength without sacrificing either space or grace, and is lubricated by a soft emollient, which puts to shame the 'frictionless' oils and ball-bearing devices of our most ingenious mechanics.

"To control and regulate this complicated mechanism strong tendons reach down from their convenient attach-

ments above, accurately and instantly governing every movement of the foot and toes, as no system of railway switches or other congeries of mechanical contrivances, either 'automatic' or otherwise, has ever been governed.

"Numerous large arteries, their principal branches deeply imbedded and carefully protected from external violence, provide a generous supply of the circulating fluid, and a correspondingly capacious system of veins return the spent or carbonized blood to the purifying laboratory of the system.

"But notwithstanding its immense and acknowledged importance to the rest of the economy, no member of the body is so universally and constantly subjected to downright and inexcusable abuse. It is cramped and compressed into shoes, shaped not like the foot they are supposed to cover and protect, but after some popular model dictated by a merciless and irrational foreign fashion. Its very bones and their articulations are tortured out of shape, corns and bunions being the voiceless but impressive protests of Nature, and the retributive revenge she wreaks for the outrage.

"Then, aside from the unnatural and unhygienic forms of the shoe, the materials used in its construction are wholly inadequate. Kid tops and paper soles are a poor protection from the kiss of the cold pavement or the damp earth, a flimsy fortification against the onslaughts of colds, catarrh, and consumption! The inevitable result of compressing feet into coverings that cannot fit, and that are too thin, or composed of wrong material to protect from the outer cold and the vicissitudes of the weather, is two-fold. First, it seriously impairs the natural gait, and destroys that grace of motion once so common, but now becoming so rare, so that very few people moving in fashionable circles and so-called good society can cross a drawing-room, waltz, or promenade in public except with a halting, ungraceful and inartistic gait that is painful to behold.

"Second, it impedes the circulation to such an extent that pedes frigidi be-



comes so habitual as to be almost unnoticed and taken as a matter of course. Many persons never know whether their feet are warm or not. It is not unreasonable to assume that interference with the circulatory and nutritive processes of the foot by means of compression, and the prolonged action of external cold, is sometimes chargeable with the more and more frequent cases of gangrene of the toes and foot. This, of course, in extreme cases; whereas it is certain that a constant result is more or less congestion of some of the organs or tissues, and these, sooner or later, induce catarrhal conditions of all the mucous membranes, especially those of the air-passages and respiratory tract. These conditions soon pass into the chronic stage, impairment of the integrity of the nasal, laryngeal, and pulmonary mucous membrane is the natural sequence, and we have chronic rhinitis, pharyngitis, laryngitis, bronchitis, or pleuritis, if not even that deadliest of all the foes to health and life, consumption !”

#### “TIRED TO DEATH.”

To the people, especially women, who are given to the above utterance, a writer in the “Housekeeper” talks encouragingly and admonishes practically. He says:

The care-worn faces we meet in an hour’s walk, are a surprise to the intelligent observer. Crowfeet are seen at the outer angle of the eye long before the forty-fifth birthday. This is a mistake. “The survival of the fittest” is only attained by obeying the laws which say, “Thus far thou shalt go, but no further.” Overtaxed powers are not easily recuperated. Weariness and worry are cumulative. They are stored up until the pressure is too great and a collapse is the natural result.

Much expenditure of vital forces to gain distinction or power in the social scale is almost sure to result in bankruptcy of health, and that means bankruptcy in finance to the majority. What are we to do? How shall we balance the scale of life to keep our equilibrium?

The wise doctor removes the cause of indigestion, and the patient’s dyspepsia is cured. Common sense is a more potent remedy for the ills of life than all the concoctions of the chemist, or reformatory measures. The exercise of a little common sense would often save worlds of trouble. It is not an uncommon thing to see strong men, prostrated by a few hours’ arduous muscular labor, recover strength by proper rest in a very short time, but to hear of persons being “tired to death,” doing almost nothing, is a wonder. Some people declare that they were born tired, they cannot remember when they were not tired. I believe such persons never had good, vigorous, muscular exercise, so that the whole system could rejoice at the fulness of life. Who would not be tired to death from an inactive life?

Outdoor sports are the salvation of the student, physically and morally. Baseball has done much for the development of young men, but the wheel will do more good, as it gives the girl opportunity for outdoor air and exercise. A five-mile run would give a healthy weariness to some of the tired-to-death class. Thorough relaxation by change of occupation, or amusement, for the over-worked, is a potent element in renewing the flagging energies.

Many a woman, whose every-day work has no variations, three meals a day, washing, ironing, and mending, until there is no more ambition left, would be wonderfully refreshed by a little amusement, a drive, an outing, or a little view of the outside world. The paper on the walls, the carpet on the floor, become tiresome, and we wish a change.

We have seen the old-fashioned hod-carriers, or brick-and-mortar carriers, run up the ladder with a merry song, the hod heavy, but their glad song lightened their load. To be merry and light-hearted is as good for one as another. The absence of this feeling in us is a potent cause of this tired-to-death condition. Two or three cheerful persons working together do not

tire as one alone at the same work. A hard-worked person may dance half the night to lively music with pleasant company, and the next day be so smiling and cheerful as not to greatly notice fatigue from hard work. Pleasure carries us over many difficult places.

The memory of pleasure we carry into the future, and the anticipation of pleasure is an incentive to effort. Many an almost shipwrecked mariner, for the hope of home, loved ones, and native land, has succeeded in righting the ship and sailed into the harbor. So should we in our daily lives cultivate gladness, making merry even with burdens, that their weight bear not too heavily, and break down our bodies before we reach the allotted period of three-score and ten.

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**A FOUL AIR INDICATOR.**—At the late Industrial Exposition at Zurich, Switzerland, there was exhibited an air tester which is designed to show whether

and in what degree the air in a workshop or other inhabited room is contaminated. The apparatus is described as consisting of an air-tight closed glass vessel filled with a red fluid. Through a glass tube that dips into the liquid and is bent at the top a drop falls every 100 seconds on a cord that hangs beneath and that is somewhat stretched by a weight. The fluid from which the drop comes has the property of changing its color by the action of carbonic acid. The more carbonic acid there is in the air the quicker this change in color takes place. If the air is very foul the drop becomes white at the upper end of the cord, while the change of color corresponding to a slight proportion of carbonic acid does not take place till the drop has run further along the cord. The exact condition of the air can be ascertained by observing a scale that is placed alongside the cord and divided into convenient parts, bearing the designations, "extremely bad," "very bad," "passable," "pure."

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### NATURA MEDICATRIX.

"Here is no medicine for my fret:  
I go to bathe these brows in air  
God-given upon the peaks." Ah, yet,  
Poor foolish wanderer, beware!

The dear disquiet of the hills  
Is vocal with a calm divine,  
For their true lovers there distills  
The spirit's perfect anodyne.

But take them not, O peevish child,  
In sick distemperature of brain,  
As though the mountains had been  
piled  
To minister to human pain;

As though the life of air and sun,  
Water and wind and mist and snow,  
Were phantasms of a life that's done  
And vanished in the long ago;

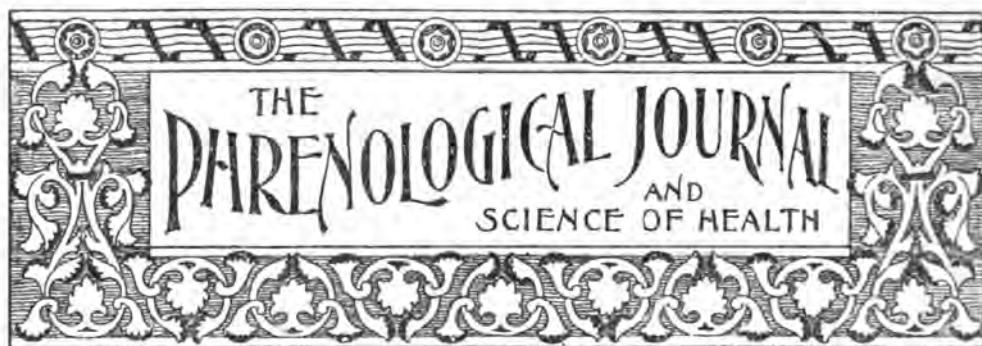
As though no power of joy endowed  
Them, and no sense for love or light;  
As though a cloud possessed the cloud,  
And night were at the heart of night.

But seek them for themselves, for *what*  
In veritable deed they are.  
That they assuage thy soul is naught;  
There's more than starlight in the  
star.

There's more than flesh about thy  
bones,  
And more than blood compels thy  
heart.  
Ay, in thy roaring city's stones  
A spirit and a breath have part!

And ere of Nature thou wouldst reap  
A boon, be her instruction known—  
"My heart of peace for those I keep  
Who bring a peace that is their own."

—Ambrose Bennett.



*'Ex fronte, ex capite, ex vultu, etiam in ipso oris silentio natura loquitur.—PLATO.'*

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1896

### THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

We are of opinion that the political campaign now in progress will have an outcome in certain respects of great usefulness to the country at large. The intense interest shown by the contending parties, the varied issues that are presented by the press with such urgent argumentation, the appeals of orators and disputants to history in support of their propositions on the sides of finance, commerce, the relations of government to the people, interstate rights, popular rights, class privilege, etc., involve one most important factor, viz., the education of the people with regard to questions of civil economy that heretofore have not been considered, but the bearing of which upon the settlement of our sectional controversies is most emphatic.

The mental eyes of the great masses of the people need to be opened to an understanding of these questions, and we are sure that before the time for election comes millions of voters will have learned valuable lessons and be better qualified to exercise their right

of suffrage than they were three months before. The citizen who would be loyal to government and nation must needs learn by study and reflection what he owes to the great general community. He must have his view broadened and his convictions enlightened with regard to measures that will promote the general welfare of the country. Otherwise he is likely to remain in a state of intellectual limitation, and be persuaded that conditions apparently of the highest importance to the district or section of his residence are also of paramount importance to the whole nation.

We have no fear of the sequel whatever may be the result of the election. There will be no upsetting of systems or institutions, no radical changes to paralyze society and astonish the outer world. The campaign may be earnest, even to bitter party strife, but its educational influence will be helpful toward that inspiration of a wise policy that will be fraught with benefit to the people. A better feeling will succeed

the November election; the clouds of mistrust and doubt that have been so long over the heads of most of us will roll away, and the cheerful sunshine of hope and confidence will beam upon all, East and West, North and South.

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### HERBARTIANISM IN EDUCATION.

It is interesting to note the increasing attention given to the principles of Herbart by those representing "the new education." These principles, upward of a hundred years old, have been discovered by the modern educator to have a very pertinent relation to methods of present-day teaching. It is very interesting, especially because so much is said with regard to the views of Horace Mann as denoting a very marked advance upon the old systems. Heretofore the effort of the teacher was directed almost absolutely to the training of the intellect, little notice being given to the moral nature or to the development of the character. The necessity of some methodical training of the moral faculties has forced itself into our later pedagogies, and in casting about for fundamental principles of action in that regard, Herbart of the older writers and Mann of the later, have been found to furnish valuable advice, if not a standard.

Herbart holds up the necessity of training the moral nature, directly through educational methods. Character is a growth, Herbart claims. The will is educatable. The action of the will depends upon motive, which mo-

tive is dependent upon a train of thought. So education should cultivate character through training the will, by the presentation of such subject-matter as will suggest or arouse trains of thought that in their turn will furnish the mind motives that are proper.

Morality is just as much a part of every-day life as intellectuality, and the shaping of that morality will lead either to well doing or evil doing. Evil doing proceeds from evil thinking. The operations of the mind should not be separated from the conduct or the action in the relations of life. The two are correspondent. The sum of our actions is our character, so that but expresses the sum of our motives and activities. Here we see the necessity of a careful estimation of the faculties and powers of the individual. This estimation is fundamental, so far as children are concerned, to the training they should receive in moral conduct.

The teaching of children with reference to moral laws, or axioms of propriety, is far from sufficient. In some walks of education this has been attempted with but uncertain results. The instruction of a child should depend upon his individuality, his moral status, and its object should be to make him aware of the true situation in himself, and what he needs of development, on this or that side of character. A motive and object should be supplied to stimulate the exercise of his higher nature; his self-respect, his hope, his

sense of obligation, duty, and integrity, etc., so that in time their influence will be marked and certain in his every-day life.

The relation of Herbartism as inculcated by the "new educator" shows an intimate relation to the tenets of that pedagogy which has its inspiration in the teachings of such men as George Combe and Horace Mann, and is recognized by the rank and file of their living disciples.

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### HAVING OPPORTUNITIES.

We hear people saying in language of deprecation that they have no chance, that the world is hard on them with reference to opportunities for the use of their faculties and powers; and so they don't "get on in the world" as they ought. These people seem to us, at least, to have a very imperfect understanding of life, of human nature, society. They go along in a vague routine, waiting for something to turn up, expecting that all at once some occasion will mark an epoch in their career. Their senses will be taken by storm; they will be forced to do certain things that will bring in a return of great consequence financially. These people look without themselves, therefore, for the occasion and stimuli of effort, and they do not appear to think that should such an occasion offer itself, however marked, they would not be likely either to apprehend it or be prepared to adopt it in a practical way. Great occasions demand greatness for their appreciation. The ordinary person—and of course the great majority of us are ordinary—are only prepared for ordinary occasions. Yet out of

these ordinary doings large results may proceed; profit and pleasure may be derived.

Now it remains to be said that opportunities are occurring all the time; as we stand in our place, at the desk, at the work-bench, at the counter, occasions are occurring which, if understood and employed, will conduce to our better condition. To understand these opportunities is the result of individual preparation, is the outcome of knowledge of self; and here the correlate attaches that each man owes it to himself as a part of his duty in the very best and highest sense to learn what he is, his powers, his capabilities of improvement, and so the better to measure those openings or opportunities that come. The man who understands his mental and moral capacity can best adapt himself to life, and by that very adaptation there is developed occasions for the exercise of his best qualities. He becomes by reason of this relation to the world more and more independent of what is called opportunity. He makes occupation; he creates opportunity, and so finds himself at length full of useful work, and a man at once valuable to himself and society.

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### THE GALL CENTENARY.

At the time of this writing the success of the centenary seems to be assured. The responses from different parts of the country and from the other side of the "great water" have been numerous; so that so far as the literary exercises are concerned there will be an abundance of excellent material for the consideration of those who attend the meetings.

Many persons who would be glad to attend, owing to the stress of the times and the distance of their residence from New York, will not be able to do so. But their co-operation and interest have been indicated as far as it was possible. It is perhaps unfortunate in connection with an affair of this kind that the great majority of active phrenologists and friends of the cause live

at distances from the city of New York so great that a visit hither would involve not a little expenditure of money as well as the use of much valuable time. But with all the drawbacks that might be mentioned, the managers of the centenary feel encouraged by the interest and assurances of the phrenological public.

#### TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

**QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST ONLY** will be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be propounded, if correspondents shall expect us to give them the benefit of an early consideration.

IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.

**THE USE OF THE BICYCLE.**—J. E.—The moderate use of the wheel we regard as beneficial. Many things occur to mind in relation to this matter; but there is not time or space for their consideration. If one is weakly or an invalid the question of use of the two-wheeled horse should be referred to a physician or some one who has experience. It should not be a matter of personal caprice. For those in average health a well-chosen machine, with a good saddle properly adjusted, and careful riding will be most likely to promote health. A great cry has lately been made against the use of the bicycle by women and girls. From our point of view we are about as favorable in opinion for their use of the wheel as for men and boys. Perhaps it is more important that the saddle or seat should be well chosen. To sit upon a wedge for a half hour or more is likely to prove injurious to both sexes. Too much of a good thing is likely to be injurious whatever may be the practice that is taken up.

**LARGE HEADS WITH MODERATE BRAIN.**—L.—We often find people who at first glance appear to have large heads. On examination it is found that the largeness consists generally in facial development. The Motive Temperament, giving a large framework and the Vital fulness of tissue, contribute to an expansiveness that will impress the observer, while the principal part, the brain region, may be comparatively a subordinate factor. Coarse hair has very much to do with ap-

parent size. Those with rather strong, wiry, erectile hair will appear to have a brain area of very respectable proportions. Men sometimes find as they grow older that their hat size appears to diminish, a thing that is due to loss of hair rather than to contraction of head volume. Those who have thick, strong hair always notice a difference in the feeling of the hat after a visit to the barber's where they have been shorn of a good proportion of their head covering. The only true way to judge of comparative proportions is by actual measurement. The tape line and the calipers will give us very positive ideas of development and relative proportions.

**POETS WITH LARGE CAUTIOUSNESS.**—W. V.—It may be inferred that those poets who dwell much upon matters that involve risk, danger, things that are terrible, things that tend to arouse feelings of depression, melancholy, sadness, possess the faculty of Cautiousness in large measure. Such a writer as Poe, for instance, doubtless had that organ large. Milton also, and Pollock. Many passages in the "Course of Time" show an appreciation of the dreadful, the impending, and so on. We must leave this matter to your reading and judgment, assuming that you are sufficiently informed with regard to the nature of Cautiousness to guide your reasoning power.

**SOCIAL INFLUENCE.**—H. F. F.—The better one is acquainted with character in its various forms of expression the better he should be able to adapt himself to those with whom he comes in contact. What is the use of studying people unless we obtain instruction of practical use. The treatises on phrenology abound in hints and suggestions in this respect. The aid given in the appreciation of character is of that positive sort that properly comes within the category of scientific. One is not debarred from questioning, but the evidences of organization being carried,

as it were, on the outside, the earnest student of phrenology is enabled to take his bearings for himself independently of others. A view of the head and face is all that is necessary for the student. He will judge readily what the influence of an organization indicating elevation at the crown means, and if he have an object in view, any desire for business with such a person, he is enabled by the inferences obtained from a study of the head contours so to order his relations with a person as to contribute to success.

"The Number Seven."—L. McL.—The gradation of development or size as indicated by the shape of the head is a matter of convenience for observers. The series from 1 to 7 has been thought sufficient for most purposes. Of course the observer is not bound to follow it, but as all sciences have their standard for the comparative estimation of size and proportion, it is well enough that phrenologists and psychologists should recognize some one system of gradation.

"The Emotions and the Heart."—Question.—Some one has said that "tears are the safety-valve of the heart."—F. R. P.

This poetical statement has its source in the old notion that the heart and bodily viscera had to do with the expression of feeling, affections, etc. The heart as an important central organ governing circulation is affected by mental condition, very intimately, and it is because of its nervous response to thought and idea that the notion seems to prevail still, of its being a sort of functional centre for sentiment. The brain, of course, is the functional mental centre, and it operates upon the whole nervous apparatus, according to conditions, impressions, association, and so on. The heart, like other bodily organs, is in direct communication with the brain.

UNSATISFIED CORRESPONDENT.—Dear Madam or Sir: The editors of the JOURNAL must say in reply to your late note that if there is indefiniteness in the published "answer" it is largely because the purport of your question was not understood. The books on physiognomy and etiquette have much to say regarding beauty. You will find in Lavater, Redfield, Mantegazza, Michelet, and others, discussions of this topic. The ordinary photos shown us are usually unsatisfactory because not truthful portraits. Plain, untouched prints are best. As a rule the editors are required to note questions in order, and the late management of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL left to its successors a large accumulation to be disposed of.

## LIBRARY.

*In this department we give short reviews of such NEW BOOKS as publishers see fit to send us. In these reviews we seek to treat author and publisher satisfactorily and justly, and also to furnish our readers with such information as shall enable them to form an opinion of the desirability of any particular volume for personal use. It is our wish to notice the better class of books issuing from the press, and we invite publishers to favor the Editor with recent publications, especially those related in any way to mental and physiological science. We can supply any of the books noticed at prices quoted.*

KAREZZA. Ethics of Marriage. By Alice B. Stockham, M.D. Author of "Tokology," etc. 16mo. Cloth. Price \$1.00. Publishers, Alice B. Stockham & Co., Chicago.

This book has a value because the motive of the author is to improve the relations of marriage. It is written from the point of view of much observation, not only on the medical side, but also on the social side. It states many plain facts in definite terms so that the reader has no doubt as to the meaning. It is not one of those suggestive books that are circulated so much more for the profit of the author and publisher than for the benefit of the reader. It combats and refutes much of the mawkish sentimentalism that is found in certain classes of society with regard to the common relations of married people. It makes a strong appeal for the betterment of the race through heredity in the child. It points out those noble principles which should be respected and practically applied, that motherhood may be controlled, and its divine purposes realized. It shows a proof of the necessity of adjustment of the relations of marriage upon principles of physiology and ethics. It rightly idealizes marriage, for they only live happily together in wedlock who agree as to the refinement and sacredness of that most intimate of human association.

LIBRA, an Astrological Romance, by Eleanor Kirk. 12mo. Cloth.

This author, well known for her sketches of social life, has again entered the field of romance by giving us a book with a plot which illustrates the hypothetical relations of astrology to human life. One gets an idea of the points passed under consideration in the course of the story from the author's description of the astrological significance of Libra. This celestial sign, we are told, is a cardinal, sanguine, movable, airy factor in Zodiac, the great equatorial line of human progression. People born under this sign are energetic, ambitious, and inspired. The men and women are said to differ even



more than Leo's men and women. And so she goes on to sketch the assumed results to a nativity at that season of the year when the sun is in Libra. Of the story we can but say that it is well written, of excellent style, and the moral impressions much above the average novel that publishers are putting upon the public.

"The Diagnosis of Substances Passed from the Bowels." By George Frederick Laidlaw, M.D. Lecturer on Pathology in the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, etc. Reprint.

This is an interesting paper, and in a field of pathology that does not receive the attention it merits. While the paper is but a short one, it shows very clearly that the condition of the intestines and the exercise of their function have much to do with conditions of body in health or diseases, and how important may be their symptomatic evidences to the physician in his effort to determine the nature of a disease.

"Mensuration of the Deformity of Hip Disease." By A. P. Judson, M.D. Orthopedic Surgeon to the Out-Patient Department of the New York Hospital. Reprint.

This little pamphlet contains points of interest to the physician and surgeon. It shows very distinctly the importance of careful measurements for the determination of diseases of the hip. Well illustrated.

"Cheerful Philosophy for Thoughtful Invalids." By William Horatio Clarke. Published by E. T. Clarke & Co., Reading, Mass. Price 50 cents.

Under these heads: Looking Forward, Personal Magnetism, A Cheerful Philosopher, A Chronic Grumbler, The Ocean Pilot, Unpatented Medicine, The Blessings of Retirement, At Rest, Mr. Clarke discusses the important questions bearing upon invalid life, and shows by a cheerful, optimistic course of reasoning that invalidism is not necessarily an expression of failure, but may be the means to a really wonderful success. Certainly a very comforting book.

"An Introduction to the Study of American Literature." By Brander Matthews, A.M., LL.D. Professor of literature in Columbia College. 12mo, pp. 255. New York, American Book Co. Price \$1.00.

This is a thought book of considerable value to the youthful student and reader. Of value to one who looks forward to a career as a litterateur, useful to the man and woman who would pursue a course of reading for the sake of the mental im-

provement that must ensue. The name on the title page is sufficient to mark its value. A small work, but nevertheless it covers many names of prominence; among them Benjamin Franklin, Irving, Cooper, Bryant, Emerson, Hawthorne, Longfellow, Whittier, etc. One happy feature which adds special interest is autographic letters showing the character of the handwriting of most of the writers who are sketched. A brief chronology and a very full index complete the little treatise. It is cordially commended to our readers.

"Diseases of the Trachea, Bronchi, and Lungs treated by Intracheal Injection." By Joshua Lindley Barton, M.D. Attending Physician to the O. D. P. Department of Bellevue Hospital, etc. Reprint.

This well-prepared pamphlet describes a method of treatment by direct application of special solutions to the tracheal and bronchial membrane. The results appear to be such as to relegate the old mouth and stomach, and even the hypodermic, methods to the domain of the past. The editor of this department can say that, having employed this form of treatment himself in several cases of bronchial and lung disease, he is very well pleased with it, and can recommend it to those who are affected with such diseases, as likely to afford much relief, especially from the distressing symptoms of cough and sore throat that usually accompany advanced consumption and bronchitis. D.

MERCK'S 1896 INDEX. An Encyclopaedia for the Physician and Pharmacist. Merck & Co., New York.

This is a second *edition* of this Index, in itself a valuable Dispensatory, covering about all the drugs and remedies in use at this period of medical history. The order is alphabetical, each simple or compound being described in a brief yet quite complete manner. Names and synonyms, source or origin, chemical nature, form, properties, solubility, gravity, percentage, strength, physiological effects, therapeutics, antidotes, etc., are included in the epitome. Hints of laboratory treatment and different trade values are also included to a good extent. It is a handy volume, of two hundred and sixty-eight pages, large octavo, with alternate blank pages for special memoranda.

Wise men read very sharply all your private history in your look and gait and behavior. The whole economy of nature is bent on expression. The tell-tale body is all tongues.—*Emerson*.

## PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY AND FIELD NOTES.

Professor Levi Hummel will lecture through Snyder, Juniata, and Perry Counties in October, November, and December of this year. He has just completed a successful course of lectures in New Berlin, Pa.

Professor Hummel has received many endorsements for his proficient work. We trust he will meet with continued success, and do much for the cause of Phrenology.

O. Davis, Hamilton, Ontario, reports continued interest in the cause, and his intention, if supported, to organize an association there for practical work. May he succeed.

A. E. Eastman, Manotech, Ont., sends an interesting account of experiences in the effort to lecture and teach phrenological truths. His idea of the value of the science to the world is that of most students of character. "The times," he claims, "would not be so hard did people know more of the subject."

Many words of commendation are being said of Miss Edna I. Seeley's work, by visitors to Asbury Park, N. J., where she has been for the summer. We wish her continued success.

J. B. Earley, Class of '85, is now working on the Pacific Coast, with offices at 60 Farrell Street, San Francisco. He gets good prices for his examinations, and is doing well.

In answer to W. E. S., there is a phrenological society in Pittsburg, that meets at Dr. Miller's Hall, North Avenue.

Owen H. Williams sends us many orders for the JOURNAL and "Heads and Faces," for which he finds continual demand in the towns he visits. He anticipates a great deal of business from now until Christmas.

Professor George Cozens is now lecturing in Michigan, and will spend the fore part of the winter in the vicinity of Bay City and Saginaw. He asks all friends of Phrenology living in those parts to rally round the standard of Human Nature.

To all friends of the science and those interested, we extend a cordial invitation to attend the Centenary Meeting to be held October 26, in the morning at 10.30; afternoon at 2.30, and evening at 8. Tickets may be had on application. On October 24, in the morning, a visit will be made to the Museum of Natural History, Central Park, and from 3 to 8 a reception to

the delegates and friends will be given at the home of Mrs. Charlotte Fowler-Wells, Orange, N. J. Let all our friends living near by make a special effort to attend these meetings. We need their earnest help and encouragement.

Dear Friends: A number of years ago the volumes of '74 and '75 of the Phrenological Journal came into my possession, and as I found them very interesting, continued to keep them, instead of throwing aside with other discarded papers, although I had them out to dispose of a number of times, but on looking them over would find so much good in them I couldn't make up my mind to throw them away, and would retain. Last year I found so much miscellaneous matter accumulated on my hands I decided on heroic treatment, and then concluded I would "clip" out the very best articles and save, and destroy the balance. Well, I found that easy enough in a good many cases, but the Phrenologicals stuck me, and after I got through looking them over, clipping, and sorting (1874, Vol. X. and a few odd ones), I found more than I wished, so culled over again; there were some articles on finance I had laid out to save and then thrown out a number of times, but finally they went, and the time came pretty soon when I wished they hadn't. I never took a very great interest in politics, but this year it seems to have taken a little stronger hold of me, and I believe those "Journals" are responsible for it in a great measure, and I suppose Vol. XI., which has now attained its majority (twenty-one years), is influencing me some now as I had it and my histories and reference books out the other evening, comparing notes, and it seems the fulfillment of prophecy when one reads some of those articles. They would make good campaign articles for this year of our Lord 1896.

I am quite anxious to read what you have to say about the present issues.  
C. A. P.

All phrenologists who have not yet sent in their names for the "Register of Practical Phrenologists" for the Phrenological Annual for 1897, should do so at once. This is the only authorized list of reliable phrenologists published, and is of special value to the members of that profession. Send name and address, with registration fee, at once to this office, not later than November 5th.

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### CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"Harper's Magazine" for October contains among more conspicuously illustrated numbers, *The Blue Quail of the Cactus*, Part I. of *The Martian*, by the late lamented Du Maurier; *Some American Crickets*, *Electricity*, in the *Great American Industry Series* (several features of marked interest to housekeepers appear); *A Recovered Chapter in American History*, and certain good things in the *Editor's Study* and *Editor's Drawer*. New York.

"Lippincott's" for October has a complete novel entitled "*The Crown Prince of Rexania*." Other articles notable are *England's India Army*; *Russian Boys and Girls at School*; *the Need of Local Patriotism*; *Fashions in Names*. Philadelphia.

"Southern Medical Record, Atlanta, Ga. Treats intelligently of the much-discussed topic of puerperal fever. Other

topics of interest to the profession appear.

"Scientific American"—Weekly.—Always abreast of the current of scientific and industrial advance. Late number describes the strange roller vessel invented by Earnst Bazin.

"New Crusade"—October.—Devoted to home and family topics, especially on the hygienic and physiological side. Edited by Mary Wood-Allen, M.D. Its applications to use are specially valuable. Ann Arbor, Mich.

"Werner's Magazine"—October. Well furnished with material for the reading of those interested in the study of elocution and dramatic arts. The variety afforded is very considerable. New York.

"American Kitchen Magazine" for October opens with an article by Miss Parloa on *School Cooking and Housework*. A report of the *Domestic Economy Conference* is quite full. The suggestions for domestic purposes are generally excellent. Boston.

"Harper's Weekly."—The late Sportsmen's number elaborately, as well as interestingly gotten up. The general tone of the recommendations is as it should be, conservative. New York.

"The Review of Reviews" for October is strongly political in its general character; a necessary outcome of the earnest and urgent controversy of the campaign. Some of the leading chiefs are sketched and illustrated. *The Rise of the National Democracy* is described by one who appears to know a good deal about this new departure. *The Editor's Progress of the World*, *Current History in Caricature*, and the leading articles of the month's literature, together with an appreciative biographical review of the celebrated scholar and statesman, Jules Simon, make an inviting number for the general and particular reader. New York.

"Annals of Hygiene"—October. Notes the *Cholera Epidemic in Moji*; the effect of *Sugar and Champagne in Gout*; the *Non-medical Treatment* (which is the best) of *Constipation*, and other hygienic topics fill out a useful number. Philadelphia.

"The Phrenological Magazine" for October opens with a portrait of the late Prof. L. N. Fowler, and a short biographical sketch, followed by several Resolutions of Condolence passed by the members of the American Institute of Phrenology and other societies. The series of articles on Our First Phrenologists this month contains the character sketch and portrait of Mr. O. S. Fowler. A lecture on Music, or the Language of Tune, illustrated, explains the power of this faculty over the mind and how beneficial music has become for medicinal purposes.

Rev. Dr. Clifford, M.A., is a special character sketch, illustrated, and No. 4 of the Educational Series contains an account of Miss Connolly's work and character. Simple lessons in Physiology and Ambulance is an instructive article. Catechism of Phrenology is a useful article for beginners. The young folks are not forgotten by Auntie Sissy. The Home and Hygiene are discussed. Character sketches from photos are given. Book Notices help to complete an interesting number.

"Kneipp's System of Water Cure." In connection with the great work of Father Kneipp, books on the subject of water cure are of special interest, and the publishers announce that they are prepared to furnish the best text-books on the subject. See advertisement on another page.

A report of the closing exercises of the American Institute of Phrenology will be received too late for notice in this number of the Phrenological Journal, but an account may be expected in the next issue. A complete and detailed report, with picture of the graduating class, as well as a report of the National Centenary Celebration in New York will be made in special pamphlets, price 25 cents each.

By the time this number reaches our subscribers and friends, the class for 1896 will have graduated, disbanded, and the several individuals will have reached their homes, and we trust, as true disciples of Dr. Gall and lovers of the science, they will become active disseminators of Phrenology.

The Phrenological Annual and Register for 1897 will soon be ready. This has been published in England for several years, with large editions, and its form is familiar to some of our readers. It is our purpose to publish in conjunction with L. N. Fowler & Co., London, the issue, and the aim of the publishers is to make it popular and of universal interest on account of its original contributions, selected articles, pertinent

paragraphs, directory of leading phrenologists, as well as special and scientific information which should make it a welcome visitor to every household.

Torrey's All-Finger System, or "Practical Typewriting," seems to be more and more generally acceptable to those who desire perfection in the art. It is the only text-book on the subject. Another edition has been bound, and ready for delivery. Price \$1.50, post-paid.

#### EXAMINATION BY PHOTOGRAPHS.

The special page devoted to this subject will be of interest to those who cannot come to us personally, and if the directions are implicitly followed satisfactory delineations as to what you are best fitted for can be depended upon.

A catalogue of books on health and hygiene will be sent on receipt of a two-cent stamp.

The following is an interesting account of one man's life-work. He is said to be known in thirty-four States of the Union:

October 6.

Dear Friends: I am sixty years old to-day. Have been a lecturer on phrenology for thirty-five years. I have written you from time to time for that many years. I use no tobacco, alcohol, tea, coffee, or bad words. I am a Free Mason, Odd Fellow, Son of Temperance, doctor, and have studied Theology and Law. I am six feet in height, and weigh 192 pounds. I was with the Army, and wear the G. A. R. button. I have perfect health. Yesterday I went to Sunday-school, preached twice, at the Y. M. C. A. and Christian Endeavor Society, and sang twenty times. It costs me \$1.00 a week to live."

Martin Van Buren Stevens.

Mr. M. H. Piercy has been appointed manager of the Fowler and Wells Co., New York. He has had many years' experience in London, in connection with the business of L. N. Fowler & Co. He has travelled extensively throughout England and the Colonies, and brings the benefit of the European reputation to the historical home of Fowler & Wells Co.

In response to the numerous applications for instruction in Phrenology from all parts of the world, we have decided to give private lessons by mail. This department will be under the personal supervision of Prof. Nelson Sizer and Miss Jessie A. Fowler (daughter of the late Prof. L. N. Fowler).

This method of teaching has proved of inestimable value to students who have availed themselves in England, the Australian Colonies and many other parts of Europe.

**A NEW DEPARTURE.**

To those who will subscribe for the Phrenological Journal before the first of December, a short delineation of the leading traits of the applicant will be given and printed in a special column devoted to the purpose, called "Character Sketches from Photographs." To insure accurate delineation each photograph must be accompanied by a stamp and directed envelope for the return of photographs, two should be sent if possible, one giving a front and one a side view. These of course to be accompanied by a remittance of \$1.00 (five shillings English) for a twelve-month's subscription to the consolidated Phrenological Journal and Phrenological Magazine.

"The phrenographs of children are excellent and (to me) more interesting than anything else in the Journal. I have tried to have the Rev. D. D. send the photo of his little daughter." W.

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THE  
PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL  
AND  
SCIENCE OF HEALTH

VOL. 102 No. 6]

DECEMBER, 1896

[WHOLE No. 696



**HORACE F. BROWN, M.E.**

A few weeks ago we met Mr. Brown at our office, and noticing his fine quality of organization, and that his head measured twenty-four and one half

inches, we invited him to go before our Institute class, then in session, and give the students an opportunity to study his remarkable organization. When we learned that he had been examined more than twenty years ago, we asked him for a photograph and a copy for publication of the estimate we made of him at thirty-two years of age. His interesting biography shows a striking correspondence with our description of him as a young man and a stranger. His head measured twenty-four inches in 1874. It now measures twenty-four and one-half inches in circumference, fifteen and a quarter from ear to ear; he weighs one hundred and seventy pounds, chest thirty-eight, hair brown, eyes blue, complexion fair, health good.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTER OF  
HORACE FOWLER BROWN.

*Given June 23, 1874, when 34 years of age,  
by Nelson Sizer.*

You are known as a broad and strong thinker. You reason from first principles, and like to take hold of subjects that have backbone in them.

You have a great sense of wit, an appreciation of the droll and ridiculous. You would laugh if you were on your death-bed and knew it, if you saw something that was witty or ridiculous. When you are in church and something occurs that has no business to happen in such a place, you have to laugh. You may feel ashamed of yourself, but still you cannot help it, and sometimes you think that you are such a trifler that you are not deserving of respect. Though you do not want to trifle with serious things, you are not very devout.

You have the talent for invention, and your large Benevolence gives you a desire to produce that which will mitigate toil and danger to the worker. You might be an architect, or a manager of machinery, or a banker. If I could wave my hand and give you by that shadow the education that it required, I would make you a thorough lawyer—not a pettifogger, but I would give you

the legal profession in its best phases. You have a judicial mind and ability to think. Some people cannot sit squarely and judge both sides. You could sit on a question as a skillful rider sits on a horse, for one side and for the other and decide both halves of the subject properly.

You have imitation enough to make you dramatic and you have a natural tendency to be agreeable and smooth and pliable. You know how to coax people, how to select language that will soften and mellow and lead people to feel right. You are quite a hand to allay strifes and broils between friends; you use yourself as solder to hold them together. We do not mean that you cannot quarrel, but you have a wonderful power of making quarrels die down, especially when you are not particularly involved in them. You are an excellent go-between to bring men to the proper standard and position, to make each man do something towards the common peace.

Your Cautiousness makes you mindful of danger. Your Conscience gives you integrity. Your Hope is not extravagant. You have the blues sometimes as most people are apt to, but if your health is pretty good, you will generally be able to philosophize yourself out of it; but you do not magnify future prospects; you incline to reason it all out, and if logic can compass it, you expect to get it, just as when mathematics are engaged to verify one's lawful behests.

You have large Alimentiveness and enjoy the good things of the table. You have none too much Combativeness. Your anger is manifested through Destructiveness not so much through Combativeness. Yours is not a barking anger; when it really gets set it can bite, but does not exert its strength in noise. You bring up the rear pretty well, and if you were in a gang of rough men, and there looked to be a storm brewing among them, you would not seem to notice it, but when they got nearly ready to fight, you would say to a couple of the leaders:—"Look



here boys, you are friends of mine, both of you;"—and you would take those leaders and make them feel that, for your sake, it was not best to continue the quarrel, and if you could quell the leaders, the rank and file would very soon scold out what they had of anger and that would end it. But you generally so manage a difficulty, that when the fight really comes, you can be on the right side and not waste any strength in noise, and not have committed yourself rashly and falsely.

You can divert your mind from one pursuit to another quite readily, but you naturally belong to those pursuits that require a good deal of thinking. You have more versatility of feeling than of thought. It is natural for you to finish what you begin mentally, but you cannot afford to wait; you want to do at once that which is to be done, or else drop it for the time being. Plodding and waiting do not belong to your nature. Hence, you never could drive a coach, if it was ever so honorable, or remunerative. The idea of driving up to a house and letting the lady chat for half an hour and not know when you were going to start again would not suit you.

There are some men that like sedentary situations and there are some who do not, and if these men could be changed into hens, one would want to do all the setting and the other all the scratching for the chickens when they came off, you would be likely to let the eggs get cold once or twice during the process.

You are warm-hearted, generous, and friendly, loving and ardent, but your power lies in your intellect and in your inventive ingenuity and imitation. You could be a good dramatic writer. There is a world of poetry and philosophy in you, a good deal of financial power, and more than a common share of talent, even for a twenty-four-inch head.

#### BIOGRAPHY.

Horace Fowler Brown was born in Hillsdale County, Michigan, July 16,

1840. On his mother's side he is closely related to O. S. and L. N. Fowler, and Mrs. Charlotte F. Wells.

His early education was obtained in the common schools of Michigan, which at that early date, although somewhat primitive, were above the average of schools in a new country.

At a very early age he developed a faculty of "making things" and at the age of fourteen, supplied the schools where he attended with pulleys, levers, and other apparatus needed to illustrate the problems in the text books then in use, and the neighborhood with paring machines and articles of household use.

As a boy he was noted for a propensity to climb, walk on exceedingly high stilts, and for general and special mischief, both in and out of school.

Owing to defective eyesight, much of his early education was acquired by listening to the recitations: an exercise which tended to develop memory and a faculty for grasping the principle and essential feature of problems, without burdening the mind with a mass of details.

At an early age he showed a fondness for dramatic exercises, taking great delight in getting up and assisting in school exhibitions, joining in school boy debates, etc., and about the age of fourteen commenced to write dialogues and declamations for school exercises, and became quite noted among his schoolmates for his skill in that direction, and also developed a faculty of writing verses, many of his productions being kept as souvenirs to this day, by his old schoolmates.

At sixteen he began to invent mechanical appliances for saving labor, and was roundly scolded by his father for being lazy and desirous of getting out of hard work by making machinery to do it for him.

At the age of nineteen his school days were brought to an abrupt close, as at that time he joined the immense throng that went to Pike's Peak, one of the most noted mining crazes of modern times. During the same season he went

on from Pike's Peak, now Colorado, to California. Since that time his life has been largely spent in the far West, a good deal of the time on the frontier among the rougher element of society, and for the most part his business has been in connection with some form of the mining industry.

In the development and working of mines he was a close student of geological formations, mastering the details of the mining business both by the study of the theory of ore deposits, and by actual observation.

In a country where modern engineering appliances were practically unknown, he developed a faculty for devising ways and means for carrying out engineering problems, and was always resourceful under the most discouraging circumstances.

His natural mechanical bent of mind took him more in the department of mechanical appliances for carrying out metallurgical processes, than to the actual extraction of the ore from the mines.

Having large Causality, he studied the principles involved in the different processes of ore reduction, and having mastered these, has naturally set to work to devise mechanical means for carrying out the details of manipulation incident to the various steps in ore reduction.

While some of the mechanical devices perfected by him show marked inventive talent, they are chiefly in the line of a practical application of well known principles of mechanism to the special needs of the various metallurgical problems met with in daily practice, and all show a very thorough knowledge of metallurgical work in its broadest sense.

The following brief resume of the principal inventions made by Mr. Brown, will give a fair idea of his bent of mind in that direction.

At the age of sixteen, while watching some tanners soldering long seams on a roof, he was struck with the great apparent loss of time in picking up minute drops of solder and in keeping the

soldering-copper hot. He devised a hollow soldering iron, or copper, that was intended to hold an amount of molten solder sufficient to join long seams before the copper became cool. The device was a success mechanically, and was evidence of great ingenuity on the part of the inventor, but owing to the lack of practical experience, he did not know that the chemical action of the solder, copper, and acid used, rapidly destroyed the copper, requiring a new surface at frequent intervals, which was accomplished by filing off the surface. Commercially, the hollow soldering-iron was a failure, the invention not being based on a correct knowledge of the principles involved.

While crossing the Plains in 1859, he fell in with some men from a railroad town and learned from them that a fortune awaited whoever could invent a car coupling that would obviate the necessity of brakemen going between the cars. Acting on the hint he invented an automatic coupling, and on arriving in California made a model coupler that seemed to be perfect. Remembering the failure of his soldering iron, from lack of practical information, he determined to investigate the requirements of car couplers before incurring any expense, and for this purpose walked twenty-eight miles with the model under his arm, to inspect the cars on the only railroad in the State.

He found a freight train standing on a sharp curve, presenting the most trying conditions possible for an automatic coupler. A few moments inspection convinced him that there was no practical value in his device, and hunting up a coupling pin, he smashed his model, and walked home, a sadder and wiser man.

On one occasion he visited a coal mine and saw the miners lying on their sides to undercut the coal, preparatory to breaking it down. As they came out of the mine he remarked that he could do that part of the work by machinery. This interested the owner and resulted in the development of a mechanical coal cutter.

So perfect was the device that it could

be used for driving entries, turning rooms, and undercutting the face, which was often accomplished at the rate of one square yard per minute. Being a pioneer in the business and working among a class that are naturally antagonistic to improvements, his experience was not of the pleasantest, but was a repetition of what usually befalls those who take a step in advance of the day in which they live.

During the time he was developing his coal-cutter in the mines of Pennsylvania, he devised and put in operation a complete system of underground coal haulage by means of wire cables operated from a central plant on the outside. Both the "Coal Cutter and the Coal Haulage" systems, were illustrated in the Pennsylvania Official Reports of 1875-76.

In connection with the development of his coil-cutter, he devised an air compressor for furnishing the necessary power to operate it. The distinctive feature of this compressor was a hollow piston, forming a "piston inlet" for admitting the air. This feature, although apparently very successful, was severely criticised by the engineers of that day as wrong in principle, but to-day the "piston inlet" is the distinctive feature employed by the largest manufacturers of compressors in the world.

In 1870 he devised an automatic safety clutch for elevator cages. Failing to interest any manufacturers in the device, it remained in his portfolio for eight years, when he exhibited it to a mining machinery firm in Chicago. They at once adopted it, and it soon became the universal standard safety device, but was never patented.

Mr. Brown's later inventions all pertain to metallurgical processes, or rather to means for carrying on such processes with economy.

Among the most prominent of these devices are the following: Mechanically stirred roasting furnaces, mechanical cooling and conveying hearths, forming complete automatic milling processes, automatic pulp distributor, mechanical fume condensers, etc.

The importance of the above devices to metallurgical work will be appreciated when it is understood that at the works of the Cons. Kansas City S. & R. Co., the labor of two men places the same amount of ore in the same place and condition as the labor of thirty-two men using hand stirred furnaces, at a cost of sixty-one cents per ton for the Brown Mechanical Roasters, as against \$3.75 per ton by the methods in use prior to the adoption of Brown's system.

The mechanical cooling and conveying hearth is operated in connection with the roaster, and requires no attention whatever, reducing the total cost of desulphurizing, cooling, and conveying ores for chlorination, and kindred processes, as low as thirty-five cents per ton, as against \$3.00 to \$3.50 per ton by hand labor.

The pulp distributor is also part of the automatic milling process, and is used for automatically distributing the ore into leaching vats or tanks.

By the method of charging from barrows or cars as heretofore in use, it has been impossible to get a uniform density in the charge, and as a result the percolation of the solvent solutions was not uniform, as "sluiceways" were formed in the looser places, and as a result very heavy losses frequently occurred.

The "Brown Automatic Pulp Distributor" overcomes all these troubles, and shortens the average time required for proper leaching over thirty per cent., and reduces losses to a minimum by gaining a perfectly uniform percolation.

The "Brown Condenser," for condensing metallic fumes from lead smelting, now in use at Omaha, Neb., results in a saving from the volatile gases of over \$75,000 yearly. This amount has been entirely lost all the years that the works have been in operation, besides allowing over one hundred tons of lead per month to be disseminated through the air to the detriment of the health of a populous city.

As specimens of Mr. Brown's poetic talent we copy the following:

## LINES TO A LADY ON THE DEATH OF A NEAR FRIEND.

Poor heart! all crushed and bleeding,  
Cease thou thy anguished pleading.  
The cruel shaft hath struck its mark.  
Cease thou thy sad repining;  
Is there no silver lining  
To the clouds that lower so dark?

And is there yet no token  
In the words that God hath spoken  
That bids thy heart to cease its weep-  
ing?  
And canst thou yet not borrow  
Sweet surcease from thy sorrow  
For thy love who now lies sleeping?

His heart it was that claimed thee,  
His faltering tongue that named thee  
With life's last feeble, flickering  
breath.  
Thy love it was that thrilled him,  
When the cruel blow had killed him,  
Thy memory sweet that soft'ned death.

His hand was ever open,  
His kind words ever spoken,  
His heart e'er gave an answering call.  
The poor to him were brothers,  
He shared the woes of others,  
And lent a hand to save their fall.

Go, thou, among the lowly,  
Be thine the mission holy  
From weeping eyes to dry the tear.  
List thou the voices calling  
Where sorrow's hand is falling,  
Be thine the bruised heart to cheer.

Like incense sweet of flowers,  
Like the breeze among the bowers  
When Spring first breaks her icy chain;  
Like the light when day is breaking,  
Like the songs of nature waking,  
Sweet peace shall fill thy heart again.

Horace F. Brown.

## GOD'S FLAGS.

Niagara's thundering echoes rang  
A joyous anthem to the morn;  
As flag on flag was run aloft  
The pealing echoes rose and sang,  
In paeans loud, in cadence soft,  
To greet the day, just newly born.

From every window, every staff,  
The radiant, gleaming streamers flew;  
Each vied with each to catch the breeze,  
Each seemed the rising spray to quaff;  
The sunbeams stole among the trees,  
And brighter every pennant grew.

Down where the thundering waters fell  
The soft mist rose, so gray and white,  
Like "spirits of the vasty deep;"  
Now morning sunbeams weave their  
spell,

And roused from out their night-long sleep  
Rose myriad rainbows, clear and bright.

A maiden watched the rising mist,  
And high above the muffled roar  
We heard her merry, ringing shout,  
When first the morning sunbeams  
kissed  
The rising spray, "God's flags are out,  
They span the stream from shore to  
shore."

In awe we stood and viewed the scene,  
"God's flags" bedecked the waterfall.  
How true the word, how grand the  
thought!

For, mingling with the waters green,  
And with the rising spray inwrought,  
"God's flags" were brightest of them  
all.

Horace F. Brown.

## RICHER POOR.

If I could coin her golden hair,  
Or pawn her bright lips' rubies rare,  
Or sell one priceless smile,  
I'd like to take her to the play  
And after that at some cafe  
A supper served in style.

If I'd the diamond that lies  
Embedded in her laughing eyes,  
I'd have it set with care;

And then I'd place the yellow band  
Upon her dainty little hand  
And leave it shining there.

If I were rich—but then, you know,  
Perhaps she wouldn't love me so,  
I'm not so very sure;  
But if this wealth should mean to part,  
To lose the love of her dear heart,  
I think I'm richer poor.

—Pearson's Weekly.

**HOW CHRISTMAS DAY FOUND LITTLE ANGELO BRITTANO.**

It was the night before Christmas, and a little voice that had cried, "Paper, sir! paper, sir!" all day, had piped for its last sale, and was smothered into silence.

The wind had been blowing furiously during the past twenty-four hours, and the snow that lay in inches on the ground made everything beautiful to behold, especially as the freshness of the down-drifting flakes added to its picturesqueness.

People were hurrying to and fro, all carrying parcels for Christmas stockings and trees.

The stores in Sixth Avenue and Broadway were one mass of brilliancy, for tempting presents in all shapes and forms lay before the anxious purchasers. Never before was fairyland so realistically pictured in the city of New York.

Santa Claus had been busy filling his bag with toys for his night's journey, and was about to start forth, when a curious incident occurred at Hoboken Ferry. It was about five o'clock when the Christopher Street ferryboat had just landed its passengers, one of whom was a gentleman of strong build, vital temperament, middle aged, and had a kind and thoughtful countenance. The rush for the trains was great for a few minutes, and in order to avoid the crowd somewhat, Mr. Armstrong made a slight detour and caught his foot upon a mass of irregular snow, which proved to be a little bit of humanity. Something within him made him pause and lift the little stranger in his arms. He was nearly dead with cold, his little veins stood out on his forehead, and his eyes had no strength left in them.

After shaking away the snow from the thinly clad child, Mr. Armstrong carried him into the refreshment room and gave him a hot drink, for from the first he was taken with the lad's fine features, delicate appearance, and his fine mental faculties.

When the lad had felt the beating of

the great man's heart as he nestled under his big fur-lined coat, he began to breathe freely again. He opened his large eyes, and felt, he knew not how or why, that he was not going to die. The great man took his hands and rubbed them in his own until they were warm. A friend happened to be going home with Mr. Armstrong, and he, not being filled with the same fatherly instinct, endeavored to detract him from the self-imposed responsibility of picking up the waif. How did he know who he was?

"Now, Henry," he said, "you really are not up to your pranks again; you are not surely going to carry this lad home? Give him into the hands of the police and let them see where the lad comes from."

"There, laddy, take this hot drink, it will do you good," said the kind, fatherly voice of Mr. Armstrong. "As to answering your question, Joe, I have made up my mind not to let this little chap starve and die in the cold, and he is not strong enough to go home by himself. Presently I will get him to tell me where he lives."

"But you have got your house full already!" persisted Joe Walters.

"Not too full, my friend," replied Mr. Armstrong, cheerily; "so long as God prospers me in basket and store I feel it my privilege to do all I can for His precious children. He has given me sevenfold happiness through my children, and He has evidently sent me another lamb to care for."

By this time the little fellow had awakened from his numbness, and Mr. Armstrong asked him, "Where do you live, sonnie?"

"Down Sullivan Street, a mile from here."

"Have you any one to take care of you?"

"No," and there was a terrible amount of sadness in that monosyllable.

"What! Have you no parents living, no relatives?"

"My father and mother is both dead, and I shift along the best I can. I live with a good sort of fellow in an attic, and I sells matches and papers all day. The weather were rather rough on a chap lately, but that's all right, it ain't the thing to have things too comfort like, or a fellow'll get lazy, and when you have a livin to git, by—— it don't do to be lazy."

"Well, will you be willing to come home with me for a night's shelter, as the snow is falling fast, and to-morrow we will have a good Christmas tree to amuse you, and perhaps Santa Claus may have something in his pocket for you to-night? Just a moment; I will send a message to your fellow-lodger, and tell him you are spending Christmas with me."

"He's away, sir, for a week, and nobody cares about me now."

So saying, they took the next train to Morristown, where, in a comfortable mansion, in —— Street, Mr. Armstrong was met by first one and then another of his children, until they reached a dozen. At last the baby came in the mother's arms to greet the returned travellers.

"Well, Harry, what have you picked up now? How ill he looks! Bring him right in here." And a mother's heart ministered to his wants as only a mother can. She asked no more questions, but after a warm, simple, restoring meal, she tucked him away in a cosy bed, and then sat down by his side until the little stranger went to sleep.

Then, on rejoining her husband, he said, "Have you found room for the little orphan? I should like to bring him up and educate him as a musician if his story holds good, that he is an orphan and has no one to love him. He ought not to be on the streets selling papers, and I am greatly mistaken in the development of his head, features, and temperament, if he could not be educated into one of the best musicians of the day. Have you any objections to offer, Jeannie?"

"You have my hearty sympathy, Harry, in what you propose. Your impressions have always been correct so

far in all the children you have helped, and in the training of our own you have always guided me aright. If we can help another of God's children onto the right track, I shall be glad."

The next day found the big-eyed, sensitive stranger in the midst of a group of healthy youngsters, all of whom seemed to take to him at once. He told them his simple story, of how his parents were Italians; he had been born on the sea on his way to New York six years ago. How both parents had died the year previous, and that he was alone in the world, but big Ben had looked after him a bit in their garret, but he was away for Christmas. His eyes filled with great tears when he spoke of his mother, and he choked down a sob. "My father was an organ-grinder, and many a day I have gone round with him to hear his music."

"Tell us about your paper selling," said Alice, whose eyes were suspiciously wet.

"About the papers ye'd like to know! 'Twas kinder hard at first to get ahead of the bigger chaps and sell out the fifth edition, but I got my regular customers and so I did not need to yell so loud after a bit. Yesterday the wind was biting and the snow blew like blazes. By ——, it was cold, and I must have just slipped down without knowing it, and the next thing I knew a kind voice spoke to me and dug me out from under my bed of snow."

And so he entertained them all day and the next and the next, telling of his vicissitudes and life on the streets.

Mr. Armstrong found he was not mistaken in anything he had said about his life, and kept his resolution. About a thorough education he sent the lad to Italy for a four year's course in music.

On his return he made his bow to Parisian, Berlin, and London audiences, and a greater stir had not been created since the days when —— turned every one's head. On entering New York, his reputation had already been made for him, although the critical audiences were dreaded by him. He never wearied of telling the story of his

rescue, and he to this day says Phrenology did it all. Mr. Armstrong had made a study of the science, and had told him that it had helped him to prosper in business in selecting the right men; it had helped him in training his children and adopting others, who were all doing well, and it had helped him to understand himself better in every way. Therefore it had raised him out of the streets to the brilliant position he had attained that day; and, further, it had enabled him to make the right selection for a life partner. Alice Armstrong was in a few days to be his happy bride and he her devoted husband. They had both

made a study of the other phrenologically, and both realized they were not perfect mortals, only wishful to be more so, and thus they were to travel along the road together, commencing from Christmas Eve, their wedding day. They desire, therefore, to send the readers of the *PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL* a right royal time-honored wish—A Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year, trusting that every one's happiness may be increased as much as their's by the true study of mankind through the aid of Phrenology at this season.

AUNTIE J.

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### PHRENOTYPES.

#### FUTURE REALIZATIONS.

In Ian Maclaren's "Mind of the Master" we find many references to mental function that suggest some knowledge on the part of the writer of phrenological doctrine. In one place there is a remarkable speculation in regard to the future life and its realization of the hopes doomed to utter failure in this scene of action.

Quoting these lines,

"Will the future life be work,  
Where the strong and the weak this  
world's congeries,  
Repeat in large what they practised in  
small,  
Through life after life in unlimited  
series,  
Only the scale be changed, that's all?"

he goes on to remark: "Does not this conception of the future solve a very dark problem? The lives that have never arrived? Besides the man whose gifts have been laid out at usury and gained a splendid interest are others whose talents have been hid, not by their own doing, but by Providence. They realized their gift, they cherished it, they would have used it, but for them there was no market. Providence who gave them wings placed them in a cage. Round us on every side are

camped hindered, still-born lives; merchants who should have been painters, clerks who should have been poets, laborers who should have been philosophers. Their talent is known to a few friends; they die, and the talent is buried in their coffin."

This is ethical phrenology. It is the observation of every careful student that the majority of men and women are out of place, that mistakes or misfortune have led to the want of proper settlement and the proper use of natural endowment. The religious side, as portrayed by Dr. Watson, gives such persons hope that at some time in the dim future there will be a new arrangement of human affairs; that all these misplaced and unappreciative, more or less unhappy or unsuccessful people, will find the niches and usefulness that is properly their own.

#### A NASAL EVOLUTION.

Our remarks anent a certain type of nose, which of late has become somewhat conspicuous in our busy metropolitan centres, have awakened a deal of interest; not only from readers of the *JOURNAL* have there come expressions of opinion, but from people of the literary turn, some of whom are con-



tributors to daily or periodical literature.

Our conclusions, from observations, seem to have found a responsive chord



FIG. 1.

in many minds, showing that it was but necessary to give expression to our views in order to find that there were very many who had noticed the same thing or were impressed by a similar idea bearing upon featural evolution.

The two cuts now presented may serve our purpose for illustrating the development of the particular type of nose that has been described. Fig. 1 may be taken as the original from the characteristics of which the reader mentally, we think, will proceed.

It is the type found extensively among women belonging to average society, whose education or opportunities for mental development have been moderate. It is the nose belonging to adolescence. It is a nose belonging to those in a society where prevailed the spirit of activity and enterprise because of circumstances that compel activity and enterprise. It expresses ambition and that desire to obtain information which owes much of its expres-

sion to the influence of Approbateness. It is, according to the older authors, the inquisitive nose, but we note the extension forward from the plane of the face that distinguishes it very much from the simple inquisitive type. It is a larger feature. It has decidedly more strength than the other; for associated with the inquisitive element or factor is the energy and motor forces of a relatively strong character. It is an inquisitiveness, therefore, that is backed by deliberate intention to achieve and to know.

In Fig. 2 is shown the character of the evolution of such a nose on the lines of activity just described: the force, the impulse, the will being impressed upon the growth of it. In the child of the owner of No. 1, influenced by such factors as our concentrated inborn life involves, will be seen the changes signally effected, and a marked elevation centrally. Then in No. 2 we have the factors of inquisitiveness and enterprise. Now associate with the outline



FIG. 2.

of No. 2 a fullness at the bridge, a breadth which is expansive from the outer edge to the cheeks, and we have the nose with characteristics of force

and push, penetration, and perseverance. The owner of such a nose will be distinguished by certain correspondences of head development, the coronal region being elevated, and the side

all-things-to-all-menitiveness. The mature politician is of course a resultant of training; mingling from early youth with all sorts of people, the street corner and thoroughfare being



head well rounded, giving decided breadth.

#### A POLITICAL ASIDE.

Now that the strife and anxiety of the late political campaign are passed, one can afford to review some of the circumstances relating thereto, with a sentiment of humor. Probably no class of men furnishes more attractive and edifying features of interest to the student of physiognomy than the politicians. The variety of form and color and constitution and expression is al-

for the most part his habitat, he obtains an early experience of the great world of human nature. Your master official, your demagogue of wide control, exhibits best, of course, this easy adaptation to the situation in which he may find himself. He knows his constituents at sight, and without any flourish of courtesy, and certainly with no exhibition of patronizing consideration, makes his "supporter" think that there is no difference of level between them. Only does he impress that supporter with an increased conviction of



most illimitable. The master spirits high up in the intellectual scale offer suggestions that are very gratifying to the admirer of eminent capacity. From them we descend to the lowest grade, the pot-house politician, the saloon hanger-on, with his loud, coarse declarations of "unfitness" for any position of public service, and in all the stages we find material for study that is educational.

Everywhere we find one phase, that seems to be a general property, and that is, an easy adaptation to circumstances, a kind of oily plausibility, an

the good sense of the latter in giving the demagogue his best service.

The "swan of Avon" has said in a place, "All the world's a stage, and all the men are merely players;" and in the political field the fact crystallized in the poet's statement is most strikingly illustrated. The parts these public men play are many, and signally apparent.

Our illustration shows groups of this class of humans, in caricature, to be sure, yet it shows how much expression may vary. There has been some attempt on the part of the artist to give

portraits, but when the two groups of the same persons are compared, they show a remarkable physiognomical difference.

The idea of the artist is to exhibit two phases of emotion. In the first illustration we have a convention committee, waiting on a gentleman for the purpose of announcing his nomination to an important office. The service the committee has to render is by no means agreeable and they have gone to Mr. T. very reluctantly. That gentleman, although of the party, had uttered opinions by no means in sympathy with the views entertained by the great majority of the delegates, yet he was selected as the only man available, or likely to prove a success at the ballot-box. It is very much against the grain of their sentiment, therefore, that they wait upon him. Consider the faces; notice the averted look in the case of most of them, and the constrained air of the spokesman. Our stout friend in the centre appears to have shut his eyes to avoid, as much as possible, participation in the exercises. The gentleman next, with the strong motive temperament, glances awry toward the candidate in angry waiting for what he may say. The dyspeptical associate, between the spokesman and our fat friend, wears a very lugubrious expression. Most evidently the errand they

are dispatching does not "set" well on his stomach. Indeed one would think that all five had divided among them some nauseating draught. But in group number two we note a great change of face. It would seem that each of the committee had received a most delightful shock, and, so far as his mirthful capacity was concerned, enjoyed it. The response of the candidate must have been of a nature totally foreign to expectation, and has relieved them of a very oppressive responsibility. The delight is mutual; the faces that in the first group wear so forbidding a look, so depressed and even sinister are now cheerful and happy. Look at the spokesman of the party. His surprise is witnessed in the gaping mouth and wide open eyes, even his nose participates in the exhilaration of faculty. It even makes an upward turn. His friend at the elbow, before so despondent, now has his head thrown back, and the entire face is seamed with lines of pleasure. Our fat associate of the centre shows a hearty, jolly, expression. And the others, in proportion to their faculty, indicate gratification.

We might go farther in our description of these worthies, point to their respective relations in the business world; but that can be safely left, we think, to the reader.

#### THE NATIONAL CENTENARY OF PHRENOLOGY.

The celebration of the National Centenary of Phrenology began its series of meetings at the American Institute of Phrenology, 27 East Twenty-first Street, New York, on Monday, at which addresses were delivered by the most eminent phrenologists; and papers and letters of congratulation from England and various parts of America were read. In the afternoon the closing exercises of the annual session of the institute took place and the salutatory and valedictory addresses were given, which were especially rich in quality. In the evening a conversazione was held, when

a large and distinguished gathering assembled. The programme was a varied one and consisted of music, scientific tableaux vivants of the races and groups of the mental faculties, upon which was thrown the lime light; an address on "Phrenology and its Founders," illustrated by lantern slides, was given by Miss Jessie A. Fowler. Other interesting items were a blindfold phrenological examination and the reading of a centenary poem (by Miss Pascal, principal of the Rheinlander school) by H. F. Brown.

On the following day (Tuesday) a

party was escorted over the interesting institutions on Blackwell's Island in the morning, and in the afternoon they attended a reception given by Mrs. Charlotte Fowler Wells, at her residence on Eagle Rock Avenue, West Orange. The house was tastefully decorated with flowers, trailing vines, and autumn leaves, and the grounds were illuminated in the evening with Japanese lanterns. Addresses were made by the two octogenarian phrenologists, Professor Nelson Sizer and Mrs. C. F. Wells; also by Miss Jessie A. Fowler, who exhibited a cast of Dr. Gall's skull, which was presented to her father by the Anthro-

pological Society of Paris, in honor of the centenary celebrations held in England in March last. There were about fifty present. After refreshments and the speeches were made, a grand panorama view of the surrounding sights below and above were pointed out through the telescope by Miss Charlotte E. Fowler. Music on the violin and harp was given on the veranda before dark and during the evening in the reception room. Photographic groups were taken of the distinguished guests, whose ages ranged from eighty-five to four years. The day and evening were all that could be desired.

### A CHRISTMAS CAROL.

BY ANNA OLCOTT COMMELIN.

Sing a song of Christmas :  
Sing of joy and cheer :  
Ring the happy anthem :  
Christmas day is here.

What if winds are blowing,  
What if in the air  
Gather fleecy snowflakes  
Falling everywhere :—

If, o'er all earth's bosom,  
Soft and smooth and light,  
Winter spreads her garment,  
Bridal dress of white ?

What if leaves have vanished,  
What if trees are bare,  
Ermine robes and jewels  
Richer are and rare ?

If, o'er all the country,  
Icy cold the dawn,  
Sing the Christmas carol,  
Hail to Christmas morn !

Yes, e'en though the weather  
Cold and colder grow,  
In our homes the yule-logs  
Bright and brighter glow.

Christmas song and story,  
Christmas feast and cheer,  
Ring the happy joy-bells,  
Day of all the year !

Weave the Christmas garland,  
Bind the mistletoe,  
Holly leaves and berries :—  
Lay the hemlock low.

Day when Eastern wise men  
Sought the humble shed,  
And before the Christ-child  
Lowly bowed the head.

Wisest men and women,  
Wisest ones are they  
Who, to little children,  
Give their hearts to-day.

Day for fond remembrance  
When, from far and near,  
Speeds the wish and greeting :  
Christmas day is here !

Sweet the olden story,  
"On earth peace: good will: "  
Words of benediction  
Linger with us still.

Blessed words and tender  
For the Christmas-tide :  
In our hearts forever  
May their peace abide !

Sing a song of Christmas !  
Sing of joy and cheer ;  
Sound the pealing anthem :  
Christmas day is here !

## A QUARTETTE OF WRITERS.

IAN MACLAREN, JAMES MATTHEW BARRIE, MRS. HUMPHRY WARD, THE LATE  
WILLIAM MORRIS.

BY JESSIE A. FOWLER.

The Rev. Dr. Watson is a remarkable man in several respects. He is constitutionally vigorous, and has a predom-

perfecting qualities joined to the activity of the base of the brain.

His forehead indicates expansiveness



*John Watson.*

THE REV. JOHN WATSON (IAN MACLAREN).

inance of the Mental-Motive temperament, while the Vital is not very far behind. He is capable of carrying through a process of mental thought on original lines, owing to his vigor, enthusiasm, and full development of the

of thought. He is no half-way man, and deals thoroughly with any subject that he undertakes. He is what we should call a level-headed man, and knows how to set others to work, while he is actively engaged himself. He

does not measure every one by the same tape-line, for he has large Human Nature and capacity to understand the characteristics of about every one with whom he comes in contact. This faculty of Human Nature gives him intuitive insight into men and things, and when writing, adds largely to his capacity to portray correctly the individual thoughts and motives as well as characteristics of his heroes and heroines.

He is a man of sturdy principle, of great perseverance, and kindliness of disposition; but he will not be found to be proud, vain, or overbearing in manner, or particularly dictatorial in expressing his views; neither is he one to cater so much to the fashionable applause of society, for he will show more independence of mind than inclination to bend in order to receive the encomiums which are often bestowed on a public man. If the public are pleased with what he does and says, all right and good; but he is not one to seek emoluments and cater to notoriety; he prefers to stand on his own basis and receive the reward that his work deserves without any artificial compliments or flattery.

He is a versatile man, as Continuity is only average in development, while Comparison, Constructiveness, and Benevolence are particularly active. From this combination he should show considerable emotional character and be able to describe the reality of life in a touching and tender way.

He has a good perceptive intellect, hence misses nothing in his examination of nature or when travelling abroad, and makes everything, however trivial an incident, serve some purpose. His mind is so rich in the element of sympathy that a child passing him in the street looks up to him and feels in him a friend. He is a deferential man, inasmuch as he respects the classes and the masses who behave themselves and show an earnest moral character; but he has not so much respect for wealth and the position that it gives unless it is accompanied by intellectual endowment.

He possesses a distinctly magnetic influence, which will enable him to get hold of the hearts of his hearers in a spiritual, moral, and intellectual way. He should be known for breadth of thought, congeniality, and intellectual scope. His writings indicate a man of broad principles, honest intentions, clearness of intellect, and vigor of utterance.

#### JAMES MATTHEW BARRIE.



The lovers of Henry James, Cable, and Burroughs, and younger writers, such as Nelson Page, Richard Harding Davis, and Joel Chandler Harris, will no doubt be interested to read something concerning James Matthew Barrie, the author of

"The Little Minister" and "The Professor's Love Story," partly because he has recently been to this country, and partly on account of the fact that his reputation has preceded him. For those who have not had the opportunity of seeing him, it may be interesting for us to note a few particulars concerning his phrenology.

Mr. Barrie is a small man, slight, almost to fragility, but possesses a large head, prominent forehead, deep, speaking eyes, an aquiline nose, rather prominent cheek-bones compared with the lower part of the face, and long, rather than broad, features. His chin is square, and is distinguished by a dimple in the centre. His ears are prominent, and indicate probable longevity. He wears a heavy mustache, while his eyebrows and hair are abundant, though they are of such fine quality that they do not look so plentiful on that account.

He presents the reverse picture to



that of Howells, the eminent writer, whose hair, it will be remembered, generally covers the forehead. In Barrie we see the man at a glance. He has a fine, open countenance, a remarkable reach of forehead which stretches back to the domain of Ideality and passes Causality, Mirthfulness of Wit on its way, and extends above Comparison to Human Nature, and outward to Agreeableness, or Suavity, as well as to Imi-

readers who remember the portrait of Stevenson, will follow us when we say that he resembles him in many particulars. He is gifted in his choice of language, in the expression of his ideas, in his exquisite sentiment, and the fine color of his character sketches. He has a well developed back head, which indicates that he is not lacking in the thoughts that go to mould domestic discipline and life, that he can portray



MRS. HUMPHRY WARD.

tation, a degree higher up on the top head. All these faculties are enhanced by his fine tone and quality of organization.

This picture, in a setting which is so ill proportioned to such a master-piece of brain, gives all the indications of the Mental Temperament, and if we may be allowed to say so, presents a strangely pathetic contrast to the strong, ruddy countenance and Vital Temperament of Howells or the wiry Motive build of Rudyard Kipling. Those of our

scenes of social interest and enter into them with spirit and animation through his imagination, even if he has not vitality to expend in much social intercourse himself.

He appears to be a man who would be likely to experience, when writing much of what he portrayed, and, like an actor, who throws his interest and individuality into his art, so James M. Barrie is one who would be likely to do the same in literature.



## MRS. HUMPHRY WARD.

We have been asked many times to pass an opinion on Mrs. Humphry Ward's portrait. We do so now with the greatest of pleasure because some of our casual readers may not know what are the proportions in Mental Euclid that go to make up a mind capable of writing such a work as "Robert Elsmere," etc. In the first place there is more than mere doll beauty in her face. The features are well chiselled. Such a face as she possesses is lightened by a beauty that cannot fade except the intellect die behind it. The nose and upper lip unmistakably betoken power, reserve, energy, and force of mind. Weakness in the central line always indicates a want of character. The eyes and chin are firm and resolute, yet the former are kind and sympathetic. The brow is well developed and the forehead square rather than high, which gives her a wonderfully practical insight into life, character, and incidents. There is a world of solid concentration of thought, immense comparative force, and logical ability. Her organization is compact. Everything in life is more or less important to her and more rather than less. So that what others would pass by she would get out the telescope to look at. Her head is broad rather than cone-shaped across the top, hence she cannot exist without a philosophic code of morals, to bear her along the religious avenue of her life, though she may not endorse all that her heroes and heroines are made to say; yet hers is a mind that has always liked to deeply weigh moral sentiment and always will. She could not be an indifferent worshipper wherever her mind drifted. She has remarkable power of absorption, for her firmness, perseverance, determination of mind, energy, and conscientious scruples make her so, when she has an object to accomplish. Her love of the young is strong and she would make many sacrifices for them. Her voice is melodious and sympathetic and enriched by the consciousness that what she says is true.

Mrs. Humphry Ward, whose new novel, "Sir George Tressady," has been largely read, is the granddaughter of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, and a niece of Matthew Arnold. She was born in Hobart, Tasmania, where her father, Mr. Thomas Arnold, at one time held an educational appointment. As Miss Mary Augusta Arnold, she wrote many articles for Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of Christian Biography," and also contributed to Macmillan's Magazine. Some years after her marriage with Mr. T. Humphry Ward, formerly an Oxford Don and now a member of the staff of the Times, she published her first volume "Milly and Olly," a children's story. This was followed by a novel, "Miss Bretherton," and a translation of Amiel's "Journal Intime." In 1888 the "high seriousness" of her "Robert Elsmere," aroused a very keen and widespread interest in Mrs. Ward's work, and her later novels, "David Grieve," "Marcella," and "Bessie Costrell," have since won an enormous vogue. Mrs. Ward was one of the founders of University Hall and is secretary to the settlement.

## THE LATE WILLIAM MORRIS.

By the death of William Morris England has lost one of her brightest intellects, and socialism its most picturesque figure. His influence on the artistic production of books has been world-wide, but this is by no means the only field in which he has obtained signal success. He was the most extraordinary combination of poet, artist, and trader that ever lived. Whatever he touched he transformed to a thing of beauty. This was especially to be seen in the poetry he left behind him. A spirit of joy in nature, of old-world romance, pervades it. His poetic pictures are fit to rank with the best in the English language. Throughout his poems there breathed the spirit of peace and calm. His songs, though of far humbler pretensions, might be best compared to those of Spencer. He was a modest follower of the poets' poet.

whom he resembles in his delightful word pictures of nature's charms.

To know William Morris was to love him. The personal qualities which made up the character of this man of genius would have been irresistibly attractive even if he had had no genius at all.

Kindliness, sagacity, courage, good comradeship, an inveterate habit of

is not so common that his friends can afford to grieve more for the genius than the man. He was not unlike in looks, intellectual ability, and quality of organization, the exquisite artist, the late Sir F. Leighton. They might almost have been brothers, the one giving to the world heaven inspired pictures, the other idealistic word-pictures. His head is remarkably developed in



THE LATE WILLIAM MORRIS.

acting upon convictions deliberately formed, and an unswerving sense of honor and true decorum are admirable personal traits to find in one man—apart from genius and erudition: he had them all, and their combination

ideality and spirituality, and it will also be noticed that his brow rises in the development of color, order, form, and individuality, giving him a scientific fact-collecting nature, as well as making him an æsthetic thinker and writer.



## PHRENOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY.

BY JOHN W. SHULL.

## V.

Little more need be said on The Will, except to indicate the origin of several mental processes, popularly called intuitions. These are commonly intuitive perceptions of character or of spiritual things, and called intuitive because we do not know any data upon which such thought or impression is based, and are not conscious of any process of reasoning. We feel that a thing is so, because we are impressed so, and this is the only reason we can give for our thought. The faculties of Human Nature and Spirituality are undoubtedly concerned in these processes, and perhaps other faculties as well, but this is rather speculative.

In regard to the whole philosophic scheme of Intuitions, or, Innate Ideas, and the intellectual powers in general, some doubts may be entertained. We are on safe ground when we say that the mind does not, and cannot, have an idea of anything until it has acted. Ideas are not an inheritance, and are not at all innate, or born in the mind. They have no existence at all in the mind, until formed there by the mind itself. On the other hand, the *tabula-rasa* doctrine is equally doubtful, for experience has no effect on a being without natural capacities inherent in itself. Experience alone can never confer the capacity to be affected by experience. What, then, is the true philosophy? Man is born, a creature without an innate idea, or any element of knowledge whatever, but with innate capacities to form ideas and conceptions, and to gain knowledge. These capacities may be called out by experience, or may be active through spontaneity of the cerebral centres which manifest faculty. In one or the other of these ways all our conceptions, all our intuitions, or primitive cognitions, or whatever of the many synonymous terms we may know them by, as well as

all ideas, and all knowledge of anything is gained.

Belief is an intellectual fact but not a faculty. It is intellectual assent to the truth of anything. We believe in the "deliverances of our own consciousness," as the common-sense school puts it; that is, when any one of the perceptive faculties perceives a thing we involuntarily believe the perception true. We believe in all the intuitional truths, for, arising immediately from the faculties themselves, by their inherent laws, we have not the least ground for doubting them. But belief rises higher. We believe in mediate truths which observation and induction or deduction have established. We assent to such because there is no known fact bearing against them, and many for them. We are convinced that harmony, in the fullest extent and the strictest application, is the grand and only test of truth. Then, when all the intellectual faculties find all their facts and inductions pointing to a single conclusion, without a single exception, they all assent to its truth, and this is belief in the strict sense. But belief rises still higher. Demonstrative evidence cannot always be found, but a vast body of probable evidence may be found pointing toward a single conclusion. In this case the mind partially assents, though its assent is not final but tentative. Something of this nature is the assent, or credit, we give to the word of our fellow-men, to evidence in courts, to accounts of travellers and geographers, to historians and scientists, in fact, to everything which we read or hear. We demand first that the person should have had means of knowing what he tells. We demand next that the person be honorable and honest in his purposes. We demand further a perfect consistency or harmony of parts in the narrative. We demand also its harmony

with all indubitable facts already known to us. When all these are granted, we give our tentative assent. We believe it but with the reservation, that, if other facts militating against it should develop, it must be modified or relinquished. This reservation constitutes true philosophic doubt or scepticism. A refusal to give even tentative assent makes the agnostic.

Faith in one of its theological senses is synonymous with this last type of belief. Take the Apostles' Creed, or the Thirty-nine Articles, or any Church dogma or religious proposition. It may be intelligible enough and consistent enough, though not one in a thousand takes the trouble to examine; but it is really issued by authority, and the believer gives assent to it, seeing no reason not to give it. This is what theologians call "intellectual faith." Christian, or, technically, "saving faith," is quite another and a rarer thing. It is broad like Christian charity. In phrenological language it is the dominance of all the moral and religious faculties, giving a consciousness of spirit and its immortality and a hope of all things good, a trust in God and the future, and unquestioning, un murmuring submission to his laws, with broad charity toward all men, yet based on stern and unbending justice. If this is not the meaning of that faith which the Christian world is teaching, if intellectual faith in dogma is all, better, far better, unlearn our credos, and cultivate a religion which shall lift us into a truer relation with the Divine Author of all that is divine or good in human nature and human life.

One term more and we are done with Intellect.

The self, or ego, resolve it as you may, is nothing more than an entity, a thing, complex, no doubt, being composed of many organs and faculties, but, nevertheless, a unity, an individual, and, therefore, both perceived and conceived by the faculty of Individuality. Self-esteem has nothing to do with the conception of our individuality, our distinctness from all other things which are

not self (vide "System of Phrenology," Self-esteem). It merely gives us a sense of our worth in comparison with other things, and in this way may lead to the use of the pronoun "I." The "I" of Self-esteem means power, mastery, independence, in relation to fellow-men, while the "I" of Individuality, the true philosophic ego, is self as a thing, in contradistinction from all other things of the universe which are not self.

In the Sensibilities there is little to compare in the two systems, for even Stewart's system is very defective.

I. The appetites of Hunger, Thirst, and Sex, plainly find their analogues in Alimentiveness, Bibativeness, and Amativeness.

II. The Desires of knowledge, of society, of esteem, of power, of superiority, arise respectively from all the intellectual faculties, all the social faculties, but especially Friendship which is the gregarious instinct, creating general society, Approbativeness, Self-esteem. Here the system is very faulty. Desire is a function of all the faculties. Benevolence desires general happiness. Ideality desires perfection. Acquisitiveness desires possessions. Conscientiousness desires justice. Desire is not a faculty at all, but inheres in every phrenological faculty.

III. Of the Affections, Parental Affection arises from Philoprogenitiveness or Parental Love, while filial affection, partaking more of respect and dependence and gratitude, is usually considered as arising from Veneration and Benevolence. Affections of kindred are based on Friendship, but the greater degree of affection bestowed upon them, than upon other friends, is due probably to greater intimacy, greater likeness, and consequent sympathy, or, in some cases, to associating them in our memories with those who have been nearest and dearest to us in family relations. Love is a very indefinite term. What kind of love? It may be sexual, arising from Amativeness. It may be conjugal and exclusive, arising from Conjugality. It may be paternal or maternal, arising from Parental Love. It

may be home love, arising from Inhabitiveness. Friendship arises from Friendship. Patriotism is simply enlarged home love, and arises from Inhabitiveness. Universal Benevolence, Gratitude, Pity, are much alike and all arise from Benevolence. Hatred is an abuse of Destructiveness. Jealousy is a painful apprehension of losing, through the act of another, something dear to us. It usually arises from Amativeness, in connection with Cautiousness, and with a tinge of emotion from Destructiveness. Other types of jealousy depend on other bases than Amativeness. Envy arises from Destructiveness, in sympathy with Self-esteem, Approbativeness, or some other sentiment. Revenge is a cool, calculating passion based in Destructiveness, sustained by other injured sentiments which demand a retribution on the offender. Misanthropy is a general hatred of mankind, arising from Destructiveness, in connection with small Benevolence and small or injured social faculties. Looking at this list of the affections, the only wonder is, that it is not longer. With equal propriety might have been added Malice, Vanity, Ambition, Shame, Melancholy, Indignation, Courage, Fear, Cunning, Hypocrisy, and a host of others both benevolent and malevolent. Faith, Hope, Charity, Worship, have no home in this group, perhaps because men were considered to be religious only through a miraculous gift of God.

IV. Self-love covers the whole mind in one sense. Each faculty desires its own gratification, and its activity is rewarded with pleasure. Now men are constituted to love pleasure and hate pain, because "pleasure promotes life, while pain retards" (*vide Fowler*). Consequently, the desire of every faculty, however noble or unselfish in its object, is a sort of refined self-love; and this fact has led some scientists, Darwin and others, to doubt whether any totally unselfish act is ever possible. Self-love applies with greater force, however, to all the self-seeking faculties, in those groups known as Selfish Propensities,

Social Propensities, and Selfish Sentiments.

V. The Moral Faculty, or "moral sense," is not a single faculty, as might have been suspected by its advocates. It is emotional and intellectual at once, which might have suggested its complexity. The emotional part is represented in Phrenology by Conscientiousness, which gives a sense of oughtness and right, and urges to uprightness of intention, honesty of purpose. It demands justice and right, and, with Intellect, gives rise to the conception of Right and Wrong as abstract qualities of actions. The intellectual part is represented by the whole of the intellectual faculties. There must be a determination of the right or wrong of any action before it is done. This requires an intellectual judgment. This judgment, to be sufficiently facile for an every-day, active world, must be based on a given standard of right, or criterion of morals, which every man does possess, though he may not think so. This standard or criterion is usually established by education and circumstances. This explains satisfactorily why nations and individuals may be equally conscientious, yet one do that which another condemns as utterly wrong. It is a matter of standards, not of purpose, and these standards almost always represent the collective thought of the nation, or the environment of the individual. What the standard of right should be, and how to determine it, is not within the scope of this paper, but the reader may refer to the *PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL* for February, 1891, "Fundamentals of Ethics," where this subject is discussed by the author.

VI. Decency or regard for character is largely a function of Self-esteem, which gives a sense of the value of individual character. Stewart may have meant a regard for reputation also, which arises from Approbativeness. Sympathy means a feeling with others, by means of which we enter into their every state of mind, whether of joy or of sorrow, of pleasure or of pain. In Phrenology this expresses the law, that

any faculty being active in one person arouses the same faculty in others. We naturally assume the states of mind of those around us. This tendency depends chiefly upon the physiological conditions known as Quality and Temperament. Sympathy, in the sense of a merciful regard for the sufferings of others, or a tendency to rejoice in the joy of others, is a function of Benevolence. The Sense of the Ridiculous is a function of Mirthfulness or Wit. Taste depends upon the whole mind, as shown by Combe in his "System of Phrenology." It is usually referred to Ideality and Sublimity, but his analysis shows it to depend upon harmony of development in all the faculties.

In examining the list of faculties in the phrenological classification, a sense of its vast superiority, in point of completeness, clearness, and exactness, over

any other known system of mind-philosophy, is involuntarily forced upon us.

The casual observer might think it a defect in Phrenology that it has no faculty of Will. Will has figured as an important third of mind from the earliest times, yet Phrenology does not recognize it as a faculty. Phrenology teaches just what the extra-phrenological world is just now beginning to teach, that the Will is a general consensus of all the faculties. It is the resultant of the whole mind's activities.

We shall not treat this subject with minuteness, but refer the reader to Human Nature Library, No. 10, "The Will," where the author discusses it at some length, and to a paper on "The Will," by Amos Dean, of Albany, N. Y., in the London Phrenological Journal for 1840.

*(To be Continued.)*

## PHRENOLOGY IN RELATION TO THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

By ELSIE CASSELL SMITH.

As a result of the sure and steady progress that Phrenology has made in our country during the last decade, we are to-day seldom confronted by intelligent thinkers with the query, "Is it true?" The science is being acknowledged everywhere as an undoubted and self-evident reality, and after all the years of opposition and criticism it is coming forth like a young giant and is sweeping all prejudice before it.

But another question is being raised that is bound to be productive of good if it is properly answered; it is this: "Of what practical use to the world is Phrenology?" And to this question every lover of human science must give a decided answer, each in his own way. The subject is as broad as humanity is broad. In point of fact, there is no problem in the social, the moral, or the physical world that cannot be solved with the aid of Phrenology; therefore we cannot be too zealous in promoting

our cause, or need we experience any hesitation in holding it up as a target for any criticism.

If there is any one field more than another that is white for harvest, and in which the reapers are few, it is in the development and training of the feeble-minded. This class of unfortunates demands a startling yearly percentage of the funds devoted to our State charities, and is rapidly increasing. One of the smaller central States is to-day supporting about four hundred feeble-minded and epileptic children, while nearly five hundred are being cared for at large by relatives and friends or in county poor-houses; while the official report for 1895 gives a sum total of 1,828 idiotic and feeble-minded children under the shelter of charitable institutions in the State of New York alone.

A large percentage of this class is no doubt so utterly below the standard

of human intelligence that the most we can do for them is to take care of their helpless bodies, and let God take care of their minds; but, on the other hand, there are a great many in whom the germ of intellect only needs to be properly nourished into development to make the unfortunate child of some pleasure to himself and less of a burden to humanity. Unlike the normally intelligent brain that can be made to show some degree of improvement along all lines, these clouded intellects must be appealed to only in certain directions to reveal a gleam of reason, and many precious years may be wasted in blindly groping for that little germ that has been by mere accident, seemingly, made into a living brain-cell before birth.

In the average school for the feeble-minded no regular methods of training can be successfully pursued. Each darkened mind must be considered in a different way, and repeated effort made until something like a thought-perception is produced. In the presentation of an object the senses must first be aroused, and through them the perceptive faculties are usually brought into action. Memory is nearly always inactive, and that which appears to be a fixed impression to-day will be quite obliterated to-morrow.

Barring the moral sentiments, nearly every living organ in the brain can be spurred into some sort of activity before the reflective group can be awakened to any marked degree. Serious and connected thought is very slow to reveal itself, while imitation is often so well developed as to be misleading in this direction, the pupil repeating mechanically what it has heard others say often enough to be retained in the memory.

Approbateness is often quite noticeable even in the hopelessly idiotic. To be laughed or jeered at will make them appear most miserable, while if treated with especial tenderness they will fawn upon their attendant like a dumb animal. Amativeness is too often

painfully active, causing no end of trouble to those in charge. The reason for both of these qualities is of course too apparent to need any comment.

The average reformer will justly seek to destroy the first causes of all inherent misery by the enforcement of old laws and the creation of new, but so long as this class of individuals is among us they must be properly cared for, and the little intellect that crime and lust have not denied them must be cultivated for the general good as well as for their own. It is through the aid of Phrenology that these life-principles can be best nourished and brought into anything like harmonious activity. Until the day arrives when every teacher of our young shall be obliged to understand the principles of Phrenology we shall need at least two good, practical phrenologists in every Home for feeble-minded children in our Union.

Again I urge, the field is white for harvest; teachers and superintendents everywhere are beginning to realize the inadequacy of their methods. By the common principles of general education they can usually guide the feeble intellect up to a certain standard, but beyond this they fail, and the pupil slowly degenerates into his former condition because he lacks the mental stimulus to hold him up to the standard once attained; and this because the teacher does not and can not understand the individual development of his pupils unless he applies the principles of Phrenology.

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A relatively large brain, not rooted in a good muscular foundation, is not always a good gift of the gods; it is often difficult to turn on effectively to intellectual tasks; it acts uncontrollably and with too much facility; it may be liable to explosive outbursts.

Havelock Ellis.



## CERTAIN WELL-KNOWN "IDIOTS."

Usually when the word "idiot" is mentioned the image formed in the mind of the hearer is that of the low-browed, half-formed, and altogether unfortunate individual, whose portrait appears inevitably upon every phrenologist's advertisement. Such idiots are comparatively harmless, for they are easily recognized and are seldom permitted to go at large. But there are idiots and idiots, and as society fails properly to restrict some who are roaming about at their own sweet will, making life a burden to more sensible persons, we will endeavor to call attention to a few every-day varieties.

The classes to which we shall refer are such as are only partially afflicted. In a large number, perhaps a majority, of all the mental faculties, they exhibit sufficient power to pass for sensible persons, and in some cases they are really talented. But owing to the fact that the brain is a congeries of organs, some are well developed and others only rudimentary; and whenever the unfortunate possessors of rudimentary, dwarfed, or impaired faculties is placed in a position where their normal action is required, he is sure to be guilty of idiotic conduct.

The inconsiderate idiot is everywhere. He is deficient in Caution and Suavity, and his Amativeness, Conjugality, and Friendship do not work well with Conscientiousness. If he is large in Combativeness and Destructiveness, so much the worse. And when this character comes in the form of a woman, "Good Lord deliver us." Such a person will say the most disagreeable things at the most inopportune moment, and neither friend nor foe is spared. Such persons usually delight in styling themselves "plain spoken," and are particularly proud of being "candid." They alienate those who would be their friends, and return for acts of most affectionate kindness bestowed on them the sharpest criticisms and inconsiderate remarks. The worst of it is that they never apologize.

When they discover that a friend has been wounded they are too "independent" to care. The inconsiderate idiot is a poor friend, and, as a husband or wife, simply insufferable. Even as an ordinary acquaintance he is to be avoided.

The tobacco idiot is an aggravated special form of the foregoing. He rides on the front seat of a street car and defiles the atmosphere for the decent people behind him. Sometimes a gentleman with broad shoulders and muscles in proportion suppresses him, but more delicate and sensitive men and ladies endure in silence. No stronger commentary on the evil of the habit is necessary than the benumbing influence it has on those senses which make a man considerate of the comfort of others.

Then there is the jealous idiot. The proportion is about equal in point of sex. About as many women as men make fools of themselves in this direction. Very few men or women avoid some manifestation of this form of idiocy. And it is a curious fact about the jealous idiot that the more jealous he becomes the more disagreeable he makes himself. This is peculiarly true of the jealous suitor. If some more agreeable man is getting the best of him, he is sure to act the fool and make such an exhibition of "temper" to the lady that she sees only the worst possible side of his character. Consequently he places himself constantly at a disadvantage beside his better balanced rival. If he could only be made to understand it, his sole chance of success lies in concealing his jealous rage, and in being more chivalrous than his competitor. However, a man who has sense enough to use that much diplomacy probably would not be jealous at all.

There are many other varieties of idiots, which may profitably be considered, but at present I will only add that any lack of harmony in the form and culture of the brain should be

carefully studied, and, by the aid of phrenology, be remedied as soon and as completely as possible. Let us beware of defects that may impede our march in the right direction, even though they may not be offensive to our own untutored perception. The trouble with the every-day idiot is that he is not conscious of the unfurnished chambers in his brain, and, like his cousin, the lunatic, he thinks his views are all sound and proper. For a solution of these problems that confront so many individuals, it seems to me that self-knowledge is the only key. When people know themselves as they are, and not simply as they feel, then may be expected intelligent and successful efforts toward the formation of symmetrical character.—Professor Windsor.

#### DEATH OF HORACE MANN.

THE great educator's death, in 1859, was a fitting close to his noble and intensely active life. He was at the time president of Antioch College, Ohio. His death came soon after the commencement exercises. Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, D.D., describes it in *Pulpit Herald* and *Altruistic Review* for July:

"The college had passed through one of its humiliating financial crises. It had been 'saved' once more, as it has been saved many more times in the same halting fashion afterward. After this great baccalaureate the next day he lay almost speechless in a darkened room, and still committee meetings were attended to. In a few weeks, at the heart of a shrivelling drought, he lay tossing with the fever that was to be his last. He wanted to know what Kosuth was doing in Italy. Then he begged for silence. When the rain came he called it 'heavenly music' and whispered 'I am making agricultural calculations; I cannot help it.' The end was nearing. He knew it not. At last he was willing to stop, but could not. 'Let the college gate be fastened so that I may not hear it swing; let there be no step, no rustling dress, no

face but your own,' he said to his wife. 'Communicate to others not by words but by slips of paper. Let me rest.' But it was too late. The rest would not come, and the good doctor told him that the end was near. 'How near?' 'Three hours at most.' 'I do not feel it to be so, but if it is so I have something to say.' He sent for a wayward student whose case lay heavy on his heart. His wife describes the scene: 'Head hot as a cannon ball, but the apartment filled with those who had heard the sad news, some of them strangers. For two hours he poured forth his great heart, first to one and then to another. "Man," "Duty," "God" were the words he enforced. To his pastor and friend, Mr. Fay, he said, "Preach God's laws! Preach them! Preach them! Preach them!" He asked the friends to step back, he needed air, but to the end the inconsiderate world demanded, demanded, and took and took to the last farthing.' His ashes rest in the city of Providence, alongside of kindred dust. In the campus of the still obscure Antioch rises an humble shaft with the words I have quoted: 'Be ashamed to die until you have won some victory for humanity.'

THEIR NOSES.—I wish to record a few bare facts in connection with this feature, and then allow my readers to draw their own conclusions.

Not long ago I saw three police lieutenants walking together, and apparently they intended to go abreast, and they could have done so on less space than they occupied, but one had a long, prominent Roman nose, and he walked about the depth of himself in advance; the second and middle one had a nose equally prominent and somewhat aquiline, but it was much shorter than that of the first, and the last gentleman walked more than the depth of himself behind the second, and his nose was decidedly concave and bordering on the snub.

MacC.



"The best mother is she who studies the peculiar character of each child and acts with well-instructed judgment upon the knowledge so obtained."

### CHILDREN, PRECIOUS AND PROMISING.

BY NELSON SIZER.

W. H. Palen was brought to our office by his parents for examination, in the regular course of business. He is so good a specimen of Mechanical and Scientific ability, that I asked the privilege of taking the boy before our Institute class for its inspection. We then requested two pictures of the child, and permission to publish an abstract of our description in this department. His mother a year before his birth read and studied, and devoted much time to mathematics, and the boy is highly endowed in that direction.

357. W. H. Palen has a broad head. He has force of character as well as constitutional vigor; and it will take considerable fuel to keep his steam-engine going. The middle lobes of the brain dip down deeply, and that is a sign that he has a strong hold on life. When we draw a line from the base of the frontal lobe to the base of the posterior, we find that the middle lobe hangs down below the others. The opening of the ear is low down in his case, and therefore he has a strong hold on life, and when he is sick or has an accident, he is going to get well again, unless he is broken in two and some of the pieces get lost.

He has naturally fine digestion, good breathing power, and he has also a good muscular tissue. He is going to be wiry and hardy. His eye is dark, and his hair, when he gets older, will be rather coarse and strong, which is an indication of toughness.

His Cautiousness is large enough to make him watchful, careful, and wide-

awake about danger and difficulty. He will not need an older person to go with him to keep him out of trouble. If there are wagons thundering down the street, he will hang back, even if someone wants to lead him across, until he sees for himself that the coast is clear. He is not one of the kind to chase a ball under the feet of a horse. His Acquisitiveness is large enough to make him a good manager in money-matters. He will want a full-fledged dollar every time. He has large Constructiveness; he will play "mill" rather than to play "fence," as farmers' children do. If there is any machinery running anywhere he will want to look at it until he has found out all about it; and he will pile up his blocks and call them a mill. His Constructiveness makes him ingenious; and when he is old enough to study he will very likely think of medicine and surgery as a profession. If he does become a physician and surgeon he will be a skilful operator, and he will have a nerve as steady as a stopped clock. When he shuts doors he will latch them. There is a kind of thoroughness in his make-up which gives him the tendency to turn a screw as long as he can make it go. He will tie knots so that they will not slip, and put fastening enough into any work that he does.

His memory of sound is good. He will remember the rattle of a particular wagon that belongs to grandpa or somebody else in the family. He will remember the neighing of a particular horse, or the barking of some particu-

lar dog, and he will recognize the voices of the people with whom he is familiar. He will remember places. If he were to lose anything, he would remember where he had been in the fields that day and go right to the spot where somebody took him by the heels and

in that direction, for the organ of Calculation is well developed.

He will understand strangers well and watch those who look doubtful. He has not quite enough development of Continuity. He is apt to have half a dozen different things on hand at once. He will have two or three things partly finished, or two or three books partly read. He will take right hold of any-



FIG. 357, 358.—W. H. PALEN.

turned him head-downward in the grass, and perhaps in that way find what he lost.

He will remember events; a story he does not forget; and as a writer and as a speaker he will be a story-teller. He will tell the story of Joseph, of Daniel, of Ruth, or others. He would make a good obituary writer to tell the story of a man's life and weave in the interesting events. He is a natural biographer, a natural historian, a natural story-teller. He will be good in figures. I think he has capital ability

thing that needs to be done, and keep many things in his mind.

His Self-esteem ought to be cultivated. The crown of his head is a little short; and he ought to be trained in the way of taking responsibility. He thinks he knows enough, he thinks he knows how a thing ought to be done, but there will be times when he will not have confidence enough in himself to match his ability. People will want to put him forward, and he will think to himself, "Let some older person go;" but when he once gets there he

will fulfill the duty manfully; when he gets to the wheel you may depend upon it that he will steer the vessel well.

He appears to have Benevolence in the form of gratitude and Spirituality in the form of Faith, and he has also the Spirituality, the Constructiveness, and the Ideality that will give him a tendency toward invention. If he could be educated in mathematics and in engineering he would become an inventor about as easily as Niagara finds its way from the Falls to Lake Ontario.

His Alimentiveness is large enough to give him a good appetite, and to make him willing to listen to the dinner-bell and do credit to the subject when he gets to the table.

He is social, loving, and conjugal. His affections will be steady; and if he were associated with little girls now, by the time he was three years older he would have his mate picked out, and if he made a proper choice so that no one would be inclined to throw cold water on the match, he would never want anyone but this one; and when he got old enough he would adopt her. He will therefore be ardent in his love, he will be centralized in his love and he will be jealous if there is any occasion for it. It is generally the one who cares who is jealous; those who do not care are not jealous.

He will make a scholar in history, a scholar in anatomy and physiology, and a scholar in mechanism and engineering. He will work in financial affairs by a kind of an instinct, just as dogs learn to swim.

The form of the back-head is like the mother's; he has the mother's plump cheek and has apparently more of his mother's face than of his father's.

This boy may go into scientific scholarship in any direction and make his mark there, and then he has also literary talent enough to give his scientific culture ventilation. If he were my boy I would give him a good education. I would send him to college, if possible, and I think he will want to go through the Stevens' Institute or some other school of technology and study

science and mechanism, and the constructive arts. He has also artistic talent, but my impression is that he will eventually develop into a doctor. If he does become a physician and surgeon he will be a lecturer in a medical college, on chemistry, physiology, bacteriology and other scientific things, and adopt the medical profession as his career in life. He has not quite enough Self-esteem, and a doctor does not have to hunt around and drum up a situation as an engineer has to. An engineer has to go to capitalists, co-operative bodies — city - corporations, manufactories, and railroad men and try to corkscrew his way into their attention. He must commend himself to them so that they will think he is just the man to do their work, and consequently, the man who has the most cheek gets the best job.

When people need a physician, they send for him, but an engineer or a mechanic has to seek a position. A physician is master of the ceremonies, people think he knows, and look upon him as a master. A physician is alone; he has not someone standing by ready to ridicule him or try to prove that his arguments are false, as a lawyer has. This boy has hardly enough Self-esteem to be a lawyer, but he has enough to be a doctor, and make a success of himself in that line.

Fig. 359. "A. B. C." This is a remarkable child for one year old. His head measures eighteen and three quarter inches in circumference and twelve inches from the opening of one ear to that of the other over the top of the head. His weight is 15 pounds and his frame is slight, active, nervous, and his disposition intense and super-sensitive.

We suppress the name and residence of this child for reasons which will seem obvious, for we cannot forego expressing our opinions relative to the case.

This is what is called a seven months' baby. His mother is sensitive, high-strung, dignified, modest, and sym-

pathetical. She was the daughter of a clergyman, and was reared in a home of piety, purity, and refinement. During the half year previous to the birth of this child circumstances during that time compelled her to reside under the same roof with a man who was rough, profane, and vulgar in his conduct and his language. This, of course, was very shocking to one of her temperament, culture, and constitution; for, having been brought up in a family of refinement, education, and piety, such surroundings were very unfortunate for herself and possibly so for the child.

As the mother asks for suggestions relative to the management and probable future of the child, we would say his head is too large for his body. There are children whose heads measure as much as his does in circumference when they are a year and a half old, but we seldom find one whose head measures as much at one year old from the opening of one ear to that of the other over the top. This head seems to be very high in all parts, and that may be accounted for first from the fact of the mother's high moral birth and culture and also from the abnormal activity of all the organs in her top-head under the sad circumstances we have already referred to. The profanity she was forced to hear shocked her Veneration, anything that was rude, coarse, or improper shocked her reason, her Ideality, Cautiousness, and Conscientiousness, and all these organs are abnormally developed in this child as an induced inheritance. The base of the head just above the ears is not very narrow. Destructiveness seems to be rather strongly developed, and that may have been increased by the normal indignation of the mother during her unfortunate environment. We think this child can be made to live and possibly become a healthy, strong man. The opening of his ear is rather low down, which indicates that the middle lobe of the brain is large enough to give him a strong hold on life. The "life-line," as we call it, is good.

I would advise that he should not be encouraged in extra thought and study

as he grows older. I would give him the benefit of the summer sunshine. I do not mean that he should be exposed to the blazing, midday rays, but he ought to be where the sun is shining all around him; where he can get tanned and toughened in every way. He ought to sleep as many of the twenty-four hours as possible; and have a quiet place to sleep, away from the clatter and racket of the family. He ought not to be fed with starchy foods. Even if crackers soaked in coffee or warm milk seem delicate to the kindly nurse's



FIG. 359. — "A. B. C."

mouth, he should not have such food. The starch will be detrimental to him; and when he is old enough to have farinaceous food he ought to eat the gluten as well as the starch, the dark part of the wheat as well as the white part. Milk from a healthy cow, with perhaps a little dash of sugar and water mixed with it to make it in composition more like the human mother's milk, will be good food for him for a year to come. The progeny of the cow and other animals have to stand up to get their first meal. Puppies and kittens can lie down and take it as babies do, but the calf stands up to take his first meal, and consequently cow's milk



is required to have more muscle-making material in it than the human mother's milk has. A baby lies in its nurse's or mother's arms and is cared for, for six months or more before he tries to walk, but a calf stands up the first hour he is born. The calf, therefore, early needs a good deal of muscle-making material in his food. Very young children who are fed on cow's milk are apt to be restless; they kick, struggle, and squirm. A little sugar and water, however, modifies the cow's milk and makes it less stimulating to the muscles and more like the human mother's milk.

There are various preparations which are approved for children. An article called "Mellins' Food" is supposed to be good for growing children; but a good physician on the spot can be relied on to give advice on that subject.

This child's extremities ought to be clothed warmly during this and every approaching winter. He ought now to wear the softest of wool garments or he might even have a suit of silk underclothing and woolen under garments over that. Children who creep or play on the floor are in a colder atmosphere than grown people whose feet only are near the floor, and therefore they need to be more warmly dressed than older persons.

When he gets old enough to wear shoes and run about, he ought to have boots to wear, in cold weather, the old-fashioned boots such as his grandfather used to wear when he was a boy. I think if he could have a pair of boots given him next Christmas, made of Morocco leather, or of buck-skin, with leather soles on them and legs that will come half way up to the knees, it would be a good thing for him. These boots could be worn over warm stockings and would serve to keep the feet and legs warm and thus draw the blood away from the brain to the lower parts of the body, which would help to increase his growth, weight, and vitality. Warm dressing of the extremities is very needful and important. I would dress his arms also, clear to the wrists, so warmly that he would not feel cold at all. By

dressing his extremities warmly it will invite the blood there and make him grow in body and thus prevent him from becoming rickety with too large a brain.

This child's head indicates intelligence, wit, a sense of beauty, mechanism, and of property, energy, ambition, affection, and moral feeling; and if he can be held together by right feeding, right dressing, right clothing, and an abundance of sleep, he will be able to make a clean pathway for himself through the curriculum of the schools. He has a memory that will not forget and an imagination that will have at least one pair of wings. I think I could raise that baby and make him an honor to his name; and I should expect that he would have a doubled decked abhorrence of immorality and rudeness. He probably has inherited an intense repugnance for whatever is coarse, "sensual, and devilish."

#### CONDUCT OF LITTLE GIRLS IN FRANCE.

An interesting, if somewhat discursive, article "About French Children" appears in the October "Century" from the pen of Th. Bentzon (Mme. Blanc). This lady does not believe that the veil of mystery thrown over many natural things serves the purpose intended, but tends only to stimulate curiosity. She says:

"However innocent she may be, a little French girl is much more of a little woman than a child of any other nationality. She does not romp; she is demure and quiet in her games, which are often imitations of a grown person's life. She is trying to learn how to be the mistress of her house by means of her dolls, furniture, kitchen, and dishes. Feminine arts are still a part of every well-arranged French education. Men really care more for these accomplishments than for others, as they make stay-at-homes wives who look after their households; and as a Frenchwoman's principal aim is to please her future husband, every mother prepares her daughter for this end. This is why she does not permit too



close an intimacy with little boy-cousins, because ten years later a jealous husband would take a dislike to these friendly cousins; nor would he like his wife's bosom friends, in whom she confides, and who never leave her any better. Mothers, therefore, permit few if any intimacies, and these are all winnowed and selected with the greatest care. One advantage of this system is that the name of friend is not carelessly bestowed right and left; it takes time and good reasons for simple acquaintances to rise to that rank. The mother not only wards off little boy-cousins and intimate girl-friends, but she discourages the little girl in showing off her knowledge out of the classroom, for she is fully aware that nothing could be less attractive in the eyes of the expected lord and master than a blue-stocking. A bright little girl I could name had, by chance, picked up some astronomical scraps, together with other scientific facts, which allowed her to shine now and then. One evening, while playing in the garden, she heard a friend of her father's exclaim, 'What a dazzling star!' 'That is not a star, sir,' she said, 'it is a planet.' Her mother was in despair, for she would rather a hundred times have found her ignorant than have seen her 'show off,' or capable of committing the enormity of contradicting an older person. 'I hope,' she said, jestingly, as a sort of excuse, 'that when she is eighteen the poor little thing will have forgotten a great part of what she knows to-day!'

"Among us it is not only a woman's duty to please; she does it by instinct; the tiniest girls do it unconsciously. Just watch them as they walk in the avenues of our public parks: they have all the unstudied grace and ease of real ladies, and, indeed, they fully suspect that approving eyes watch them as they skip the rope; for coquetry, which is much more subtle and more delicate than flirtation, less direct, too, in its aim, is innate with them. They are not ambitious of winning the admiration of boys of their own age; they look down with disdain on such admirers;

they aspire to please big people. In their intercourse with little playmates there is a great deal of ceremony. Nothing could be more amusing than the manner of a little girl who, having come to the conclusion by the general appearance of another little girl, that she is worthy of the honor she is about to confer on her, finally asks her to play at hide-and-seek."

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### HAVE WE LIVED BEFORE?

Certain things that I have read in the *PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL* inspire me to add a mite or two of psychological experience.

At fifteen months I was small for my age; could run quite well, could speak a number of isolated words, and, as it proved, could understand what others said better than was generally supposed. My mother lost her thimble, and after hunting everywhere for it, in a last move of despair, she appealed to me, as if suspicious that I might give some account of the loss if I could only be made to understand. "Where's mamma's thimble? Find mamma's thimble," she repeated earnestly three or four times as I sat on her lap. Giving her a peculiar knowing look, I slid down, ran out of the door, crept off the step, and toddled down the garden path, she following after. I turned into a quarter of an acre of potato vines half grown, went near the centre, wound in and out a few times among the vines, not as if hunting, but making for one particular hill already known: then I stooped down and picked up the lost thimble.

Near this period she lost her scissors, and appealed to me as before. I ran to a closet door and pounded on it till she opened it, went to a shelf on which lay three or four dozen rolls of cloth pieces, drew out one and handed it to her, which she opened and found the scissors under several layers of cloth.

I can do nothing like that at fifty years of age, and never have since that time. I recollect nothing of the above,

but give it as I heard my mother tell it to others many times. I learned to sew when two years old. At three years was sent to school, according to law in those days. I knew my letters and could read a little before going to school. But I remember nothing of the sewing, reading, or school. My earliest conscious memory began at the age of five years, and it is very scant of that.

The questions suggested by the above are: Do we lose our early memories or memory power as we shed our first teeth? Are they evidences of continued existence, or of the doctrine of "reincarnation," the power remaining with us as scaffolding, linking chains, or guiding strings, letting us down easy, conducting us safely from a past stage of existence to the new life to be lived on this sphere or in this era? Once safely landed on the present shore, are all traces of the past withdrawn in favor of a new memory to be built up in its place? Is the dream talent or power as depicted by a writer another evidence of the same truth? Both memory and dream power being stronger and lasting longer in some persons than in others. Or was my last early memory simply due to being sent to school so young, and to that wrong system of education so graphically described by Professor Fowler in the work on "Memory and Intellectual Improvement?"

The following instance tends to prove the latter theory, as the subject of it lived in the pioneer back-woods where natural mental development was but little interfered with by the public school system.

It is not often that a person can be found who recollects when he was weaned but this man claims that honor. His experience shows that the sentiment of shame, as well as memory and reason, is developed young in human beings. His memory extends back several months previous to the time he was weaned, which was at two and a half years of age. He remembers well opening the door just a bit when visitors

were in the room and beckoning his mother to come outside, being too much ashamed to quench his thirst standing by her side in the presence of company. She made use of his feeling of shame as a help in easily weaning himself. He seems never to have parted with his early memory; or to have never had a break between his conscious and unconscious memory power. He was not sent to school till six years of age the first day of which he distinctly remembers: also remembers learning his letters and to read.

The legal school age in many States has been five years, a sufficient length of time to show its effect on the general memory of at least one generation. It would be an interesting study if there was some way of getting at it, to ascertain what that effect has been upon different individuals. Also to study the effect of the kindergarten training upon the faculty of continuous memory. A collection of sufficient facts would help solve many psychological problems, establish the theory of previous lives, or else formulate a proper method of education.

O. P. Q.

### THREE REQUISITES.

The mother's smile is reflected in her infant's face, and a loving caress brings a softly responsive cooing in baby tones. The little one's nervous organization seems touched and influenced by every sound and look that comes near; like a finely strung musical instrument, responding to every tune, whether sweet and joyous or doleful and harsh that is played upon it.

Mothers! Have a care what tunes you play into this heaven-sent phonograph, for, some day, every harmony or discord will reverberate in fuller notes in the after life for blessing or harm.

That which is of greatest value in a human being is character. If the character is bad, with a bent only to do evil, then the greater learning and vigorous health of body that one may

possess are only so much acquisition to the power of wickedness. But if the character be good and noble, strong and true and kind, gently bending in needed helpfulness to others, like a towering oak swaying its branches in accommodation to the winds, its leaves listening and in sensitive motion to every passing breeze, but with vast roots of firm principle, deep-fastened in immovable foundations of truth and right; then whether the intellect be great or insignificant, whether the bodily health be well or poor conditioned, the owner of that character is a person of high worth in God's sight, and the influence of that one's life benefits the world in which he lives.

Character in the little child is soft and mobile, but grows and assumes permanent form as the years pass on, being impressed and moulded by every breath and whisper of good and bad that comes within its environment.

Every child intrusted to the care of a human being carries with it an immeasurable responsibility. The nearer the beginning of life the more indelible and lasting the impress that is made. The child character is in the process of formation for happiness and good or for unhappiness and harm to endure throughout eternity. And there is nothing else in all this wide world so essential and conducive to humanity's well-being as the right and holy training of the little children.

Next in importance to character training is that of laying foundations for superb physical health. To grow to mature years having a sound constitution, with pure blood, always keeping the tissues well built up and in good repair, with suitable food, clothing, exercise, recreation, and rest, maintaining the physical mechanism in its best condition, is an inestimable blessing. Perfect health gives a joy to existence, and enables one to make the utmost use of his faculties. So it is no small matter that the best hygienic laws should be known and obeyed. And the child's birthright to grow up in sunny, healthy, correct ways should be the conscientious

thought and intelligent care of those who have the supervision of these precious little ones.

The third requisite in child culture is right mental training. To grow to manhood and womanhood with a fine brain cultivated to its largest capacity may well fill one with life-long gratitude for the advantageous circumstances of youthful days.

Children owe a duty to their parents and instructors, but a greater duty is due from parents to children; then, working in harmony with God and nature the best means available should be provided for the cultivation of special endowments and the improvement of the whole intellect.

When fathers, mothers, and teachers have learned the necessity and worth of these three requisites, character, health, and intellectual training, and have the needful knowledge for doing the wisest and best things for the highest good of our little people, then will they grow up to be men and women possessing greatness of character, superior physical excellence, and power of intellect, achieving the greatest possible good and happiness on earth, for they will have marked ability, and "the beauty of the Lord our God will be upon them."

LISSA B.

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#### PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR EPILEPSY.

An examination into the statistics of epilepsy reveals the fact of its great prevalence in this country. The forms of it are varied, yet whatever the form there is the melancholy prospect of its persistence and development into a more serious phase. On the side of heredity epilepsy is a more likely expression of a vice or nervous state of a parent than insanity or imbecility. Drunkenness or the habit of taking alcoholic beverages is a very fruitful source of epileptic phases in children. The Fourth Conference for Care of Idiots in Germany agreed that inebriety was the principal cause of idiocy. This may seem an extreme statement, yet

these child unfortunates are so numerous that it must be admitted that the vices of parentage are responsible for them mainly.

Doctor Knight, who has given the care of epileptics much study, estimated in 1892 that their number would reach 19,000 at least in this country. These unfortunates are likely to drift into imbecility or dementia, or some other form of insanity, and be cared for under these heads. Some children, however, recover if treated judiciously.

Doctor Wilmarth, of the Morristown Hospital for the Insane, remarks, in a general survey of the relation of heredity to mental defect:

"I wish to particularly emphasize the influence of heredity in idiocy and imbecility, for the reasons that they are the legitimate offspring of nearly every form of neurotic taint in the parent. Their extent and baneful influence are not realized by any one who has not given this subject very careful study. The census report for 1890, adding the legitimate rate of increase, would give us at present nearly, or quite, 100,000 feeble-minded in this country, or about the same number as of the insane."

But the number is no doubt much larger, for it is both more easy and more usual to deny than to admit idiocy in the family; and while mental weakness which results from accidental brain injury or from infantile acute disease carries no more discredit than a broken limb or pleuritic adhesion, the mother's love for her child and sense of family shame induce concealment.

It should be realized by the community, especially that portion of it that has to do with the administration of its affairs civil and social, that epilepsy, in a parent is likely to be transmitted to his or her child. The researches of Echeverria show this. His conclusions involve the following:

The marriage of epileptic women to

non-epileptics was more apt to result in neurotic offspring than when these conditions were reversed.

The result of the marriage of two epileptics was as follows: Five children were born to them, of which two died in infancy from convulsions, one from hydrocephalus, one lived an epileptic, and one was said to have been bright. Of Echeverria's 136 original cases, 87 had parents with either insanity or epilepsy, while in 46 cases epilepsy had existed through three generations; one woman had epilepsy from puberty until marriage, thus demonstrating that marriage may cure epilepsy, but of four children she bore, two were epileptic and one paralytic.

Doctor Knight, of Lakeville, Conn., in an address before the American Conference of Charities and Corrections, quotes a case where an epileptic mother bore fifteen children; eight died in infancy; two were fairly teachable imbeciles; two were epileptics; three had sufficient intelligence to secure husbands and thus risk perpetuating their kind. Doctor Landon C. Gray tells of an epileptic female who had nine children, seven of whom died of infantile convulsions.

An epileptic may possess considerable intelligence and practical capacity, yet the haunting consciousness of being in the thrall of a peculiar malady that at any time may precipitate a dangerous and even fatal situation must in time produce degenerate effects upon mind and body. Idiocy and imbecility do not carry much if any consciousness of defect. Herein we see the more pitiful state of the chronic epileptic and the enormity of the wickedness of those who, conscious of mental defect in themselves, or given to some soul and body destroying vice, nevertheless marry and have children in whom the marks of their neurosis or vice are perpetuated and exaggerated.—D.

#### SPECIAL NOTICE.

The January number of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL will contain the result of the special examination, in con-

nection with the American Institute of Phrenology, as explained in the November number.

# SCIENCE OF HEALTH

## POINTS ON DISINFECTANTS.—CHLORIDE OF LIME.

BY CHARLES E. PAGE, M.D.

The employment of chloride of lime as a disinfectant seems to the writer much like most of the drug treatment for disease, in which the already badly poisoned body is poisoned still more by the drugs, adding to the diseased condition instead of counteracting or eliminating any part of the evil. The best thought on the question of employing chloride of lime as a disinfectant is that the principal effect is to "drown" a bad smell with a worse one.

The evil of this is two-fold: the original mischief continues, of course, and the vile odor of the lime is in itself anything but wholesome. For example, when the bath-room is filled with the unsavory vapors from lime, in place of being kept free to the air by open door and profusely ventilated halls, a great mistake is being made. It is now generally agreed, universally agreed, indeed, by bed-rock students of general sanitation, that the one grand disinfectant, and the only one upon which we can safely rely, is the atmospheric air; that all so-called disinfectants are, as compared with the oxygen of the air, pitifully mean and ineffectual.

Sewer-gas is a very vicious companion and does no end of mischief. Scientists warn us of its prevalence and of its deleterious effects, due to faulty plumbing, but they do not insist upon, indeed scarcely mention, the plain fact that if this insidious destroyer can, as we know, get into a dwelling through a foot of stone or brick wall, it can and will, if given the chance, get out through the open windows! It is quite true that the plumbing had best be looked to, and have everything right in

that quarter; but, at the worst, if there be abundant ventilation there will be such dilution of the poison as to render it comparatively innoxious. It is not so much the letting in of bad air as the confining of it, the breathing of it, "pure and unadulterated," that causes disease.

There is more "malaria" in a close bedroom—a chamber that is not profusely bathed with the free air of heaven, day and night; and in the alimentary canal of a constipated or drug-guzzling dyspeptic whose blood is forever being poisoned by the absorption of ptomaines (the product of putrefying food substances), than in the swamps and bayous of Louisiana or the dreaded Roman Campagna, where, wrapped in a single blanket, the author has slept night after night without fear of harm. The "Roman fever," so much dreaded by visitors to the holy city, is the joint product of stuffy hotel bedrooms and a diet better suited to the climate of Iceland than Italy. ("The Natural Cure," by the present writer.)

"I have lately spent a summer in a country-place whose delicious air is a just source of pride to its inhabitants," says an observing writer. "They told me how doctors sent their patients there from a distance for the tonic effects of the pure air and invigorating breezes; and then I found the very people who thus glorified in them shutting out every breath of air and every ray of sunshine from their houses because of flies! In returning the calls of neighbors, I was struck the moment I entered their houses with that close, unwholesome, stuffy smell, which we

generally associate with the homes of the ignorant and unneat classes alone, but which is often to be noticed in those of a class far above them. As I looked at the outside of the different houses in the place, it was difficult to realize that they were really inhabited. The blinds were carefully closed, or the curtains drawn, and not one sign of life visible; and yet, unfortunately, life was going on behind those closed windows—life which needed every advantage to make it pure, healthy, and enjoyable. Does it never occur to you, you housekeepers whose minds recoil from soiled house-linen, fly-specks on paint, and such kinds of uncleanness—does it never occur to you, you so-called neat women, that there is one thing absolutely nasty in your cleanly-swept and carefully-dusted houses, and that is their very air? You who blush with shame at the idea of anything unclean worn on your person, or taken into your mouth, do you not know that you are taking in uncleanness with every breath you draw; and that unclean air is making your blood, and, through its means, your entire bodies, impure? Many a woman is regretting this summer that she is unable to have a change of air for herself and children by going to the seaside, the country, or the mountains. Why not try the effect of change of air at home! If air makes such a difference to your health, as you admit, why not let it do its best for you wherever you are?

The best disinfectant is the oxygen of the air; the best diuretic is fresh, soft water; the best germicide, bacillicide, and antitoxin for the preservation of health in the animal organism of man or beast, is pure blood; and of all things not the blood of a poisoned horse.

**RELIEF FOR SOFT CORNS.**—The treatment of an old soft corn is not an easy thing, as every one who "wears" such a companion on his extremities will assure us. Here is a prescription that may be tried with some prospect of help:

Make a concentrated solution of tannin, by dissolving an ounce of freshly-made tannin in six drachms of water with the aid of gentle heat, and apply once or twice a day between the toes after washing. Tannin in powder is not quite so effectual.

## THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

A FABLE.

The editor of the "Glasgow Sanitary Journal," August, seeks to show in fable that the abolition of smoke nuisances is a possibility. He places his chief reliance upon the developments of science, giving experience the go-by, saying:

One day Experience, Inexperience, and the Scientific Mind met at a congress and shook hands. They began talking about the weather.

"What a beautiful morning!" exclaimed Inexperience.

"Wind in the north," said Experience. "It will be rain by evening."

"Then we shall see the rainbow," said the Scientific Mind.

"I wonder," said Inexperience, "when we shall control the weather, like the man in Rasselas."

"Never," said Experience. "The thing is a demonstrated impossibility."

"And yet," gently, as to himself, said the Scientific Mind, "but yesterday I first spoke to the antipodes; but to-day I listened to the stored voices of my dead; but even now, I have seen with these eyes the cast shadows of the skeletons we are within the flesh. Tomorrow, what shall I not see and hear?"

"Yes, yes," said Experience. "The telephone, the phonograph, the X-rays, and all that. But that sort of thing can not go much further; there is not much more to know, else we should know it."

"On the contrary," said Inexperience, "we know nothing yet, comparatively."

"You speak for yourself," said Experience.

"For us all!" said the Scientific Mind, humbly.

"How?" inquired Experience, surprised.

"As thus," said the Scientific Mind. "Glasgow is sick with fog, which is a cloud, which is the rain. Why? Glasgow burns coal, which is smoke, which makes the fog blanket, which slays the sunlight, which is health."

"That's old news," said Experience. "But what do you propose to do?"

"Burn coke," said the Scientific Mind.

"I never thought of that," said Experience.

"Of course not," said Inexperience. "Who said you did?"

"Think of it now," said the Scientific Mind.

So they shook hands again and went their ways.

We might add that in all human probability coke was not accepted by any considerable number of the people, and the smoke and coal dust fog continue to have their way in certain of our cities, despite the protest of many of their people.

### NERVOUS DEBILITY.

No country in the world in proportion to its population has so many sufferers from "nervous debility" as America. Dr. Beard, in a treatise on the subject published upward of fifteen years ago, claimed that nervousness was peculiarly an affection prevalent in the United States, and largely due to the great expenditure of nerve energy in the various enterprises with which Americans were occupied. A later invented term, neurasthenia, describes in brief the form of nervous depletion that affects so many men and women, especially in our cities. Dr. Risman of Philadelphia, in reviewing the treatment applicable to the malady, properly emphasizes the hygienic management as a most essential feature. He says on this line:

The diet in neurasthenia should be nutritious; it has no special limita-

tions except when the rest-cure is employed or when distinct indications are present. The patient's idiosyncrasies must be considered. If anemia exists, beef, eggs, and milk are given in abundance; in lithemic cases the meats are restricted, and alcoholic beverages as well as rich articles of food are excluded from the dietary.

For nearly all cases coffee and tea seem to be harmful, and he has been in the habit, perhaps with too strict an adherence to routine, of always forbidding their use. If symptoms of nervous dyspepsia are present, the sugars and starches should be as much as possible eliminated from the diet; the patients often do well when placed on rare meat, stale bread or gluten bread and milk. Milk is especially valuable in cases suffering from gastralgic attacks.

Among hygienic measures the most important is rest; prolonged rest is to the neurasthenic patient what the nightly sleep is to the healthy man. In severe cases it is necessary to adopt the so-called rest cure, or Weir Mitchell treatment, consisting of rest in bed, massage, electricity, and liberal feeding. This may bring about a cure in an apparently hopeless case. During the rest cure the patient is not permitted to see his or her friends, is not allowed to read, and is in constant charge of an intelligent, strong-minded nurse.

As important as any of the measures adopted, indeed, deserving to be ranked the foremost factor in treatment, is the personality of the physician. In no disease is it so essential to inspire the patient with confidence, and in none is so much good accomplished by suggestion alone as in neurasthenia. The physician should listen patiently to the almost interminable recital of fanciful ailments, and should always make a careful physical examination to exclude all possibility of lurking organic disease.

If the rest cure is impossible or not indicated, the patient must take a definite amount of rest by lying down for an hour or two in the morning and in the afternoon—this is especially



valuable in women. Bathing is not to be neglected. The bath should be of short duration and should be followed by a cold shower bath or cold douche, with friction. In the so-called sexual neurasthenia, the application of cold water to the spine and the perineum acts as a powerful sedative.

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### COMMON BICYCLE ACCIDENTS.

A word anent this subject is never unseasonable now, as the interest in riding the two-wheeled horse is increasing. Of course most bicycle accidents are the result of inexperience or carelessness, and we are thus led to admonish the public with respect to being careful in their practice. A large proportion of injuries received while riding concern the face, and the reason is plain enough.

A man taking a "header" from a horse starts from such a height that he may turn a complete somersault and land in a sitting posture, but the bicycle is so low that the victim strikes the ground face first, and when he has ploughed over a few yards of gravel or pavement, his physiognomy is usually somewhat altered. A particularly dangerous accident is the breaking of the front fork of the wheel. Here the victim never has time to get his hands before his face, and fracture of the nose and jaw with serious laceration of the soft parts almost invariably results. These falls are so quick that before a man has time to let go of the handle-bars his face strikes the ground.

In fact, in headers from the bicycle generally, there is no time to let go of the handle-bars in order to protect the face. Sprained wrists and broken arms are therefore comparatively rare, while broken noses and serious lacerations of the face, mouth, and eyelids are common. Bruises, sprains, and abrasions of the shoulders occur if the face escapes. The danger of the breaking of the front fork is especially great in the case of the tandem wheel, where the fork has to bear the weight of two in-

stead of one, and the danger from any flaw in the steel of which it is constructed is consequently greater.

The moral for young men who wish to give their sweethearts a taste of the joys of riding tandem would seem to be to buy none but a first-grade wheel and take the front seat yourself. Although accidents to the face, head, and shoulders are the more common, fractures of the legs and bruises and sprains of the knee occasionally result from bicycle accidents, and internal injuries are by no means unheard of. A case of rupture of the pancreas due to a blow in the epigastrium by the handle-bar has recently been reported. The bicycle is proving itself so important a means of providing fresh air and healthful exercise to a vast number of people that the good done by it greatly overbalances the harm resulting from accidents, most of which can be avoided by careful riding and by the selection of a well-constructed, standard wheel. There are too many cheap uncertain wheels sold, yet the poor should have the opportunity to enjoy this exhilarating exercise as well as their fortunate neighbors. We advise the purchase of a second-hand wheel of standard make, rather than a cheap under-class machine.

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### HEALTH OF RICH AND POOR.

The children of the poor, in spite of many drawbacks, fare better in some respects than those of the well-to-do. They often respond better to treatment when they are sick; they are at least not deprived of contact with their fellows and that struggle for existence which are absolutely essential to health; whereas the children of the so-called higher classes are too often educated in sensitiveness and false views of life—not always by precept or example, but by force of circumstances.

A colleague who is intimately acquainted with the physical condition of some eight thousand children, taken from the worst classes, who have in the course of several years passed through

a public institution under his care, says that they improve so much after having enjoyed for a few months the ample diet and simple and regular life provided, that their physical condition compares favorably with that of any class of children.—Pop. Sci. Monthly

### ECONOMICAL AND NEAT DRESS.

At the Domestic Economy Conference, held last summer at Chataqua, Mrs. Jenness-Miller spoke on the above subject, making the following remarks in the course of her address:

"Mrs. Ewing has asked me to say something to you about how a woman with a family of five can live and dress on one thousand dollars a year. I should rather have a larger income, but if one must work on the two or three hundred dollars that ought to go to clothing a family when the income is only a thousand dollars a year, I think a woman can do it by using good judgment. The average woman spends for trash, little things in fashion that have no meaning and not one whit of merit in the costume, enough to keep herself well clothed. The necessities require that the materials be good and garments well made.

"I think any woman can get along with two dresses a year if she will, one dress for thick and thin, that will answer for everything; a second for occasions of leisure. And then she can have one or two pretty, fancy waists. But, you ask, how are we going to have our dresses made in one piece and still have fancy waists? That is perfectly easy. With my walking dress I have an under waist. I get rid of all bands around the waist. It is not as artistic as having a dress made all in one piece, but if you must, for economy, do it; there is no objection except from the artistic standpoint, and with two or three pretty waists and one ordinary working dress a woman can be well dressed.

"You will notice that this dress is short-waisted. The reason for that is, woman must wear a short-waisted dress

if she is going to have a dress that conforms to the laws of her body. She cannot wear a long-waisted dress and have the dress artistic except she compresses her waist line, and the moment she compresses her waist line she crowds down her vital organs upon which the integrity of her physical functions depend.

"Nature herself has made the outline for a woman's waist. We have floating ribs, and every correct breath that we draw they must have movement. To the point where the ribs are stationary we may have our dress close. Below that point, except it be loose enough that the ribs can move with each breath, we interfere with the vital function of breathing if our dress be tight, and the moment we cut off the breathing supply to the lungs we render it impossible to aerate the blood properly, and impossible for a woman to be at her best physically. The moment we draw in the waist line we make the big hip bones prominent. We lose the curve which is graceful and get the angle which is ungraceful. So we must have the short-waist line for the dress. It is artistic and graceful, provided the woman stands well, but everything comes back again to that question of standing."

### TOXINOPHOBIA.

THE following horribly unscientific remark is made in the General Practitioner, under the heading of "A Reasonable Suggestion!" "If, by tapping an old horse that has been filled with diphtheria bacilli, doctors can get a cure for this disease, why shouldn't the doctors tap an old Kentucky colonel and get a toxin that would knock the gold cure out of sight?"

We are certainly surprised by the inopportuneness of your remark, Mr. G. P., at this era of bacilli hunting and serum manufacture. There's something too old-fashioned about your views of physiology. You don't realize that our fin-de-siecle methods of microbe culture now include man as well as horses, monkeys, and guinea-pigs.

### WHY SHOULD PHRENOLOGY BE STUDIED?\*

BY MISS S. DEXTER.

Proceeding to answer the question: Why should phrenology be studied? we will first consider the science simply as a study. Its worth as such is inestimable. The student begins to think; he is called upon to use his senses continually in his observations, and is forced to use his intellect inductively upon the facts gathered. His mind becomes opened up to new subjects; he feels that he must never again turn from new ideas in which anything that is feasible lies, and refuse the right of investigation. He has started upon a subject whose wide reaching branches extend in very many directions. He has now given his mind over to thought and growth, and he will find that little by little he is learning to have greater insight into the wonderfully varied and systematic workings of Nature. If genuinely earnest in his study he will have entered upon a course of thought which will raise him morally into a higher type of manhood, and which will lead him to set a much higher value on the sacredness and responsibility of human life; and one which is likely to influence his whole character and life to the very end. He will not stop with the rudiments of phrenology—he cannot—but will be led on to see how in all life we are to be workers with Nature—aiding her in her strivings for the right action of her beneficial, but often misunderstood, forces. He will in time be able to say, with Henry Ward Beecher, “I could not ask for the members of my family, or of the Church, any better preparation for religious indoctrination” (or for a higher life generally) “than to put them in possession of such a practical knowledge of the human mind as is given by phrenology.”

All of us, more or less, have a desire to improve and make the most of ourselves, and it is in this direction, perhaps, that the study of phrenology has its most powerful and lasting work. Its truths and teachings are so practical,

pointing out definite lines of procedure for each individual. Its teachings are so in accordance with the highest Christianity, and its directions for training are so lucid that it is invaluable in mental growth and training, and inasmuch as true happiness depends largely upon the healthy, harmonious action of all the functions of our organization, mental and physical, the following out of its teachings will become a pleasure.

How often, after perhaps a spell of depression, we can, by phrenological thought, trace this unhealthy period back to its cause, namely, to some violation of the laws which should govern our constitution. We have been allowing one material organ of the brain to be far too active, and consequently other organs suffer from the absence of that pleasurable excitement which accompanies their natural activity. Or, perhaps, by the teaching of physiology, which goes hand in hand with phrenology, we know that we have been violating the laws of our being, by interfering with the harmonious working of the different organs of the body. Men may strive to ignore these small things, but it is simply astonishing to what an extent so small a matter as neglecting proper muscular exercise, or neglecting to vitalize the system with pure air, will derange the organization and affect the moral and mental manifestations. The poet tells us,

“Self-knowledge, self-reverence, self-control,  
These three lead man to sovereign power,”

and if the writer had been speaking of the results which a proper application of phrenological truths could produce he could not have more concisely stated the facts.

By their help the student can train himself to a nearer approach to perfection; by them he can see how and why he is in some respects not a success;

\* Read at the American Centenary of Phrenology.

by them he is in future on his guard against weaknesses, which he can, by the help of his discoveries, in some measure change into strong points of character. Phrenology opens to him a clear and practical road to growth, improvement, and the power to use his abilities instead of allowing them to lie dormant. And, lastly, phrenology teaches him in what relation he stands to the world around him and the laws which should govern his conduct in his intercourse with his fellow-men.

In every form of Government, that of a country, state, army, prison, factory, school, or family, the correct understanding of the human mind, its constitution and working, is essentially necessary if the government is to result in the happiness and improvement of those governed. Government in accordance with such phrenological laws as George Combe lays down in his "Constitution of Man," or as Gall and Spurzheim advocate, cannot but result in the true welfare of those governed.

Laws are formed to restrain and direct the human faculties in their search for gratification, and in order that these should be just a proper understanding of the human constitution must be had. Phrenological observation would be well and justly applied if the judges and governors of our countries had power and opportunity to use such methods as phrenology advances to strengthen the good in the criminals who come before them time after time, instead of simply confining them to prison for a longer or shorter period. How much more efficacious would such a system as that adopted in Mrs. Johnston's "Reform Prison for Women," near Boston, Mass., be? There the women are confined for such a length of time as to insure some lasting impression from the prison life experienced. The women are not treated as bad, irreclaimable characters, but more as morally sick, and, as in the case of the physically sick, are treated with hopefulness of their improvement. The lady superintendent is an earnest student of the workings of the human mind, and influences the women in

numberless and varied ways in order to arouse and strengthen those faculties whose salutary controlling influences are deficient, and also to equalize those faculties the abuse of which has possibly been the means of bringing the women to prison. Needless to say, work on such humane lines has amazingly successful results, scarcely any woman returning a second time to the prison.

In training the young, phrenological teaching cannot be too strongly impressed. The child seeks happiness from the first, and from the first should be led to know that true happiness is the outcome of the legitimate activity of all the faculties of the mind, guided and governed by the intellectual and moral faculties. An excellent teacher does indeed need to be a wise man, and of all the learning he has gained, that on the constitution and working of the human mind is most necessary. He has to know which faculties to whip up, as it were, which to restrain. He has to know how to apply stimulus and encouragement to the phlegmatic boy, and how to quiet and tranquillize the sensitive, over-anxious girl. Yes, in very truth, a teacher who succeeds in helping on the harmonious development of his pupils' minds accomplishes a noble task.

In our large schools it would be well for both teacher and taught if our teachers would use phrenological observation in selecting out for special help children who are at all deficient in one or more intellectual faculties. Then with the parent: he or she has a similar task to that of the teacher; but in the mother's case, all the holiest and noblest feelings of her nature come into play in the training of her children. Many and many a time she lies down at night weary and disheartened with the physical and nervous strain of her maternal duties. But in the morning, her un-failing love, her hope for the future good of her little ones spurs her on to new efforts. Often she becomes thoroughly disheartened, noticing some prominent fault or failing in one or other of her children, and it is then that

she needs to bring into use all the knowledge of the human faculties and the laws for their proper action that she has acquired. Worrying over the faults will do no good whatever, but hopefully, perseveringly bringing those moral faculties which she wishes to see strong in her children, to play upon them, will in time bring those very faculties into greater influence in their characters. Yes, parents, above all, need to study the true workings of the mind.

Then, again, phrenology should help us in judging our true sphere in life and in choosing occupations and starting our juniors in the world. If we have experienced a little of the dreadful strain, and estimated the power lost by one who is forced to work at uncongenial and unsuited work, we can have some idea of the importance of placing young people to work that keeps the mind in pleasurable activity. Where such is the case, work will be a pleasure, which will help greatly to keep the vital forces in a healthy, active state; the moral organs will be gratified by good work done well; the selfish sentiments of self-esteem and approbateness will also be satisfied that the world is better for the work done, and there will most probably be a steady mental and physical improvement in the worker. I suppose the loss of power sustained in society by the lack of this care in suiting the worker to his work must be simply enormous. The young are full of fire, enthusiasm, and life. They long to use

their powers to their full extent. Some have the executiveness necessary to carve out for themselves a road to their natural groove or bent, and in so doing acquire much strength of character; but many, encumbered by circumstances, are obliged to lay on one side for times of leisure their natural inclinations, and buckle to and earn their bread in less congenial ways. Possibly they become successful men, but who knows what might have been, what talent might have been the outcome of a more rational start in life. These truths need to be spread broadcast in society that men, understanding the laws of action of the mind and rightly applying them, may help on the advancement of the race.

I was struck by the words of an American speaker quite recently. He stated that phrenological truths have far more weight in America than in England. That their influence upon the American nation is decidedly marked. That it is through their teachings that Americans take a man for what he is, and not for what he has. That is as it should be. We feel thankful that such is the case, and know that wherever phrenological truths are disseminated they will in time raise the people to a higher moral level, will lead them to become good discerners of character, men who know how to appreciate true worth; will lead them to be more merciful and charitable in their intercourse with one another and more rational in their treatment of criminals.

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### FORM AS AN INDEX OF CHARACTER.\*

BY PROF. ALBERT ZIMMERMAN.

While extending to your worthy assembled body the greetings of fellowship, because you are convened to honor him who deserves most surely to have his name inscribed in the temple of fame, still I feel that there are others more worthy of eulogizing Dr. Gall, the discoverer of phrenology, and, therefore,

I shall confine myself to the consideration of a subject which deserves at the same time your most critical thought and investigation, since it is the foundation upon which the structure of all creation is built.

\* Read at the American Centenary of Phrenology.



To understand anything correctly, it is well for us to understand the nature of the component parts, for the law that forms the dew-drop also formed the mighty universe; and we can easily see that the higher the development of any object, the greater the influence of these all-pervading forces. Man, the crowning work of all earthly existence, more than all else, should know how to obey the Delphic injunction, "Know Thyself."

Form is an institute of nature, concurrent with existence itself. Perception or conception suggests to us that every object has shape or form—length, breadth, and thickness. Even thought, though invisible, must be regarded as having form. It must therefore be a vital point in the study of human nature.

The idea may be briefly stated thus: That since the straight (—) and curved (—) lines represent the basis of all organization; and as the spherical, spheroid, oblong, and other more or less round bodies have for their basis the curved line, while straight, square, octagonal, and other things of similar shape are based on the straight line, we must, reasoning by analogy and verified

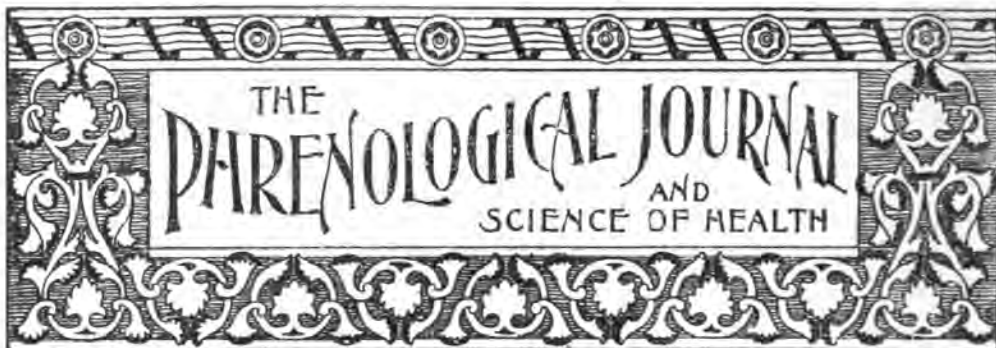
should be styled the "masculine," and the nature of the mind the "cogitative." The reverse of this, where an elaboration of the circle is conspicuous, the faculties of Conscientiousness, Order, and Causality are necessarily subordinate, and Benevolence, Comparison, and Ideality are strong in their manifestations, and consequently a different type of mind is inherent, namely, the "intuitive," and the shape of the head is called the "feminine." Of course this rule applies without regard to sex. The cogitative mind (other things being equal) works slower than the intuitive, because it favors deliberation, system, and the rigidity of conscience. Temperamentally its foundation rests in the nervo-bilious temperament. It has been the organization of the world's greatest philosophers, scientists, and builders. On the other hand, the intuitive mind works with a rapidity suggestive of instantaneous photography, "jumps at conclusions," and in answer to the question, "Why?" often says "Because." It manifests itself best in the sanguine-nervo temperament. It is the organization of the orator, actor, and musician.

A classification of the ideas would give us a table like this:

|                                                                                     |                                             |                                              |                                                           |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
|  | { Masculine<br>head,<br>Cogitative<br>mind. | { Conscientiousness,<br>Causality,<br>Order. | { Philosopher,<br>Scientist,<br>Builder,<br>Conservative. |
|  | { Feminine<br>head,<br>Intuitive<br>mind.   | { Benevolence,<br>Comparison,<br>Ideality.   | { Orator,<br>Actor,<br>Musician,<br>Enthusiast.           |

by observation, ascribe certain qualities of character to persons organized on the round or square plan. A straight line is emblematic of rectitude, order, and logic, while the curved line is significant of rapidity of thought, vividness of imagination, and freedom of expression, because the organs which give to the head a round or square shape have a similarity of nature and mental process when active. The square-shaped head

These organizations are again in turn modified, and vary according to the climatic conditions and the soil of the different nations. It is therefore manifestly essential that we study the characteristics and organizations of the people of different countries. Human nature, viewed in the light of these principles, is made easy to understand, and the most correct interpretations of character will follow as a natural result.



*Ex fronte, ex capite, ex vultu, etiam in ipso oris silentio, natura loquitur.*—PLATO.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1896.

#### LATER CONFIRMATIONS.

The data with regard to the localization of faculties are increasing rapidly, so many are the prominent observers who interest themselves in the subject. It is well to note the occasional reports that come to hand from sources of reputation.

Dr. Julius Althaus, in his recent work "On Failure of Brain Power," says :

"The pre-frontal lobes, which consist of the first, second, and third frontal evolutions, have for some time past been held to constitute the chief material base of all our intellectual and moral manifestations. The pre-frontal lobes are absent in the lower form of animal life; they become gradually more developed in the higher species, and are largest in man. An unusual development of them has been found to coincide with the development of intellectual power. It is probable that a special evolution of certain parts of the fore-brain will be found to correspond with the presence of certain special aptitudes and talents in individuals; but of this nothing definite is known, and

there is in this direction an immense field still open for patient and intelligent inquiry.

"The fore-brain appears to enable us to fix our attention, and to concentrate our consciousness on any given subject . . . the fore-brain would likewise seem to furnish us with the power to distinguish right from wrong, and to restrain and control the lower senses, and check our animal impulses."

Reporting thus what a foreign authority utters, it may be well to add some recent views from an American source, to wit, Starr's "Brain Surgery." Professor Starr says, for instance, "that, while there is a definite relation between the three frontal lobes and the higher forms of mental activity, and, therefore, of character and behavior, yet for the process of thought a healthy state of the entire cortex, and even of the white medullary matter beneath it, through which the associating parts pass, is necessary."

Of course, a few faculties, in co-ordination would not be sufficient for a balanced and comprehensive expression



in regard to any matter. Our advanced civilization involves a great many issues, so to speak, interests moral, social, economical, intellectual, etc., being associated frequently in what may seem to be a simple measure. Therefore the employment of the pre-frontal or intellectual centres alone would provide for a very limited expression of thought or idea.

Ireland's "The Blot on the Brain," a work published in 1893, states that common consent rather than scientific truth, has assigned the higher mental operations to the frontal regions, and that the intelligence itself is in all parts of the cerebrum, interpreting the sensations, and directing the motions of the body."

Another confirmation of the scientific phrenological view that all parts of the brain relate to mind, and that completeness of mental operation involves that general culture which must take into consideration the whole economy of brain and mind.

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### THE PROGRESS OF MEDICINE.

In "Modern Medicine" a writer, whose views of therapeutics are bent upon a study of the actual situation of society toward physicians, remarks:

"The long fight among the different schools of medicine has been based upon differences of opinion upon the so-called action of drugs; but intelligent physicians are finding out (many long ago made the discovery) that in the relation of the human body and drugs, it is the cells of the body which are active, and not the drugs. The body acts upon the medicine, not the medicine upon the body. Modern developments in hydrotherapy, electrotherapy,

massotherapy, and the various branches of physiological medicine, including dietetics, have left comparatively little room for pharmaceutical products, so it is exceedingly foolish to still maintain the old quarrel about big doses and little doses, when doses of any sort have so small a part to play in the rational treatment of disease. The high-potency delusion seems about dead."

It is interesting to notice in regard to this sage opinion that the writer states what was uttered many years ago by hygienists like Trall, Johnson, Gully, and others, that it was the action of the body and not of drugs that followed the administration of the mixtures of the dose book, and hence that methods of treatment that procured or induced physiological action were more potent in remedial results than the drugs of the pharmacy. The best authority is voiced in the quotation, so that the reign of hygiene and natural philosophy in therapeutics seem about to be introduced.

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### THE CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS.

The meeting of The National Centenary of Phrenology, as appointed for October 26 and 27, proved an eminent success. The program as published previously was carried out minutely. The sessions were filled with work. The papers generally were of deep interest, commanding the close attention of the audience. Perhaps it were invidious to mention any titles here, but those of Dr. John L. Capen, Miss J. A. Fowler, Miss A. M. Rutter, Dr. Ella M. Young, Mr. Allen, Mr. Brooks, Prof. George Morris, Prof. J. W. Shull, and Mrs. C. M. Ballard, and remarks by Dr.

M. L. Holbrook, were most worthy of the close attention which they received.

The greater part of the afternoon of the first day was given to the closing exercises of the American Institution of Phrenology. This was a stirring occasion. We may say that in the history of the Institute no greater amount of enthusiasm was ever seen. The addresses of those appointed by the graduating class were of very high merit from a literary point of view. All those connected with the Institute, Officers and Teachers, have abundant reason for congratulating themselves upon the success of this last session.

The Phrenological Annual and Register will contain a full report of the Centenary, etc.; the proceedings of this commencement occasion will also be included.

The evening session was also largely attended, and it was a feast of reason and a flow of soul. There were various features of entertainment in which a considerable number of persons took part. The tableaux vivants, included representations of different races, and also the more important elements and principles ethnological, phrenological, and physiognomical were brought out graphically by means of stereopticon views. Music added its attraction to the evening course.

The second day was occupied by visits of groups to several Institutions on Blackwell's Island, and the afternoon was mainly devoted to a reception given at the Orange home of Mrs. Wells, when a cast of Dr. Gall's skull was shown to the guests who numbered about fifty.

It can be said that the meetings fully met the expectations of those interested in its arrangement.

## TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

**QUESTIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST ONLY** will be answered in this department. But one question at a time, and that clearly stated, must be propounded, if correspondents shall expect us to give them the benefit of an early consideration.

**IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS,** write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.

"Hypnotic Suggestion in the Cure of Vicious Habits."—Much may be accomplished in the correction of vicious habits in children, and even in adults, by this method of mind impression. In the writer's experience there have been several cases that were greatly benefited by hypnotic suggestion. Improper habits of diet, of drinking, and serious peculiarities of conduct—in fact, monomaniacs have been greatly modified or entirely corrected. In the writer's "Human Magnetism," revised edition, notes on this line are given, showing that for mental discipline in children who are prone to pernicious and immoral practices there seems no other kind of training so thorough in effect as this when applied by a careful and experienced operator.

To a Correspondent.—J. H. Wood.—While your remarks contain the assertion of fundamental principles that will be appreciated by most well-informed and candid persons, they are so imbued with radicalism that to attempt to carry them into effect would meet at once with determined opposition from the majority of those whose support is necessary to the success of any great cause. Radical reforms can never be brought about by impetuous or violent measures. All thorough work is moderate and gradual. Your average "reformer," who would overturn the usages of society would not be willing to experience the consequences of his own work. The Exercises on Drawing you mention were never published.

Question.—With Conscientiousness, Approbativeness, Benevolence, and Combativeness, six and seven in a twenty-one inch adult head, and Destructiveness five, would an individual be hard or unjust? Would he not be more apt to be imposed upon by others with Self-esteem small?—J. F.

Answer.—With an organization of the kind, assuming the temperament is of the average, such a person would be handicapped by much sensitiveness and a disposition to over-estimate the character of actions in others that affected the three organs first mentioned. There would be a rather emphatic expression of feeling when the sense of right or duty was invaded. There would be a

rather severe judgment, the Approbative-ness not being sufficient in itself to offset the operation of Combative-ness. The character, however, of the feeling would vary according to circumstances, as to whether or not Benevolence were strongly worked upon or the Conscientiousness. With Self-esteem small, those who knew the person's nature could accomplish much in influencing his conduct.

Magnetic Temperament.—I. H. S.—This property is found in both sexes, in temperaments of different combination. We think that the social nature has a great deal to do with it, and also those qualities that impress poise, balance, self-confidence. It has not only the benevolent feeling, but may have in some the spirit of malevolence. Where the sympathies are strong it may operate in a very earnest, philanthropic manner, and the responses of others will tend to accentuate its expression.

Treatment of Catarrh.—J. A. S.—Yes, catarrh of the throat and nose is a very prevalent affection in this country. It is found almost everywhere. It seems to be endemic with us. It is claimed by some that it is a characteristic of our peculiar civilization. But our correspondent may be assured that in a great majority of cases this common affection may be treated successfully, and that without medicine. Hygienic practices are in fact the best. We do not echo the statement that it is a blood disease. We should say rather that it is a nervous malady, so important is the relation of the nervous condition to the constitutional causes.

Fruits and Vegetables.—J. J.—Fruits and vegetables, properly selected, are as suitable for the sick as for the well. They should form a considerable part of our diet.

Healthy Mind and Sound Teeth.—J. J. S.—A healthy mind is one that is fairly balanced, that forms impressions with comparative readiness, and perceives the significance of ordinary events; that is susceptible of fairly good training, and does not indicate, on occasion, any disposition to mark the departure from views that are termed "sensible" or reasonable. Mind for health is dependent largely upon the body. Diet and care have very much to do with the condition of the teeth. It would appear that some people show a peculiar predisposition to teeth decay, and yet their physical health seems good. We are of opinion, however, that the premature decay of teeth, as a rule, is associated with some form of constitutional debility or weakness. That is, where a decided effort is made on the part of the individual to preserve the teeth.

## LIBRARY.

*In this department we give short reviews of such New Books as publishers see fit to send us. In these reviews we seek to treat author and publisher satisfactorily and justly, and also to furnish our readers with such information as shall enable them to form an opinion of the desirability of any particular volume for personal use. It is our wish to notice the better class of books issuing from the press, and we invite publishers to favor the Editor with recent publications, especially those related in any way to mental and physiological science. We can supply any of the books noticed at prices quoted.*

"A Greek Lexicon to the New Testament," in which the various senses of the words are distinctly explained in English, and authorized by references to passages of Scripture. By W. Greenfield. 96 pages. Paper. Samuel Bagster & Sons, London. Boston, H. L. Hastings.

For the Bible student this is a convenience. Compact in form, it covers a list of words that embraces the vocabulary of the Greek Testament. To those who have availed themselves of a copy of the "Emphatic Diaglott," published by this house (price, \$3.00), this dictionary would be an additional help. Price 25 cents.

"Herbart and the Herbartian." By Charles De Garmo, Ph.D., President of Swarthmore College, Pa. 12mo. Pp. 268. Chas. Scribner's Sons. New York.

"The New Education" representing, as it does, the later movement, or more properly, development, in the teaching of common or mixed schools, involves as one of its factors, the principles of Herbart. Perhaps it would be better to say that advanced educators have discovered that the professor of Guttingen had left on record views of very decided value to those who would be in the van. Herbart, in a sense, might be called a follower of Pestalozzi, since, in a great measure, he accepted the theories of the Swiss reformer; but with his knowledge of University work, he developed into available form those theories, and endeavored to adapt them to education in a more general way. In this country, as well as in Europe, teaching circles have been considering Herbart's views with a good deal of earnestness. Perhaps it is only in the Metropolitan centres, where discussion is carried to any considerable degree, that these views have currency. To answer inquiries everywhere, this manual, in the series of "The Great Educators," has been prepared. The author gives more than a bird's-eye view of Herbart and his educational doctrines than he modestly announces in the preface. President De Garmo is well fitted to provide such a

manual and it certainly meets a growing demand. Besides being a compendium of Herbartian doctrine, it contains not a little other matter bearing upon the topics involved. The Appendix contains a list of books of allied character, so that one with this volume in hand may extend his studies as he may find it convenient.

"The Intellectual and Moral Development of the Child." By Gabriel Compayre, Rector of the Academy of Poitiers. Translated from the French by Mary E. Wilson, B.L., Smith College. pp. 298. New York. D. Appleton & Co.

The announcement of a book of this kind receives our grateful recognition. For many years we have entertained the conviction that modern educational methods are sadly defective on account of their neglect of the moral side of organization. There are some, however, who have been studying child life, taking account of the evolution of the ethical faculty and endeavoring out of the conclusions obtained to formulate a system of culture and training which shall be normal and efficient.

The psychologists have found the study of child life a most interesting field, so that the data of the subject are already considerable. Such a book as Rector Compayre's is based upon such data, and Dr. Harris, the editor, has seen fit, in his preface, to point out certain of the principles treated of in his usually terse and impressive style. The object of this work is to put into systematic form for the use of the teacher, what is known regarding the development of infant children. With the opinion of Dr. Harris, before us, in favor of this volume, it of course is sufficient to say that it is a very serviceable one. The contents in brief include a Study of the New Born Child, Its First Form of Activity, Development of the Senses, Expression of the First Emotions, Memory, Imagination, Consciousness, Attention, Association of Ideas. Thus it will appear that the book represents a body of facts and principles to which the parent and teacher may refer.

"Many Gems Calendar for 1897."—For each day there is a quotation from one of the world's most eminent authors. The purpose of the compiler, Mrs. Anna Olcott Commelin, being to furnish those who use the calendar with suggestions of an inspiring character for the day's thought and action. The tendency today in the ordinary preparation of these convenient daily hints seems to be to

provide something amusing, in fact to mingle humor and facetiousness in calendar-making, while the moral principle is quite submerged or out of sight. The purpose of this author is sincere in her desire to promote the mental refinement of those who may avail themselves of her work. There is a leaflet for each day of the year. We should notice that on the back of the mat there is some information of a general character with regard to postage rates, a calendar of the church days, holidays, and differences of time between New York and the leading foreign cities. Published by Gordon L. Warner, Brooklyn, N. Y. For sale by Fowler & Wells Co. Price 40 cents.

"Colonel Robert Ingersoll as He Is."—Truth told about him as a soldier, about his family, his life, and many things concerning which the people are more or less interested in knowing. By E. M. McDonald. New York: The Truth-Seeker Co.

TWENTIETH YEAR BOOK OF THE NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1895. With illustration and anthropometric tables. Elmira, N. Y.

One of the most interesting reports issued by the management of any State institution with which we are acquainted. Great care has been shown in the preparation of this report. The details and statistics are of much value to the economist, the psychiatrist, and the anthropologist. The items relating to the 1,250 or more hardy youthful criminals gathered in the reformatory, furnish a valuable source of important information in dealing with degenerative mentality. The illustrations are thoroughly in point in most cases. The association of degenerative physical constitution with defective mind seems to be fairly demonstrated. The report is interesting on the side of the treatment. The conclusions of the superintendent as to the value of physical training in the instruction and improvement of the criminal, are a valuable contribution to the scientific literature of America.

GOD AND SIN IN THE APPETITES. By J. Hartmann, M.D. Truth-seeker Company, New York.

In this pamphlet the spirit of the argument is that religious canons permit and even direct the exercise of the lower propensities, and so excesses of sinful and injurious indulgence have been and are committed under the cloak of Church and faith. The reading of Christian philosophy seems to us much forced.

## TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

A SPECIAL FEATURE BEFORE THE FIRST OF JANUARY.

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

**V. G. L.—Denver.**—Has a good perceptive intellect joined to a motive temperament and a strong vigorous organization; is a good observer and collects facts readily. He possesses unusual energy and will conquer difficulties though they be mountains high. He is resolute and determined; very persevering, yet versatile and adaptable in his way and mode of life; is capable of much mental effort and industry, and were he to study phrenology he could do so to advantage.

**W. H. L.—Ohio.**—Possesses a vigorous mind and an active organization. He should be quite ingenious and capable of working out new ideas, of organizing work for others, and take delight in being engaged in large schemes or in a wholesale business. He is adapted to scientific pursuits; he will wear well and die with his harness on, and will never tire with work until it is completed or until his strength is exhausted. He is very intuitive.

**Ella R.—Hazleton.**—This little child has all the traits of a good constitution. The photograph indicates health and longevity. She has a good head-piece and will be able to earn her own living quite easily. She must cultivate her perceptive intellect, specially Weight and Order, for she will stumble over things, and want mother to find her playthings. She will be a philosopher, and delight in study, and will make a good teacher, writer, journalist, or typewriter. She has a loving disposition, and will make many friends.

**W. S. D.—Marshall.**—Has an ambitious disposition, and will endeavor to rise above her companions in competitive

work. She will be quite brilliant in her studies if she allows herself time to become master of her profession; but she is rather ambitious for results, and may throw up a good chance to succeed before she ought. She has a particularly engaging, attractive manner, is a good conversationalist and entertainer, and is quite magnetic in her disposition. Her mind acts quickly, and she is greatly stimulated by the encouragement of her friends.

**N. M. B.—Derby.**—You appear to have a good, practical, solid kind of intellect. You have evidently been hewn from the rock itself. There are no quicksands to your nature. You are thoroughly utilitarian. At the same time, you believe in beauty, in nature, art, oratory, or music, and gather a great deal of the refining influences from the foregoing subjects.

**H. J. H.—N. Dak.**—All things considered, you are well adapted to each other in all the main points, and that will certainly satisfy you. It would be well for the lady to improve her health and tone up her organization, broaden her shoulders, and take outdoor daily exercise. The gentleman must perfect himself in the social qualities, go into select company, and both will then have a beneficial effect upon each other.

**W. T.—New York City.**—Your head is not evenly developed, but you are inclined to show rather special gifts. Your ingenuity is above the average, and you should be known for ingenious, mechanical kind of work. You have more ideas than you know what to do with; are a good observer; but memory of details does not appear very vigorous. You have great kindness of disposition.

**H. B. G.—Missouri.**—You possess a very distinct character, and will be known for your great perseverance and determination of mind. Are firm to a fault; very practical, and should succeed in an occupation that requires judgment of form, sizes, proportions, and outlines. Would make a good, practical engineer, a fine commercial agent in a large wholesale business, and will succeed as a stump orator.

**R. H. W.—Chicago.**—You appear to have superior abilities to think, and organize work. You need more stimulus from the base of your brain to support the upper story. You should be a secretary, organizer, or could excel in retouching photographs, or photo-engraving; or as a journalist, and in editorial work; but are not so well adapted to a business career. You would have made a good student, and an excellent professor of mental philosophy.

# PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY AND FIELD NOTES.

Professor John P. Wild, of Boston, Mass., who has just paid us a visit, speaks of the unusual interest displayed in the subject by educated and cultured men. We recommend him as a thorough phrenologist. His permanent address is 8 Summer Street, Cambridgeport, Mass.

Professor George Morris paid a short visit to New York, and read an interesting paper at the Centenary, entitled "Phrenology as a Profession," which was well received. He left here to go to Minneapolis, but at the last moment decided to visit Professor Alexander before doing so.

Professor W. G. Alexander has gone to St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, which is a phrenologist's old hunting-ground. We wish him success.

Miss Edna I. Seely was present at the Centenary meetings. She had a very successful season at Asbury Park, having had the good wishes and patronage of Senator Bradley there, who has promised her support and recognition if she will return another season.

We had a very enjoyable visit from Professor and Miss Rutter, who came to New York for the special purpose of attending the Centenary exercises. She has returned with our good wishes, expressing herself as very much pleased with the reception given herself and father while here.

Mrs. Cora M. Ballard, of Brooklyn, appeared as usual at the closing exercises of the Institute Class of '96 as well as at the Centenary celebrations. She read a paper on "Phrenology as a Prevention of Crime." Her name appears in the prospectus of the JOURNAL as one of the ready writers. At present she is perfecting herself in the study of medicine at one of the best colleges here.

Alexander Talfourd, Class of '96, is on the road selling books and making charts, and also receiving subscriptions to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. His permanent address is in our care.

In the suits brought against Mrs. Mary O. Stanton, by Dr. Simms for alleged infringements on his copyright, the judgment of the court has been rendered in favor of Mrs. Stanton. We may congratulate the lady on this outcome of her spirit and grit in defending her claims.

Collin Green has sent his good wishes to the Centenary from Texas. He is well posted on, and thoroughly interested in, disseminating Phrenology.

G. G. Brown reports from Ontario, Canada, and anticipates, with the late election, increased business.

Howell B. Parker sent a paper from his home at Carnesville, Ga., with good wishes. We shall be glad to hear further from him. He is well able to make phrenological examinations, and we hope he will do more in that line.

Ira L. Guilford, after a successful season at Atlantic City, N. J., has located himself at Baltimore, Md., in which city Professor Pearle Battee has started a phrenological periodical, called "Self-Knowledge." We wish her success in her venture.

Owen H. Williams continues to sell "Heads and Faces" in New York State. He uses these by the hundred, and sends us a like number of names as subscribers to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. New York State seems to be a profitable field for him.

Occasional word is received from Professor Albert Zimmerman (Class of '95), who is president of the St. Paul Phrenological Society, one of the largest societies of its kind in the United States.

The last number of "Human Nature," published by Professor Allen Haddock at San Francisco, was certainly a very creditable number. He is pushing the sale of phrenological works on the Pacific coast.

The Professor Wing Class of '96 have ordered quite an extensive apparatus and bill of books, and are well equipped for the lecture field. We wish them success.

On December 17, 1896, Miss Jessie A. Fowler will lecture at the People's Church, 316 East 15th Street, New York, on "The Utility of Phrenology."

Miss Fowler is open for engagements for clubs, societies, Y. M. C. A.'s, and W. C. T. U.'s to lecture on Phrenology, Physical Culture, Health, Dress, and Fashion, Alcohol and the Brain, Wines of the Bible, Social Customs, etc. Write to this office for dates, etc.

## FOWLER & WELLS CO.

On February 29, 1894, the **FOWLER & WELLS CO.** was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as a Joint Stock Company, for the prosecution of the business heretofore carried on by the firm of **Fowler & Wells.**

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

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**ANY BOOK, PERIODICAL, CHART, Etc.,** may be ordered from this office at Publishers' prices.

**AGENTS WANTED** for the **PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL** and our Book Publications, to whom liberal terms will be given.

### CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"American Medico-Surgical Bulletin."—Late number has some appropriate remarks upon medical ethics, showing the inconsistency of certain members of the profession who declare certain strictures with regard to the practice of others, while they themselves are guilty of decided ethical malfeasance. Reports of society doings are full, and the miscellaneous notes are valuable. New York.

"Review of Reviews."—Sums up the vital issues of 1896; shows the methods of the late Presidential campaign; goes into the true inwardness, somewhat, of free coinage, exhibiting views on both sides; contains a character sketch of the late George Du Maurier, and some strong talk with regard to the kind of treatment Turkey should receive, although it is not likely that Turkey will be hung and quartered and served up as a Thanksgiving dish for some years to come. New York.

"Cosmopolitan," for November, treats of the Stage and the Beauty Problem, Through Oriental Door-Ways, The Belles of Caracas, Personal Recollections of the Tai Ping Rebellion, The Queen's Minister's Business Day, and other topics of equal interest are on the list. The publication office is Irvington, N. Y.

"Lippincott's Magazine" has The Land of the Five Tribes, Modern Ancestors and Armorial Bearings, The Sixth Sense, regarding which there has been not a little talk within the past few years; Some English Trades, Bread Condiments, Fruit, etc., have a hearing. Phila.

"Articles that Interest Eclectic Physicians."—Number 16 has a very good discussion of *Passiflora Incarnata*, or, The Passion Flower, showing its applications in nerve maladies. Other points with regard to the use of certain simples are discussed in a practical way, and very serviceable to the practitioner. It is a bright little serial.

"Journal of the American Medical Association"—Weekly.—The name of this carries the significance of its usefulness to physicians and surgeons generally. The publication office is now, Occidental Buildings, Chicago.

"Homiletic Review," for November.—Devoted to religious thoughts, and sermonic literature, and practical matters generally that are considered by the religious and moral public. Funk & Wagnalls. New York.

"Harper's Magazine"—November.—Looks into the political issues of the day, by serving up an article from a good source on The Dominant Idea of the American Democracy. The First President of the United States follows, replete with illustrations. Literary Landmarks of Florence, The Making of a Pessimist, The Cuckoos and the Outwitted Cowbird, are titles that are also illustrated. Part II. of Du Maurier's story, "The Martian," is given. Success in Life and the Heroes of Every Day receive the consideration of Mr. Warner in Editor's Study. New York.



"Appleton's Popular Science Monthly," for November, discusses The Moral Standard, Its Sources and Operations in Human Conduct, extendedly discussed by Professor Hudson. Public Aquariums in Europe; Animal Life; Shells; Double Personality; Popular Superstitions; Science and Wheat Growing; the Deaf and Dumb, and the editor's New Woman, are titles that are inviting topics for the reader. New York.

"World's Progress."—Illustrated. Contains notes with reference to new features in art, science, invention, industrial manufacturing interests, and so on. An excellent visitor to the home of the mechanic and all interested in the world's industries. Bailey, publisher. New York.

"The Literary Digest."—The late number received has a very full index for six months, May to October. Funk & Wagnalls. New York.

"Book News."—November number contains an excellent portrait of Du Maurier with some home and foreign criticism on his life and works. The Notes and Comments on New Books are as extended as usual, forming an admirable number for the use of dealers in books and lovers of literature. John Wanamaker. Philadelphia.

"Won't You Give Your Love to Me?"—A pretty song and chorus which contains the elements of a waltz. F. W. Helmick. New York.

#### SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

A complete line of the principal works and text-books on the subject of Phrenology will be found on sale in London at the long-time established Phrenological headquarters of L. N. Fowler & Co., 7 Imperial Arcade, Ludgate Circus. We advise inquirers to write direct or to call at the above address, where every facility will be given to supplying just the book needed, or will aid one in selecting.

We are prepared to supply any book published in London at the rate of 30 cents to the shilling. When ordering, all we require to properly and promptly fill orders, is the exact title and name of author, the style of binding, and, if possible, the publisher's name, or in what periodical the advertisement was noticed.

A specimen copy of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL will be sent on application. This is the oldest magazine on the subject published. It is edited by Professor Nelson Sizer, Jessie A. Fowler, and Dr. H. S. Drayton, with timely articles from the pens of the best writers on phrenology, mental science, hygiene, etc.

We would say that the Publishing Department of L. N. Fowler & Co., London, at 7 Imperial Arcade, Ludgate Circus, is prepared to furnish all our publications at catalogue prices, which in English money may be calculated as follows: 15c. as 6d., 25c. as 1s 1d., 30c. as 1s. 6d., 50c. as 2s. 2d., 75c. as 3s. 2d., \$1.00 as 4s. 2d.

The Science Dry Cell Battery is still the best one for the price in the market. It is made by a thoroughly practical and reliable company with the intent of meeting the requirements of a family battery, and is one for home use. For further particulars see description on another page.

"Movement Cure; or, Health by Exercise." A Manual of Exercise.—This popular work is superseded by no other on the subject in America. Its table of contents is of great value, in that it enables one, at a glance, as it were, to learn the movements and the principles governing their application, directions for prescribing and applying movements, examples of single movements as related to the feet, the legs, the trunk, the arm, head, and neck. Part three is devoted to the pathology of several forms of chronic diseases. Part four to massage treatment of invalids too feeble for self help, etc. Part five to the philosophy of hygiene, and an addendum on mental hygiene will call the attention of those seeking for information in this direction. Advertisement on another page.

"Massage."—Another edition of Dr. Taylor's popular book on massage is now ready. This contains remedial treatment of imparted motion. Price \$1.00.

Number thirty-two of the "Human Nature Library," entitled "Human Nature," is now ready. This, from the pen of Miss Jessie A. Fowler, will be welcome. When we consider her work as lecturer on and instructor in the subject of phrenology, it assures the pamphlet a wide circulation.

The latest, the fourth edition of "Sexual Neurasthenia," is now presented to the public with preface by A. D. Rockwell, M.D., and says while many would gladly be freed from the chains that bind them, and are eager for help to that end, a large proportion are morally depraved. There are, however, a large number of unfortunates, who, without fault or wish of their own, are in a continual state of cretheism that is abnormal and pathological. Price \$2.75.

The "Phrenological Annual and Register" will be ready in a few days. Price for a single copy, 25 cents, post-paid. Twelve copies to one address, \$2.00.

## PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

A Merry Christmas and Happy New-Year to our readers.

A year's subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL (which will be incorporated with the English Phrenological Magazine) will make an appropriate Christmas gift. This Magazine for 1897 will be greatly improved, enlarged, and full of attractive illustrated matter.

The special departments of Phrenographs of Prominent Persons, Child Culture, Science of Health, Correspondence, and Field Notes will be continued as usual. New departments will be added. Short delineations of character from the photographs of new subscribers will be given, the action of the different faculties and their combinations will be fully explained.

A knowledge of the people with whom we come in contact will increase our power for usefulness, and the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL should certainly help in that direction.

For a club of five subscribers at \$1.00 each, one year's subscription will be given free. For a club of twenty at \$1.00 each, a full and written delineation of character will be given.

With the bright business outlook for a new year, a little effort will enable you to secure the required number of subscribers.

Miss Jessie A. Fowler has been appointed trustee and vice-president of the American Institute of Phrenology.

We have on hand pictures of the Class of '96 of the American Institute of Phrenology. We will send copies, carefully packed, for \$1.08 each, post-paid. Orders should be sent in at once, as there are only a few copies remaining.

In this picture are included with the graduates, Professor Sizer, Dr. Drayton, Dr. Nelson B. Sizer, and Miss Jessie Fowler.

"True Manhood," by Mrs. Shepherd, the author of "For Girls."—A complete guide to young men in early manhood for the attainment of moral excellence, force of character, and manly purity. The many testimonials received from the clergy, college professors, and doctors, encourage the publishers to advertise the best book on the subject in America. Gives information to boys about matters pertaining to their own bodies. The scientific instruction is drawn from the ablest authorities, while it is devoid of technical terms and complicated descriptions. This book should be in the hands of all parents having growing boys, and all boys should have a copy. A descriptive circular will be sent on application.

The Student's Set of Books on the subject of phrenology, intended for home reading, is being distributed far and near. It contains "Brain and Mind," by Dr. H. S. Drayton, or "Mental Science considered in Accordance with the Principles of Physiology;" "The Temperaments," by Dr. Jacques, or the "Varieties of Physical Constitution in Man." "How to Read Character," which has a chart for recording the size of the different organs of the brain, "Popular Physiology," a familiar exposition of the different parts of the human system and the preservation of health, the plaster phrenological bust showing the location of the organs, "New Physiognomy," or Signs of Character as manifested through temperament and external forms, "Choice of Pursuits," describing seventy-five trades and professions, and the temperaments and talents required for each, George Combe's "Constitution of Man," considered in relation to external objects, illustrated, and "Heads and Faces" and How to Study Them, a manual of phrenology and physiognomy for the people, which make it a most valuable library for the home, the association, or the school. See advertisement. Or with the China Bust, \$13.00.

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We wish to extend our thanks to Messrs. C. H. Ditson & Co., 867 Broadway, New York, music publishers and dealers in music, music-books, and musical instruments, for their courtesy in loaning us a harp used in one of the tableaux vivants on the evening of the Centenary celebration.

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## International Centenary of Phrenology



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The Fowler Phrenological Institute has been affiliated to the American Institute of Phrenology, and has been further appointed its European centre and English auxiliary. All members of the Fowler Phrenological Institute, therefore, will be affiliated members of the American Institute of Phrenology.

As the time and interests of the editor of the Magazine are being divided between the American and the English phrenological firms, it was thought desirable that time and effort and material could be combined to advantage, and by uniting the long-established PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and Magazine the readers will be the gainer, through being brought in touch with international news. The price has been reduced to 5s. per annum, which makes a cheap scientific and well brought out monthly. The proprietors wish to thank their numerous readers for their support, and trust they will continue their patronage in the new year. An extra form of sixteen pages is added with this number and will be continued through 1897.

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G. C. M. says: I am sorry I did not commence taking the JOURNAL sooner, for I find it very interesting.

We have a few copies of the November JOURNAL still on hand. Articles of particular interest are the first pages of the essay on "The Organ of Human Nature," by Jessie A. Fowler, now in pamphlet form, for 10 cents, a phrenograph of Mrs. Toland, by Nelson Sizer reported verbatim from a personal examination. The phrenotype of the late ex-Governor W. E. Russell is good, and also the always welcome chapters on Child Culture, by Professor Sizer. An article on "The Rationale of Vegetarianism," by Dr. Holbrook, and other good articles give useful information. Price 10 cents.

## THE ORGAN OF HUMAN NATURE.

This faculty is considered in number 32 of the Human Nature Library, to be ready Nov. 10, written by Miss JESSIE A. FOWLER.

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