

**THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL,**  
ESTABLISHED 1838.  
**AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH;**  
INCORPORATED WITH  
**THE ENGLISH PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE**  
ESTABLISHED 1860.

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JUNE, 1900.

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# WHAT IS A PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

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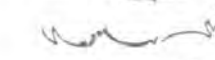
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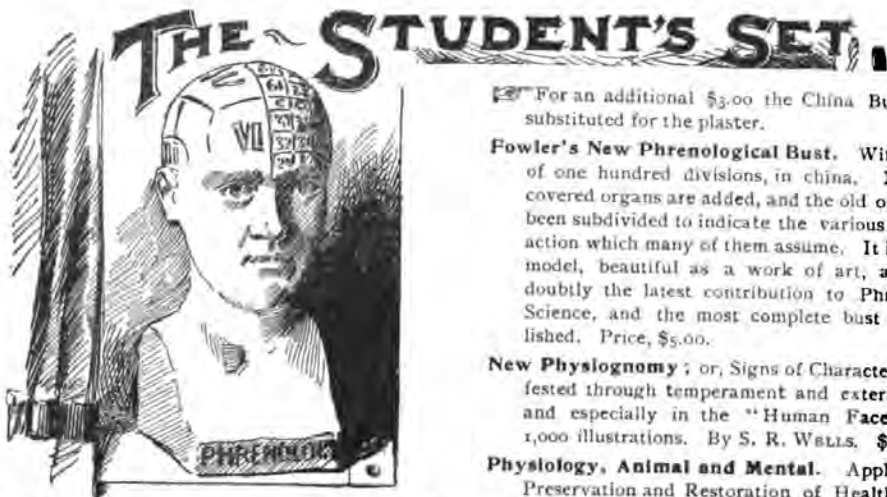
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JANUARY, 1900

[WHOLE No. 733

## A Study of Temperaments in the Pulpit.

BY THE EDITOR.

The thought has come to us to present our readers with a comparative study of temperaments of leading workers of Plymouth Church. Thus we have four distinguished representative men illustrating different temperamental conditions; in the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher we have the Vital-Mental; in the Rev. Samuel B. Halliday the Nervous and Super-emotional; in the Rev. Lyman Abbott the Mental, and in the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis the Motive-Mental. The consideration of these men's work brings our subject within a period of fifty years, and introduces to us the wonderful personalities who have stepped upon one of the most remarkable platforms of modern days and held the people entranced with their logic and eloquence.

Henry Ward Beecher was the prime mover of Plymouth Church from 1847 to his death in 1887, and possessed a wonderful oratorical mind, and ability to convince and comfort his listeners in a marvellous way, and his last portrait shows this in every line of his face and

every development of his head. He was born in 1813, and inherited from his father, Lyman Beecher, the famous preacher of his day, and through whom he received his inspiration. His mother died when he was but three years old, but his stepmother was a woman of refinement, culture, and great susceptibility of mind, and she influenced Henry Ward greatly. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1834, and entered the Lane Theological Seminary where his father was a professor. Lawrenceburg, Ind., was his first church. It was a primitive parish where the pastor was also the sexton and had to sweep out his own church. In 1839 he went to a church in Indianapolis, where he remained until he was called to Brooklyn in 1847.

In a word, Mr. Beecher will be recognized as having a high and broad forehead, expressive eyes, which were large and bulging as though capable of taking everything into account that passed before him. His cheeks were spare, but not so much so as a man of Mr. Hillis'

type. His mouth was compressed and firm with always a lurking humor in the corners. His nose was executive, and carried a broad ridge which meant active service. His voice was full of music, his body was well developed, and he lived up to his maxim of keeping it in first-rate working order. His motions were quick and electrical, his manner frank and cordial such as to attract rather than to repel. His chest was capacious, and was well able to carry as well as to generate the fuel necessary for the brain. His head was high in the region of Benevolence and Human Nature, but comparatively less so in the crown. His hair was thin, and it looked as though nature delighted to play hide and seek in its natural folds. The arch of the brow indicated how Mr. Beecher collected his knowledge of men and things, for there was hardly a subject, be it on horses, trees, ferns, fruit, precious stones, opals, soaps, wall papers, engravings, or music, among fifty other topics, that he was not intensely interested to fathom.

The application of constitutional law to moral reform questions, physiology, and hygiene, these among other current topics he dilated upon with that genius of nature, coupled with its quickness, its mobility, its serious and humorous touches, that never had an equal, and made up some of the traits of his personal character. His first sermon at Plymouth Church showed this wonderful capacity to touch life with a fulness and freshness of thought on up-to-date subjects, and it will be remembered by all who heard it that it expressed various opinions on slavery, war, temperance, and moral reforms.

He continued for forty years to treat in a masterly way every great topic of the day, hence the church grew in strength and numbers as the fame of this great preacher spread. It was always a liberal and progressive congregation, its creed was strictly evangelical and, therefore, it brought within its walls a wide circle of communicants. So philanthropic was the whole tone of Mr.

Beecher's character that, during his English tour in 1863, by his sheer force and vigor of mind, he convinced hostile English audiences of the righteousness of the cause for which the north was fighting, and, consequently, did more than anyone else to prevent English intervention on behalf of the rebel Confederate States.

As an editor and lecturer he was immensely popular, while his published writings make a long and varied list. Beecher was the greatest mind, character, and man of this century, and while he never wrote a line of rhyme he was the greatest poet of his age.

One of Mr. Beecher's characteristics was his inventiveness of mind; he would have had no poor success as a carpenter or builder, or architect and designer, though we cannot say the same as to a farmer, for his potatoes cost one dollar twenty-five cents each—for which Mark Twain is authority! \*

Mr. Beecher was passionately fond of children, and many illustrations of this fact could be given. His organs of Philoprogenitiveness and Benevolence were so very active that he could not see a child in any kind of distress without helping it. At his last service he was talking to some gentlemen afterwards, and two ragged children came into the church and wanted to speak to him, he looked at them and took both under the flap of his large coat, caressingly kissed them, and marched them off with him out of the building. Every Sunday-school scholar knew and loved him.

Though he helped so many people out of their distress, he nevertheless was not a good adviser, he was too sympathetic.

\* We should like to reproduce the picture of a two-story residence which he built and painted with his own hands; suffice it to say that it did full justice to the needs of his family as well as became a respectable and highly substantial building. It was on a high hill overlooking Peekskill, and giving an extensive view of the Hudson. This view was an unending delight to him. He used to confess that when he bought the site he cheated the man out of the view.

### MR. BEECHER AT DIFFERENT AGES.

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of time to thoroughly examine ourselves so as to model our lives according to the bent of our natures. At thirty, his portrait indicates an increased intensity of mental power; at forty, and from this age on to fifty, he was in the zenith of his power, and spoke many times to twenty thousand people in political



Photo by Rockwood.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER AND REV. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS.

in preaching, reveals a growth of development which was in perfect harmony with the unfolding of his character. At twenty-three years of age he was just budding and his life work was in his own hands, yet there was an indication of what the young man could do, and it teaches us that it is no waste

meetings; at fifty he had ripened into the man of experience, and was the primal cause of the great action of the slave resolution. He wielded immense power at this period in the anti-slavery question and spoke right from the handle. He was like an Atlantic liner with complete engine-power going at full

speed with an important and valuable cargo on board. At sixty-five his energy was not abated, while his last portrait by Rockwood, taken at the full maturity of his power, shows him to be a man who has gone through the heat of the day and has come out unscathed and unspoiled and still ready for service.

He made it tolerable for Christian men of different creeds to speak to each other as gentlemen, and if he did nothing else but accomplish this one effort of his life it was a grandly noble one.

and independence of mind. He believed that religion was the science of growth into perfect manhood, and his favorite text was "the perfect man," which thought is so beautifully expressed in Eph. iv. 13.

#### REV. SAMUEL B. HALLIDAY, D.D.

Mr. Halliday's portrait indicates that he was a man of refined culture, deep reflection, intense sympathies, strong convictions, and purity of motives. His



Photo by Rockwood.

REV. SAMUEL P. HALLIDAY, D.D.

This was accomplished through the strong views that he took on the anti-slavery question. As an illustration of this at his funeral were to be found the extreme Arminian (Protestant), the Catholic priest, and the Jewish Rabbi, who wept together over his bier, and pronounced eulogies on his life and character. He influenced to liberality the whole civilized world, forgetting himself in the cause for which he labored.

It is wonderful how his thoughts have permeated the public mind, but it was owing to his individuality of thought

lips were firm and self-contained like those of the late William Ewart Gladstone, but they looked as though they would open with as much richness, softness, and tenderness as is betokened in the eyes. Seldom have we seen a more consecrated look to the service of the highest calling in life than that which is shown in the Rev. Samuel B. Halliday, D.D., and we have seen all kinds of expressions of eyes. The full eye seems to reveal what it wants to say even without any oral indication, consequently, he must have been a herald of light wherever he went.

It will be noticed that in relation to the features of his face there is a strong union with the development of the cranium. The brain appears to be particularly active in the region of Benevolence, which towers up at the top of the forehead and gives an exceptionally great height from the opening of the ear to this portion of the head. The richness of sympathy, and the quickness of insight on his part must have been one of the great charms of his personality. He must have had a keen discernment of the wants of others, thus as pastoral helper he was admirably adapted to the work of keeping together such a tremendous congregation as Plymouth church possessed. He must have shown intense piety and sweetness of disposition.

He also possessed a keen spiritual earnestness which is apparent from his large moral brain, while his practical intellect made him not only a sympathizer in the wants of the members, but a valued friend and counsellor. Though Mr. Beecher in his sermons was all of this, yet the live grip of a man so ably endowed in the homes of the people, must have gone far toward cementing the work of the church. It was practically impossible for Mr. Beecher himself to keep in touch through pastoral visitation with the whole of his congregation, consequently, it was a wise selection that called Mr. Halliday to his aid. He visited the sick, superintended the mission work in its various departments, conversed with inquirers, and kept account of the church charities, attended the funerals, and even celebrated the weddings. His coming to the church was an experiment that by some was considered to be an impossible success, but he proved how two good men could work in harness together in perfect sympathy, and thus the division of labor was beautiful to behold, and it is an example which many churches would do well to follow.

His many-sided character served to carry out the many departments that fell to his lot, and no one could estimate the amount of success that resulted from

the co-pastorate of Mr. Beecher and his genial, gentle friend. He was endowed with a good vocabulary of language, which must have been used to convey many effective thoughts and appropriate axioms, and as he loved metaphor, he is sure to have brought his rich experience to practical use. Mr. Halliday was associated with Mr. Beecher as pastor for many years before the latter's death, and remained in the same work for four years after that period.

#### REV. LYMAN ABBOTT.

Lyman Abbott, who is a New England man, born at Roxbury, Mass., in 1835, is the third son of Jacob Abbott, a once well-known writer and historian. He was graduated, in 1855, at the University of the City of New York, and studied law as a profession, but in 1856 he began the study of theology, entering the ministry in 1860. After preaching at Terre Haute, Ind., where he remained until 1865, he was called to New York, and for a part of the time he edited the "Literary Record" of "Harper's Magazine," as well as edited the "Illustrated Christian Weekly," and the "Christian Union," in which paper he was associated with Mr. Beecher; he also edited several collections of Mr. Beecher's writings.

His character indicates a strong mental temperament, and his forehead is remarkably high, and his moral qualities are strongly represented. He is not so full in the base over the eyes as Mr. Beecher, Mr. Halliday, or Mr. Hillis, but he is an undemonstrative, vigorous, and philosophic thinker, and possesses no intellectual narrowness. His organization is wiry and tough, though he has none too much physical strength, and is able to get through an immense amount of routine work. His central faculties are intense in development, and give him a very retentive historical memory, great power of criticism and analysis, logical ability to understand complex problems, and capacity to hit the nail square on the head. He is decidedly a thinker, and

knows how to dissect a topic into shreds as fine as a split hair. He is bright and intelligent, and his brilliancy has many sides to it. His humor is cynical, marked, and telling, particularly when he wants to say a trenchant and severe thing, or denounce any social or commercial enterprise that does not agree with his tenets. He is a great scholar, but needs some of the warmth, the enthusiasm of a Beecher and a Parkhurst.

a scarcely less difficult problem had to be solved than that which presented itself to the congregation and members of Plymouth Church on the death of Mr. Beecher; but in due time the choice fell upon Dr. Hillis, who was born September 1, 1858, and comes of good old Puritan New England stock. His father was the deacon of the church of which Lyman Beecher was pastor. When only seventeen years old, young Hillis became a commissioner for the



Photo by Rockwood.

REV. LYMAN ABBOTT.

He can understand mathematical problems, for he is in his element when dealing with abstruse subjects; hence, in matters of theology and law he would have few peers on the argumentative side. His financial faculties were strongly marked; this is quite the opposite to the experience of Mr. Beecher, who did not care sufficiently for money or finance.

#### REV. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS.

When the Rev. Lyman Abbott resigned his charge, in the fall of 1898,

Sunday-School Union, but subsequently entered college at Lake Forest, Ill., coming thence to the McCormick Seminary in Chicago. He was four years pastor of the Central Church in Chicago, where his success was immediate, and he was soon widely known as a lecturer and writer, as well as a preacher. He is very liberal in theology, and follows closely in the path of Mr. Beecher in this respect. With one exception Dr. Hillis is said to have the best and most complete Beecher library of any man in the country. It is a remarkable thing that so young a man

should be called to so important a centre as that of Plymouth Church, but those who know Mr. Hillis best do not doubt that his nobility of character and his noblest efforts will be able to continue the work so ably commenced by his predecessors. It is said, however, that just at the time when he was asked to occupy Plymouth Church he had the desire of his heart presented to him in a very tempting offer to another church, and those who are acquainted with him realize the great anxiety that he experienced when he made his present choice, feeling he could do more good in Brooklyn.

It will be noticed that there are many points of difference between Mr. Beecher and Dr. Hillis; the latter has the spontaneous flow of language of the motive-mental type, which is accompanied by the keen, piercing, speaking eye, and when he speaks he seems to use his full intellect.

With Beecher, his expansive chest, his sympathetic expression, his melodious voice, could work upon his hearers in a very different manner to one who has a strong development of the motive temperament.

Mr. Beecher had a large mouth, and from it was hurled anathemas of every form of evil, and goodness and purity of heart were exhibited in the most speaking sentences. He realized what he spoke upon, and was no mere actor on life's chess-board. Though his chin and jaw were comparatively strong, yet they were not so prominent, as will be

noticed in the case of Dr. Hillis. Beecher's was well rounded in latter years when he took on more flesh and when body and brain appeared to be competing together to preserve health, strength, and vitality.

Dr. Hillis is strong and vigorous, yet he is not without pathos, and knows how to bring out a touching incident at the most appropriate point of his discourse; he has no fear when he wishes to denounce a certain course of action, though he is not a man to hurl any explosive bullets among the heads of his congregation to substantiate any pet theory or theme of his own, yet so strong in his perceptive intellect and his scientific attainments that he is capable of drawing on metaphor for all his illustrations. His head indicates that he is a great reader and a profound thinker. Two strong points that must show themselves particularly in his character are: (1) his scientific grasp of subjects, his love of accuracy, his power to collect facts, and (2) his wonderful gift of illustration, metaphor, analysis, and critical ability. He never sees one side of the question without the other side presenting itself also, thus he is able to argue like a lawyer, and enjoy debate, and get hold of the sequence of things. He is conscientious in all his work. His disposition is lovable to a degree, and while differing from the great preacher, Mr. Beecher, he seems to secure at once the love and appreciation of his friends in a remarkable way.

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## Phrenotypes and Side Views. No. 34.

GRANT ALLEN.

By H. S. DRAYTON, M.D.

This gentleman has achieved an eminent reputation as a writer. He was born on this side of the water, in Canada; was educated in England, and lived there the greater part of his active

life. He devoted himself, after leaving college, to scientific studies and teaching, besides writing, in a fashion that was quite remarkable for its fertility, for many periodicals.

Evolution according to the Darwin theory appears to have won his conviction, for in his scientific studies that theory occupies a prominent place. He was fond also of discussions on sociological and psychological questions, as appears in several of his publications.

He was a sensitive man by native disposition, and this quality was much enhanced by the want of robust strength and fortitude. The forehead shows fulness in the upper section, and that type of development associated with trained intellectual organs. He was much of the thinker, and with so much side development, necessarily, imagination had its effect upon his thought. While he would strongly appreciate the relation of causal conditions and make much account of a substantial basis for his logic, yet his views as expressed were largely veined by hypothesis and speculation. His imagination appropriated with marked effect whatever was impressive esthetically in the world of thought; such a man would have high aims yet seek to introduce reform and improvement according to philosophical principle. He would be conservative to a degree on the logical side, yet cannot be pressing views that appealed to the esthetic nature and social feeling.

In some respects his opinions in sociology were of an eccentric nature, as in "The Woman Who Did," a novel that many critics have regarded as revolutionary in its suggestions respecting the domestic relations. Such a nature could scarcely help being earnest and emphatic in the assertion of opinion, for it has a tendency to grow, as it were, into ways of thinking which become more and more positive with the lapse of time. It must be admitted that there was no want of breadth in Mr. Allen's views, yet the breadth is of a kind that people of settled opinions glance at, merely, and so do not comprehend, because the point of view is unusual to their experience.

The expression of his face, taken all together, is that of an earnest thinker, who believes that his methods are ra-

tional and safe. Intimations of self-esteem and of a conscientious reliance upon his own powers are definite enough in the face, notwithstanding that the portrait is but an indifferent one.

Highly intelligent, highly cultivated, sympathetic, sensitive, amicable, we could scarcely conceive Mr. Allen as being other than a man very highly esteemed by his friends and associates. His weaknesses, and he had some that subjected him to rather sharp criticisms, were largely due to drawbacks affecting health. It is most likely that for many years he was not a strong man, and, being handicapped by poor health, achievements that seemed altogether possible by his ambitious soul were not consummated either in part or to the fulness of his desire.

This gentleman has achieved a little reputation as a writer. He was born on this side of the water, in Canada, and was educated in England, and lived there the greater part of his active life. He devoted himself, after leaving college, to scientific studies and teaching, besides writing, in a fashion that was quite remarkable for its fertility, for many periodicals.

Evolution, according to the Darwin theory, appears to have won his expectations, for in his scientific studies that theory occupies a prominent place. He was fond of sociological and psychological questions, which appear in several of his fictitious works.

The organization as shown by the portrait does not indicate a firm physical constitution, but rather a delicate order, or the nerve and mental temperament appear to be especially dominant, imparting an earnest and intense element to the action of his faculties.

He was a sensitive man by disposition, and this quality was much enhanced by the want of robust strength and fortitude, for it shows fulness in the upper section.

He was much of the thinker, and with so much side development his imagination had its effect upon his thought, while he would strongly ap-

preciate the relation of the causal conditions and make much account of a substantial basis for his logic, yet his expression was largely gained by apotheosis and speculation. His imagination appropriated with marked effect; therefore, in his thought he was a man of views, a man who would introduce reform and improvement according to philosophical principle, so we find in his social and economic writings sug-

It must be admitted that there was no want of breadth in Mr. Allen's views, that the breadth was a kind that people of settled opinions would be likely to consider narrow or too positive in the assertion.

His expression taken all together is that of a thinker who believes that his methods are rational. Intimations of Self-Esteem, of rallying upon his own powers, are definite enough in the face,



GRANT ALLEN.

gestions and propositions, urged with not a little insistence.

In some respects his opinions in sociological talk were of an eccentric range, as intimated in "The Woman Who Did." In novelistic talk, that many regarded as of an accessive revolutionary type. Such a nature could scarcely help being earnest and emphatic in the assertion of opinion, for it has a tendency to grow, as it were, into ways of thinking which become more and more positive with the lapse of time.

notwithstanding that the portrait is but an indifferent one. Highly intelligent, highly cultivated, gracious, sensitive, amicable men could scarcely conceive Mr. Allen being other than the man very highly esteemed by his friends and associates.

His weaknesses, and he had some that subjected him to rather sharp criticisms, were largely due to drawbacks affecting health. It is most likely for many years that he was not a strong man on the health side of his constitution.

## The Scope and Method of Psychology.

By LEWIS G. JANES, M.A.

DIRECTOR OF THE CAMBRIDGE PHILOSOPHICAL CONFERENCES.

The subject-matter of the science of Psychology is the phenomena of consciousness. In the evolution of language, a word which originally meant the breath, life, or spirit, rather than the intellect or understanding, has been transformed in signification so that it now includes not only soul-life, but every form of conscious experience. Psychology, therefore, is the science which treats of the phenomena of consciousness as facts of the mental life of all finite individuals. Once we might have limited this definition of the scope of psychological science to the life of the human individual; but now, under the inspiration of the doctrine of evolution, psychology, like all the other human sciences, is studied comparatively. The mind of man is recognized as having a certain kinship to the mind of the lower animals; and many of its functions are better understood, and their values are more rightly estimated, when we clearly note their relations to forms of consciousness which are manifested in the sub-human sphere of animate existence. Valuable light has been thrown upon some of the problems of human psychology even by the study of the lowest forms of animal life, as exemplified in such works as Alfred Binet's interesting monograph on the "Psychic Life of Micro-organisms."

As in all the branches of scientific research, psychology begins by investigating the specific and particular facts in the mental life of men and animals. Its ultimate aim, however, like that of all other sciences, is to understand the real nature of that mental life of which these facts are phenomenal manifestations, and the laws which govern its various activities. Here, however, psychology should be sharply differentiated from philosophy or metaphysics, which

treat of general principles or laws by processes of abstract reasoning rather than by scientific induction from the observation of facts or phenomena. When philosophy uses the data derived from scientific investigation as the basis of its deductive reasoning, there is no necessary antagonism between it and mental science. One should complete and reinforce the conclusions of the other. The scope of psychological science, however, does not extend into those ontological and purely speculative regions of thought which are regarded as the proper sphere of metaphysics.

The older psychology recognized the method of introspection as the only valid basis of scientific induction concerning the facts of the mental life. It held the phenomena of the individual's own consciousness to be the only original and immediate data for psychological investigation. A cautious use of material derived from the observation of the actions of other individuals, assumed as indicating their mental states, might also be allowable, with due regard for the fallibility of our inferences. But little attention was paid to physical structure or physiological conditions as influencing the mental activities. The main reliance was upon introspection, or the mental awareness of the individual.

All this has been radically changed within the last half-century. The pioneers of this change, as I have noted in a previous article, were the older Phrenologists—Gall, Combe, and Spurzheim—who insisted upon the importance of the relation between the physical structure of the brain and nervous system, and physiological conditions generally, and the facts of the mental life. The influence of the spread of evolutionary views has also

been important in its results upon the development of psychological science. Auguste Comte, in the early part of this century, denied that psychology had any scientific status whatever; ranking it with those speculative and metaphysical studies which he regarded as wholly outside the pale of a positive philosophy. Herbert Spencer, on the other hand, gave to psychology an important place in his noble system of Synthetic Philosophy, regarding it as a necessary preliminary study to sociology and ethics. It is interesting to remember that the first edition of his "Principles of Psychology" was the earliest contribution to his philosophical series, preceding by several years his "First Principles" which subsequently became the opening volume of the Synthetic Philosophy. In the first edition of the Psychology, the doctrine of evolution was clearly stated, four years before Darwin published his "Origin of Species."

In Mr. Spencer's system, the facts of consciousness made known to the individual by introspection are demonstrated to be no less phenomenal than the facts of the outward universe which are revealed by sense-perception. The alleged advantage claimed for the method of introspection in directly revealing the secrets of our mental life is thus shown to be a fallacy. Our own thought-processes reveal to us the laws of mind under the finite limitations of our mental and physical constitution, in exactly the same way as they reveal to us the phenomena and laws of the physical universe. In studying the mental activities of other individuals we are indeed removed one step farther from that Reality which is partially manifested in both mental and material phenomena; but on the other hand the inferences carefully and logically drawn from the actions of other individuals, and from the activities of the lower animals, yield invaluable data for the comparative study of mental phenomena, without which no genuine psychological science would be possible.

The most recent investigations of the psychologist have greatly widened the

scope of the science by prolonging our vision into the field of social psychology. Investigators like Professor Josiah Royce, of Harvard University, have emphasized the importance of our social life in determining the form and contents of our consciousness, not only as it relates to the development of self-consciousness in the individual and his conviction of the obligations due to other individuals, but even as it influences our conception of the external world in which we live. Curiously enough, we thus have, from the standpoint of the philosophical idealist, a new confirmation of the fact that no genuine mental science can be erected on a basis of pure subjectivity or introspection. For, though Dr. Royce traces the evolution of our definite conception of self and others, of ego and alter, out of a primitive, indefinite state of consciousness in which this distinction had not yet arisen, his theory has no reasonable foundation save in the prior assumption of a real objective distinction a priori to experience, to which the contents of our conscious life are gradually compelled to conform. We are thus beginning to realize the truth of Goethe's saying:

"The gauge that from himself man takes  
Measures him now too small and now too  
great;  
Only in Man, man knows himself."

In quite another department of social psychology, investigators like Tarde, Le Bon, Ward, Boris Sidis, and others, are drawing important inferences and conclusions bearing upon the practical problems of education, politics, economics, sociology, penology — the entire range, in fact, of the human or anthropological sciences. No less to the statesman and legislator than to the professional student and teacher of these sciences has it become necessary to be well grounded in a basic knowledge of sound psychological data and principles. In our modern civilization the problems of governmental administration are becoming more and more complex and difficult; and with the spread of the democratic spirit their successful solu-

tion depends more and more on the universal diffusion of sound educational principles, especially as they bear on a true knowledge of the nature and capacities of the human mind and will.

In the remaining papers of the present series I shall endeavor to treat specifically, and in as untechnical phraseology as possible, some of the principles

involved in the scientific study of the human mind; especially as they relate to the training of the individual for a successful grappling with the problems of life, so as to assure the wisest service of society and the largest return of conscious satisfaction to the individual for the right use of the capacities with which he is endowed.

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## The Life and Letters of Lewis Carroll (Rev. C. L. Dodgson).

"The man that can smile is the man that's worth while," and the man who can make others smile is still more worth while, for are we not taught in the good book that merriness is medicinal, or, if one may quote from more modern authority, has not Spencer assured us that mirth and good spirits raise the tide of vitality, thereby improving the health, disposition, and character?

Who, then, can measure the value of the services of an author like Lewis Carroll, the instigator and promoter of smiles in the young and quiet chuckles in the old? It might, indeed, be an interesting and profitable study for some psychologist to compute the number of smiles, dimples, and twinkles (and their results on facial expression, health, and morals) produced by "Alice in Wonderland" and "Through a Looking Glass."

Although the world has known for a good many years that humor was good for adults, it has, until the last half century, been most gingerly of that quality in children's books. Until Lewis Carroll took up his pen in their behalf most stories for the young were dilute and insipid. Even now, in an age when a modest-sized town might be built of juvenile literature, there are comparatively few children's stories that have any real humor in them. Kipling, Joel Chandler Harris, Kate Douglas Wiggin, Mark Twain, and

Mrs. Burnett have saved the day. No one, however, has ever matched the quaint drolleries, delectable nonsense, and dreamlike absurdities that lurk in the pages of "Alice in Wonderland" and "Through a Looking Glass." Can even the "Magerful Mongli" himself alienate our affections from Mr. Dodgson's whimsical "Hatter" and "Gryphon," his sad-eyed "Turtle" and illustrious "Jabberwock"? In all their sayings and doings we detect no damaging reminiscent flavor. Whether they eat, drink, or dance, they are always consistent with the irrelevance and inconsistency of the childish dreamland from which they were evoked.

Most of Mr. Dodgson's nonsense rhymes have become so deservedly classic that one needs only to mention their titles and the listener can repeat stanza after stanza, carried along by the rollicking metre that moved the "Turtle":

"Will you walk a little faster," said a whiting  
to a snail,  
"There's a porpoise just behind us, and he's  
treading on my tail.  
See how eagerly the lobsters and the turtles  
all advance!  
They are waiting on the shingle—will you  
come and join the dance?"

In the "Life and Letters of Lewis Carroll," by his nephew, S. D. Collingwood, published this (February 5th) week by the Century Company, one

finds several old favorites and a large number of pen sketches which will be new to many readers. In the letters of Mr. Dodgson one is not surprised to find a very serious strain, which Landor says is always found with genuine wit and humor.

To those who think of Lewis Carroll as a writer of "funny verses" exclusively, the little song (printed with the mu-

"My fifth Rule is, if your friend makes a severe remark, either leave it unnoticed or make your reply distinctly less severe; and, if he makes a friendly remark, tending towards 'making up' the little difference that has arisen between you, let your reply be distinctly more friendly. If, in picking a quarrel, each party declined to go more than three-eighths of the way, and if, in mak-



LEWIS CARROLL.

sic in this book) will be a very pleasant and touching revelation:

#### DREAMLAND.

Words by Lewis Carroll.

When midnight mists are creeping,  
And all the land is sleeping,  
Around me tread the mighty dead,  
And slowly pass away.

Another letter, combining his better-known vein and a good deal of sound philosophy on letter-writing and quarrels, contains this extract:

ing friends, each was ready to go five-eighths of the way—why, there would be more reconciliations than quarrels! Which is like the Irishman's remonstrance to his gad-about daughter: 'Shure, you're always goin' out! You go out three times for wanst that you come in!'

"My sixth Rule is, don't try to have the last word! How many a controversy would be nipped in the bud, if each was anxious to let the other have the last word! Never mind how telling a rejoinder you leave unuttered: never

mind your friend's supposing that you are silent from lack of anything to say: let the thing drop, as soon as it is possible without discourtesy: remember 'Speech is silvern, but silence is golden'! (N.B. If you are a gentleman, and your friend a lady, this Rule is superfluous: you won't get the last word!)

"Remember the old proverb, 'Cross-writing makes cross-reading.'" 'The old proverb?' you say inquiringly. 'How old?' Well, not so very ancient, I must confess. In fact, I invented it while writing this paragraph. Still, you know, 'old' is a comparative term. I think you would be quite justified in addressing a chicken, just out of the shell, as 'old boy!' when compared with another chicken that was only half out."

While Mr. Dodgson was at Christ Church College he was editor of "College Rhymes," to which he contributed many poems that betray their kinship to the well-known rollicking classics that are dear to the readers of the Wonderland books. Here is one of the most daring of his poetic caricatures:

I painted her a gushing thing,  
With years perhaps a score;  
I little thought to find they were  
At least a dozen more;  
My fancy gave her eyes of blue,  
A curly auburn head;  
I came to find the blue a green,  
The auburn turned to red.

She boxed my ears this morning,  
They tingled very much;  
I own that I could wish her  
A somewhat lighter touch;  
And if you were to ask me how  
Her charms might be improved,  
I would not have them added to,  
But just a few removed!

She has the bear's ethereal grace,  
The bland hyena's laugh,  
The footstep of the elephant,  
The neck of the giraffe;  
I love her still, believe me,  
Though my heart its passion hides;  
"She is all my fancy painted her,"  
But oh! how much besides!

The comparative indifference of the world to his serious works on mathematics and its clamorous approval of his illuminated nonsense were almost unpleasant to Mr. Dodgson in his later years. But after all the popular emphasis was doubtless right. The world will always admit the superior usefulness of the multiplication table, but it prefers the "Mad Hatter's" table to any table of logarithms and the propositions of the "Walrus" to those of Euclid. Notwithstanding the approving pats given to "the man with his fact," the man with his fancy is the man who finds his way into the heart and memory of mankind. Especially is this so when that fancy is like Lewis Carroll's, a pure and sympathetic one, which carries the reader away from the sad, grown-up world of disillusion back into the wonderland of childhood.

When one remembers that Mr. Dodgson, though intensely fond of children, lived and died in the "long polar night of bachelorhood" (with acknowledgments to James Lane Allen), it is but natural for a grateful reader to heave a sympathetic sigh or two. For Rumor, though one would not repeat all her whisperings, or question her too closely, hints that there was a real Alice in a real Wonderland, who became a dream to the dreamer, and the smiles of the tales we know died away, perchance, in sighs beneath the vest of an Oxford Don. For despite the gayety of his rollicking verses, one feels in his letters and all his life a profoundly sad undertone, which is perhaps most distinctly voiced in a poem of his later years:

I could not see, for blinding tears,  
The glories of the west:  
A heavenly music filled my ears,  
A heavenly peace my breast.  
"Come unto me, come unto me—  
All ye that labour, unto me—  
Ye heavy laden, come to me—  
And I will give you rest."

Ellen Burns Sherman.



## Heredity.

BY CLARK BELL, ESQ., LL.D., OF NEW YORK, PRESIDENT MEDICO-LEGAL CONGRESS.

Ribot, in his work on Heredity, which is not only an authority but a classic, defines heredity as "that biological law by which all beings endowed with life tend to repeat themselves in their descendants; it is for the species what personal identity is for the individual."

This is universally conceded on man's physiological side; but questions are raised as to the psychology of heredity, and we are compelled to ask, are mental characteristics, traits, virtues, vices, passions and the emotional side of man transmissible?

Certain characteristics have been generally conceded, as thus existing and inheritable and almost unquestionable. Among these I will enumerate fecundity, longevity, and such personal characteristics as may properly be called idiosyncrasies in the individual.

Schopenhauer says of heredity:

The most ordinary experience teaches that in generation the combined seed of the parents not only propagates the peculiarity of the species, but also those of the individual, as far as bodily (objectives external) qualities are concerned, and this always has been recognized.

*"Naturæ sequitur semina quisque suae."*

Now whether this also holds good of mental (subjectives internal) qualities, so that these also are transmitted by the parents to the children is a question which has already often been raised, and almost always answered in the affirmative.

### HABITS OF THE INDIVIDUAL.

Darwin notes a case of a peculiar habit of hand motions in the father, transmitted to his daughter, and peculiarities in handwriting clearly follow this law. (Darwin, "Variation in Animals and Plants," Vol. II., p. 6, 1868 edition.)

Can we say that the characteristics

of the senses are hereditary? Touch, vision, hearing, taste; are they under this law?

Congenital blindness is certainly; and the deaf mute, if congenital, has, when mated with another deaf mute, reasonable right to expect this defect in the offspring.

Color blindness is undoubtedly hereditary.

Smell in animals and man is beyond doubt transmissible, and special and peculiar tastes in the parent are, as most men believe, traceable in the offspring.

Memory and aphasia may be purely physiological, and if so subject to the law of heredity. Characteristics of memory often relate to an individual, as one can always remember a face or the color of the eye, but with difficulty a name; another the reverse. So far as memory is physiological it is doubtless under the law of heredity.

The classification of the poets made by Ribot, and their origin, shows how large a share of the imagination comes under the law of heredity. The same is true of musical taste, and painting, of high artistic excellence, and attainment in literature, and in the sciences.

Ribot's classification of authors and their genealogy, leaves us little room to doubt the transmissible influence of the parent upon the offspring; now what shall we say of the passions, the emotions, the vices of man?

All breeders of animals, as the horse and the dog, believe that courage and game qualities are the result of intelligent breeding, and are hereditary qualities.

The thoroughbred horse is a result of this belief in its production, as is the trotting horse; and courage, tenacity, and what horsemen call "game" qualities, determine not only the truth of heredity, but the excellence of the product, in securing the result desired and sought for.

Experienced breeders study as carefully the lineage and physical characteristics of the dam, as they do the sire, in breeding the horse, and in my own experience and observation, which has been quite large, I have been led to regard the mother as rather the more important factor, as I believe it to be in man, in estimating character and qualities, especially in the higher types of each.

Likes and dislikes which become traits in the individual are beyond question reproduced in the offspring.

Ribot says:

That the passion known as dipsomania or alcoholism is so frequently transmitted that all are agreed in considering it hereditary as the rule; not, however, that the passion for drink is always transmitted in that identical form, for it often degenerates into mania, idiocy, hallucination, etc.

Conversely, insanity in the parents may become alcoholism in the descendants.

Magnus Huss says:

A frequent effect of alcoholism is partial or total atrophy of the brain; the organ is reduced in volume, so that it no longer fills the bony case. The consequence is a mental degeneration, which, in the progeny, results in lunatics and idiots.

The cases cited by Morel, of insanity in the offspring, resulting from the fixed disease of inebriety in the parent, combined with our own personal experience and observation of those closely associated or known intimately to us, in our own lives and experience, have led us all to look at this relation of inebriety be heredity to insanity so as not to leave it an open question for discussion. (Morel, "Fraites des Degeneracies," p. 103.)

Abnormalities of the sexual passions are beyond question transmitted to the offspring. Other vices and propensities are undoubtedly in the same category as are avarice, theft, and criminal instincts.

Dr. Despines's Genealogy of the Christian Family (Despine, Vol. II., p.

40), and Mr. Gerard's tracing of Our American Mother of Criminals, leave little room for doubt that criminal instincts and tendencies are hereditary.

Insanity, which is a physical disease, must be regarded as a pathological condition, and it is, in accordance with the laws of heredity, transmissible.

Inebriety, as a disease, is under the same law when it becomes a distinct state or condition in a pathological sense. Hence insanity in all its forms, mania, dementia, melancholia, with suicidal tendencies, being the result of an organic disease affecting the organic structures, is as liable to be traceable in the offspring as an organic defect would be in an animal.

I have bred a great many horses, perhaps more than one hundred. If the mother has a spavin she would not be used. Her colts would not necessarily have spavins, but the spavin is the result of a physical weakness in that part of the leg, and her get would have a tendency to that weakness, which sooner or later, especially under severe usage or strain, would result in a spavin on the colts; perhaps not till late in his life, but rather certain to develop sooner or later.

Brierre du Boismont, Voltaire, Moreau of Tours, Lucas, Esquirol, all recognized this tendency.

Esquirol saw, at the Salpetriere, in Paris, an idiot woman, the mother of two daughters and a son, all idiots.

Haller quotes two noble families where idiocy appeared in the fourth or fifth generation after its first appearance.

Ribot is of the opinion that the cases of hereditary insanity represent from one-half to one-third of the whole number ("Ribot on Heredity," p. 131), and he quotes Moreau of Tours as placing nine-tenths; Maudsley, from one-fourth to less than one-half. In his fifty cases cited, sixteen were hereditary, or about one-third.

Shakespeare says:

"Cowards father cowards, and base things sire base."

"Cymbeline," IV., 2.

Who shall say how much the warlike Philip's fondness for power and love of conquest, bequeathed to his great and illustrious son, Alexander the Great, came under this law.

Nero was a lineal descendant of the Claudian family, from which came Tiberias and Caligula, and the terrible atrocities which marked his career and reign commenced in his grandfather, were more strongly developed in his own father, and became fully developed in him.

His mother was Agrippina, a Bacchante.

If we look at Roman history we learn

that the father of the great General Hannibal was Hamilcar, a worthy sire of so great a son. The son of Miltiades was Cimon, and the illustrious and noble Scipios show how the grand character of the father passed to the son.

Illustrious examples of the heredity of vice and criminal instincts may be found on every page of history.

Cæsar Borgia, hideous and execrable, was the exact image and counterpart of his father, Pope Alexander VI.

The Queen called Bloody Mary, was the daughter of the bloodthirsty tyrant Henry VIII., of England, by his first marriage.

## How to Study Phrenology.

REV. F. W. WILKINSON.

*(Continued from page 382, Vol. 108.)*

Perhaps in passing from the interior it would be wise on my part just for a moment to dwell upon "the other things" and the "being equal." Unfortunately too many persons have taken it, maybe one fact, viz., "Size a measure of power" and have neglected the points of reservation or limitation and have brandished this one fact before our eyes, and have brought what was considered a practical refutation of this principle. It is wonderfully easy to make snow men or even men of straw and knock them down again, and it may be easy to take part of an argument or statement and pulverize it; that is what our opponents do, because they don't know any better. But what about these other things? Well there is the texture of skin, fineness of hair, quality of constitution, temperament, nature of bony system, and other things which go to make up the same difference between men as between thoroughbred animals; and if we bear these features in mind we shall not be led astray. I am aware that to distinguish quality with some persons is not a very easy process; but just as a painter has to learn to dis-

tinguish very closely between different blends, and as a cattle-dealer will with almost half a glance distinguish between the qualities of various cattle, so must the student of Phrenology learn to do this in a practical form. But the true student will not rest satisfied with the exterior, he will want to know something about the brain and its substance, he will be desirous not simply to read descriptions of it, of its various coverings and of the functions they perform, of the various parts and where they are situated, of the extent of the hemispheres and lobes, of the difference between the cerebrum and the cerebellum. He will want to know its composition, its gray matter and white matter, the proportions of each, and their distinguishing features besides that of color; the functions of each. He will be desirous to become acquainted with the commissures, fissures, and convolutions; to know the geography of the brain as well as that of the skull, and to become as fully conversant with its topography as possible. Then if he possibly can, he will see a brain dissected, noticing its different ventricles and

parts; how these affect each other. He will be desirous to become acquainted with the structure of the cranial nerves and their positions, and how each one accomplishes its work and adds to the harmony and comfort of the whole man. The various parts of the brain will not only come under review, but each will become a subject for deep thought and study, and he will find that the more he thinks about the brain with its complex movements and its complications, the more wonderful will the subject appear, and the greatness of the work to be accomplished in the study of Phrenology will manifest itself. It is not my purpose here to describe the brain, its functions, and parts, it is only to show how

to study it, and the more thorough a person's acquaintance with it is, the better for himself and for those he may be wishful to help or instruct. I need not say that a knowledge of physiology and hygiene is exceedingly helpful. At least the more you know about the constitution of the man the better. You will perceive from the remarks already made that you will not be able to study Phrenology from a shilling book. It would be well for the student to get the best and most complete works and study them thoroughly. Get to know the history of Phrenology, together with that of its founder and first leaders, and study its progress up to the present time.

## SCIENCE OF HEALTH

### Notes and Comments.

By DR. M. L. HOLBROOK.

#### A MIND TO LET.

Professor Crookes, in his presidential address before the Society for Psychical Research, states that a majority of men of science are occasionally forced to write off as worthless a considerable part of their knowledge, and that it is of great advantage to them to do so, for it lightens the intellectual burden they have to carry, and leaves them free to explore new fields. To this he adds that he has often found it necessary to write "to let" over some of the vacant spaces of the mind. By "to let" is meant that here is an opening for new thought on a new line of research—research in fields neglected or unoccupied. It is to this flexibility of mind, he says, he is indebted largely to his discoveries in fields where others did not care to tread.

If Professor Crookes, so eminent in many departments of science, can with

advantage write "to let" over some of the empty chambers of his mind, how much more so can those of us who occupy lower planes? We all of us hug opinions which we have acquired by reading and much study, opinions which have no value and which burden our brains and prevent us from progress. Why do we not at the beginning of the year cancel them, and write "to let" on the chambers they have occupied in our heads? In this way progress may be made and new growth acquired.

#### BE MORE PHILOSOPHICAL.

Walter L. Sheldon, in an address before the Ethical Society of St. Louis, on "Why prosperity does not always bring happiness," says there is sense in the notion of being philosophical. It means seeing things in their right relations and proportions, and in being able to know in advance what is inevi-

table. "If," he says, "the American people could acquire a little more of the spirit of philosophy they would get a great deal more satisfaction out of their prosperity, because by means of such philosophy they might be able to keep their expectations on the proper level. Disappointment would not be so keen. There is nothing much more bitter than the going to pieces of our expectations. It gives a shock to the moral character. We accomplish something, therefore, if we can save people from some of these disillusionings by giving them warning in advance. Money can buy a degree of happiness. Having a little more money may make it more possible for us to get a little more happiness. The relationship is really there. The mistake of the philosopher has been in denying any connection there at all. But money or prosperity cannot guarantee happiness. That is the important distinction. It cannot give happiness wholesale. Take it altogether the American people are happier to-day than they were two or three years ago. But they would be still happier if they took a little of this philosophy into consideration and did not expect that as long as their bank account of prosperity held out they could draw indefinitely on the stock of happiness. They cannot do it. Why? I can only answer in the statement made before: Because they are not built that way."

#### PLACE FOR OLD PEOPLE.

It is said that there are more old people, those more than one hundred years old, in the tropics than in cold climates. Central America and Mexico are noted for the large number of centenarians. It is true many of these people do not know how old they are, and when they get past sixty or seventy often jump up to one hundred almost by a bound; yet despite all this many are very old. Dr. Belis, who has practised medicine many years in Central America and in Mexico, counsels Europeans who wish

for a long life to settle in the tropics. The sunshine of these lands is the best of doctors. Northerners go South, says he, in their craving for more light and more warmth—that is to say, for more sunshine. They will find what they want in the tropics, though with two drawbacks: one is malaria, the other is alcoholism. He contends that "the first of these evils is only dangerous for those who play with the second." The man who wishes to live long in the tropics must be an abstainer from alcohol. The number of "tropical nonagenarians" is, the doctor further points out, surprising, even after a few years have been deducted from some of the old men and women, who take a pride in exaggerating their age. Those who age early are invariably great drinkers. Men and women who have passed their seventieth year are often remarkable for their mental and bodily vigor. He mentions an old gentleman of ninety-eight who has lately married a fifth time, and is rejoicing in the birth of a son!

#### THE ABDOMINAL BRAIN.

"In all mammals there exist two brains of almost equal importance to the individual and to the race. One is the cranial brain, the instrument of mental progress and physical penetration; the other is the abdominal brain, the instrument of nutrition and visceral rhythm. A study of the abdominal brain brings to light most important and instructive facts. In the cranial brain resides consciousness. Here is the seat of progress, mental or moral, and in it lies the instinct to protect life, and the fear of death. But in the abdomen there exists a brain which presides over organic life. Its chief functions are nutrition and visceral rhythm. In this abdominal brain are repeated all the physiological and pathological manifestations of nutrition and rhythm of the viscera. It controls nourishment and secretion. It initiates, sustains, and prohibits rhythms.

It receives sensations and transmits motion. It is an automatic nervous centre. In short, it is a nervous ganglion possessing rhythmical power. The abdominal brain is situated around the root of the celiac axis and superior mesenteric artery. It lies just behind the stomach, consists of a blended mesh-work of nervous ganglia, and is made up of the union of the splanchnics, the pneumogastrics, and the right phrenic. A general summary of the abdominal brain is that it presides over nutrition, controls circulation, controls gland secretion, presides over the organs of generation, and influences in a dominant, though not an absolute, control its peripheral visceral automatic ganglia. Its thousands of distributing and communicating fibres represent the conducting cord. The various ganglionic machines located in each viscus represent the periphery."

Good health is largely, though not absolutely, dependent on a well developed abdominal brain. It is often called the solar plexus, often the sympathetic nervous system. It is, in truth, an abdominal brain.

### THE MAGIC OF A SPLENDID PHYSIQUE.

The Greeks worshipped, so to speak, physical perfection; and, instinctively, most of us do the same. In proof of this read what Mr. Higginson says of Daniel Webster:

"Where a man's mere physique is so magnificent that it is two-thirds of the battle, why should he make a long speech? Why shouldn't he present what he has to say in the simplest possible manner? And that magnificent simplicity gave him [Webster] a large portion of his power and saved him from the necessity of rhetorical flourishes—almost too much. When my old school-mate, James Russell Lowell—one of the most brilliant and penetrating of Americans—after Webster's death, was to write a critical essay on him, I remember he was surprised in

reading over his speeches to find what a commonplace man he was, and he said that if anybody but Webster had said those things they would have made little impression.

"Once, at a Phi Beta Kappa oration, which Edward Everett was giving at Cambridge, in the midst of one of those elaborately and exquisitely balanced periods, there suddenly swelled up a subdued roar of applause among that cultivated audience, and I looked up to see what had happened. There I saw Mr. Webster coming from the background, with his majestic figure, strong, solid, massive, with great luminous black eyes, and a face of such massive strength and power that you felt the mere presence of it was enough to applaud. And as this applause hushed, the words of the orator, who was speaking of the influence of the Greek and Latin classics in the world and their continued importance, he looked up, saw Mr. Webster, and said: 'Tell us, sir, if this is not true, you who know better than anybody else.' And the 'god-like Daniel,' as they used to call him, simply inclined his head a little. I don't know whether he heard the sentence or remembered a word of Greek since his college days, but when Webster simply nodded assent, it was like the nodding of Jove."

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### PHRENOLOGY AND THE COMPLEX NATURE OF CHILDREN.

It is because of the complex nature of our children that we need to take many things into account, and particularly phrenological knowledge, to the rearing of the young. The complex child is the teacher's problem. He presents himself to the teacher as the product of a very significant past. We find that heredity, environment, and education, have all been exerting very silent but strong influences in shaping his career; in teaching the results of these influences must be reckoned with. Influences have been scattered around a child for good or evil; what we need to-day is to preserve the good and crowd out the evil, so that the tendencies may not have an opportunity to show themselves which would be detrimental to the child.



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

## Child Culture.

### SOME POINTS OF CONTRAST.

BY UNCLE JOSEPH.

Fig. 522.—Andrew Charles G. Weldon, Grenfell, Canada.—This lad is an exceptional one in many respects, and we give his portrait to show how exceptionally clear his temperamental conditions are. It will be readily noticed that he has a fine quality of organization, all the conditions of his being are high-

eighteen, provided he is not coerced or urged on too fast while he is still in his boyhood. He needs more chest power and breadth for his amount of brain, and not only does his size of brain count in his case, but the accompanying quality speaks for so much. If he weighed one hundred and twenty pounds in-

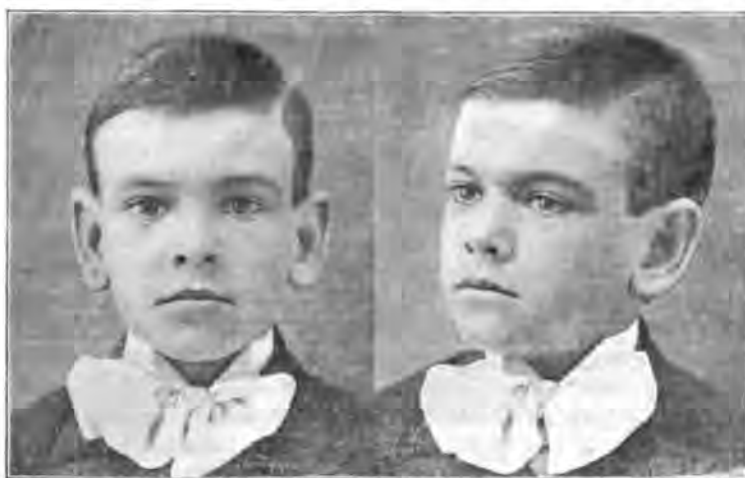


FIG. 522.—ANDREW CHARLES G. WELDON, GRENFELL, CANADA.

Circumference of head, 21; height, 14½; length, 14; height, 5 feet 6½ inches; weight, 110; hair, brown; eyes, gray-blue; complexion, fair; age, 16. Will make a professor, writer, mathematician.

keyed, he is constituted to feel things very acutely, and cannot give up a task or relinquish a purpose, or forego an ambition without considerable disappointment. His brain has taken the start of his body; we wish that two years ago, when he was fourteen, that his body had taken the initiative and started ahead of his mentality; however, we look for better things when he is about

stead of one hundred and ten, with his size of head (twenty-one inches) he would be better balanced, his neck would be larger, and his physical endurance would be greater, and he would not be subject to so many headaches. He should be kept back rather than pressed forward, and be given physical work of a light nature to do, particularly if it will take him out of doors. He

should be encouraged to dig up the garden, and plant the flowers, and water the plants in the conservatory, and feed the chickens, and fetch home the cows, and run errands; he will never want to take exercise simply for the exercise; if some object is attached to the work he will get pleasure out of it, and this is what should be aimed at. He is thoroughly in his element when he is surrounded by his books, and will take to his pen just as ducks take to water. It

do good and benefit humanity, and reason logically from a principle or fact.

Fig. 523.—A. E. Souter, Shelby, Mich.—This lad is a born hustler, and his photographs indicate great strength of character. He is remarkable for his self-possession, self-composure and capacity to carry out a piece of work by himself. He will need very little help as he travels along in the world, for he will find out things for himself, and will know what he is about, consequently he



FIG. 523.—ALFRED LAVERNE SOUTER.

Circumference of head,  $21\frac{1}{2}$ ; height, 14; length,  $13\frac{1}{4}$ ; hair, black; eyes, blue; complexion, dark; age, 10. Good business man, or lawyer.

would not be surprising if he wanted to sit up far into the night to invent and bring out some new idea connected with electric lighting or to save labor, but he must not make too much of a drain upon Dame Nature's preserves, hence must seek his rest early in the evening rather than sit up to see the company. He is about twenty-five years of age now, and it will be hard to keep him within his years. Literature, art, invention, and high-class music will be his hobbies, while his tastes will incline him to

will be a leading man wherever he is, and will show remarkable skill in practical affairs. He will be fond of reading up matters, and his reading will be of a useful character, for instance, he will be fond of biography, history, and the laws of his country, also international law. He will be very sagacious and understanding the rights of people, and will early be inclined to direct, control, and give advice to others. He is more in his element when he is doing this than when he is following instructions.

If you hear this lad say, How do you do this, papa? you may know that it is a pretty intricate piece of work for a lad of his years to understand, for he would much rather work a thing out himself than trouble anyone else for it.

His language will be to the point. He will not trouble to talk unless he has something to say, and if he has been to a picnic or an excursion, and his mother asks him when he comes home what he has seen he will tell her in as few words as possible, and be off on some other work. He will always have plenty on hand to do, for he is not an idle boy. He would like to go into a machine shop and watch the engines revolving and see how one part fits into another and repeats its motions.

If he were engaged in the study of navigation his object would be to increase the speed of travel, and as we have already found that ocean travel in the next century is going to be phenomenal, compared with the present speed, he would be just the one to understand that increased rate and glory in it. It will not take him long to make up his mind on any important work connected with science, and on this account he will be in his element when he has to start people to work. If he were captain of a fire brigade he would be remarkable for the trained men he would have under him, and he would have no men to do his work who did not understand any job he put them to. He is a thoroughly conscientious lad, but has not much agreeableness, youthfulness, blandness, and buoyancy.

He has already taken on the voice and manner of his father, and wishes to be considered out of his boyhood. Nothing could insult him more at the present time than for him to be considered a little boy and obliged to go to bed early, for he delights to sit up to hear the elder ones talk, particularly if he can join in and say a word upon what he thinks is right. He will be very strict in his discipline, both of himself and others. If he promises to do a thing he will do it, and nothing will shake him from his

resolution. He is an exceedingly persevering lad, and will use his influence right and accomplish a great deal during his lifetime.

He will not be scared with ghost stories, or in fact any fear of animals. He would as soon go out and hunt a bear as not; but what would be noticeable of the lad if he went would be that he prepared himself with necessary ammunition to accomplish the feat of bringing home the bear's head, and without losing a drop of blood himself. He knows how to grapple with difficulties, and he feels so much power within himself that it will be somewhat difficult for him to recognize his own strength without going to some extremes.

His ear indicates longevity and his jaw shows will-power, dogged determination to succeed in the study he pursues.

He should have as good an education as possible, for he will repay anyone who gives him this, and he will make a better citizen and possess a keener public spirit if he is educated either for the commercial world or for the study of law. We mention the latter because he would be good in argument and debate, because he is not afraid of expressing his opinions and because he is conscientious in carrying out his duties and obligations with men. He would be good in cross-examining witnesses, and would know exactly what questions to ask. He would be more than an ordinary lawyer, for he would rise to the position of expert and make a special line of discovery his delight. He will have, however, some drawings toward the life and work of a mechanical engineer. If we are not considerably mistaken his constructiveness is well represented, and he will want to organize, construct, and work out from a pattern some of his original ideas. Therefore, it will not be easy for him to decide all at once what he would like to be, for he will find so many things to entertain him, and he will not be easily satisfied with any until he has made a good trial of each.

## The Motherhood of the Twentieth Century.

Shall my child become a criminal or a respected member of society?

"The preparation for motherhood should commence one hundred years before the birth of the child," said Oliver Wendell Holmes. This should be written on every woman's heart and conscience, and handed down from mother to daughter in every land. We cannot begin too soon to agitate the need of more enlightened motherhood; and while talking with mothers every day we are astonished to find they plead ignorance of their own children's nature, hence they cannot reasonably expect the best results.

Napoleon once sagely remarked, "What France needs is mothers." I trust it will never be said of America, the land of mothers, congresses, and mothers' clubs. Still the great mass of motherhood is sadly wanting in that knowledge that comes after the children are born and which should have been gained previously.

Time and money are spent on personal adornments which might more profitably be given to the study of subjects that deal with pre-natal conditions.

Sorrow and weeping might often be saved if timely thought had only been given to the preparation of the unborn child.

While I am decidedly optimistic in my views regarding the future motherhood of the race, still we must face boldly the question asked at the head of our paper, namely, Shall my child become a criminal or a respected member of society?

We as women have the problem much in our own hands to determine, even if the father is a dipsomaniac and curses and swears, for the mother's influence on the child she carries has weight in counteracting whatever influence or taint he may have given it. So many proofs have we of this fact that we are thoroughly convinced that if every mother knew this, she would not spend

her time in bemoaning her environments, but would make her own mental atmosphere for her child's growing and sensitive nature. We begin at the wrong end when we punish a child for doing what he has seen others do.

In the criminal world we find anthropometrical measurements are being taken of the criminal's physical characteristics, and his head, face, ears, hands, and feet, etc., are measured with scrupulous care and scientific accuracy, every deviation from the normal being noted.

But is this enough? Oh no: in too many cases the rosebud has already been blighted, and the apple contains a canker-worm before maturity begins; even in the embryonic stage of flower and fruit are to be seen these parasites.

We do not want to wait and see what evil tendencies have been inherited before we do anything to form a beautiful character; we must begin at the commencement of the seed sowing, at the foundation of life itself, at its incipient stage, and not when the thief has been caught in the act and is in the hands of the law.

When were these perverted natures taught their evil ways, and why do such habits cling so tenaciously to them? Heredity and environment have to answer for the development of mind, body, and character; and not only in one generation do we find the taint, but in many succeeding ones.

Hence the mother has been given the great responsibility of moulding the morals of her future unborn child.

Compare the life of Ishmael and Isaac. The life of Hagar was implanted before Ishmael's birth; she had been at war with others for her own existence, and to-day in the Bedouin of the desert we find the effect of pre-natal influence, though more than three thousand years have passed.

Can mothers afford to treat lightly such a precious prerogative?

History also points to the influence

that the mothers of many great men have given to their sons good and bad heritage. The mothers of Napoleon, Nero, Washington, Lincoln, Bismarck, Guiteau, and the Pomeroy boy, have had just as much responsibility in the determining their children's character, as Hagar of old, during that period when nature is building the physical and mental temple, for the coming man or woman to live in.

History is full of illustrations where a blot on the brain and character of the father or mother has been intensified in the child, and then the result has been a sad story of crime. An artist takes every pains to produce a beautiful picture from his living model; while a mother, through her actions, thought, feeling, and work before the birth of her child, produces a human picture, more valuable than the costliest painting, yet how many deformed, crooked, and imperfect images there are.

Sometimes the taint of intemperance or vice of one form or another has impressed the parents until the delicate organisms have reproduced their own weaknesses. If we build up our children's bodies by the food they take, must not their characters be formed by the activity that is given to the various faculties of their minds and the everyday influences that surround them before, as well as after their birth. We have our societies and clubs for "Child Culture," can we not say a word that will make mothers stop and think deeply of conditions before the child is born? For it lives over again the life of its parents. One mother carried her child in the atmosphere of profane language and drinking habits, and so great was her fear for the consequences that they might have on the child, that she

fought against them and filled her mind with counteracting influences and had a beautiful image constantly before her. She bore a child that was as near an angel as possible; she would not let the angry words have any influence over her, and she saved her child from a quiver-full of evil thought and habits.

By a knowledge of the elements of the mind and the functions of the brain, a parent can stimulate the ones that he wishes to encourage.

What is more easy than for the little one to imitate what it sees done?

Physiologically speaking, we know that poisons affect the delicate nerve-tissue and brain-cells of the adult through alcohol, tobacco, and opium, and that they influence a person to do many criminal acts; yet how many mothers poison the brain substance of their infants by the taking of beer, porter, alcohol, thinking they are only strengthening themselves and not injuring their little ones. Instead of which their growing brains are maddened, perverted, and stimulated to commit sin and crime.

I know of many mothers who have talked with me of their ignorance in these matters, and we wish our warning could go out in time to hundreds of their sisters who are ignorantly making it easy for their children to do wrong and difficult for them to do right. Every parent knows or should know that the education of the child begins with the dawn of its existence, so that parents should prepare themselves for parenthood and give their very best, both of body and mind, to the forming of the new life.

The joy of every parent should be to produce the very best environments possible.

J. A. F.

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## The Inventive Faculty.

WALTER K. PALMER, M.E., LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

I have found a peculiar interest and fascination in noting the mental characteristics of those who possess the abil-

ity to produce what we term an "invention," and in following, in so far as it is possible, the mental processes whereby

an invention is evolved. And it has seemed hopeful, too, that from these observations might result, perhaps, some knowledge which would prove of value in bringing forth and stimulating this creative faculty in our students.

Data for such a study are at first not easy to obtain, but an intimate acquaintance with one who possessed this faculty in the highest development gave an insight which has made it possible to trace, in many instances, the steps that led through a maze of intricate operations, mental and material, to the complete invention.

The finished invention, standing complete, wonderful in its simplicity and absolute fitness, is the marvel of all. In those who can see nothing but the accomplished fact, it produces a strange feeling of wonder and admiration. But to those who can see beyond, into the mental workshop whence it came, how much more of meaning attaches to it.

First of all, we see that there was in the beginning a problem, a clearly stated, definite end toward which to work. Before any step could be taken the object to be attained must have been determined in all its details. There can be nothing vague, else the work when begun will be aimless and unproductive. Every desirable feature of the solution must be clearly imagined and distinctly held in mind, while everything not absolutely essential is excluded. No compromise is to be permitted, if a truly great result is sought—the ideal realization of the desired end, in all its details must be in clear outline before the mind and held there constantly in view.

Then comes the mental review of all applicable principles, experiences with similar problems, and old forms and devices which, perchance, may contribute in some way to the accomplishment of the result. Last of all is the embodiment in actual dimensions. If an intricate machine be the subject every motion will be performing its part in relation to every other, before the mind

of the inventor, before a thought is given to the actual final proportions.

This, then, is the way the inventor works—first, a problem clearly conceived—then a solution in abstract principle, conforming, however, to physical considerations, derived by repeated trials and eliminations—then the embodiment in practical proportions.

Seeing thus the steps, what, then, are some of the requisites which a successful inventor must possess? The first is naturally great knowledge of all subjects pertaining to the field of his inventive work. His mind must be stocked with details—intricate, difficult details of experience, of study and of observation. And there must be that vividness of imagination which will enable him to pass all of these in review before his mind—every form, principle, fact, and formula, clearly, quickly, and systematically, by classes and kinds, associated and related, so that from among them all may be chosen those immediately helpful. Then with this imaginative power of reviewing stored knowledge, there must be that creative imagination which at will can conjure up new shapes, form new combinations, twist old forms to new ends, or modify old ideas, formulæ, or methods to meet new requirements.

Then there must be a strong will power—a tireless determination coupled with the power of abstraction in a high degree. For success only comes by holding constantly before the mind's eye the full realization of the desired result, never yielding, never compromising, applying, and trying every relevant item of knowledge, and excluding sharply every thought not clearly in the direction of the desired end.

And withal, there must be a certain indefinable "sense of fitness," an intuitive judgment, to make possible an harmonious and artistic whole, and which when rules and science fail will point the way to an attempt, a sort of genius akin to the poetic, which must be innate.



damental requisite of real brain-power, this tendency in our reading is destructive. Probably 99 per cent. of our Anglo-Saxon race ("emphatically a race of workers rather than thinkers") do not to-day cultivate the mental habit of sustained thought and resist the temptation to mere brain dissipation. The levelling and democratic spirit of the age is also responsible for the decrease in original power. The monarch must lean upon his ministers and people; the ministers must reckon with badly enlightened constituencies; the members of Parliament are bound to the caucuses and party leaders. Personal judgment and individual opinion are at a discount. The centralization of industrial and commercial power operates in the same way for business men and workmen. Even artists and professional men are hampered by the hard conditions of hurry, worry, competition, and overpressure which the democratic spirit has imposed.

And, lastly, the steadily increasing mammon-worship of the age, and the growing love of luxury and opulent ease, are unfavorable to the production of master-minds. This is the root cause of "the scanty development of really first-rate and commanding intellect" in the United States; and the same cause prevails largely, though not to the same extent, in Great Britain.

In conclusion, the writer expresses a not very vivid hope that great world-movements are even now in progress under the surface which will in the future eventuate a new order of things, set up worthier ideals of sacrifice and devotion, and produce a new race of greater exponents and apostles.

The writer makes out a pretty good case, and evidently believes in the di-

visibility of the faculties of the mind, for he considers the retentive faculties are over-stimulated at the expense of the creative or originating ones, so that the mind is crowded with facts, on the one hand, and it is not asked to do any hard thinking on its own account. But is this really the case? Let us examine what another well-known writer says on the deterioration of the race.

Professor W. J. McGee, head of the Ethnological Bureau, U. S. A., holds an optimistic view of mankind.

He says mankind is growing better, that we are stronger, physically, mentally, and morally. He says, notwithstanding what the croakers say respecting the offspring of to-day, they are growing healthier, stronger, brainier; they are larger, more fleet of foot and strong of limb, more quick to think and to do; they know more, work more, accomplish more, and are better fit for the life that they lead to-day. Contrary to a wide-spread and general impression, they are less given to the excessive use of liquors and of tobacco than they once were; they are more religious and more moral.

He says man is at the high-water mark of his development as compared with the past; and, looking forward, it may safely be predicted, in view of the present progress, that the 1,500,000,000 of human beings who inhabit the globe are waking; that we are but on the eve of a development which will as far transcend that of the present as the present surpasses that of centuries ago. He says it is totally wrong to say that the son of to-day is not physically, mentally, and morally equal to his father, and the son of to-morrow will prove a better man in every way than the father of to-day. He will far surpass in these

elements the grandfather of yesterday. The world is moving onward and upward. As men grow old, their mentality reverts, and they appreciate more keenly the triumphs, the struggles, the achievements of their younger days. What is good and what is great in the past comes keenly to them. With Mark Antony they are too willing to believe that the evil that men do lives after them, while the good is too often interred with their bones.

But, the professor continues, the stores of useful knowledge which men are accumulating, the good that they are doing, is not buried with them. Knowledge may be transferred indefinitely from party to party; yet no party loses, though all may gain. He says that if all grant that we are advancing from the standpoint of mentality, yet critics say, on the ground of physical stamina, the present man is not equal to the man of the past.

Professor McGee proceeds to give some actuaries' tables which have been exhumed from the ruins of Pompeii and made by the insurance agents in ancient Italy. When these were compared with similar ones in the United States, it was discovered that the expectation of life of the American citizen exceeds by eleven years the expectation of the ancient Italian.

Another important factor which must be considered with the question of the improvement of mankind, he says, is that of stature. It is a fact that the average American of to-day is a taller man than the average founder of this country. The average Englishman of to-day is unable to encase himself in the armor which his forebears wore on either side at the battle of Hastings. By way of comparison, it

might be noted that the American is an inch taller.

These, among many other things which were reported by James M. Thompson, explained his reasons for believing that mankind is growing better on every side, and that he is not deteriorating, mentally or physically. From a phrenological standpoint, we believe that man is improving in the scale of development, and we are now preparing tables from our records of head measurements and bodily weights and heights which may throw some light on the question. We cannot of course compare these with the head or hat measurements of any of our Greek or Roman worthies, for we had not the pleasure of examining their heads, nor do we believe in taking size of head alone as a measure of power; but where size of head and quality of organization, stature, and weight, correspond, then we shall find power and the survival of the fittest.

The objective mind is developed by science, but we do not think that the world is growing less creative or original. Certainly there were a few of the ancient Greeks and Romans who stood out as geniuses; but take the average man of to-day and compare him with the average man of earlier days, and he will be seen to have advanced and improved considerably.

#### THE LIBRARY.

All readers of phrenological literature will be well repaid in joining the libraries of the American Institute of Phrenology at the Fowler & Wells office, or the Fowler Phrenological Institute, London, where the works on all subjects touching on character and edu-

cation, Phrenology, and physiognomy are fully treated upon. The subscription for membership is small when compared with many club dues, and will amply repay the diligent searcher after truth.

### 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 New Pacific," by Herbert Howe Bancroft. The Bancroft Company. New York.

When one reads a book on a subject in which he is particularly interested,

the writer so as to compare one's ideas with the original. We give our readers who have not read "The New Pacific," a recent portrait of the author of the above-named book. This picture reveals to us at once the practicability of Mr. Bancroft's mind. We have before us his finely written book, called "The New Pacific," which is so complete in its description of this far-away quarter of the globe that many minor books on the subject could easily be wiped out of existence. The work contains 724 pages of genuine thought relative to the "far East," and when one has completed the reading of such a work as this, one feels in possession of facts that must have taken the writer many years to collect. There are points which an ordinary observer or traveler would lose sight of, and we are glad to be able to use Mr. Bancroft's eyes and his fertility of brain to increase our knowledge of that pertaining to the hitherto unknowable country around the Pacific coast. War, perhaps, has one redeeming feature, if any; namely, that of bringing before the public the geographical situation of countries that are practically unknown. The war with Spain has certainly taken us to the East, where we have consulted our maps in regard to the Philippine Islands, and when



HERBERT HOWE BANCROFT.

he naturally forms an opinion and general idea of the writer. This has been our practice for many years, and it is quite interesting to see a portrait of

we examine a work like "The New Pacific," which treats of all the coast line of the Pacific Ocean, we are greatly indebted to the writer for his valuable in-

formation. The work is not a mere geographical survey of the surrounding countries that border the Pacific Ocean, but it is a digested amount of thought upon these localities, and this is where the value to the reader comes in. All might study the map of the East, but it requires a mind quickened with experience and practical insight to deal with "European Barbarism in America," "New Naval Tactics," "War with Spain," "The Attitude of the Nations," "Europe in Asia," "Inter-oceanic Communication," "Resources of the Pacific," "Climates of the Pacific," "Mines and Manufactures," "The Commerce of the Pacific," "The Terrestrial Paradise"; these are some of the chapters which are introduced into the book. It would seem also as though the writer had added chapter by chapter as he found the importance of giving his further knowledge to others, and the book is written in such an interesting way that it would seem as though the writer did not want to leave his subject, and as though he clung to it with an enduring friendship. This is the right kind of impression to give to the reader, for it gives one the immense importance of whatever is written.

To glance at the author's portrait for a moment, we see a man of marked ability, one whose physical as well as mental endowments are healthy, one who receives from the foundation of his bodily powers much to sustain him mentally, and further a personal industry that is perfectly remarkable. He is a man who should make his mark in science or literature. When passing through the Mediterranean on our journey to Australia we passed the renowned rock of Gibraltar; as we came near to it we could see the clock on the coast which was just striking the hour of five; on close inspection we found there were about one hundred and fifty cannons peeping out from the edge of the cliff, these we were told once a year are fired off as a salute, the noise, as may be imagined, is tremendous. In applying the above statement we would like to say that many organs of Mr. Bancroft's brain stand out in bold relief the same as the Rock of Gibraltar, as you get nearer to him and understand his innate characteristics you realize the minute power of his character, and all the stronger elements exhibit themselves just as the cannon on the hill or rock, and they are worth a close inspection. His organ of Language is large, hence his power to explain his ideas in a free and copious manner. Firmness of character is expressed in the height of the head as well as in the nose and chin, and his perseverance of spirit to continue in an object or work is worthy of imitation by a large class of people to-day. His works should have a large sale, and we

have not the slightest doubt but what they will be influential in appealing to the thoughtful side of humanity.

## TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

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

No. 485.—B. H.—Condon, Ore.—The photographs of this gentleman indicate that he is exceedingly ingenious and full of contrivances, and of bringing out some new ideas. He could apply these ideas to business, and on this account is able to see where to place goods, and where to take advantage of circumstances. He appears to be sharp and shrewd in matters that pertain to his work; he is never caught napping; he resents the thought of any man taking undue advantage of him. He is generous in his own way, and likes to help and support others in their work. He is firm and positive when he knows he is right. This person should have a full delineation of character if these remarks do not cover the ground.

No. 486.—C. K.—Monmouth, Kan.—You have an active brain, and it is easier for you to do your own thinking. You have brain substance and quality of organization which should give you intellectual grasp of mind, and an interest in those things that pertain to management. You could control others and superintend stock in business, and know exactly what to do in times of emergency. You are very firm, positive, and persevering in your efforts, yet your sympathy sometimes even over-rules your firmness. You are cautious, anxious, and solicitous about results, but do not like to run until you have learned to walk. You possess more power in front of your ears than behind, consequently you will be in your element when you are studying and working out problems and increasing a business. You could succeed in literature, particularly journalism and the publishing line.

No. 487.—T. S. S.—Buckhannon, W. Va.—Your head is certainly worth a good deal, and you had better use it well by

coming up to the full status of your character. You are somewhat impulsive and fond of society, but you can correct the one by controlling your own desires, and you can make the other serve you in business or a professional line of work. If you were to follow a business career you would be a favorite in working off goods, for persons would see in you a ready compliance with their wishes; while were you to study law you would understand the technicalities of it, and apply a good deal of original thought to its investigation. Your perceptive intellect being strong you will be interested in outdoor work and in following that line of pursuit that will be favorable to this line of work. If you can take up study let it be law, for there are several departments of it in which you could succeed, particularly in the real estate business and in commercial law as applied to the conditions of export trade and finance. You appear to be a good talker, hence you could express yourself well, both in a professional career and in business.

No. 488.—S. J. S.—Knowles, Wis.—You possess a sharp, intelligent, and capable mind, one that is intensely interested in all progressive lines of work, and one that could succeed well in practical mathematics; you could apply them in several directions such as to building and contracting or engineering. If you took up a business line and cultivated yourself at a business college you would be fitted and adapted to commercial life. You could wait on the company in an office, and attend to the wants of callers on a busy public man, and gradually work up into the foremost ranks as an enterprising man. You will never be content to stay where you are, for you have the real push about you that will succeed in overcoming difficulties on a large scale. The study of chemistry more in regard to experimental work would be interesting to you, and if you take up some manufacturing line of work this will be of service to you.

No. 489.—R. S. F.—San Francisco, Cal.—Your photograph indicates intensity of mind, a fine quality of organization, special endowments for business, and an interest in all that pertains to invention and it would not be surprising if you brought out one or two important inventions yourself. Comparison is a very large faculty with you, and hence it will have its due influence over your character. Order and calculation are also large, consequently, you would make a good accountant, bookkeeper, secretary, or business manager. You have a responsive nature, and are interested in all that is going on around you in reformatory movements. Study hard and you will be amply repaid for all your work.

No. 490.—Pekin, Ill.—Your photograph indicates unusual mental inquiry into the process of things, you are not content to let anything pass your notice without making inquiry concerning it. You have not the blind faith that will believe everything, hence you would make a keen investigator, and an active business man; still more you will have influence in public matters, you will take a prominent place if one at all, for you cannot very well be content with playing second fiddle to anyone else, and your talents will bring you to the front. You will care more for study than for business, though you may take up business at the outset of your career as a means to break ground. You will succeed in an intellectual pursuit, particularly in literature, and you apparently have a good deal of appreciation for music and had better give some attention in that direction.

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## 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 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.

G. T. Byland.—Lebanon, O.—We are glad to note that in your last communication you say you are building up an office practice among the seven hundred students of the National Normal University, Lebanon, O. That is a good field for labor, and we expect to hear good results from your work.

B. F. Early.—Boston, Mass.—We are glad to note that you are preparing a number of addresses to be given before the K. of G. in that city. We trust that they will be thoroughly successful. We have no doubt about the power of entertainment that you possess, for you are so full of enthusiasm and alive on the subject of mental science that you have more than enough material to present we are quite sure, and, therefore, you will have as much pleasure in giving off your ideas as others will have in listening to them. We wish you every success in your new office on Tremont Street.

G. W. Wolfe.—Tremont, Wash.—You are not alone in your desire to know about the frontal sinus, and we are preparing, for your benefit as well as others, an article that will embrace some of your queries. In the meantime we would refer you to the following books, "Brain and Mind," "Heads and Faces," Combe's "Lectures on Phrenology," Dr. Gall's works, all of which will make you better

acquainted with the extent, position, and cause of its presence, and, further, how a Phrenologist can be sure of its presence when examining a head.

E. F. Creevy.—Chicago, Ill.—We are glad to know that you are settled in Chicago and are making headway in Phrenology. Many thanks for the Indian face which you have sent us, it is truly a remarkable portrait. Bartelda Apache has a more perfect outline of head than we have ever seen on any Indian shoulders before. There is something in the mouth and nose that harmonises with Napoleon Bonaparte. Being a splendid side view we shall take pleasure in comparing it with another head of imperfect form very soon.

F. J. W.—Washington.—The more we study animal life, and all Phrenologists and psychologists are obliged to recognize intelligence in animals, the more we come to the conclusion that the elementary proofs of Phrenology rest largely in our animal kingdom. We shall, therefore, take pleasure in showing from time to time how animals indicate the divisibility of the faculties of the mind. The fact daily becomes more evident that the study of the mind is becoming more and more of general interest; it is taken up more in comparative study, and consequently, is being more universally accepted as a necessary part of one's education.

## WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

### THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

On Wednesday, December 6th, the American Institute of Phrenology held its second meeting of the session, when Dr. McGuire, of Brooklyn, gave a very interesting lecture on the "Choice of a Profession, particularly the Medical Profession." The address, which appears in another page of the JOURNAL, was unique in character and was given from the standpoint of an expert. Dr. McGuire admits the use that Phrenology has been to him in his medical work, and advises others to take up a thorough study of the science to better qualify them for their life-work. Quite a number of medicals were present to hear the lecture, and the room was full of enthusiastic and appreciative friends and students. At the close of the address two examinations were made by Miss Fowler, one a manager of one of the most important dry-goods firms in this city, who was a very fine illustration of the work that he had in hand to do, the other was a lady with estimable talent, fine energies, and an executive brain, with considerable talent

for literature which she has already been able to make use of. Phrenology was able to discriminate these points, though nothing had been previously said with regard to the occupation of either. A vote of thanks was accorded to Dr. McGuire for his able presentation of his subject. Dr. McGuire's and Miss Dexter's addresses will appear in next month's JOURNAL.

The report of the Board of Examiners for the special examination held in October, 1899, at the close of this session of the American Institute of Phrenology, is as follows: After careful consideration of the papers submitted, we have awarded the following in order of merit: Mr. Early, Massachusetts; Mr. Fowler, New Jersey; Mr. Trunk, Pennsylvania; Mr. Kingston, Canada; Mr. Kane, Massachusetts; Miss Minott, The West Indies. The standard was good in every case, which shows excellent preparation and hard study.

(Signed)

E. P. Fowler, M. D.,

R. M. Dixon, M. E.

L. W. Baner, M. D.

The next Wednesday evening lecture will be held on January 3d, when Dr. Henry S. Drayton will deliver a special address on "Suggestion, and its influence upon character." He believes that suggestion has a great part to play upon the influence of the faculties, and is able to show the divisibility of the faculties by the way in which other minds act upon certain strong or weak characteristics. Phrenology will be proved to have a distinct proof in such a lecture. All should make an effort to attend who want to have a real treat. Examinations of several members of the audience will be made at the close. Tickets for friends should be sent for, and we trust subscribers will make this notice as widely known as possible.

### THE FOWLER PHRENOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, LONDON.

. Report of meeting held on November 15th.

The chair was occupied by Mr. William Brown, the president, and a goodly number of members and friends attended to hear Miss S. Dexter read a paper entitled, "Thoughts on Education." Miss Dexter, besides being one of our oldest "Fellows," has for many years moved in an educational sphere, and by the skill with which the various points were handled, conclusively proved her thorough grasp of the subject. The paper was listened to with the greatest interest, and in the discussion which followed Mr. Williamson dwelt upon the necessity of teaching gentle manners; another friend suggested that insufficient attention is paid to children's diet, which point was emphasized by Mr. Elliott. Mr. Bone thought care was not

taken to secure sufficient sleep, rest, and recreation; Mr. Feroza doubted whether the prominence given to objective education, in our schools of the present day, would prove so useful to the children when they entered various occupations as was generally supposed. Mr. Brown, Mr. Hill, and Mr. Overall having spoken, Miss Dexter replied to the suggestions and questions and thanked the meeting for the friendly criticisms and the cordiality with which they had accorded her the vote of thanks proposed by the president.

During the month of November, Mr. D. T. Elliott, Phrenological examiner at the Fowler Institute, lectured in Hackney and Leyton, and attended bazaars at Woolwich and Harringay.

On November 24th Mr. Elliott lectured on "The Perceptive Faculties," at Leyton. There was a good attendance, and the lecture was well received. At the close he examined a young lady, whose two brothers being present testified to the accuracy of the delineation.

Lectures during January at the Fowler Institute, London, will be given by William Brown, Esq., J. P., President, and Mr. James Webb, Esq., of Leyton. We can bespeak for these gentlemen a hearty welcome by the members, and we are sure that those who wish two thorough hours entertainment will receive more than they expect.

The examination of students for diplomas and certificates will take place on January 24th and 25th at the Fowler Institute, London.

### FIELD NOTES.

I have been very successful in giving accurate delineations of character in South Bend, Ind. Joseph A. Jones.

A Phrenological Society has been formed in San Diego, Cal.; we wish it every success.

You will recollect that I have filled out your Charts for upwards of forty years.

W. H. W., Brockton City, Mass.

Professor Corlett is in Acton, Ontario.

Mr. Byland, Class '98, writes from Lebanon, O., that he is continuing his work there with success.

Mr. Welsh, Class '97, is in Canada traveling and disseminating Phrenology. He has just visited Peterboro, Ont.

Mr. Creevy, Class '98, is working in Chicago on Phrenological lines.

Mr. John W. Brooks has been lecturing with success at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, St. Thomas, Ont. He is interesting the young men in Phrenology.

George Cozens writes: "I gave eleven lectures in Winnipeg, Canada, and had a good time."

On November 17th Miss Fowler lectured in Calvary Methodist Episcopal church, East Orange, N. J., before a large gathering on "Some Psychological Effects of Music on Character." The illustrations were aptly carried out by musical numbers introduced by Miss Nellie Baldwin, on the piano, Miss —, by several songs, and Mr. Albert Gossweiler, violinist. The selections given on this occasion were varied and appropriate to the different ideas that Miss Fowler wished to enforce, and covered a wide repertoire of music. At the close Miss Fowler made a couple of examinations. The Rev. Henry Buchtel occupied the chair, and made some interesting remarks with regard to the benefit of Phrenology.

All lovers of music will be glad to know that Madame Cappiani has returned to New York, where she will resume her lessons at her new studio, "The Louella," 159 West 45th Street. So unique is her method of teaching that we are glad that New York City is not to be deprived of her excellent instruction. Her grand concert, given at Mendelssohn Hall on December 8th, was a thorough success. On this occasion Madame Cappiani, in a characteristic speech, explained her method of teaching, much to the delight of her audience.

J. E. Z.—Rockaway Beach.—In order to develop musical talent in various ways one needs, as we indicated before, to develop suitable characteristics; one is Tune, another Time, while Benevolence, Comparison, Spirituality, and Constructiveness are all necessary adjuncts to the success of the student. A person who is going to take up the work of sacred music must cultivate the moral faculties, a person who is going to take up classical music must cultivate the reflective qualities, a person who is going to take up ballad music needs the emotional qualities, while those who are going to take up band music need large Sublimity, and a Motive Temperament.

In the September and October JOURNALS credit should have been given to Mr. Rockwood for his excellent portraits of Mr. Frank Tilford, and Fig. 516, A. P., in Child Culture Department. We regret this courtesy was accidentally omitted.

Twenty-five years of my life have been spent in eight States in lecturing upon the grandest, most ennobling, and most useful of all sciences—Phrenology; and now, away down in my seventieth year, I love the grand science more dearly than ever.

H. D. McDowell, Pineville, Mo.

We regret that H. D. McDowell's name is not in the Annual through not being received in time.

## FOWLER & WELLS CO.

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

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

**FOWLER & WELLS CO.**

**THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE** of the **PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE** is \$1.00 a year, payable in advance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ANY BOOK, PERIODICAL, CHART, Etc.**, may be ordered from this office at Publishers' prices.

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

### CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"Human Nature"—San Francisco, Cal.—takes on the character of the month, and gives as an opening article "The Prince of Peace," by C. P. Holt, illustrated. Another article by the same writer is "Is Phrenology a Science?" In this article he takes to task a writer in "The Progressive Thinker," whose opinion of Phrenology is adverse to the idea that it is a science. We are glad to see such strong evidence given in favor of it.

"The Journal of Hygeio-Therapy."—Kokomo, Ind.—In the November number we find "Hygeio-Therapy and Drug Medication Compared." It is well worth reading.

"The Bookseller"—The Christmas Number—Chicago—is a beautiful issue and contains many fine illustrations of life under various phases.

"Mind."—New York.—"The International Metaphysical League Convention

Number." Since its new editor has taken control of this magazine we find it enlarged, and the December number contains a full report of the Metaphysical meetings that were recently held in Boston. It is a good twenty cents' worth, as all the writers are earnest thinkers. The article on "Thought-Grafting," by Ursula N. Gestefeld, is very suggestive.

"The Penman and Artist."—Columbus.—This is a very practical and helpful magazine. No one can nowadays with its aid make any good excuse for being a poor writer. There was a time when it was considered aristocratic to write so that no one could understand the calligraphy without considerable study, but now the vertical writing has done away with all that kind of argument.

"Physical Culture."—New York.—This is a magazine that is calculated to do a vast amount of good. It stimulates the necessity for more physical development among our younger members of society, and this is what we need now that the brain has as much and more than it can do in the way of exercise.

"The Book Buyer."—Christmas Number.—New York.—"Louis Stevenson's Letters" occupies the first space in this number. "Books for the Holiday Season" are particularly interesting. "Benjamin West's Pencil Sketch of Franklin" is given in profile. A copy of a painting, by Branwell Bronte is reproduced, illustrating the Bronte family. The chapter on "Holiday Books for Young People" is exceedingly entertaining, and illustrates many books for children which they will be glad to read.

"Humanitarian."—London.—This number opens with an article on "The Origin and Cause of My English Sympathies," by Professor Arminius Vambery, whose portrait indicates a man of deep thought and reflection, of keen sympathies and broad principles. "Two Aspects of Hypnotism" is a subject discussed by Arthur Hallam.

"The Literary World"—New York—has as usual a collection of criticisms of many things that we want to read, and

in this estimable digest we get a suggestion as to what we may expect before we purchase the books. We cannot do without this magazine.

"The Club Woman."—Boston.—The articles are printed on first-class paper and deal with subjects that club women are in the habit of discussing. "The General Federation of Women's Clubs" is dealt with by several of its members. An interesting article on "Parliamentary Usage," written by Mrs. Emma A. Fox, has reached its eleventh number.

"The Scientific American"—New York—for December 9th, presents a number of illustrations on "Education by Correspondence," which is a comprehensive work. The International Correspondence School has grown immensely during the last year. It is located at Scranton, Pa., and possesses a corps of 226 professors and assistants. The founder and present manager is Mr. T. J. Foster. His ideas are excellent. "The Holland Submarine Boat" is fully explained and illustrated. One article, on "The Crime of a Century," describes the wiping out of the American Bison.

"The Household."—Boston.—The Christmas Number.—It is full of appropriate allusions to Christmas. One page is devoted to "Queen Victoria as a Mother, Christmas at Osborne House, and how the Queen observes Christmas." "Christmas for Children," is the leading for one page that will be read with interest.

"Appleton's Monthly."—New York.—"Exact Methods in Sociology," by Franklin H. Geddings, Ph.D., is an article of considerable importance. "Eastern Oyster Culture in Oregon," is an article by F. L. Washburn. It is finely illustrated with specimens of oyster shells and the places where they are found. "Development of the American Newspaper," by Walter L. Hawley, is an article of great curiosity as it contains specimens of the early time newspapers. "Electricity from Thales to Faraday," is a comprehensive article, and will be interesting to all students of the subject.

"The American Monthly Review of Reviews."—New York.—"The Significance of Elections," is the article of first moment in the December number, while the "Progress of the two Wars in the Philippines and South Africa," is another valuable contribution. One article attracts our special attention, namely, "The City School" and "Method of Pupil Self-Government," by Albert Shaw. It is fully illustrated, and Mr. Wilson L. Gill, the originator of the "City School," should be justly proud of the success of his plan. The illustrations in the article of "Wagner in America," include our principal operatic performers.

"Lippincott."—New York.—In the December number Dr. S. S. Cohen writes on "Washington's Death and the Doctors." Dr. Cohen shows that the treatment was most heroic and calls it little short of murder. William Perrine describes "The Return of William Penn in December, 1699," after his three months' voyage in the Canterbury. "The End of the Century," is by the writer of the "Man With the Hoe," and is finely expressed.

"The Ladies Home Journal."—Philadelphia.—The Rev. John Watson (Ian MacLaren), contributes an essay under the extraordinary title "Should the Old Clergyman be Shot." He rehearses the miseries of the minister who unfortunately has grown old but has not retired. Mr. Watson suggests that a retirement scheme on a large scale would relieve churches of many a difficulty. "Mr. Bok" writes a plea for the simplification of Christmas habits and quotes the saying, "Well, I will be truly thankful when this Christmas business is over." He thinks it would be a good plan to let the men buy all the presents, as he thinks it is the women who suffer chiefly. This issue contains its usual number of well-assorted and interesting articles.

"Harper's Magazine."—New York.—It contains a large number of Christmas stories and is quite brilliant with colored illustrations. The most striking effort in this direction is in Mr. Howard Pyles's Christmas Extravaganza, "A Puppet of Fate." The colored illustrations are delicate to a degree. A fine piece of negro literature is Virginia Frazer Boyle's "Darker De Moon," "A Devil Tale," and "Mr. Frost's Pictures of the Devilish Occurrences" herein depicted in darky dialect are inimitable. "Mark Twain's story, 'The Man that Corrupted Hadleyburg,' is a bright and entertaining article. Mr. E. S. Martin has written an essay on "Children," which is embellished with painted pictures. He says "A family of well-born children committed to parents who appreciate their charge, and are equal to it, is one of the very best things going." He is perfectly right.

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## PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

"Phrenology in Business," is the title of the last issue of the Human Nature Library, and which has been well received. It ought to be in the hands of all our merchants, as every business house will benefit by reading the practical ideas contained therein. Its retail price is but ten cents, and the publishers will be glad to be put in touch with any wholesale house who would introduce it in large quantities. Any of the friends of Phre-

nology who would take up this thought and help along this little brochure will be friends indeed.

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On the first of January all orders for M. L. Holbrook's publications should be sent to the office of Fowler & Wells Company, who have taken over the whole of his publications, and agents are wanted for these as well as others of our publications. Write for particulars.

#### NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

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#### THE ANNUAL FOR 1900.

##### LIST OF ARTICLES PROMISED.

"Some Heads of Small Circumference," R. M. Whallock; "Phrenology, a Means of Self-Knowledge," W. A. Williams; "The Phrenologist's Mission," G. H. J. Dutton; "What is a Phrenologist," John Allen; "Woman, Equal Mentally but Physically Inferior to Man," A. I. Oppenheim; "The Consultation—and After," Vincent; "The Science and Philosophy of Character Reading," C. Burton; "Self-Control," E. M. H.; "Is Character Hereditary?" James Allen; "Sociology and Phrenology," F. Feroza; "A New System of Diagnosis," Henry Seymour; "Character and Reputation," James Webb; "Hobbies," I. Todd; "The Educator," S. Dexter; "Is it Possible to Change or Modify our Temperamental Conditions? If so to What Extent?" R. B. D. Wells; "Our Privileges and Responsibilities," Gervais Johnson; "Consciousness and Telepathy," James Coates; "Hatters' Experience Relative to the Shapes and Sizes of Heads," J. Millott Severn; "Phrenology and the Christian Religion," J. B. Eland; "Does the Shape of Man's Head Indicate His Actual Character?" J. W. Taylor; besides articles by Mr. Brown, Mr. Elliott, Rev. F. W. Wilkinson, Mr. F. J. Desai, Mr. J. B. Keswick, Mr. A. Hubert, and Miss J. A. Fowler, besides character sketches of noted men in the Transvaal.

#### WHAT THEY SAY.

I wish you to accept my sincere thanks for your kindness, and I assure you that those few thoughts written in my behalf has given me much pleasure and inspiration. If every poor young man and woman could be taught and inspired as I have been, by you and those once so dear and now departed, I feel certain that the unhappiness and misfortune of this world would forever be banished. God bless you,

and may your grand and glorious work be forever continued, and for my part I shall always do all in my power to aid you.

I shall study all I can of Phrenology this winter, for no other study interests me so much, and in my opinion is so valuable.

C. E. Barr, Dayton, O.

I have received the November and December numbers of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and have read them with great care and interest, and thank you heartily for placing within my reach this literary feast. I am a devoted admirer of the science of Phrenology, and I congratulate you on being able to take the lead in placing before the public all that is best and newest in the science that enables us to thoroughly know ourselves. It is my earnest hope that your JOURNAL will find its way into thousands of new homes during the coming year, and I feel confident that where it goes next year it will go for many years to come. I regard its visits to my home as highly as those of my dearest friends, and presume other readers do the same.

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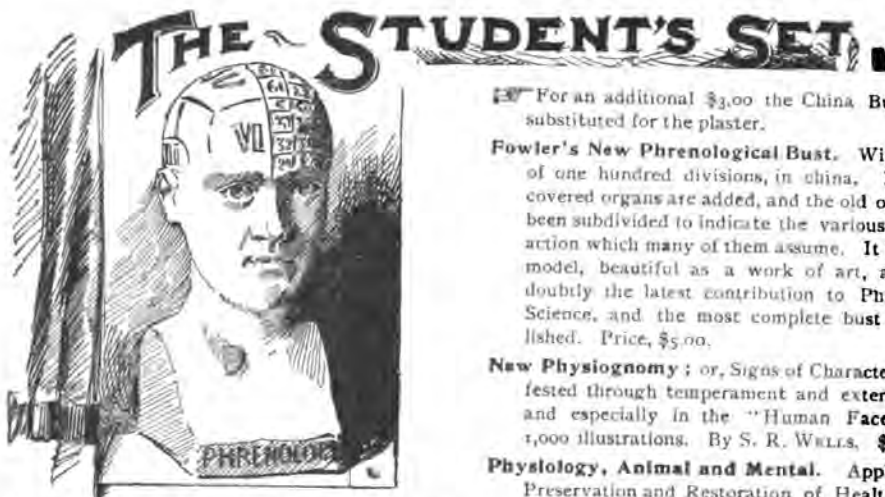
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FEBRUARY, 1900

[WHOLE No. 734

## Marconi, the Inventor of Wireless Telegraphy.

BY THE EDITOR.

The century which in another year will come to a close will not do so before one very important invention will be put to a practical test; in fact, it has already been used and tested, and probably during the next year it will still further astonish us by its advance. We refer to the wireless messages that have been successfully put into motion by Signor Marconi. He has been able to telephone without wires, which seems a perfectly marvellous and unprecedented invention. One of the recent successes of this ingenious man was tried during the recent yacht races in New York, but it has also worked successfully abroad for the past two years. A little talk about Signor Marconi may be appropriate just now and prove interesting to our readers.

At the autumnal conference of the American Institute of Phrenology, Mr. Rockwood, the eminent New York photographer, in a characteristic speech, showed some excellent photographs of celebrated people whom he had photographed; among these was the above-

mentioned inventor. Before knowing who he was, he asked the writer to describe in a few words the disposition and talent of the man. The photograph was an excellent one, and had not then been reproduced. The examination, though short and to the point, was as follows:

"The photograph of this gentleman indicates a wonderful degree of quality of organization; he should be able to do exquisite work, and is one who will not be content until he has produced the very best article of its kind that he is working upon. His organization is healthy, and hence his work will take on also a healthy influence; he is not morbid, but thoroughly practical and far-seeing. In the front and side views of the head we find that the perceptive and reflective faculties are both very active. The development of his brow indicates that he has used his scientific mind considerably, while it would not be correct to leave out from an estimate of his character the great amount of thoughtfulness and mathematical pre-

cision that is to be noticed in the height of the head. With his fine quality of brain-fibre he should be able to use his mind to a much better advantage than one who has even a larger circumference and less quality of organization. He is a born inventor, and his head indicates this in a marvellous way. He is not only capable of working out ingenious ideas, but he is considerable

pecially in the idealistic and creative departments of work."

It may be appropriate to point out, in addition to the above, one or two other thoughts with regard to the physiognomy of the face and head. It will be noticed that the head is high from the opening of the ear over the top of the head, especially in the organ of Firmness, which gives to him deter-



Photo by Rockwood.

MARCONI, THE INVENTOR OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

of a mechanic, judging from the union or combination of his intellectual and semi-intellectual faculties. The breadth of the forehead, as well as the lateral portion, gives wonderful scope for the centralization of nerve-cells, and his brain must be something like a telegraph wire communicating to all parts of his organization. We should say that he was a promoter of that which was new and comprehensive, es-

mination of mind, strength of purpose, and continuity of thought up to a certain point; while the crown of the head is not so fully represented and does not yield the same percentage of power, but we should judge it is sufficiently well represented to manifest independence of thought and ability to carry on a train of work according to the judgment of his intellect without help from others. He appears to have foresight

without fear, caution without temerity, and consequently will be in his element when he has scope to work out his innumerable ideas. His ear is a strikingly characteristic one; the upper portion of it points to the region of the brain which gives ambition, but not conceit; and this ambition will not know defeat until it has accomplished its object. The length of the brain-fibres from the

acter, which is seen in the height and breadth of the central bridge of the nose, as well as from the width of the tip and the curve of the septum where it touches the face and stands out from the lip. There is not a melancholic tendency in such a nose, but it accords with the length of the ear and the strength of the upper portion or division of the ear, which is highly intellect-



Photo by Rockwood.

MARCONI.

opening of the ear to the front of the forehead must produce a measurement above the average; we should judge that from ear to ear across the brow the measurement will be over twelve inches, which indicates strength and power of a practical nature. In the nose there is great strength, which is seen in both portraits; there is the power of the artist, which is shown in the Grecian type, and there is a persistency of char-

acter in character and indicates a mental temperament. We should not neglect to say that he has a strong predominance of the nervous-mental temperament, but he has no adipose tissue for disease to attack. The motive temperament stands next to the mental in development, but his bones are not large, clumsy, or awkward in build; nature seems to have done her best to make the finest kind of human machine in his

organization, and has implanted within it a spirit, mind, and conscience that are capable of the highest kind of exquisite work. The chin is firm and well made, there is a decision, strength, and reliability in such a foundation of the face, while we cannot find bigotry, arrogance, or self-conceit in any part of it. Few inventors are so finely developed or have so much availability of mind as is the case with Marconi; he has his mental materials well oiled, and works without friction or irritability. We are glad to say he believes in taking his full complement of sleep, and is not, like so many inventors, inclined to forget their material aid or needs.

#### FACTS ABOUT HIS PHYSIOGNOMY.

He is slender and of the average height; his hair is fine and light in shade; his eyes are light blue in color and thoughtful in character. He is highly nervous and sensitive in organization, and it is said that when he smiles wrinkles collect around his mouth and eyes instantaneously, and quickly disappear as though they were a flash that lighted up his face and left it again serene and calm.

#### BORN.

He was born at Griffiore, near Bologna, on April 25, 1874. He was educated at Leghorn and at the University of Bologna, where he was graduated as an electrical engineer, as well as in England. In manner he is always affable, and generally carries a preoccupied mind.

#### BENT OF MIND IN EARLY YOUTH.

He has always followed up scientific discoveries; even as a boy, he was always on the track of anything new. It was thus that he became interested in the discovery of wireless telegraphy by Hertz of Germany. He does not pretend to be the discoverer of the wireless telegraphy, but he has perfected it and made it of commercial value. It

was in 1893 that Hertz demonstrated that waves propagated by electricity could be sent for thirty or forty yards and could be recorded. Lodge detected their influence at seventy yards from the transmitter. It was then thought that a great distance could not be traversed in this way. Marconi, however, erected poles on his father's estate, near Bologna, and experimented, and through subsequent discoveries of his own he was able to send the messages from one pole to another at a distance of two miles. He did this in 1895, and discovered that by connecting one pole to a transmitter and one pole of a receiver to earth and the other end to wires held vertically, the electric rays polarized at right angles to the surface of the earth, which then did not absorb them as it did before, but left them free to go to a greater distance. Then he found that through the discharge of electricity into the air that waves or rays were made to record messages sent to a considerable distance. The principle, he says, is this, that if the wires are horizontal the earth will collect the rays instead of the opposing perpendicular wire. The vertical wires are insulated. By tapping a Morse key on the transmitter, a spark is caused by the leap of the electricity between two brass balls, the electricity jumps to the vertical wires, and instantaneously causes oscillations or rays.

#### IN THE FUTURE.

He believes that it will be possible in the future to send messages without using elevated wires; but whether he will be able to send messages a great distance without them he does not at present care to say. At present, to send a message four times the distance, it is necessary to double the length of the vertical wires. The invention seems simple enough to the gifted Marconi, and he modestly says there is much that he does not understand. Its possibilities seem limitless. When asked if he could receive a message in the room where he was sitting without having a

vertical wire fastened to a pole in the roof, he said this could be done, provided one could house the vertical wire corresponding to the vertical wire of the transmitter. So far as is known, up to the present no one else has done anything practical in this line.

In an interview on the subject with Curtis Brown, of the St. Louis "Daily Globe-Democrat," an assistant says that if two more steps of improvement can be taken successfully in wireless telegraphy we may actually have messages sent across the Atlantic without the aid of wires; and not only that, but there is a possibility that they can be sent within the coming year without any great expense. The preliminary steps in this direction will be tried some time this winter, if all goes well; it will be an attempt to send wireless messages over far greater distances than has yet been tried, possibly from Land's End to the coast of Spain. Up to now the greatest distance over which dots and dashes have been tossed without wires has been sixty-two miles, the messages having been sent between H. M. S. Europa and H. M. S. Juno, when both were at sea and both in motion. Instruments of exceeding delicacy were required to make the messages distinct.

It can be safely said that after many experiments Signor Marconi has found a way to the required developments; just what the modification is he will not tell for publication, but it can be said in a general way that by means of it he can make an electric current do more work than it has done hitherto. In spite of the occasional interviews purporting to come from Signor Marconi, he has talked but little for publication and does not like to be quoted; but on the authority of one of his assistants it can be said that the new modification of his system is practically complete and has met every test except that of actual practice over a long distance. Theoretically, it works all right, and as Signor Marconi's theories seem to have a habit of according with the facts as afterwards proved, it is not unreasonable to suppose that very soon wireless

messages will be sent a distance of several hundred miles; and if messages can be sent without wire over a distance of three hundred miles it is thought that they will be sent three thousand miles in time; and if the experiment with a few hundred miles is successful, say from Land's End to the coast of Spain, the very next step will be a stride across the Atlantic.

#### THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY.

The British Admiralty has been so well satisfied with the experiments on the cruiser Juno that they have ordered a complete set of the apparatus to be supplied to the schoolship Defiance. It is said the War Office has also been using the system to send messages between the camps at Epsom Downs and Aldershot, twenty-seven miles apart. The messages were sent back and forth with surprising distinctness, and it was made impossible for any intervening stations to intercept them.

#### IMPORTANT USE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The results were reported by experts to the War Office, and it said that the Marconi system is to be adopted officially as a means of conveying orders from corps to corps. This is doing away with the necessity for war balloons and of making it impossible for the enemy to interfere with communication by cutting or tapping wires. The possibilities of the system in war time are extended by the demonstration of the fact that messages could be sent between South Foreland Lightship and the Dover Town Hall, between which are not only twelve miles of sea, but four miles of solid cliffs, through or over which the current had to pass.

#### MARCONI AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales once invited him to come on board the royal yacht Osborne, at the time he was laid up with an injured knee, and establish communication between the yacht at Cowes Bay and the Queen at Osborne House,

which was out of sight behind the hills. The success of that enterprise made firm friends of the Prince of Wales and

the Duke of Connaught, who have kept up their interest in wireless telegraphy and in Marconi ever since.

## Brain Telegraphy.

The success of recent experiments in wireless telegraphy has brought to the front the believers in telepathy or thought-transference, who are anxious to know why the human brain may not send out ether waves just as well as a Marconi transmitter. Phrenologists have been pointing out this possibility for many years. An example of the ideas of such persons is shown in the following communication to *The Nineteenth Century* by James Knowles. Says Mr. Knowles:

"Signor Marconi has proved to the whole world that, by the use of his apparatus, messages can be passed through space for great distances, from brain to brain, in the entire absence of any known means of physical communication between two widely separated stations.

"To explain, or even to express, the *modus operandi* of what occurs it is necessary, in the present state of science, to assume the existence of that 'ether-real medium' pervading space which has become for many reasons an indispensable scientific assumption, and also the existence of movements, tremors, or waves of energy propagated through the ether, from the generating to the receiving station. . . .

"Now, if a small electric battery can send out tremors or waves of energy which are propagated through space for thirty miles or more, and can then be caught and manifested by a sensitive mechanical receiver, why may not such a mechanism as the human brain—which is perpetually, while in action, decomposing its own material, and which is in this respect analogous to an electric battery—generate and emit tremors or waves of energy which such sensitive 'receivers' as other human brains might catch and feel, although not conveyed to them through the usual

channels of sensation? Why might not such a battery as, say, the brain of Mr. Gladstone radiate into space, when in action, quasi-magnetic waves of influence which might affect other brains brought within the magnetic field of his great personality, much as the influence of a great magnet deflects a small compass needle? Many men (some perhaps of Mr. Gladstone's own colleagues) would admit their experience of such a quasi-magnetic force in his case, a predisposing and persuasive influence quite apart from and independent of the influence of spoken words."

Mr. Knowles restates a theory of brain waves which he first made public in a communication to *The Spectator* in 1869, and which, he thinks, serves to connect closely the phenomena of telepathy, as they are asserted to exist by those who believe in them, and those of the recently discovered electro-magnetic radiation. His hypothesis, which he admits is a very crude one, is as follows:

"Let it be granted that whensoever any action takes place in the brain, a chemical change of its substance takes place also; or, in other words, an atomic movement occurs; for all chemical change involves—perhaps consists in—a change in the relative positions of the constituent particles of the substance changed.

"An electric manifestation is the likeliest outcome of any such chemical change, whatever other manifestations may also occur.

"Let it be also granted that there is, diffused throughout all known space, and permeating the interspaces of all bodies, solid, fluid, or gaseous, an universal, impalpable, elastic 'ether,' or material medium of surpassing and inconceivable tenuity.

"The undulations of this imponder-

able ether, if not of substances submerged in it, may probably prove to be light, magnetism, heat, etc.

"But if these two assumptions be granted—and the present condition of discovery seems to warrant them—should it not follow that no brain action can take place without creating a wave or undulation (whether electric or otherwise) in the ether; for the movement of any solid particle submerged in any such medium must create a wave?

"If so, we should have as one result of brain action an undulation or wave in the circumambient, all-embracing ether—we should have what I will call brain-waves proceeding from every brain when in action.

"Each acting, thinking brain then would become a centre of undulations transmitted from it in all directions through space. Such undulations would vary in character and intensity in accordance with the varying nature and force of brain actions; *e.g.*, the thoughts of love or hate, of life or death, of murder or rescue, of consent or refusal, would each have its corresponding tone or intensity of brain action, and consequently of brain-wave (as each passion has its corresponding tone of voice).

"Why might not such undulations, when meeting with and falling upon duly sensitive substances, as if upon the sensitized paper of the photographer, produce impressions, dim portraits of thoughts, as undulations of light produce portraits of objects?"

The application of such a theory to the explanation of various dreams, ghost-stories, etc., and to many of the phenomena of hypnotism is obvious, and Mr. Knowles makes it specifically in the case of some well-known stories of the kind. Of this hypothetical brain-wave the writer says, in closing:

"It will but be a vague, dim way, at the best, of communicating thought, or the sense of human presence, and proportionally so as the receiving brain is less and less highly sensitive. Yet, though it can never take the place of rudest articulation, it may have its own place and office other than and beyond speech. It may convey sympathies of feeling beyond all words to tell—groanings of the spirit which cannot be uttered, visions of influences and impressions not elsewhere communicable, may carry one's living human presence to another by a more subtle and excellent way of sympathy."

## The Inventive Faculty.

BY WALTER K. PALMER, M.E.

(Part II.—Continued from page 26.)

If "Poeta nascitur, non fit," be true, it is likewise true that the inventor must be born. That is, he must be born with this almost poetic nature, and with the capacity for receiving the requisite of mental powers. Then he may be made an inventor. Without this capacity and this instinct, no amount of training can avail. And on the other hand, with this quality present in the highest degree, no one can be an inventor in this scientific age without certain kinds of training, which will afford the essential mental discipline.

The French, with their characteristic spirit, recognize this poetic element in the inventor's nature. "L'invention n'est—elle pas la poesie de la science?" asks M. Pataille, in his "Traite des Machines à Vapeur." Continuing he says:—"All great discoveries bear an unmistakable mark of poetic thought. One must be a poet to create. Therefore, if the powerful machinery, the true source of the productiveness and industry of our day, is to undergo radical change it will be to men of imagination, and not to men who are merely special-

ists, that we shall owe the transformation."

This peculiar poetic instinct cannot be created, but must be inborn. The dormant germ of it may be awakened, however, and nurtured and developed. And few indeed are the natures that do not possess at least one little germ—covered deeply it may be, sometimes, but present in greater or less degree. To find this and bring it into as full a life as possible, should be the pleasure and duty of every teacher. To the teacher of young pupils, especially, is given the great privilege, for in early youth, when nature is plastic, this element is most easily found and increased.

Not every one can acquire the ability to become a successful mechanical inventor, nor is this to be desired at all. But this inventive or creative faculty is of the utmost value to all. The chemist, the physicist, the biologist, the writer, the musician, the lawyer, the physician—all, as well as the engineer, can profit well from its possession. Every one in modern life needs the power of vigorous, original thought and work, which comes best from a large development of this inventive faculty.

How, then, can we produce this development in the natures of our students, presuming, as well we may, that

nearly all possess at least a weak germ of the essential poetic disposition? The first and greatest of all means is the teacher—an enthusiastic teacher—a teacher of original thought—a true teacher—one who possesses the poetic feeling, the rigid discipline, and deep sympathies. To such a teacher, every incident is an opportunity, and all things meant for drawing out and expanding and making original the pupil's nature.

But there are certain courses of discipline which may be helpfully employed as agencies in the development. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the study of the geometrical mathematics—inventive geometry at an early stage—the working of "originals" so-called, in the course in Euclid, geometrical drawing and descriptive geometry. And for the engineer the study of Kinematics, the science of pure motion, for its educational results as well as knowledge acquired.

These subjects pursued under the guidance of such a teacher as just described, cannot fail to awaken powers of original thought and action if there be any germs of them at all present in the natures of the pupils, with the result of producing stronger, more useful men, better members of society. Education.

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## How to Study Phrenology.

REV. F. W. WILKINSON.

(Continued from page 18.)

But now I want for a short time to deal with the practical knowledge, that which does not come from the reading of books. We must remember that we can study things without books, although they are a great help, and by them we get to know the thoughts of others and the progress of matters previous to our time; but I fear we rely too much upon books. We shall have to learn to observe for ourselves and think for ourselves, and in studying

Phrenology we must of necessity educate the perceptive faculties. We must learn to use our eyes. I have been amused sometimes when drawing the attention of persons to different shaped heads they have noticed a little difference, but not much, while to my gaze the difference and variation were exceedingly great. We must learn to notice finely and to distinguish very closely. In order that you may acquire proficiency in this matter, for the eye

has to be trained, notice the growth and development in the heads of children, and how they change as the various powers of the mind are brought into requisition and manifested through bodily actions. I need only give you this hint; you can apply for yourselves, but in some instances you will be almost astounded at the change. When any friend or acquaintance of yours changes his vocation, especially in young people, notice the effect that this change has upon their cranial development. In some instances it has been so marked that it has astonished me. I remember one particularly, a young man had an exceedingly narrow forehead, it was well rounded and full, but being wide at Cautiousness it seemed exceedingly narrow in the front. Three or four years passed, the young man devoted himself to hard study, and the effect was surprising; the forehead broadened out to such an extent that one could hardly think it was the same person. Of course we do not come across cases like this every day, but this will show what I mean. Learn to observe closely and critically. I need not tell you that some persons have eyes but seldom use them, and then not to much advantage. But a Phrenologist must use his eyes if he is to become proficient in the study of human nature. You need not always let it be known that you are a Phrenologist, because some people become very nervous if they think that they are being quizzed in any way by a Phrenologist. It would be wise to learn to look at people without staring and without them knowing that you are looking at them, as it will add to your comfort as well as to theirs.

We must not only use our eyes, but it will be well to learn how to use our fingers, too. The practical part of the study is necessary and has to be acquired, and it would be well to get it firmly fixed in one's mind, so that you can quickly place your fingers upon them, the various sutures, and the centres of ossification; these will be landmarks from which your fingers can travel over that most interesting and

sometimes puzzling region, the human head. It would be well, also, in your study to keep in mind that we are not studying bumpology. A great deal of fun has been created by that term, and a great deal of harm has been done to the science of Phrenology by the word bumps. One must learn to estimate length of brain-fibre together with size of organ, viz., long, broad, or sharp, and then determine its activity, etc. This will require not only deep study, but practice. The student will not be wanting a subject for some time to come. A person may be able to say that one has large organs, small, or otherwise, but that is not the zenith of phrenological efficiency. We now come to the most critical and difficult part of Phrenology, one that needs not only the observing powers and the sense of touch, but that of discrimination and judgment. I mean delineation. And let me say here that, whilst there may be many students of Phrenology, many who can give you its theories very well, there are comparatively few good delineators. To be a good delineator requires a great deal of care and painstaking work. It may be a simple matter to hit off, as the Yankees say, the principal features in one's character, and a fair student with practice may readily do that, but that is not sufficient. The object of the student is to so master his subject that he may not only be able to give a general outline, but may enter into the minor details. And here comes in that very intricate part, viz., the combinations of the faculties. It will be the duty of the student to ascertain how the various faculties blend, or combine, and in this phase of the work there comes out the diversity of character which is so apparent to even a novice, but it is for the student to find out why one man differs from another. We may, on the surface, see some men are so totally opposite to each other that we can give expression to the reason, but there are others that are so much alike and yet so different, and here comes in the fineness in discrimination and adjustment. The law of permutation comes

in, also, and accounts for the wonderful variety by which we are surrounded. The study of the combinations and blendings will be a long, but to the true student a deeply interesting work. He will see how a comparatively small variation makes all the difference in the world in the character of a person. When you get into the run of the combinations it becomes most fascinating. I know it appears at first an insuperable task. "But a faint heart never won a fair lady," and the student must plod; well directed effort and industry are sure to succeed. It would be well for the novice to practice on his friends, who will forgive his few slips and mistakes, rather than on strangers. But do not be in too great hurry. Try and be sure of your ground before you start. I have been pained when I have heard persons give expression to certain things when I have known they were making mistakes, and, perhaps, unconsciously injuring Phrenology. It is wise in your study to ascertain which are the controlling organs or faculties in each group, and then see how the others blend with each other and how they assist in the production of the main distinguishing features, and when you have settled these points in your own

mind, then go on from your knowledge of the science, building up your delineation by giving expression to the various or peculiar features you find, keeping well in your mind the influence of the constitution, temperament, and quality exercise upon the various groups and organs in those groups.

Another very helpful plan, in studying Phrenology, is to see how the character of a person shines out in his writings, and how the dominant features are continually expressing themselves. It may be that this phase of study may be more clearly seen in the poets, but it may be found in the prose authors as well; and when we are unable to practice upon the head of a living person, we may study his words and find out his character from them. We shall see Self-esteem in the constant use of the I, or Cautiousness in the mode of expression, Ideality and Sublimity in the description; Eventuality and Individuality in the minuteness of detail, etc. But I must leave you to carry this out for yourselves. The more I think upon the subject the greater it grows; hence I think it best for me now to close with the advice, Be thorough, and study your subject well, so that you know all you can about it.

## People of Note.

### DWIGHT L. MOODY, THE RENOWNED REVIVALIST.

Few men have had so influential a career in evangelistic work since the days of St. Paul as Mr. Moody. We have seen him at different periods of his life; hence, when taking into account his psychological qualities, we have noticed the following characteristics: He possessed a predominance of the vital temperament, which warmed up to a subject and gave him vigor, enthusiasm, and picturesque imagination to a remarkable degree. Mr. Moody makes a strong contrast when compared with Lyman Abbott; the one

was plain, clear, logical, and practical, while the other is cool, intellectual, and stands unmoved before a large audience.



D. L. MOODY.

There was no artificialism about Mr. Moody, and anyone knowing him is able to realize what a storehouse of practical illustrations he possessed. Men of all beliefs have stood on his platform and accepted his simple yet effective Christianity. He did not talk above his hearers, but made everything he said ring with a lustiness that was thorough and genuine. He was an indefatigable

hold the position of commander or governor with equity and tact, another is well able to do so. The secret of Gen. Wood's success is his well-balanced character; this is manifested by his capacity to judge of men and understand the delicate sides of character of those over whom he is to wave the flag of peace and reconciliation. He has an observing mind, the perceptive facul-



GENERAL LEONARD WOOD.

worker, and his head indicates that he had the power to generate life, energy, force, and executive ability. His comparative mind was one of the strongest allies which he possessed in the working out of his ideas; it was the sauce to the pudding, the butter to the bread, the sunlight to the flowers, and the moon to the weary traveller at night. May the twentieth century be able to produce as able a worker as Mr. Moody!

#### GENERAL LEONARD WOOD : WHAT MAKES HIM A GOOD CIVIL GOVERNOR?

We live in a practical age, and therefore need practical men around us. While one man would be unfitted to

ties are all large; he readily remembers faces, places he has visited, the forms and outlines of things, and possesses the excellent quality of order and arrangement, which all rulers, superintendents, and managers must have. He is not a wordy man, nor given to much parleying, but he is able to set to work with a will, and before people know it they have acquiesced with his plans. He will prove, we are sure, a wise leader of a people somewhat difficult to govern.

#### DR. FOWLER-BREAKSPEAR.

There are few among the toilers of this hardworking world who labor so unweariedly and unselfishly as its physicians. Theirs is work, however, which

brings its own reward in the love and gratitude of their patients—a monument far more enduring than those of marble. At sunset, on Sunday, the last day of the old year, one of these busy workers was called to leave this world of stress and strain and enter upon the duties of a better and purer life. Dr. Almira Lee Fowler-Breakspear (who was one of the vice-presidents of the Fowler Institute) had led a remarkably active and useful life, and it seemed fit-



DR. FOWLER-BREAKSPEAR

ting that it should close with the close of the year, and that she should, with the new year, commence her new life in a world where the pain and suffering to which she had so long and faithfully ministered, should be no more.

She was for years one of the most prominent physicians in the Oranges, and thus was well known throughout that section of New Jersey. She was born in Cohocton, N. Y., in 1826, and was the daughter of Horace and Mary Taylor Fowler, both of whom were prominent church workers. The mother of Dr. Fowler-Breakspear, who was

a remarkably influential, refined, and intellectual woman, was born at Heath, in the hilly part of Massachusetts, whence so much brain power has permeated the life of New York, and so influenced the whole world. She was sister of Mrs. C. Fowler-Wells, of O. S. and L. N. Fowler, and Dr. E. P. Fowler, of New York, is the only brother to survive her. She was first graduated from Jackson Academy, Michigan, and later from the Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa. She was twice married, in 1871 to Mr. J. Holden Ormsbee, and in 1884 to Mr. Edward Breakspear, of Birmingham, England, where she resided until after his death in 1898. In the spring of 1899 she returned, with her niece, Miss Breakspear, to her native country. She left many friends in Birmingham, where she worked as a deaconess of Carr's Lane Church.

The personal character of Dr. Fowler-Breakspear combined many remarkable, attractive, unselfish, and sterling qualities. She had cultivated the habit of self-control, and so was able to help others to govern themselves. Her personal magnetism was great; her patients often said that a visit from her did them good, independent of her prescriptions; children were always attracted to her, and she could soothe their restlessness in sickness when their own mothers failed. Her life was one of self-devotion to others. She won the love and confidence of all her patients, and many, on both sides of the Atlantic, will mourn the loss of a warm, true-hearted friend.

Rev. Dr. Amory H. Bradford, of Montclair, conducted the funeral services, and in the course of a sympathetic and appreciative address spoke of his long friendship with the departed and of his sense of the high character of her life and work. If he were to choose a single word to express what her life had been it would be the word, service. In years gone by she had been perhaps the best known woman in New Jersey, and in later years, in her more retired life in England, she had given to her fellows

unstinted and consecrated service. John Howard, when on his deathbed, requested that no monument should be raised to him, but that a sun-dial should be placed on his grave. England, however, would not allow her noble son to be forgotten, and a beautiful monument was placed to his memory in Westminster Abbey. The friend who had gone might have said "let me be forgotten," but although no sculptured stone or even sun-dial may be raised, her memory will live in the hearts of many whom she loved and to whom she ministered.

M. B.

mind of what he then said. As there was no war to disturb the atmosphere then, his predictions are all the more appropriate. He said: "Available power finds the quickest sale in the market. In the ancient times, the strongest draught horse was the most valuable, at the present day the fastest horse brings the greatest price; slow and sure used to be the saying, while despatch is the present order of the day. Many men have great gifts, but they are not available on the spur of the moment. Experience teaches business men that a nimble sixpence is worth as much



LORD SALISBURY, PRIME MINISTER OF ENGLAND; THE HON. J. CHAMBERLAIN, SEC. OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES; CECIL RHODES, MILLIONAIRE MAGNATE; LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR GEORGE STEWART WHITE, COMMANDING BRITISH FORCES IN THE BATTLES AROUND LADYSMITH AND DUNDEE; GENERAL LORD METHUEN, AND GENERAL SIR REDVERS BULLER, COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH TROOPS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

#### A GROUP OF STATESMEN AND GENERALS.

In 1882 Professor L. N. Fowler gave a character sketch of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., in the PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE, and, considering the prominence of this gentleman at present, it may be interesting for students of Phrenology to be re-

in business as a whole shilling. The little wheel in the carriage gets to its journey's end as soon as the larger wheel, because the little wheel goes round faster than the larger one. Mr. Chamberlain is the man for the day, the occasion; he is alive to the interests of the hour, his gun is always loaded and ready for game; he is one among thousands for the availability of his power.

His skin is thin, and the nerves lie near the surface and are easily acted upon; his entire make-up of body and brain indicate prompt, clear, distinct thought and action. His head is high and narrow; Cautiousness is barely large enough to give prudence in speech and action, but not large enough to give undue restraint in the majority of cases; he has more propelling power than restraint, and in times of excitement he is guided by his wide-awake intellect and sagacity, rather than by fear. The head is high in the crown, and ambition is a strong feature of his character, and by it he is powerfully stimulated. He has large perceptive faculties, which make him alive to what is going on around him and enable him to quickly gather knowledge from the outside world and be a good judge of men and things, of the value and use of property, and the general state of society, and of the ways and doings of the day. His mind comes to a focus at once and acts upon the spur of the moment. For prompt action, for distinctness of character, for clearness and versatility of intellect he will be known among men."

These few thoughts, culled from a full description of the man before us, are true to life, and what we wish to point out particularly at the present moment is this, that had a different man held the office of Colonial Secretary at this juncture, with a broader and well-balanced head, we should have had one of two things—either no war at all, or else greater preparations for the tremendous odds against which Great Britain has to fight to-day. The latter have been ignored by the very man who ought to have taken them into account, more particularly as he must have become aware of the general feeling of the Transvaal since the Jameson raid. Many men say that brains do not count, but at no time in political life do they fail to be of service. Brains in the right place, developed in the right centres, are the brains we want to seek.

When compared with Lord Salisbury or Cecil Rhodes, Mr. Chamberlain's

head will be seen to be comparatively narrow, and this is what is enlarged upon by Mr. Fowler in his remarks on the spontaneity of his character. In times of peace, this may not show to a disadvantage, but in times of great emergency, where a whole nation is thrown into a position of great responsibility, there is need of a great amount of foresight in the one at the head of affairs to keep abreast of the aggressiveness of foreign and particularly colonial powers.

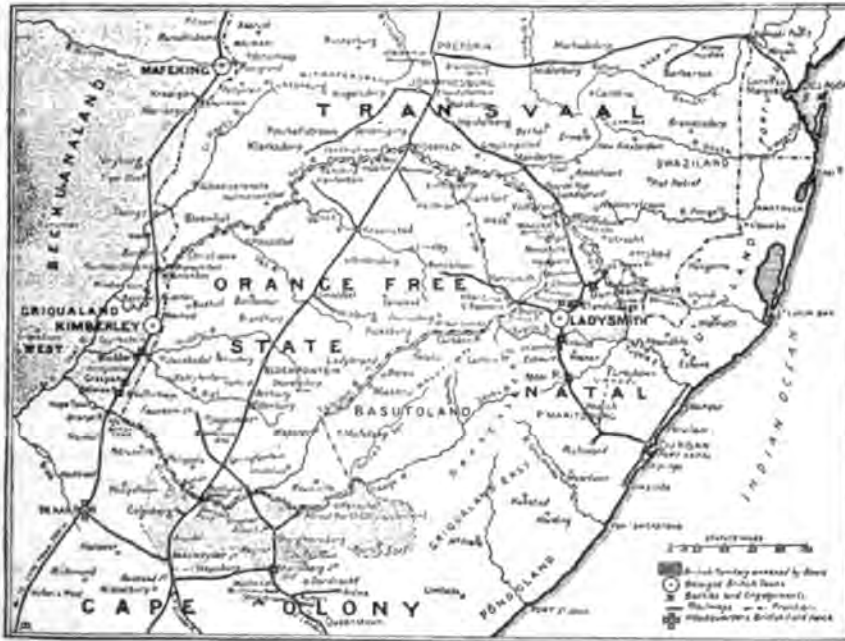
From one point of view Mr. Chamberlain may be considered tactful in leaving Lord Salisbury and the Hon. A. Balfour to explain matters relating to the policy he has adopted when it is too late to retrieve his work. From another standpoint his conduct shows the want of penetration that made him the willing dupe of the ready and wily Kruger who sought a coveted revenge through the present war.

Had Mr. Chamberlain been more like Mr. Gladstone, who was a Liberal Conservative, he would have waived one point to gain another, instead of placing so much stress on the suzerainty of the Transvaal.

The man who has precipitated this matter and conducted the British negotiations with the Transvaal for the past few years must have seen what was pending, yet it is astonishing to those who are not students of Phrenology that so little foresight has been shown in not preparing the country for the present crisis. Mr. Chamberlain is not a money lover, or an accumulator of great wealth, like Cecil Rhodes, nor is he a conservative diplomat like Lord Salisbury; and we notice a great contrast evinced between the heads of these three men in the developments of Secretiveness, Acquisitiveness, and Cautiousness. Lord Salisbury is not a man to be so easily influenced as is Mr. Chamberlain, and moves more slowly. It is sometimes difficult to judge where people draw the line between the love of greed, the ambition for wealth, selfish accumulation, the amassing of the "almighty dollar," and the enforce-

ment of the Monroe doctrine. While we do not wish to do injustice to the qualities of Cecil Rhodes, yet the head, the nose, and the jaw all point to a higher degree of forethought, tact, diplomacy, and intrigue than the more outspoken, free, frank, undiplomatic developments of Mr. Chamberlain. The look from the eye of the latter is straight and full of meaning, however much he may be in the wrong, while the look of

General Sir Redvers Buller. The one has a strong motive temperament, balanced by an active brain; the other has a marked vital temperament, with a less responsive action of the brain. There is certainly bull-dog determination in the latter, but there is not the alertness that we find in General White. The latter has resources within himself, the former looks as though he would be a good disciplinarian. Both men are



MAP OF THE SEAT OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

the former indicates a covered business, a plot within a plot, a power behind the scenes, and the curve of the mouth shows that love of power and authority that would encourage strong measures to gain it.

While we are not in favor of the development of Africa at the point of the bayonet, yet we must recognize the fact that the Boers have and never would be able to make full use of its resources.

Lieutenant-General Sir George Stewart White makes a fine contrast with

stern, but General White appears to have a kindliness of disposition that sees, thinks, plans, and works for the highest good of his men. General Buller looks as though his men would have to yield to his command where his judgment was set upon accomplishing a task.

General Methuen possesses the motive vital temperament, consequently he has shown much of the motive energy of General White and the determination of mind of General Buller.



# SCIENCE OF HEALTH

## Notes and Comments.

By DR. M. L. HOLBROOK.

### BRAIN WORKERS.

The brain worker has always been considered a fortunate person and the mere muscle worker generally commiserated. Henry Ward Beecher, who always gladly expressed his indebtedness to Phrenology, once said on this subject:

"The laborer that sits smoking at noon, looks upon the lawyer that passes by, and says, 'Ah! if he knew how to earn his bread by work, perhaps he would have more compassion on a poor fellow like me.'

"The brain worker works harder than the muscle worker. And there is no work like professional work. Bodily work, honorable and needful, is the lowest work, and derives its measure from the mind. First, are mind workers. Second, are mixed workers—body and mind workers. Last and lowest are body workers. The lowest are honorable; but they must not arrogate to themselves the credit of being the only workers, because they stand in the great class of workers. He that addresses himself to the accomplishment of worthy objects, works. The instrument which he employs is more or less important; but the criterion of work is not the kind of instruments that a man uses, but the fact that he has directed the forces of his being upon the attainment of some end, whether he does it by the brain, by the brain and body, or mainly by the body. The instrument determines something, but not everything.

"The true ideal of work, then, is the force of thought addressed to ends, and

accomplishing its purposes with as little material interposition as possible. In fact, the mind powers and the bodily powers are mingled in life; and the greatest number of men think that they may act. They first plan, and then execute. There is a partnership between the mind and the body, in which the one directs and the other executes.

"The normal condition of the human race is that of work, and, I think, mixed work. If a man's body does not require bodily work, he had better add it by way of luxury. The forces of the mind and the body should be so mingled in the work that we pursue as to secure the greatest happiness and health. And, in order to secure these objects, there should, it seems to me, be in our work a larger proportion of mind force than of the physical element, though there should be more or less of the physical."

### DRUDGERY.

The same author continues:

"Work is said to have been the primal curse in consequence of our father Adam's fall. I beg your pardon, it was not. Drudgery was; but what is drudgery but slavery? After the fall of man, slavery began as a brute punishment—not honest work, in which man himself is the projector, the worker, and the recipient of his own earnings; but slavery, in which the strong made the weak work, doing disagreeable things without reward. Simple toil is drudgery, and that was the primal curse; but work, which was ordained of God for the whole human race, could

not have been the primal curse. Work we are to regard as a privilege and a benefit."

#### GREAT MINDEDNESS.

And yet again:

"There is no man that cannot bring great mindedness to any calling in which he is embarked. It does not need that a man should be born a United States Senator, for a man that is on the shoemaker's bench may make himself one of the greatest of statesmen. It does not need that a man should be born a geologist; for a man in a stone quarry may make himself one of the most eminent of philosophers. Where a man begins to work is where he begins; but it does not follow that that is where he ends. And the point of criticism is, that a man should suppose his trade to be the measure of what he is to be; that he should look upon himself as shut up in it; that he should take the view that he must be as big as that trade, and no bigger.

"The manhood that God gave you the capacity of exercising is the measure of your life; and when you fill the avocation that you are in, and have a great deal to spare, you will be called to go up higher. If you are engaged in that which is drudgery, you will soon grow out of it if you have the spirit of emancipation in you. If you are just fit for a drudge, if you only have a thought for the present, if you think your present attainments are enough, then be content in the state which you are in, and do not grumble. But if you are fit for something more, then make something more of yourself, and do not grumble. Why do you grumble if you are fit for nothing more? And if you are fit for something more, why do you grumble? A man is fit for something higher when he shows himself to be so by doing something higher."

#### NEGRO CHILDREN NOT BORN WHITE.

It is a common belief among those who do not know that negro children

are born white. Medical men without experience have accepted this popular belief on hear-say evidence; but it is not true. Though not all of the same tint, they are usually of a pinkish hue. Negro babies do not, however, retain this pinkish color long, but soon become a beautiful black—we say beautiful, and in this few will dispute, for it is true, and, were it not for our prejudices, we would say almost or quite as beautiful as if it were white.

#### DIFFICULTY IN CHANGING OUR MINDS.

It was Buckle who declared in one of his able papers that men and women rarely change their opinions on great questions after they are forty years of age. Probably the reason of this is because the mental character of human beings is built up for permanence and not change. And, like the altering over of a building which has been built of solid material, all changes cause disruptions and, for the time, distress. If this be true, how very important that the minds of children be directed wisely in their plastic state, so that in after years they shall not be obliged to change entirely their whole course of life and thought in order to adapt themselves to new discoveries and new truths. Particularly is this true in regard to habits which influence health. It is much easier to teach the young to live naturally than the aged. And if it is true, as Buckle says, that people rarely change their opinions on great questions after forty, it is equally true that they do not often materially change their physical habits after that age. This rule, however, ought not to apply to men with bad habits. The most vulgar and debasing habits ought to be given up, no matter at what age. It is, in a large majority of cases, better to break off the use of tobacco, opium, and intoxicating drinks, even if the person is old, than to retain them. It is true, the change which the body must undergo in such cases is often a great one, and not unlike that undergone in

a house when it is remodelled and new improvements added, and old carpets, furniture, and rooms demolished. In the latter case, it requires capital and sense to make the change an improvement; in the former case, it requires also physical energy and a careful adjustment of the strength to the work to be accomplished. It may, in conclusion, be remarked that even if it is fact, that people rarely change their

opinions after mature age, it ought not to be so, and would not be so, were all ardent lovers of and seekers after truth.

The mind should be so educated that change of opinion may take place easily when necessary, and if we lived as we ought the brain-cells would retain their plasticity to a greater age than is now the case. The rightly trained and instructed mind accepts new truth when reason demands, at whatever age.

## Truth About Alcohol.

By H. S. DRAYTON, M.D.

Following certain investigations of recent date, there has been much misrepresentation or misunderstanding of their bearing upon the habits and health of people. Our temperance advocates of the radical stripe have shown a severity of criticism that trends upon the excessive and irrational, because of conclusions jumped at in regard to Professor Atwater's experiments; while the friends of drinking "when you feel like it" have exhibited a joyful enthusiasm because of a jumped-at conclusion that the latest facts about alcohol are on their side. An editorial note in the "American Medical Association Journal" for November 25th treats this matter intelligently and clearly, and we know that the readers of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL are sufficiently interested in the cause of temperance reform to wish for a trustworthy view of the conclusions reached by scientific observation. Quoting from the "American Medical Association Journal":

"The rather recent experiments of Atwater, which were made under special conditions to exclude everything but the one question of the heat and energy-producing action of alcohol in the human body, have been published and quoted over and over again as showing that it is in all respects a valuable food and not in any way deleterious to the system. The fact that these experiments had no reference to the ac-

tion of the agent on the circulatory or nervous systems, which are by far its most important effects, is never mentioned. The single truth that alcohol is consumed in the body, producing heat and energy, proves no more that it is a useful food, as one of Professor Atwater's colleagues says, than would the fact that gunpowder burns up, producing heat and energy, proves it a profitable fuel for the kitchen stove. There are more things to be considered in relation to this question than appear to be dreamed of in the philosophy of most people. The latest example of misuse and misrepresentation in this special way is brought out in the suit started against certain advertising liquor dealers by a New York physician who recently read a paper on alcohol before an eastern medical association. Though many things reported in the paper were distinctly enough favorable to alcohol as a beverage and a medicine, the commercial instincts of the dealers could not, it appears, let them go undisturbed, or in their normal connection, hence the libel suit. We would advise physicians and investigators who write on this subject to cultivate the greatest conciseness and exactitude of expression, to so word their communications as to preclude the possibility of misrepresentation or misconstruction, otherwise there is no telling what intellectual offspring they may be called on to father."

D.



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

## Child Culture.

THOUGHTFUL AND REFINED.

BY UNCLE JOE.

This little child has a very strong character, and for one so young has a peculiarly shaped head. As will be seen, the head is developed in advance of the body; in fact, it is too large to

less trouble than all his brothers and sisters. We are told that he is orderly, and puts away his clothes at night and finds them in the morning without asking help from anyone. His mother's



FIG. 524.—J. B. D., GREEN BAY, WIS.

Circumference of head,  $22\frac{3}{4}$ ; length, 16; height,  $16\frac{1}{4}$ ; height,  $37\frac{1}{2}$ ; weight, 41 pounds; hair, brown; eyes brown; complexion, fair; age, 9; health, very good.

allow of proper growth of body; there were some probable reasons for the premature development of brain and the insufficient growth of physique. He is the eighth of a family of twelve children, and is said to give his mother

health is perfect, never having been sick. Neither father nor mother, however, have had educational advantages. Before he was born, his mother had a fright and became quite excited, which probably had its effect upon the child.

Phrenologically speaking, we can see that there is a superior development of brain in the upper region; the child evidently thinks in advance of his age, and must be able to carry out work ahead of his years, and his career in life will depend largely upon whether he can maintain his health and keep up his vitality so as to nourish his brain; if he cannot do this he will probably be obliged to be supported. This, his spirit of independence will not like, and therefore he should be carefully trained and educated so that he can become dependent upon himself. There are several lines of work that such a mind can do without having the mortification of mixing with others, providing his health will allow him to take a sufficient amount of education.

His head indicates that he will be fond of argument debate and mathematics; he will not be content with a put-off answer to his questions. His Causality is phenomenally developed, consequently he will be inclined to ask many questions about things he sees, and will know many wise things in advance of his age. What he needs at present is plenty of sleep; he should be kept a little boy as long as possible; it will be difficult to do, but it is nevertheless important, so that he may get all the rest his nature needs. He will be very sagacious in knowing whether people answer him correctly and give him the right explanation to his queries.

He is not one to readily give up an undertaking, hence he will surmount difficulties and overcome impediments, and will show a superior degree of intelligence. His perceptive faculties are not very large when compared with his reflectives, although they are not altogether lacking in activity, yet his reflective powers call out his perception and observation; this is why he is able to find his things and is desirous of putting them away so that he can quickly lay his hands upon them when he wants them. He appears to have an excellent memory, and this will help him in his mathematical studies and in mental philosophy.

Morally, he will be able to be trusted with responsibility, and this is where he will be of great service to others. He will not be able to come out and face or compete with others who have the capacity to rough it and get over the ground, but he will be a steadying power; and if he were trained as an accountant, bookkeeper, financier, or banker he would not then come into that publicity that would make him feel the defects of his organization, more particularly in regard to his stature. He may take a start when he is thirteen years old and become better proportioned and more like other boys, but he will always be thoughtful, careful of the future, anxious, intuitive in coming to his decisions, sympathetic in recognizing the wants of others, and a great reader. It would be a good thing for him to study botany, to encourage close perception, and if he were to study outside of the schoolroom he would have more scope for his originality than if he were ground down to a prescribed form. He will eventually want to engage in some literary pursuit, but he will not care so much to write for money as to trace out his independent opinions. He will not be miserly in the acquisition of money, but will be liberally disposed and inclined to turn over and circulate what he makes.

His brain should be kept cool, and he should avoid excitement as much as possible. While he will not make so many general friends, he will be likely to form friendships with those who are older than himself, and the more he is known the better he will be liked. The study of bookkeeping, finance, banking, literature, and journalism will suit his tastes, while he could become a reliable help in a business, provided he was not obliged to mix with others.

Fig. 525.—The pleasing portrait that is before us is the third of a series of grandma and grandchild which we have produced in the Child Culture department. We are always glad to be able to see the different members of the family, when possible, to see if any re-

semblance is to be found in the character of one or the other. Sometimes there is only an influence that can be traced from the father, sometimes it is from the mother; in other cases we have to go back to a more remote period, and then we see a curious influence manifesting itself through the grandparents. In this case the grandmother has a distinctly observing character, while the intellect of this little child is about evenly represented.

She has a fine disposition, and although she will generally get what she wants, she will not be unreasonable. She has a very full top side-head, which indicates that she is quite artistic and capable of showing a remarkable degree of taste to plan and work out from a pattern what she sees; it will not take her long to work over an old thing and make it look like new. She will make an excellent dressmaker, milliner, artist, or designer, and will have to have



FIG. 525.—MRS. KING AND HER GRANDDAUGHTER GLADYS.

What a full forehead we see, what a lot of things she wants to know, and how grandma will be puzzled to answer the questions of this little magnet, for she will be able to put all kinds of queries to her teachers, and however far-fetched they may be she will expect them all to be answered. She will be a wide-awake young lady and will have all her wits about her, and will know what to do and how to direct others. It will not be long before she will be deciding what father and mother ought to do.

some work on hand of this nature to keep her hands busy. She will prefer to choose her own clothes rather than let anyone else do it for her, hence she will be quite in her element when doing her own shopping.

#### THE CHILD STUDY MOVEMENT.

Long ago a lonely little boy was looking at a mother playing with her child.

In his tender heart there grew a longing for mother love.

This desire became so intense that he lost no opportunity of watching mothers with their children, in their work, in their play, in all the ways of their home-world together.

So sympathetic was his interest that he grew to understand the motives in the measures these mothers used in dealing with their children, much better even than they did themselves.

He studied too their effect upon the minds and actions of the children, and divined very clearly where it was good and where it was ill.

He began to be very sorry for the mothers who, through excess of love—rather, love unaided by good judgment—or lack of love, were making grave mistakes; and yet more sorry was he for the little children condemned through all their lives to reap the harvest of these mistakes, and sow the seeds again in the lives of their own children.

Then he wished that the methods and manners of those mothers whose correct motives showed such happy results in the healthful minds and bodies of their children, might be given to the other mothers who so needed them.

So he studied very diligently and wrote down all the commendable songs and plays; made mottoes and commentaries on them; and deducted a valuable philosophy of education.

He offered to give and teach it to the world, but the people, blind to their own needs, did not appreciate or thank him; but, instead, abused and persecuted him.

But no truth ever dies; and no worthy work is ever lost; and that of Frederick Froebel eventually found many minds capable of appreciating it. So it was preserved and translated from the German into other languages, until the world over it became the basis of kindergarten schools, the source of such blessing to little children.

Here again progress has been balked by Ignorance, that—hand in hand with Prejudice—stands ever in her way.

Hundreds of people whose children should be enjoying the benefits of kindergarten training in the public schools, are not, because they—the parents—do not understand just what it is, are either actively opposed to it or passively indifferent, and make no effort to provide it.

Even where kindergartens have been established they have been hampered by a lack of co-operation on the part of parents; and teachers have seen that, to be successful in the highest degree, it is necessary first to instruct those who have the care of children in their homes, and so mothers' meetings were started, nurses' training-schools established; in fact, the Child-Study Movement instituted.

This has grown from local to State and National interest and importance. It is now being taught by fifteen chairs in colleges, eleven State, sixty cities, and three hundred local organizations.

Earnest kindergartners in session at Chautauqua in 1895, discussing the great need of intelligent help and systematic instruction for mothers, conceived the idea of making effort whereby a great and general interest might be created in the matter.

This was the inception of the movement which culminated in 1897 in the First Congress of Mothers in Washington, which was so decidedly successful that at the Second National Congress of Mothers, which convened at Washington last May, the mothers were ready to make it a permanent organization, with constitution and by-laws. The object was therein stated, being to promote conference among parents upon questions most vital to the welfare of their children; to further develop the manifold interests of the home; to co-operate with educators and legislators to secure the best methods of physical, mental, and moral training of the young; to enlighten motherhood upon all the problems of race development; to uplift and improve the condition of mothers in all walks of life; and to these ends to promote the formation of Mothers' and Home-makers' Clubs in

all States and Territories of the United States.

One of the most valuable results of this movement is already to be seen in its beautiful broadening effect. As soon as mothers put themselves in the right relation to their own children, their sympathies immediately reach out toward other little ones and other mothers, with a desire to help them.

It was this made these National Congresses a possibility and a success; that made mothers all over the land, from the highest in place and position to the humblest, desire to get and give all the assistance they might in this way; that made the wealthy offer freely of their means, the scholarly of their thought, the skilled of their tact, and all, of their attention and sympathy. That is why in such large crowds, that usually develop the selfish side of people, such remarkable kindness and good-nature prevailed. Why so many men and women, married and unmarried, parents, teachers, friends, could so lay aside all differences of sex, race, and denomination, as to join hands heartily and harmoniously for such purpose.

We feel in the Child-Study Movement the power of that "touch of nature that makes the whole world akin."

We see the full beauty of that almost divine trinity—father, mother, child; and we foresee the possibility of a noble, pure, and upright people, the glory of a redeemed humanity.

The Child-Study Movement may be said to be a very popular one.

The intelligent and thoughtful everywhere welcome it, and the pulpit commends it as a hopeful means of bringing about that for which we pray daily: "Thy will be done on earth as it is done in Heaven."

There is scarcely any high-class publication but gives space to reports and devotes regular departments to matter germane to the work, showing that the press estimates at its great value a movement that directs its efforts toward the very foundation upon which society rests—purifying the stream of humanity at its source—since it cannot

rise higher—by teaching the great importance of a pure purpose in assuming the responsibility of parenthood, and in providing childhood with clean, healthful, and elevating tendency in inheritance, environment, and in education.

Helen Raymund Wells.

#### SEND THEM TO BED WITH A KISS.

O mothers, so weary, discouraged,  
Worn out with the cares of the day,  
You often grow cross and impatient,  
Complain of the noise and the play;  
For the day brings so many vexations,  
So many things going amiss:  
But mothers, whatever may vex you,  
Send the children to bed with a kiss!

The dear little feet wander often,  
Perhaps from the pathway of right;  
The dear little hands find new mischief  
To try you from morn till night;  
But think of the desolate mothers  
Who'd give all the world for your bliss,  
And, as thanks for your infinite blessings,  
Send the children to bed with a kiss!

For some day their noise will not vex you,  
The silence will hurt you far more;  
You will long for the sweet children voices,

For a sweet, childish face at the door,  
And to press a child's face to your bosom.  
You'd give all the world for just this:  
For the comfort 'twill bring you in sorrow,  
Send the children to bed with a kiss!  
—New Orleans Picayune.

**Cream for Children.**—Cream is a most nourishing article of diet, and many delicate children with small appetites digest it easily, and thrive upon it. It can be given, a teaspoonful at a time, in a baby's bottle. Older children can have it added to their porridge, and it may also be used spread upon bread. With the addition of a little golden syrup it is generally enjoyed by children, and it often tempts them to eat heartily when they otherwise would not do so.

"No, Willie, dear," said mamma, "no more cakes to-night. Don't you know you can't sleep on a full stomach?"

"Well," replied Willie, "I can sleep on my back."

## Thoughts on Education.

By MISS S. DEXTER, OF LONDON.

The subject which we are about to examine is of most wide and far-reaching extent, so I have taken care to limit the heading of my paper to "Thoughts on Education," and in giving you these "Thoughts" you will easily see that I must necessarily quote very largely from the thoughts and ideas of those great thinkers whose influence has gone to the building-up of our educational system, as it at present stands.

What does the term education imply? Unfortunately the term has been, and still is very largely narrowed down, and misused. According to the derivation, *e*, out of, and *duco*, I lead, it signifies a leading or drawing out; and this signification has been applied by us to the leading, or drawing out of all powers innate in the human organization.

You, at least, who realize something of the immense possibilities of the human soul and body, can comprehend in a large degree how much is included in the term.

One of the truest and highest ideas of education I know of emanated from that noble practical educational reformer Friedrich Frœbel, who wrote "The destiny of the human being is to become conscious of his spiritual nature, and to reveal it in his life, i.e., to manifest the eternal in the temporal, the infinite in the finite, the heavenly in the earthly, the divine in the human—and the purpose of education is to assist him to do this consciously, resolutely, and freely." "There is a divine idea for every human being, for we are all God's offspring. The object of the education of a human being is to further the development of his divine idea. This is attainable only through action, for the development of every organism depends on its self-activity. Self-activity, then, activity with a will, is the main thing to be cared for in education."

This immediately starts us with a very important truth, viz., that education, in its broadest and truest meaning, does not

consist solely in school and college life, but rather that as long as a man has life and individuality to be called into activity, so long has he the opportunity of being educated, for education, as we said, signifies a leading or drawing out of power. Someone has truly said: "The education of a man of open mind is never ended;" and in this connection Ruskin writes, "Every great man is always being helped by everybody, for his gift is to get good out of all things and all persons."

Frœbel, with other great thinkers, held the belief that every human being must be complete in himself. That this completion and perfection can only be approached or realized as the powers innate in the child are brought out into activity. That these powers consist not in the physical alone, not in the emotions alone, not in the mind alone, not in the spirit alone, but that the human child has an individuality comprising powers of body, of feeling, of mind, of spirit, all of which have to be drawn out into controlled activity before the completion and perfection of the nature is attained. These lofty ideals of education have been and are now held by all true educationists. Childish faults are often caused by this neglect to recognize the organism as one of complexity. Therein lies one of the chief difficulties of the educator, and requires him to spend much time and thought upon his methods, for as the child's many-sided nature is developing as a whole, so the training and active exercise given by the teacher should aim to preserve this harmony of development. It is when the mental powers, say, are kept actively at work without an attempt at an accompanying activity in the physical and moral faculties, that such faults as idleness, heedlessness, and inattention arise. Nature is the greatest educator—we cannot do better than follow her slow and quiet methods.

(To be continued.)

## The Moral Sense in the Lower Animals.

By W. LAUDER LINDSAY, F.R.S.E.

All the ordinary definitions of what is variously called in man the moral sense—sentiment, feeling, faculty, or instinct—apply, though not necessarily equally, in the same degree, with quite the same sense or force, to an equivalent mental attribute or series of psychological qualities in other animals, and which attribute or qualities in other animals there is no good reason for distinguishing by any other name, simply because they are to be found in animals zoologically lower than man.

Thus the moral sense in man has been defined by different classes of authors to be, or to include:

1. A knowledge, appreciation, or sense of—
  - a. Right and wrong.
  - b. Good and evil.
  - c. Justice and injustice.
2. Conscience, involving feelings of approbation or the reverse in relation to ideas of right and wrong.
3. The approval of what is conducive to well-being, and the disapproval of the reverse.
4. Sense of duty and of moral obligation.
5. Appreciation of the results of honesty and dishonesty.
6. Virtue or virtuousness, including especially such moral virtues as conscientiousness, scrupulousness, integrity, compassion, benevolence, fidelity, charity, mercy, magnanimity, disinterestedness, chastity, modesty.

There is not one of these moral qualities that is not possessed, sometimes in a high degree, by certain of the lower animals, and more especially the dog; and there are many authors, who have been desirous of drawing marked psychological distinctions between man and other animals, who have nevertheless felt themselves compelled by the evidence of facts to concede to these other animals, or certain of them, the possession of morality akin to that of man.

Agassiz, for instance, grants them morals; Froude speaks of their principles of morality; Brodie refers to the moral sentiments as occurring in gregarious animals; Shaftesbury allows to them a sense and practice of moral rectitude; Watson gives instances of their moral feeling, and Wood of their conscience. And certain animals have even been described as possessing a moral law and codes of morals.

The dog, at least, frequently exhibits a knowledge of right and wrong, making a deliberate choice of the one or the other, perfectly aware of and prepared for the consequences of such a selection. The animal has occasionally the



AN HONORABLE AND SAGACIOUS DOG.

moral courage to choose the right and to suffer for it, to bear wrong rather than do it (Elam). Not only does this frequently noble animal know the right, but it dares to do it, enduring the expected, the inevitable, consequent suffering. One of the many evidences that the dog is sensible of right doing is to be found in the familiar fact that when it performs an action which to it seems meritorious, or which it has reason to believe its master will deem so—when it saves a life, or successfully defends a

trust, or resists some great temptation—it looks at once for some sign of the said master's approbation, perhaps for some reward. There are both the self-approbation or self-satisfaction of the mens conscia recti and an expectation of man's approval. The animal is gratified if such approval is in any form vouchsafed, disappointed if it be withheld.

It must also distinguish between the right and the expedient—what would be most for its own interest to do. In other words, it is just as apt as man is, and not more so, to take a selfish view of all affairs—to consider how they are likely to affect its own personal interests. The choice that is finally made between the right, the expedient, and the wrong is determined by a variety of considerations—by conflicting emotions, by the balancing of probabilities and inclinations, by the degree or kind of temptation, by the presence or absence of witnesses, especially human, by other specialties of an animal's position, by the nature and extent of its moral training, by the character of the rewards and punishments offered on previous occasions. In the dog there is sometimes obviously the same kind of conflict and collision between virtue and selfishness, between a sense of what is right—which is too generally also what is painful, what calls for terrible self-denial and suffering, including the physical pangs of hunger and thirst, as well as the moral pangs, say, of unsatisfied revenge—and a sense of what is simply pleasant and profitable.

Temptation frequently begets in the dog, cat, and other animals the same kind of mental or moral agitation, and the same sort of result, as in man. Sometimes we can see—in the dog, for instance—the whole play of the animal's mind—the battle between its virtuous and vicious propensities, its promptings to the right and its endeavors to stick by the right, its longing for the wrong—for the titbit, which it

knows it would be improper to steal—and the final triumph either of virtue or temptation. The poor animal, knowing or feeling the weakness of the flesh, sometimes has the moral strength, the force of character, the good sense, to avoid temptation altogether. But dogs, like men, are apt to have the most trying temptations thrust unexpectedly upon them, and then comes the tug of war of the appetites and passions—the moral turmoil that may make shipwreck of or that may strengthen virtue. Sometimes, then, by the dog, as by the man, temptation is successfully resisted after perhaps a series of protracted and painful moral struggles that have been very apparent to the onlooker. Unfortunately, however, equally in dog and man, the resistance of temptation is less common by far than non-resistance or non-success in resistance, the result of which is various forms or degrees of wrong-doing.

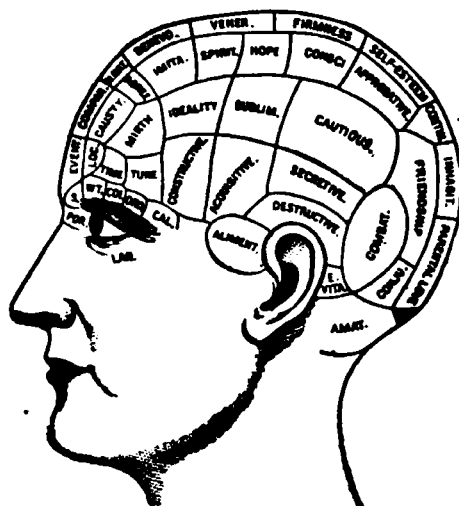


AN HONEST AND INQUISITIVE CAT.

But in the dog, cat, and other animals this wrong-doing is accompanied by a perfect consciousness or conception of the nature of their behavior. They are quite aware of being engaged in actions that will bring inevitable punishment, which penalty, moreover, they are sensible they deserve. Miss Buist gives the history of a pet canary that was given to prancing about on her piano-keys, and that knew it was wrong in so doing.

(To be continued.)

THE  
**Phrenological Journal**  
 AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH  
 (1838)  
 AND THE  
**Phrenological Magazine**  
 (1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, FEBRUARY, 1900.

## The Conservation of Energy.

*"He who ceases to be better, ceases to be good."*—OLIVER CROMWELL.

As 1900 has now commenced and we have broken ground with one issue, we earnestly trust that all our readers will be able to bring a full measure of health, strength, intelligence, and business success into their work. The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL will do what it can to help different classes in their endeavors to understand the right way of living, for we are confident that, with a proper understanding of individual powers and the amount of strength one has to use, an increase from year to year may be added to one's stock, and life itself be prolonged to some purpose.

Though the millennium has not come, we are entering upon the closing year of the century, and while there are errors to correct, and prejudices to overcome, and reforms to be advanced, yet we see progress is before us, if we will only make use of the right facilities. We trust that universal peace will be

restored; that in the place of those who have commenced a new year in a heavenly atmosphere, there may be others rise up to take their places.

We would all do well to ask ourselves one question as we turn over the first sheet of the new year and press it upon the clean blotting-pad; the question is this: "Am I drifting or steering?—drifting in society, drifting in health, drifting in business, drifting in habits, and wasting talent; or steering the frail bark of life into the channels that will yield the greatest percentage of good?" By answering these questions we shall get upon the phrenological ground of inspiration and receive new confidence in fresh responsibilities.

The "Phrenological Annual and Register" is now ready, and will, we believe, receive a large sale. It contains many interesting articles and il-

illustrations on the current topics of the day which bear on mental science. The portraits of some of our distinguished writers are included in its pages. Dr. Henry S. Drayton and Dr. M. L. Holbrook, associate editors of the *PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL*, are some of our oldest contributors on the subjects of Phrenology, physiology, and hygiene; comments, therefore, on their work and efforts in promulgating these subjects will be interesting to our American readers. But these are not all whose portraits will be welcome. We should be glad to see a copy in the home of every subscriber to the *JOURNAL*, and, according to the principle of the Tribune Sunshine Society, each copy when read might be passed on to someone else who has not had an opportunity of seeing it.

We would draw attention to a thought that has been expressed before, that as other institutes and colleges are constantly receiving donations for scholarships, we would like to see some effort in this direction made by our wealthy friends for the benefit of Phrenology. It would be a comparatively easy task for five influential men or women to subscribe a scholarship each for the coming session of the American Institute of Phrenology. Arrangements for the suitable selection or election of candidates for these scholarships could be made by the trustees and professors. Let us ventilate this subject as fully and freely as possible.

We regret that from us has passed one of the grandest and noblest workers in Christian reform that the century has known. The inspiration of Mr. Moody's life came to him through mak-

ing opportunities instead of waiting for something to turn up. Out of much opposition he fought his way and used his energies in a remarkable manner, which resulted in benefit to thousands upon thousands of people.

Moody was a man who at different periods of his life was misunderstood and maligned, but he kept his purpose before his eyes and pressed forward toward the mark of his calling. Had he relinquished his efforts because of opposition he would have violated the laws of his nature and have lost golden opportunities to speak for his Master.

Some people's lives speak louder than their words; it does not matter so much the way we take to follow out our beliefs, and they need not be imitations of others, provided we do honest, earnest, and executive work. We may do more upon the bed of sickness than upon our feet, if we are so placed; therefore each one should study environment and opportunities.

One very important lesson that comes to us from the war in South Africa is this, that, whether we believe in the war or not, we must not forget that South Africa would never have been developed if left to the efforts and interests of the Boers, and while it might have been better to have waited a few years longer before endeavoring to force a railway from north to south, yet we cannot afford to lose sight of the importance of the result of the present struggle. We are glad that Americans in England have bestirred themselves to come to the relief of the sick and wounded by chartering a hospital-ship.

We are gratified to see many references to the practical methods of de-

veloping character. In the "Kindergarten Review," for December, we notice an able article by Marion Thompson Morse, which is a very suggestive theme and one of importance; it is calculated to do a great amount of good, for it lays before the minds of its readers the government of life, and how it can be determined and increased. The problems of life are many, and several of them have been here worked out in a beautiful way. We want more of such literature.

We trust that the veil will be lifted from the Philippines and South Africa, and that these countries may be fully developed.

We believe that if Phrenology was only universally understood that the right men and women would come to the front instead of those who are often put there by wire-pullers. There is a constant demand for skilled laborers all over the world; many ne'er-do-wells think that they can go to the English colonies and succeed in making a better livelihood than if they remained at home; but, alas, the ne'er-do-well has but little place anywhere, while the skilled mechanic, clever bookkeeper, sagacious lawyer, and bright operator are wanted in every country.

The man who is wanting in energy, pluck, resolution, and strength of character finds it just as difficult to succeed in a new country as in an old one. This should be a lesson to many to make a fresh resolve in 1900 to put forth proper efforts and re-energize themselves, so that they may be able to find their true sphere, and then follow diligently in it.

We are glad to welcome new members into the Institute, and, as we have

before stated, the privileges of such membership will amply repay anyone who cares to join; these are, the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for one year, the use of the circulating library, and admission to the monthly course of lectures.

### 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.*

"American Ideals, and other Essays, Social and Political," by Theodore Roosevelt. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London; The Knickerbocker Press. 1899.

To be able to write a book on this subject one must have seen considerable of life itself; one must know American character, and more than that, be able to state in a straightforward yet entertaining way the ideas that one entertains. In taking up this subject Theodore Roosevelt (Governor of New York State) has shown his honesty of purpose, and his intimate knowledge of many phases of American life. For instance, he tells us of the "Manly virtues and practical politics of American life," "The college graduate and public life" of the American people, the "Machine politics in New



GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT.

York State," the "Civil Service reform," Administering the New York Police Force and the law," "National Life and Character," and many other points; therefore the reader will see that he has touched upon the very vitals of law and justice and reform, and the amelioration of the condition of the masses, and the selfishness and pride of some, and the unselfishness and devotion of others in public work. His treatment of the Monroe doctrine is a fine exposition of the principles that it was intended to express, and we confidently recommend such a book to our English readers if they wish to have a nearer touch and receive a closer glance of the American people as they are. He has not attempted to gloss over any deficiencies, while the nobility of their character he has portrayed with telling force. The writer himself is no figure-head in the modelling of the political life of New York State, for he has had experience in executive affairs at Washington and in federal matters connected with the government, therefore he can speak with authority. This is one among several interesting books from the pen of the same writer, all of which show a practical experience of life.

performing a post-mortem examination that he applied a match to it, when it burst into flames. Our advice to you is to keep your brain clear from the use of alcohol or narcotics.

V. M. Balyon.—San Diego.—We shall be pleased to exchange help and encouragement. Many thanks for your short article.

James B. Arnold.—Milford, Ind.—Thank you for kindly enclosing us the picture of the Mathematical Prodigy. Can you secure another slip, so that we may use this if necessary? He will probably be coming to New York one of these days, and he must be sure to call on us.

F. E. Mitchell.—New York.—We were glad to hear again of your little girl. She is a clever child. Keep her a little girl as long as possible. Thank you for the loan of the electro.

J. Jackson.—Texas.—Yes, there is reason to believe that much harm is done by over-education in some directions, and close watch of children should be kept to prevent this.

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## TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

### CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

A. L. Smith.—Providence.—In reply to your query regarding the memory of faces, we consider that the faculty of Form is necessary for the definite outline to be recalled, but Individuality remembers the person as a whole and separates one from another, while Comparison says "how much that child looks like his mother," and recalls what that difference is.

We are glad to receive the renewals of your five subscribers, and feel sure it will be an incentive for others to follow in your lead.

J. M. Smith.—Kansas.—The evil effects of smoking you will find to result largely in defective memory, imperfect digestion, poor eyesight, and a lowering of the system from its normal condition. You ask "What effect alcohol has on the brain." In reply, we would remind you that when the brain is in a normal condition it is soft and pulpy, and has to be kept in place by its dura mater (or strong mother) and skull-cap, but a hard drinker's brain presents a striking contrast—it becomes hardened. A celebrated anatomist declares that he could tell a drinker's brain in the dark by the sense of touch alone. A London physician reported a case in which he found so strong an odor emanating from the brain when

No. 491.—E. E.—Klemme, Iowa.—The vital temperament predominates in your case, and gives you quite a sympathetic, emotional, and tender regard for your friends, and inclines you to lean upon someone else for your principal support as regards advice. You should learn to depend more on yourself, for you are quite a responsible and capable lady, and were you to cultivate more Self-esteem and regard for your own talents you would succeed remarkably well in whatever you undertook to do. You are quite religiously inclined, and would like to take up some mission work and do good in the world. You could succeed in domestic science and the working out of many social problems, for the home is your kingdom and you are queen of it.

No. 492.—C. C.—Maquoketa, Iowa.—We cannot do justice to the question enclosed in your letter, but say this much, that the lady has a strong character and is well adapted to married life, is highly intellectual, and is capable of making others around her happy and comfortable. She has an intense desire to do her best in the lines of pleasing her friends, and could succeed in life either in teaching or art. She would grace any public position, though she is not one to push herself forward in society. We consider her a fine complement to yourself.

493.—Elbert W. Miller.—Minneapolis, Minn.—This little child is bright and winning, she is thoroughly wide-awake, and has a large head and fine quality of organization. The head measures nineteen and a half inches, while her age is two years and seven months. She is thoughtful and anxious to think, plan and suggest for others, and will never want others to do her thinking for her. She is in her element when she is with older people, or playing mama with her dolls. She will be a very social young lady, and it will be difficult for her to draw the line in making friends. She has a strong temper and will want her own way, and sometimes she will work hard in order to get it. Calmness, coolness, and kindness will win her round to obedience, but any show of temper or feeling will make her all the stronger in carrying her own point. She will make a fine writer as well as teacher.

494.—E. C. H. P.—Webster, S. Dak.—This lad has a good practical intellect; he would make a first-rate hydropathic doctor, and is one capable of taking up all the newest ideas of the day; he will never be behind the times and will work out for himself an independent position. If he takes up business he will never be content with retail work, but will always be planning new and enlarged fields for placing his goods. He will enjoy travelling highly, and will gain much benefit by and through travelling; he is in his element when knocking about and studying nature. It will not do for him to confine his attention closely to indoor work, for he will weary of the sedentary life. He has an excellent disposition, and will have a beneficial influence over others; he is sympathetic, kind-hearted, persevering, and independent.

Master Bellwood, England, has a very active temperament, an enquiring mind, and an excellent memory for what he has seen and heard; he will be fond of questioning his elders and will want to know the "reason why" of everything that is told him. He is critical, observant, and quick to notice the ludicrous side of things; he should be trained to apply himself to one thing at a time. He is sensitive and cautious, very affectionate, and fond of pets; possesses a good share of vitality, and eventually will do best in professional work, requiring analytical ability.

### WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

#### THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

On Wednesday, January 3, the American Institute of Phrenology held the

third meeting of the session, and Dr. Brandenburg gave a very valuable contribution to Phrenology in the form of a lecture on "Impressibility and its Relation to Character." Before the doctor came in, Miss Fowler (chairman of the evening) made some remarks on "How to Develop Character, and yet preserve Individuality." She said the beginning of the year (which she trusted would be a very useful and happy one to all present) was a good opportunity to examine ourselves, and recognize just where we stood. In every department in life we find that suggestion does effective work, and in the formation of character this is particularly so. We sow actions and reap habits. We sow character and reap individuality. The Spartan fathers suggested to their boys the necessity of becoming strong and warlike; the Athenians suggested a freer life; the Romans gave a suggestion of sacrifice for country to their children, while the Greeks suggested a love of beauty. Each country and each nation had, as we see, a different individuality, and suggestion calls out that difference. There are three factors in forming character—1, temperament; 2, environment; 3, will. Pryor, in his great work on "The Soul of the Child," attaches great importance to these factors. The necessity of having good suggestions presented to children is of utmost importance, as we have to make daily ladders upon which they have to advance.

In presenting Dr. Brandenburg, Miss Fowler said that she felt sure that their New Year's gathering would be long remembered, as he always had something practical to say. In opening his subject on "Impressibility," he said it has been said that whatever beautifies the face expresses the character. The face expresses the designer, whilst the sculptor lives in the brain. The physical conditions of life are exceedingly necessary to study, for nervous depression, imperfect circulation and poor digestion were all impressed upon the face, and if the physical conditions are not kept in a healthy state, the brain centers are unable to carry out their high functions. Dr. Brandenburg proved by an illustration of a skull the impressibility of the temporal, frontal, and parietal regions, and how susceptible they are to different impressions. A person who had a high head became impressed very differently to one who had a broad and low head. The weather has a great effect in impressing the various faculties of the mind, hence people in the North and South are called into action in different ways. Some are impressed through their Spirituality, others through their Benevolence, while some Wall Street brokers are impressed through their Ac-

quisitiveness. We hope in a future number to give more of Dr. Brandenburg's address. At the close, both he and Miss Fowler were asked to illustrate the remarks that had been made on the impressive centers, by Dr. Walton, who was present, and who offered his cranium for any demonstration that was thought advisable, whereupon Dr. Walton was asked to come upon the platform, and a diagnosis of his character was made, also of a friend who had known him for many years. Both gentlemen explained the exercise of their faculties and the pursuits which they followed. One being in the medical profession, the other a keen lawyer, which justified the remarks that had been made concerning them.

Another gentleman from Australia, who had a remarkably developed head, was told that he would be inclined to invent and bring out new ideas, that he would be fond of roving from place to place, and that it would be difficult for him to concentrate his energies, but this he must endeavor to do. It was interesting to listen to this man's experience as he related it in all simplicity, for he had been a great traveller, and he said that in his trunk at home he stored many inventions, but that he had always found a difficulty in settling down to one thing or remain in one place.

The next Wednesday evening lecture will be held on February 7, when Dr. C. O. Sahler, of Kingston, will deliver an address on the "Duality of the Mind, and how to Account for it." Those who know of Dr. Sahler's work at Kingston, and his continued help to his fellow-men on "Suggestive Therapeutics," will become willing listeners to the practical suggestions that he will offer. He is a thorough convert to Phrenology through hearing a lecture many years ago by Professor Sizer before the medical students in connection with Columbia College, where he was then studying, and has ever since advocated the claims and the usefulness of Phrenology in his practice.

Examinations of several members of the audience will be made at the close.

Special tickets for friends can be had on application to the Secretary. We trust subscribers will make this notice as widely known as possible.

#### FOWLER INSTITUTE REPORT, LONDON.

At the meeting held on December 6, 1899, the president, W. Brown, Esq., in the chair, Dr. Withinshaw gave a most interesting and instructive lecture on the "Anatomy of the Skull." The lecture was illustrated by several specimens of crania and highly finished drawings. The doctor was very clear and concise in his description of the various bones of

the skull, and their relations to each other, and replied to several questions put to him by the Chairman, Messrs. Williamson, Whellock, and Bone. In reply to a very hearty vote of thanks the doctor expressed his pleasure at meeting the members and students of the Fowler Institute, and promised to lecture on the "Nervous System" next session. Dr. Withinshaw is an enthusiastic Phrenologist. His medical knowledge and investigations confirm his belief in the science. The doctor submitted to an examination by Mr. D. T. Elliott, and afterwards expressed his satisfaction at the accuracy of the delineation.

On December 14 and 15, Mr. D. T. Elliott gave phrenological readings at a bazaar held in the Memorial Hall, E.C., under the auspices of the London Vegetarian Society.

Mr. A. Young, of Belfast, has visited the Institute, and reports progress in his phrenological work in that city.

The monthly practical class for Fellows, Associates and Students of the Fowler Institute is very popular, as is shown in the excellent attendance on November 28, eighteen being present. Mr. J. B. Eland, F.F.I., opened the meeting with a few remarks on the "Marking of the Register." A most interesting and lively discussion followed. The remainder of the evening was spent in examining live craniums. These meetings are held on the last Tuesday evening in the month.

On Tuesday, December 5, Miss I. Todd, F.F.I., gave a lecture on "Phrenology," in connection with the Guild, at the Victoria Park Congregational Church. The lecture and her practical examinations were much appreciated by a large audience.

A special meeting of fellows, associates, and students of the Institute was held in connection with the Institute Class for the study of Phrenology, on October 31st, fifteen present. Mr. Elliott gave an address on "How to examine a head." Delineations were given by Miss Hendin, Messrs. Eland, Desai, and Ramsay. In future these special meetings will be held on the last Tuesday evening in the month. We hope all our fellows and associates will endeavor to attend.

#### PHRENOLOGY IN THE LIGHT OF METAPHYSICS.

LECTURE DELIVERED BY T. J. DESAI.

I may say at the very beginning of my lecture that, as Mr. Elliott (who has a great deal of phrenological knowledge and who examines heads here every day) told us in his last lecture that the more he examines human heads the less he thinks he

knows of Phrenology, and for an amateur like myself it would be great presumption to make any remarks with positiveness; not because the science is deficient in any respect, but because my knowledge of Phrenology is deficient.

If you take up the syllabus of my lecture you will find Phrenology and Metaphysics the two chief words which would attract your attention. Phrenology in the light of Metaphysics; what do I mean thereby?

There are a good many ladies and gentlemen here, perhaps, who have made Phrenology their study, and who have taken diplomas from the "Fowler Institute," and who consequently do not want any information from me as regards Phrenology; I think there are a good many in the audience at the same time who would like to know the fundamental principles of Phrenology, which I shall sum up in a few words.

The science of Phrenology, so far as I understand it, teaches us that the mind acts on the brain, and as is the mind so is the development of the brain. We see in practical life that different men are known for different characteristics and they have likewise different shaped heads. Phrenology teaches that the mind is a multitude of distinct faculties, and each faculty has its location in the brain, and each part of the brain is developed according to the action of the different faculties of the mind on the different parts of the brain, that is the reason why we sometimes see a man with a high forehead, another man with plenty of protuberances about his eyebrows, and again another man has a large moral brain, and his head is consequently towering up. These men might have the social brain large and plenty of brain located in the practical part of their heads, thus these main developments in different heads attract our attention at the very outset. But a Phrenologist goes deeper into the matter; he does not satisfy himself with any great group, as there are other faculties, but each group of faculties he divides into different faculties, and tells us the peculiarities of each faculty and what it indicates.

He takes into account the size of the brain of a man, then which of the group of faculties are predominant. For instance, the intellectual group is located in the forehead, the moral on the top of the head, the executive faculties are located at the side of the head, and the social faculties are located at the back of the head, and each group he divides into different faculties, and by measuring their relative size he can tell the exact character of a person. If he errs at all he does so because his knowledge of the science is deficient, and also his practice.

A man might be very good at Phrenology theoretically, but at the same time deficient practically.

These are the main principles of Phrenology, and I am now going to say something about metaphysics, and show its relation to the variety of heads which we see in every-day life.

At first my object was to deal with some Indian philosophy, and having only a smattering of Phrenology I thought, perhaps, what I lacked my friends would supply, but I would speak as far as I could of the six systems of Hindoo philosophy and how they have a bearing upon the different shapes of heads, and what was the ultimate goal of mankind, and others; in my own Hindoo way of thinking, to put before the British public the ideas we have of the human mind, which is the proper subject for metaphysics. We in the East have devoted most of our time to metaphysics; that which is not seen but that which our people try to pierce into and get knowledge of. Some of the English saints have said that things which are not seen are real and things which are seen are unreal—temporary. All the material world that is seen by us with our physical senses has been believed by Indian thinkers of metaphysics to be unreal, and what you call God and what the Brahmins call Brahmin is the only thing that remains at last, and this idea has been summed up by a great philosopher, Max Müller.

Speaking of evolution Mr. Desai said: Take a low type of man and watch his process of evolution. Now can you attribute to a man whom you regard as a low type of humanity credit for being highly intellectual or highly moral, spiritual, benevolent, conscientious, with great refinement. Here comes in the system of Phrenology as a practical proof of explaining all these things. It is very good to go into abstract reasonings and abstract theories, but it is given to very few men to understand abstract things without putting anything before them that they can touch and perceive with their senses. The Indians are not so shrewd and practical as regards the affairs of this life as the Europeans.

The Chairman, Mr. F. Feroza, then called on Mr. T. Crow, who said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen, I am not going to criticise the lecturer, my object is altogether different; I thoroughly enjoyed the address, and now especially rise to propose a vote of thanks to Mr. Desai for his lecture or address, and further, I wish you will allow me to say, I want you to do more than give him just an ordinary "vote of thanks" for his address to us this evening.

I have had the pleasure of knowing Mr. Desai for some little time, and had many

pleasurable chats with him here. I believe I am not going beyond my province in telling you that during his stay amongst us in this country he has been studying English law, and now, as I have gone so far safely, I venture to go further and tell you another thing, that is, to-day only, I believe, he has learned that one of his chief objects in coming to this country has been attained by him, and I now want you to join me most heartily in congratulating Mr. Desai on his success in passing the examination. His success, however, is a very great cause of regret to myself and one or two others; a regret not for him—oh no—but a regret for ourselves, because I fear that the success on which I so heartily congratulate him, means a parting of our friend from us, as I fear now he has gained the object for which he came to England he will return to his country.

With these few remarks I hope you will give our friend your thanks and hearty congratulations.

I believe Mr. Elliott desires to second this proposition:  
Mr. Elliott:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen. It affords me very great pleasure to second and support what Mr. Crow has already proposed. I heartily congratulate Mr. Desai on his success. He has been in this country for the last six or seven years and has been intimately acquainted with this Institute for quite six years, and I would also congratulate him on behalf of the members of this Institute and on behalf of the lady president, Miss J. A. Fowler. I am quite sure she would be delighted to hear of Mr. Desai's success.

I will not add anything further as I do not think it necessary, but I am sure Mr. Desai will leave many friends in England on his return to India.

The Chairman: It has been proposed by Mr. Crow and seconded by Mr. Elliott that a hearty vote of thanks, representing this Institute, be given our friend Mr. Desai on his success in the great enterprise he has attained. Those who are in favor kindly assent in the heartiest manner possible.

Mr. Desai in responding said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen. I thank you all very much, especially Mr. Crow and Mr. Elliott for the vote of thanks and congratulations, and had it not been for their encouragement and the certainties of Phrenology I should have lost patience long ago, and it is after seven years hard work studying law I have succeeded in attaining my object. I thank you very much for the encouragement I have received at different times.

I also thank you very much for your hearty expressions of friendship, and I find if an Englishman says a man is his

friend, he is his friend and they would die for him when the moment came. I shall take this message to my countrymen and tell them that if the English people sometimes do not seem to be one with you in sentiment they must not think that they have any unkind feeling and do not feel for them.

I have to thank you sincerely for the vote of thanks and congratulation you have given me on behalf of the "F. I.," and I take it as a great honor and shall return to my country with pleasant memories of the warm-hearted greeting which I have received on every occasion with the members of the "F. I."

An interesting discussion followed the lecture in which Messrs. Pritchard, Williamson, Corbett, Hill, Elliott, and the Chairman took part. The meeting was a unique one. The Chairman and lecturer are natives of India, and the lecturer appeared in his Indian costume. Mr. D. T. Elliott examined the head of a barrister-of-law who is also a native of India.

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## FIELD NOTES.

Professor D. F. McDonald is now in Spokane, Wash., and is having great prosperity.

Professor Knox is forming classes in Phrenology, and is meeting with general success.

"I have just received a sample copy of your New Chart, and am delighted with it. I have no criticisms to offer. It meets my view entirely. You may book me 1,000 copies for February 1."

Professor Allen Haddock,  
San Francisco, Cal.

"I have read some old numbers of the JOURNAL, and I find it a very valuable publication."

L. S., Tateville, Ky.

"Sample copy of the New Chart received. It is very fine, and supplies a long-felt want."

Otto Hatry, Cleveland, O.

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We should urge the students purposing to attend the next course of the American Institute of Phrenology to make all preparations they can in advance in order to receive full benefit from the advanced lessons of the subject. We call attention to this matter now, as many students in former years regretted that they had not given more time to the study of Phrenology before attending. The secretary will be pleased to give information to any inquirers. Address the Secretary, 27 East Twenty-first Street, New York.

## FOWLER & WELLS CO.

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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.

"Human Nature"—San Francisco—contains a leading article on "Our New Countrymen," illustrated with some Philippino musicians. They are sturdy looking and intelligent. If all our friends on the other side were of this description we should have reason to be proud of them. "Practical Psychology" is the subject treated upon by John S. Pryor, and it is well worth studying. Mr. Haddock has written an interesting article on "How to Read Character." The Health Department is always a valuable page.

"The American Review of Reviews"—New York—contains many articles on current affairs. A character sketch of Secretary John Hay is written by Henry Macfarland. Portraits of himself taken at various periods of his life, as well as those of his wife and family, are exceedingly interesting. John Barrett explains the question of the hour in regard to

"Our Interests in China." John Bassett Moore discusses, "What the Arbitration Treaty is, and is not."

"Harper's Magazine"—New York—contains several articles of timely interest. Professor Albert Bushnell Hart tells us "What the Fathers of the Union thought concerning Territorial Problems." Mr. Sidney Brookes discusses the British and Dutch in South Africa.

"Ladies' Home Journal."—Philadelphia.—Thirty-two authors, ten illustrators, and eight photographic artists contribute to the excellent January issue of the "Ladies' Home Journal." Among the special features are "The Home-coming of the Nakannies," by W. A. Frazer; "The Boer Girl of South Africa," by Howard C. Hillegas, and "Where the New Century will Really Begin," by John Ritchie. Mr. Ritchie is one of the editors of the "Science Observer," and a writer of wide repute on scientific subjects.

"Vick's Illustrated Magazine."—Rochester.—It contains as many beautiful ideas as ever. "Winter Hanging Baskets," "Preparing Soil, and getting Asparagus Plants," "Timely Hints," "Pears for Profit," are some of the specialties of the number.

"Vegetarian Magazine."—Chicago—contains a frontispiece of Charles E. Schwartz. We note an interesting article on "A Dietetic Experiment," by C. F. Backmyer. "Live, and Let Live" is the title of an editorial. "Variety and Vegetarian Fare" is the heading of several valuable menu tables from which selections could be made by the uninitiated in vegetarianism.

"The Bookman."—New York.—"Charlotte Brontë" is the text for one interesting article of the January number. Stevenson's "Second Visit to America" gives an opportunity for several very beautiful illustrations of himself and wife, and a medallion of the latter. Portraits of Richard Mansfield, the Man of Letters, Sarah Coyle Le Moyne, appear before us in excellent form.

"Educational Gazette."—Rochester—gives a frontispiece of the president of

the New York State Grammar School Council, Samuel P. Moulthrop, who is one of the foremost educators of the State, and a highly esteemed resident of Rochester. His head indicates great administrative power. Many school matters are discussed, and quite a number on "Thoughts of the Progress of the Kindergarten System" are touched upon.

"The New Voice"—Chicago—keeps us informed of matters relating to temperance. Its work is therefore special and important.

"Physical Culture"—New York—for January contains an article by Senator Depew on "Physical Culture." It is accompanied by an excellent portrait of the writer. J. Stuart tells us "The Cause and Cure of Colds," which many people would be glad to read and profit by. He mentions indigestion, caused by rich and heavy food, while imperfect ventilation is another. Want of sleep he might have added as another inducement to take cold when the body is not able to throw off accidental chills.

"Popular Phrenologist"—London—contains a character sketch of Rev. Joseph Parker. He is a remarkable character, and vindicates the truth of Phrenology through his cerebral developments.

"Omega."—New York.—This highly instructive journal contains an article by Susan W. Dodds, M.D., on "The use of Stimulants," "Hygiene and the Kidney," by Dr. M. L. Holbrook, and "The Mind the factor in Heredity," by Albert Chavannes. The latter is a subject in which we, as Phrenologists, are very much interested. The magazine is doing a great amount of good.

"The Hospital."—London.—"Rheumatism and Gout," "Abdominal Surgery," and "Adiposis Dolorosa," are subjects that are treated upon in the December number, which contains other useful articles.

"The Hahnemannian Advocate."—Chicago.—This is a magazine whose aim is thoroughly practical for those who are ignorant of the practical facts of homeopathic medicine; the hints are varied, and there are always practical demonstrations of the theories enlarged upon.

"The Book Buyer."—New York.—The number opens with a portrait of Fletcher, by Marshall, it is from a rare print in the possession of Mr. Beverley Chew. One article on "Old and New Masters" is particularly worthy of attention, as it gives a review of recent works on life and art in Flanders, England, and Pompeii. A fine portrait of Lord Tennyson, by George F. Watts, R.A., is included in this article. An interesting article on the literary news in England is one of considerable importance.

"The Open Court."—Chicago and London.—A portrait of C. C. Bonney is the frontispiece of the January number. He is known to the world as the inaugurator of the Parliament of Religions and president of the World's Congress, held in Chicago in 1893. He exercised a strict impartiality, and did not allow the managers of the Parliament of Religions to press their own views. He was a man of broad principles and of fine culture. "The Idol and the Ideal of the French Republic," by Moncure D. Conway, is an article which is treated upon in his usual effective and fine literary style. "Tant Fritzchen's Last Hour" is a sketch by Hans Hoffman and translated by W. H. A. Carruth; it is well written and practical.

"Education, a monthly magazine devoted to the science, art, and literature of education."—Boston.—The January number contains several interesting articles; one on "The Nurture of Moral Impulses" is an article which would do every teacher good to read. "Booker T. Washington and his Work" is another article of interest; it shows what the colored people are capable of producing and becoming, and under the instruction of such a man we may expect increasing intelligence to be developed. "College Women and Matrimony," by Dean George E. Gardner, Bangor, Me., is a suitable subject for such a magazine to include in its pages.

"The Writer."—Boston.—The personal gossip about authors is quite interesting. "Humors of Criticism," by Ruth Hall; "Correspondence" by E. S. Goodhue is a clever criticism on letter writing.

"The American Kitchen Magazine."—Boston.—This number is particularly interesting, and contains pictures of "A cooking class in Japan," "A kitchen scene," and "Washing silk." The Japanese have a home science of their own, and do all their work seated on the floor. "Maori Housekeeping" is another article illustrated with a native Maori woman, who carries a child wrapped in a mat on her back. This article takes one out to New Zealand, and gives us a good idea of life in that far away country. "The Child in the Home" is an abstract of a paper by Mrs. Charles H. Kerr.

"The Homiletic Review."—New York and London.—An article on "Preaching and the Preacher," by Herrick Johnson, D.D., "Seed Thoughts and Gold Nuggets for Public Speakers," and many other interesting articles are contained in this number.

#### PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

Our new descriptive circular is just out. On receipt of two cents, prospectus of our publications will be sent.

The Phrenological Annual for 1900 is just at hand, and presents to us many useful articles and sketches of various Phrenologists, of whom we may specially mention Edward J. Chalfant, who began studying Phrenology in 1851. A very interesting picture is found of Ira W. Ely, who has recently willed his cranium to the study of Phrenology.

Miss Fowler's articles on "The Vital Temperament in a Nutshell" is beautifully illustrated, and an object lesson for the readers of it. "Phrenology and Business" is also commented upon.

Prominent military men, namely, General Buller, President Kruger, General Joubert, General White, Colonel Baden-Powell, and Commander Cronje are used as illustrations to Mr. Elliott's article.

The report of the last year's work of various Institutes of Phrenology will gratify the inquiring mind of the advance of Phrenology during the year of 1899.

J. B. Eland's article on "Phrenology and the Christian Religion," is very appropriate.

John William Taylor's article on "Does the Shape of Man's Head Indicate his Actual Character?" is also a very interesting article.

"Woman Equal Mentally but Physically Inferior to Man," by Annie Isabella Oppenheim, gives several measurements of the diagnosis of character.

The pictures of some of the writers in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL appear in the Annual with character sketches by D. T. Elliott.

On going to press we received a copy of "Bibliography of Progressive Literature." The author of this list of books has spared no time and trouble in compiling a very comprehensive list of publications on science. Publishers will find much valuable information in this "Bibliography." Price, 25 cents. Fowler & Wells Co.

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"Health in the Household," by Susanna W. Dodds, M.D., is unquestionably the best work ever written on the healthful preparation of food. The "American Grocer" says: "We see no reason why it should not go into every household. The recipes are numerous, and, we judge, admirable. We believe those for preparing cereals, cooking fruits and vegetables, making the least objectionable sorts of pastry, are among the best available. The book is desirable on that account, and we recommend it to our readers as a valuable addition to the store library." The "Scientific American" says: "The book cannot fail to be of great value in every household to those who will intelligently appreciate the author's standpoint. And there are but few who will not concede that it would be a public benefit if our people generally would become informed as to the better mode of living that the author intends."

The January, 1894, number of "The Quarterly Journal of Inebriety," published under the auspices of the American Association for the Study and Cure of Inebriates, Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., says, through its able editor, T. D. Crothers, A.M., M.D.—"Antikamnia is one of the best remedies in influenza, and in many instances is very valuable as a mild narcotic in neuralgias from alcohol and opium excesses. We have used it with best results." In a letter of more recent date to the Antikamnia Chemical Company, Dr. Crothers writes: "Antikamnia continues to improve in value

and usefulness, and we are using it freely." The "Edinburgh Medical Journal," Scotland, says, regarding anti-kamnia: "In doses of three to ten grains, it appears to act as a speedy and effective antipyretic and analgesic." The "Medical Annual," London, Eng., says: "Our attention was first called to this analgesic by an American physician, whom we saw in consultation regarding one of his patients who suffered from locomotor ataxia. He told us that nothing had relieved the lightning pains so well as antikamnia, which at that time was practically unknown in England. We have since used it repeatedly for the purpose of removing pain, with most satisfactory results. The average dose is only five grains, which may be repeated without fear of unpleasant symptoms."

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smooth. I am sure as the age of science advances that the evidence revealed from a thorough investigation of this holy truth will bring to bear its teaching on educational and marriage relations, when by laws of adaptation and affinity faculties may be blended for the betterment of the human race. I hope to see the day when this system of talent knowledge may be inaugurated in our schools and legislative halls for general good, as results would prove only to strengthen the science in the leading minds of the people. In conclusion there is another branch in which I desire to ask your advice, and that is mind influence over mind. I have seen such so vividly demonstrated that I am led to look into it. Our Professor Bishop, whose history perhaps you know, was undoubtedly an exponent of this thought reading. What think you of it, and have you any information upon same? I will send for a few pamphlets and anything you have that is valuable scientific proven-fact matter, such as Fowler, Sizer, will lead me to invest in further truth.

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(1838)

(1880)

Edited by JESSIE A. FOWLER

ASSOCIATE EDITORS: H. S. DRAYTON, M.D. M. L. HOLBROOK, M.D.

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# AN INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE ON MENTAL SCIENCE, HEALTH, AND HYGIENE.

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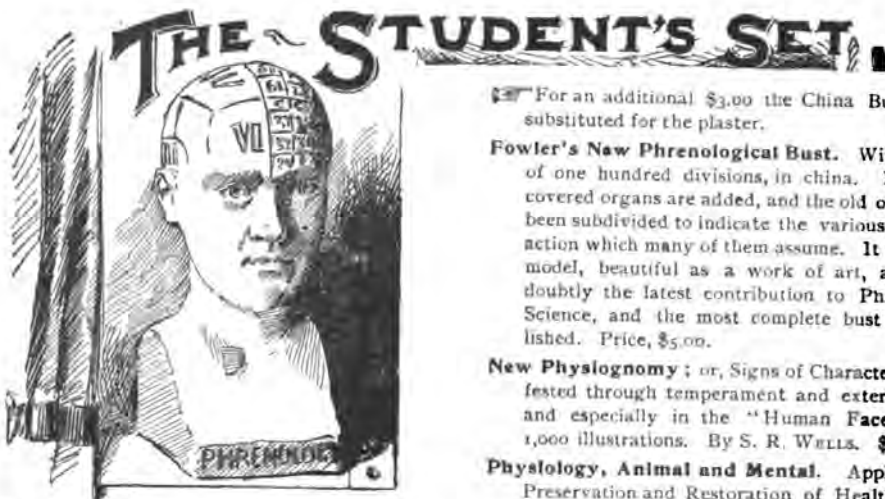
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MARCH, 1900

[WHOLE No. 735

Field Marshal Lord Roberts, of Kandahar, K.P.,  
P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., V.C.

By D. T. ELLIOTT.

The departure of Lord Roberts to the seat of the war in South Africa as Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, with Lord Kitchener of Khartoum as his chief of staff, has given universal satisfaction. This gallant officer has had a brilliant career, and although advanced in years, it can be said "his natural force is not abated." He was born in 1832 at Cawnpore, the son of General Sir Abraham Roberts, G.C.B. The army was his earliest school, and he was a soldier from a very early age. Lord Roberts joined the Bengal Artillery in 1851. He won the V. C. during the Indian Mutiny. It was his march to Kabul and relief of Kandahar in 1879 that made his name as one of the greatest generals in the army. From 1881 until 1885 he was Commander-in-Chief in Madras, and from 1885 to 1893 Commander-in-Chief in India. Since 1895 he has been Commander-in-Chief in Ireland. Lord Roberts has probably more medals and decorations than any other officer in the service. He has received

the thanks of both Houses of Parliament on two occasions and was mentioned in despatches twenty-three times before the Afghanistan campaign. Among other honors that have been showered upon him are the Freedom of London, Edinburgh, and several large provincial towns in the United Kingdom. He is a peer of the realm, under the title of Lord Roberts of Kandahar and Waterford. It will be seen from the above brief sketch that Lord Roberts holds an unique position in the British army. Surely the fates have been kind to him; but Lord Roberts is not the type of man to wait for "something to turn up," he is a man of action, sagacity, and foresight, can be depended upon to make the most of his opportunities, and will never overlook the minor details of a campaign. He is a typical soldier in temperament and mental power; there is no superfluous adipose to incline him to ease or inertia. Sprightliness, promptness, keenness of perception, and mental smartness are leading traits in his character.

He is not to be caught napping nor indulging in reveries, he is always on the alert and watchful of consequences; he has too much caution and forethought to be rash in his actions, and this undoubtedly is the secret of his past successes. While he will exercise a great amount of discretion in the

his tactics will be marked by precision; in this particular his mistakes will be very few indeed, for he takes into account all the details, and nothing is overlooked. His Causality, Constructiveness, and Cautiousness, combined with his strong perceptive powers, give him unusual ability in organizing ways



LORD ROBERTS.

manipulation of his forces, he will show little fear or timidity in the discharge of his duty. The development of his head in the region of the parietal eminences indicate that he is a very safe man and can be depended upon to do the right thing in an emergency. Lord Roberts will always excel in planning,

and means. He is pre-eminently practical, critical, and far-seeing; his observations are so keen and his mind so comprehensive that he is able to take an extensive survey of his surroundings, and will always act in a very decisive manner. His organization is a very interesting study, there is so much

strength, mental and physical vigor, indomitable will-power, energy, resoluteness and determination, that he can go through severer tasks than most men. Yet there is no lack of sympathy, warmth of feeling, or generosity in his nature; he is influenced by the highest motives in all his work and is thoroughly conscientious in his dealings with subordinates. Although a strict disciplinarian, it is contrary to his nature to be harsh or unduly severe without a just cause. The development of the crown of his head is very marked. Such a man would rise to prominence in any sphere of life and take the reins in any daring enterprise. He will need plenty of freedom to successfully accomplish

his work, and will not be able to tolerate too much red tape. Thoroughness will characterize all his undertakings, and his active mind will not allow him to be lazy; his ingenuity is as marked as his activity, and his resources are very great. Lord Roberts is deservedly very popular in the army, and great sympathy is felt for him at the loss of his only son, Lieutenant Roberts, which occurred at General Buller's recent reverse at Tugela River. There is no need to speculate as to what Lord Roberts will do in South Africa; his past achievements in the service of his country incline us to think he will be successful in bringing to a conclusion his difficult task in the shortest practicable time.

---

## A True Physiognomical Story.

BY EDWARD J. CHALFANT.

The following story is entirely true in every respect; but for several reasons, I prefer not to give the names of two individuals connected with it.

In 1860, Thomas D. Anderson, now deceased, was engaged in the wholesale and retail hardware business, on the northwest corner of Pratt and Light Streets, Baltimore, Md. He had three clerks, I being the bookkeeper, and also a general assistant when occasion required it.

I had been studying Phrenology, Physiognomy, and all the sciences connected with them, from Fowler and Wells's books, for about ten years. I had also attended about ten lectures on these sciences, which were delivered in Baltimore, by Professor O. S. Fowler, and by Professors L. N. Fowler and S. R. Wells. And, having sufficient intellectual ability, a strong constitution, and energy that kept me in perpetual motion, I had become a very expert Physiognomist, perhaps the best one in the city.

In 1860, too, a man whom I will designate as Sharper, who was very well known in Baltimore, and who moved in

the best society, came to my employer, and made arrangements with him to furnish the hardware for a number of houses, which were to be erected in the northwestern part of the city.

As soon as I saw Sharper, who was a stranger to me, I told Mr. Anderson that he would lose money by him if he did not take the precaution to make himself entirely secure. But Sharper had such a good reputation in church circles, and in other circles in society in which he and Mr. Anderson moved, that my employer only ridiculed Physiognomy and myself, in a style in which he was a master. He simply told me that Physiognomy was mainly moonshine, and that I knew entirely too much about unknowable things in general.

A very honest, worthy, and highly respected carpenter, whom I will designate as Lamb, because Sharper was a very dangerous wolf in sheep's clothing, was selected by Sharper to build the houses. Lamb had known Sharper for several years, and had full and complete confidence in him, based as I suppose on Sharper's excellent reputation in church circles. Lamb was well known to all of

us at the store; and we all loved and admired him for his manly conduct on all occasions. He was so thoroughly honest himself, that he could not realize or understand what a complete and perfect scoundrel Sharper really was.

Although I had had no success in attempting to save my worthy employer from loss, I decided to try to save my friend, Lamb, from the very dangerous situation in which I believed he was placing himself. And it was only because I had sincere regard for him, that I watched for an opportunity to suggest to him to take advantage of the excellent lien laws of the State of Maryland.

One day, which was a very bad day for me, I said to Lamb that under similar circumstances, I would take advantage of the lien laws. I was careful to say nothing to Lamb about my opinion of Sharper; as I knew they were very close friends.

Lamb, to my great astonishment, went direct to Sharper and informed him that I was saying things which reflected upon his character. And Sharper, pale with rage, came to the store, made a very abusive attack upon me, charging me with saying things I did not say, and demanding my immediate discharge. I denied all his charges; but at the earnest request of my employer, who was greatly distressed about the affair, I asked Sharper's pardon, if I had said or done anything improper. And this ended a very strange occurrence, which astonished everyone at the store.

After the completion of the houses, my employer sent me to Sharper, to take three notes, in payment, amounting to about eight hundred dollars. Sharper had three notes ready for me; but I declined to receive them, because they were all dated on Sunday, and were therefore worthless. Sharper feigned surprise, tore them up, and gave me three genuine notes, which I gave him a receipt for. Mr. Anderson was greatly astonished when I related my extraordinary experience in settling with Sharper.

Months passed away, the rebellion came on rapidly, business in Baltimore was almost exterminated, and I finally left Mr. Anderson's store. Coming to York, Pa., I entered Uncle Sam's Internal Revenue service. I also joined three companies of Pennsylvania's militia, in succession; and on the third of September, 1864, I enlisted in the United States Navy, where I remained until the collapse of the Confederacy, being sent with the gunboat *Wissahickon* to the mouth of the Altamaha river, to capture Jeff Davis.

While in the Navy, I received a letter from Mr. Anderson, requesting me to come back to him. But Uncle Sam had a death grip on me, and did not discharge me until I had eaten my share of his bacon, salt-horse, beans, and other delicacies, too numerous to mention.

After bidding Uncle Sam a hearty good-by, and wishing him good luck and happiness forever, I went to Baltimore to see all my old friends and acquaintances. I called on Mr. Anderson, at the old stand. And the first thing he said was: "Physiognomy is true; you do know something about rogues; Sharper swindled me out of all that money; and Lamb put several thousand dollars into those houses, and lost all he had in the world." Sharper was, in fact, the sharpest sort of a sharper, just as I had stated privately to Mr. Anderson, at the beginning.

Sharper became a Confederate blockade runner. He had a hollow cane, a false bottom in his hat, and other arrangements for carrying quinine to the Confederates; and he made many trips to the South before he was captured and sent to Fort Lafayette. And an account of his wonderful exploits in this line can be seen in detective L. C. Baker's book, which contains the record of the United States detectives, during the Rebellion.

The reader will see, from this astonishing story, that it will pay business men, and all who have dealings with acquaintances and strangers, to obtain a sufficient knowledge of the greatest of all sciences—Physiognomy.

## Moral Influence of Phrenology.

By ELSIE CASSELL SMITH.

"Can you always tell a bad man by the shape of his head?" is a question that has been very frequently addressed to me during my professional career.

"Of course," the querist usually adds, "I do not mean the degenerate or the moral idiot. Everybody recognizes these types—the sloping brow, the heavy base brain, the gross and sensual mouth, the small and cruel eye—but not all bad men have heads that are badly shaped, while some who are quite moral and upright have modifications of the features mentioned."

Sometimes some well-meaning person will say, "Mr. So-and-So is coming to you for a consultation this afternoon, and I hope you will tell him just what an unprincipled fellow he is. I think it would do him good to know what people think of him."

Then will follow a recital of Mr. So-and-So's failings, which, of course, I do not want to hear, and must, whenever possible, suppress.

The gentleman thus discussed eventually appears, and according to the querist's judgment, reveals a rather good head, fairly well proportioned, not over large in any of the selfish propensities; and yet, according to popular report, his character is indisputably bad in certain ways.

The querist would promptly ask: "Could the average Phrenologist, with a few years' varied experience, see revealed in this man all the badness reported to be active in his daily life?"

I would answer the question in part by asking another: Is it the highest purpose of the examiner to tell this man he is a liar, an unprincipled money-grabber, an infidel, a libertine—any or all of these?

If not (and I assert that it is not), what is the true purpose of a phrenological consultation?

To me it has become one of the most

sacred responsibilities of my life, one to which cannot be given too much careful consideration—to read the pages of a person's history, his possibilities, his liabilities, what he is now and what he can be. I feel that if the delineation is to be anything to him, he must go out of my presence more fully conscious of his "divine origin" and his infinite possibilities for growth and development; he must be made to realize not only his need, but also how to supply that need.

If he has some great fault, he must be made to feel that it is he who is getting the worst of it by indulging that fault, and by so doing he is losing some joy, some satisfaction of life that ought to be his.

Not what is the worst a man can be guilty of, but what is the best of which he is capable, should be the aim of the Phrenologist in delineating a character. A consultation of this kind is really a "treatment" in mental therapeutics. It is a series of suggestions. The hypnotic state is not necessary; the subject presents himself in a plastic, receptive mood. All he has to do is to impress his memory with what the examiner is saying. The suggestions, therefore, ought to be good—that is, uplifting, elevating, encouraging, rather than accusative, belittling, or depressing.

"You have told me hardly any of my faults," is the terse comment sometimes heard after giving a delineation of character. A little recapitulation convinces that nearly all the person's faults have been plainly dealt with, but he has been made to feel, not that he is "prone to evil and desperately wicked," but rather that his deficiencies exist because he has not yet come into the full inheritance of his highest possibilities.

It often happens that sensitive peo-

ple are already too fully conscious of their deficiencies, faults, and abnormalities (everyone having more or less of these), but rarely—no, I will say what I believe—never is an individual fully aware of the heights of attainment and the depths of soul expression of which he is truly capable unless he has gained such knowledge through a personal application of phrenological principles.

The travelling Phrenologist has less difficulties of certain kinds to contend with than one who conducts a local practice. To the former, the material that comes under his professional ken is always fresh and new. The examiner and his patron must meet on the plane of a common humanity. A minute knowledge of Phrenology must supply all the inspiration, and the result is likely to prove more satisfactory as a test. But where a Phrenologist is extending the gospel of Phrenology in some civic centre, unless the locality be very large, he is bound to become more or less acquainted with the aggregate character of his chosen field of labor, for all villages, towns, or cities have each a character differing in its grand personnel from every other. He must, therefore, meet his patrons upon grounds of more or less familiarity, which may result to his disadvantage, for however unbiassed his own mind may be, there is likely to be a lurking suspicion in the mind of the subject that the examiner is telling more or less of what he has heard outside. Yet if the Phrenologist is both wise and honest, and has the highest interests of humanity at heart, even such knowledge, if he happens to possess it, may be used to the advantage of his patron without in the least influencing his reading of character from the actual brain development. To illustrate this so that I will not be misunderstood, I must draw upon my own experience, which I hope will be pardoned.

A friend introduced a gentleman to me who had come for a delineation and business advice. I knew him at once, by reputation, as having disgraced himself in the judgment of the whole com-

munity. He was one of those "bad men with good heads" who are pointed out as insurmountable objections to Phrenology.

Had I known nothing of him, I would have read his story in his face. He was drinking the bitter dregs of sin. Remorse, shame, resentment, and a dignity dethroned were all manifest in his countenance and manner. Without the remotest reference to his recent exposure, I told him all the good I found in him, revealed to him unknown paths of success and happiness, fanned the flickering flame of his self-trust and fortitude; then pointed out his deficiencies, clearly but delicately defined his weaknesses. He saw, and I felt that he saw, his crime in a new light. He wept, but the tears washed away his bitterness and despair. Phrenology had, as it were, given him a new lease of life, and he went out that day fortified by a knowledge of himself, strong to live down his disgrace, with courage enlivened, master now of his own fate, because he had been made master of himself.

The practical Phrenologist to be thorough must know how to read the active states of the mind by the flexible conditions of the individual. The cranial development, corresponding to the development of the brain within, denotes the fundamental character, and is of first and greatest importance; but each faculty wears some outward signal which will reveal its active or inactive states, its normal or abnormal expressions, and such knowledge is to be gained from the walk, from the attitude of the chest and shoulders, from the poise of the head, the light of the eye, and from every inflection of the voice.

Professor O. S. Fowler was once enabled to read the story of a blighted love from hearing a gentleman make the commonplace remark, "Day is dawned."

No smirk of the lips, no twist of the fingers, no droop of the eyelid is too insignificant to denote the active states of character, and the watchful student

of Phrenology will find the scope of his understanding of human character, and also his influence in the application of

the same, ever and ever widening as he gives more and more attention to these minute details.

## People Under the Public Eye.

**COLONEL GEORGE BRINTON  
MACCLELLAN HARVEY, THE  
NEW HEAD OF HARPER &  
BROS.**

This young man bids fair to make a name in the world wherever he is situated. He possesses a practical intellect, and has all the mental strength

high he would be æsthetical in tastes and theoretical in work, but not very practical; as it is, he will look out for the scientific side of things; he will know a thing before he utters it; he will make good use of his time and will be industrious. He has great powers of method, system, and order, which ought to enable him to systematize work. His



COLONEL HARVEY.

about him that is calculated to carry him into the arena of public life. Individuality is a strong characteristic of his, consequently he will remember people and understand conditions of work with marked sagacity. His forehead is broad, which makes his ideas comprehensive; if it were narrow and

reflective faculties seek for practical outlets, so that as an administrator of business he would build well before he ornamented his handiwork.

He appears to be an executive man with considerable public spirit, and, further, a man of great energy. He possesses a good type of the motive-

mental vital temperament; by this we mean that his motive power is in working order, that his brain is capable of much exercise and responsibility, and that the vital conditions of his organization will be in keeping with the demands made upon them if he is careful and lives within the strength of his organization. We trust that he will be all to which he is capable of rising, for he possesses great magnetic and executive abilities.

His capacity to collect information is remarkable. Some journalists write an article with their wits, if they have not news they make it up; Col. Harvey is one who would obtain all the desired information he wanted to use before he began his work, and he would know how to secure more information, even from persons who thought they had nothing more to tell him, than is ordinarily the case; hence he should succeed in his new line of work, and retrieve the long and revered name of Harper & Bros.

Col. Harvey has been elected president of the publishing house of Harper & Bros., and has shown within a remarkably short period how talent can be put to the right use. He is rising rapidly in the line of journalism and finance; in fact, he began to write when he was about fifteen years of age, and obtained his first regular engagement with the "Springfield Republican" when eighteen. He afterward worked as a newspaper man in New York and Chicago. Strange to say, he was managing editor of the New York "World" when he attracted the attention of William C. Whitney, the financier, who perceived in the young newspaper man a marked capacity for financial management. Mr. Whitney's confidence in him has evidently been fully justified, and he has been rewarded by promotion in several important enterprises.

Col. Harvey, it will be remembered, recently became proprietor of the "North American Review," which has doubled its circulation since he took control. It is confidently believed that his acceptance of the great responsibili-

ties connected with the management of Harper & Bros. is likely to assume a future for that prominent house more successful even than its illustrious past.

#### GENERAL SIR BADEN-POWELL.

The hero of Mafeking, besides being one of England's most dashing generals, is what we might call a kingly fighter; he is one of the most popular officers in the British army, and has a head-piece of which anyone might be proud. He has height of head, which makes him master of himself; his forehead is broad and massive in front; he knows how to think, plan, organize, and look ahead, and will doubtless prove himself to be a strong ally in the work of the Transvaal. The brilliant qualities which he has already displayed in Ashanti and Matebeleland are highly noticeable. When hemmed in for several weeks in Mafeking he displayed his originality by a unique device by which he added to the defence of the place; this consisted of building a railway track entirely around the town and running armored trains around to prevent the Boers from approaching too near. He shows a striking contrast in personal magnetism between himself and General Buller, who is perceptibly lacking in that characteristic, although he is said to be a great fighter, depending rather on brute force and sledge-hammer blows to beat down his adversaries than upon finesse and delicate strategy; the latter unfortunately is what is needed in the Transvaal to-day to outwit General Joubert, Commander-in-Chief of the Boer forces, and General Cronje, who headed the forces which met General Buller.

To make Phrenology a practical science we must take material as we pass along in the world, instead of only sitting down quietly and working out the philosophy of the subject. It is perhaps as well for us sometimes to carry our studies of character into the midst of active life, which is now so largely cen-

tred in the eastern part of the world. We refer our readers to a sketch of Lord Kitchener which appeared, with his portrait, in the February number of the *PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL*, and a further explanation of President Kruger and Sir Alfred Milner in the August number.

J. A. F.

### J. P. KNOWLES.

We had the pleasure recently of putting our hands on the head of one of our oldest subscribers. His first reading of the *JOURNAL* began in 1851, and he has been a constant subscriber



ONE OF THE OLDEST CONTINUOUS SUBSCRIBERS TO THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL NOW LIVING.

since 1852—this is nearly fifty years. We are proud of having so fine a disciple of Phrenology as the photograph indicates, and it will be readily seen that his head indicates love of all practical reforms. He has a healthy organization, and bids fair to live a good many years yet; he is very tough and wiry, and has an exceedingly enduring constitution. He has a good height of

head above the central line of the forehead, which shows that his pleasures do not come from the lower strata, but rather from the stimulus of the moral and intellectual forces of his nature. He is very intuitive and capable of judging of the characteristics of others, and will make but few mistakes in interpreting the value of men. He must have been strict in regard to his habits, as well as very simple in his tastes. He is highly conscientious, and believes in keeping his agreements and performing his obligations to others. He is exceedingly kind and benevolent, sympathetic and thoughtful toward others, and is always doing some act of kindness without ostentation. He was born in 1835; his father was a native of South Kingston, R. I., his mother was of Scotch parentage, reared in Norwich, England, and was a neighbor of the Quaker Gurney and his sister, Elizabeth Fry, the philanthropist, of whom she often spoke; she lived to be over eighty-six years; his father was seventy-three.

"When a mere boy," Mr. Knowles said, "the science of Phrenology was introduced to my notice by an eccentric old friend of the family. One remark of his was characteristic, 'I believe there is something in Phrenology, for while some people's heads are smooth, mine is all rough.' We thought him sound on the phrenological theory. The father was a radical temperance man and abolitionist. Mr. Knowles said, 'I first had the reading of the *JOURNAL* in 1851 from an uncle who was a subscriber, and in 1852 I subscribed, and have taken it ever since. The reading of it has always been an incentive toward a higher and better life, and I think mainly by its reading I became interested in health reform and adopted vegetarianism in diet and total abstinence from all intoxicants, along with some other reform ideas which got the name of hobbies, one of them being an objection to shaving the beard, which I have always observed, and, I think, to my profit and satisfaction. With aspirations for other things, my environments were such that I

adopted farming as an occupation, but have never lost my love for the cause of human progress. I sent my son to the American Institute of Phrenology in 1883; he was the youngest of the class. He did some good work for the science during his brief life. I believe that Phrenology is the handmaid of Christianity and is worthy of a place in every schoolroom and by every fireside. My life has been made richer and better by its truths. It seems to me that to make the best of the gifts God has given us is the privilege and duty of all of God's children."

He is very strict, yet simple, in his beliefs; he cares but little for forms and ceremonies, and, therefore, is more like a Quaker in his simplicity of worship.

## SHEHADI A. SHEHADI.

FROM PERSIA.

This gentleman is gifted with the vital temperament, though his temperaments are all very well balanced and give him harmony of power in using his brain and body. There is not much friction in his work, and consequently he has more freedom of action and more quickness of perception and more clearness of thought than as if he had a greater predominance of one temperament over the other. His brain is available; in fact, it is very active in its operations.

He is quick to see what is going on around him; he is quick to understand the process of thought, and does not



SHEHADI A. SHEHADI.

need more than a suggestion before he has comprehended the whole principle which is involved. He is very intuitive, and comes to his conclusions very rapidly with regard to character and the organization of men; he finds it comparatively easy to get on with people, because he can understand them from an intuitive standpoint, therefore he is able to understand and carry out his views with regard to business and man with more than the average ability; he is not one who will rub people up the wrong way, but he has the agreeableness and adaptability of mind which enables him to understand the inner line of life. He seems to be able to know what they are thinking of, and reads their thoughts; he is occult without knowing it, in his way of understanding the mysterious portions of life and character, consequently he is in his element when he is examining new processes of work.

He is also very persistent in his efforts when he has made up his mind to do a certain thing, and is thorough in his investigations of it, and goes right through with it and carries it out. He is not one who will be easily turned aside by opposition, yet he does not begin his work by opposing, but rather by acquiescing, with the general tenor of the work which is being carried on in the place where he is. In this way he is helped in the progress of his own work.

He has a keen appreciation for the respect and superiority of others; he goes to those who have authority and who are able to express ideas which will be of benefit to him, and always seeks those who are the very best informed on any subject, and gathers his knowledge and inspiration from these, rather than from those who have merely power given to them by study.

His sympathies are wide awake; he realizes the wants of people who are around him, and it is difficult for him to limit them and curtail them and put them one side whenever he is asked for help, and it is easier for him to give it than to deprive himself of the pleasure

of assisting others; he is, in fact, warm and social, and others feel at home in his society and he feels equally at home in theirs.

His mind acts spontaneously in respect to impressions, and on this account he is capable of a good deal of power, which comes to him as a flash of lightning, so that those inspirations which come to him on the spur of the moment are very often his best thoughts, and in making a speech he will very often be able to trust to the inspiration of the moment, rather than to prepare a set speech.

He likes that which is grand and sublime in nature, and anything, in fact, which is beautiful and refined, and that which expresses taste and culture, and therefore work on a large scale will suit him better than that which is small and diminutive. His organ of Sublimity will show itself in his appreciation for art, in oratory, in scenery, and in the grand problems of music.

Were he to cultivate his voice for singing, public speaking, and reading, he would show a good deal of sympathy and power of expression; in fact, he has quite a talent for expressing his knowledge, and he had better make it a part of his career to reproduce ideas, knowledge, and experience, for he can not only benefit his own character, but he can understand and benefit the public, for what he would produce in the light of knowledge and experience would be of use and benefit to them.

Cultivate a little more verbal memory of place and allow your Continuity to show itself by concentrating his efforts on one thing until it is completed.

His perceptive faculties enable him to be scientific and practical, they enable him to take in everything which is taking place around him.

His sense of order and method shows itself in his way of doing business; he has a general plan and system about his work.

Mr. Shehadi is a successful Oriental merchant and also a lecturer of repute.

## WILLIAM GOEBEL.

In reviewing the events of the past month and the strange experiences of politicians of Kentucky, one is naturally led to examine the bent of mind of the leaders who have come prominently before public notice, and in doing so William Goebel demands our attention. In the survey of a personal character many points must be taken into account; first a strong and vindictive character may come or result from



WILLIAM GOEBEL.

or show through various faculties of the mind. Probably if we were to ask non-students of Phrenology what faculties they would expect to find in the character of such a man as Goebel, we should find that fifty per cent. of them would say that Destructiveness and Combativeness were the leading qualities; but those initiated in the subject would reply that Firmness and Self-esteem would weigh with such a man in as forceful a manner as the faculties already mentioned, and the latter conclusion would be the correct one. In William Goebel's head and face we find

indications of a strong representation of both centres. Draw a line from the centre of the ear forward to the nose, and from the orifice upward to the root of the nose, where Individuality is situated, and you find what Mr. Bridges would say was an angle of about forty-five degrees. Then if we take a measurement from the opening of the ear to the top of the head where Firmness is located, we find a height that would correspond with very great will power. The angle of forty-five degrees borders on the force that is possessed by the most persistent men who have ever lived. The mouth, chin, and nose, as well as the expression of the eye, indicate this remarkable force of character, which we would like to see blended with the tenderer attributes, such as Benevolence, Friendship, etc.

Goebel's head indicates that he has no relentless feelings, and that a work once commenced would be pursued by him, no matter how great the opposition; therefore we are not surprised that he has displayed qualities which are difficult to understand by the novice.

## MRS. "JENNIE JUNE" CROLY.

Mrs. Jennie June Croly, the mother of woman's clubs, has just completed her threescore years and ten, and on December 19th a suitable reception was tendered to her by the Daughters of 1812 of the State of New York, who took the initiative in the several receptions that followed. Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, president of the State Federation of Woman's Clubs; Mrs. Charles H. Denison, president of Sorosis, and a long list of leaders of women's associations were present. On February 15th the Woman's Press Club of New York City presented her with a loving-cup in recognition of her labors as president of that club and her general work among women. The 14th being the anniversary of her wedding-day. It should be borne in mind that Jennie June is a pioneer in the journalistic



MRS. "JENNIE JUNE" CROLY.

field, which she entered at her marriage to David G. Croly. Her pen-name was acquired at twelve, when a friend called her the "funniest little girl he knew," and it is her faculty of humor that has largely endeared her to her friends and co-laborers. An early portrait of her indicates that she had a very symmetrical and almost a perfect curve of head. On being asked the other day about making her will, she wittily replied: "Oh, yes, I have made my will many times; but some man always spoils it, and I am obliged to make it over. I am not at all superstitious about making a will. My only trouble is having nothing to leave." She is a very executive woman, and mentally she is bright and entertaining, though three score years and ten have graced her life.

## Thoughts and Education.

### PART II.

BY S. DEXTER, OF LONDON.

Let the child's physical powers operate in conjunction with the abstract mental exercise, bring him to see, to feel, to manipulate in the concrete, and there will be an excess rather than a dearth of attention and conscientious activity if the child be healthy. There is no cause to complain of want of life, want of activity, or want of interest in a healthy child. What is requisite is that the educator should continually bear in mind the nature of the child, the life in the child. His mission is to help the child to live out his own nature, to prepare, to equip him for his future living. The life, the activity, the ebullitions of spirit, need never to be crushed, but to be turned into legitimate channels, to be controlled, to be utilized actively on the subject-matter presented by the teacher. That superabundance of life is truly a blessing, and is a source of wonderful joy and happiness.

Truly Krause says, "Life and living are what concerns the educator, and that an education which makes instruction its chief aim and end is not worthy the name."

The educator has to help the child to find joy in living, to find joy in himself and his powers. In his future he will be met by monotony, but he will still be in possession of that great gift the imagination, and of his memory, and if these are educated to activity, his monotony may be largely enlivened by his power to recall or picture far different scenes and surroundings. Life will often be very serious to him, but he will still have in his possession the power to hope, he will still have the faculty of mirthfulness, he will still have the power to sing, and if he has been taught to find comfort in himself, his seriousness will be much lightened, and his life brightened by his power to appreciate

and turn to sunnier thoughts. Life to him will sometimes appear very hard and practical, and may be situated amid any but beautiful surroundings, but if he has been educated to appreciate the beautiful in Nature, in the ever-varying sky, the restful green carpet of grass, the waving trees, the insect, bird, and animal life around him, he will never be quite without influences which shall lift him above his unlovely and distasteful surroundings, he will never be utterly at the mercy of his environment. I read somewhere in this connection, "With himself he is always." How important, then, it is whether you have given him a happy or a morbid turn of mind, whether the current of his life is a clear, wholesome stream, or bitter as Marah. The education to happiness is a possible thing, not to a happiness supposed to rest on enjoyments of any kind, but to one built upon content and resignation. This is the best part of philosophy, and can be taught. What a man has learnt is of importance, but what he is, what he can do, what he will become are more significant things. Indeed it seems to me that one of the proofs of a good education is the happy, contented spirit of the educated. Education should train the child to find this contentment and happiness in the use of his own faculties; to find relaxation, recreation, and pleasure in bringing into activity faculties that have not come under the previous strain. He will not then be at the mercy of exterior forms of pleasure, so that if debarred from them he becomes discontented and miserable. If his varied faculties are trained to activity he possesses in himself plenty of resource for happiness. The picture Wordsworth draws for us of "The Happy Warrior," shows us something of an educated man, of the man who has received what a Phrenologist would consider a good education.

Many of us know or have heard of people who are always seeking recreation and pleasure outside their home. They cannot content themselves by their own fire-side with paint-brush or pencil, with carving or other handy work, with study or with good music. They own to

enjoying a novel, but even that recreation is comparatively passive. The powers of concentration, the imagination, and critical ability are not sufficiently alive to yield the exquisite and lasting recreation which an educated mind can derive from reading and making his the productions of some good novelist.

And even among a deeper class of people, those who enjoy good lectures, there are those who are continually taking in the ideas of others—and, according to the amount they take in, they might be supposed to be growing rapidly in knowledge and wisdom—but they do not actively engage themselves in originating thought, they do not even discuss that which they have heard, they do not even pass on that which they have gained, and, I think, we are right in considering such conduct as a neglect of opportunity to increase power and usefulness, in fact, a neglect of educational opportunity. If we were only wise enough to realize that it is in the giving out of power that we grow in strength, we should not be so dreadfully afraid of that oftentimes cold thing criticism, we should know that the way to silence it would be to rise superior to it by increased ability.

Pestalozzi writes, "Education instead of merely considering what is to be imparted to children ought to consider first what they already possess."

Education has not as one of its offices the duty of creating new faculty, it does not undertake to create, it works on that which is already present, perhaps only in embryo, in the human constitution.

In an autobiography by Dr. Parker, lately come out, he tells how, when quite a young man, he had a school for boys, and in the prospectus which he had printed, setting forth the advantages of the school and the subjects taught, he ended up by saying something to the effect that—Brains were not among the things to be given for the money. Unfortunately, not having yet seen the book, I cannot give you the story in the Doctor's own characteristic

words, but it is quite true that parents sometimes do expect the most preposterous things from teachers. As Fröbel puts it, the educator is to be a gardener, fostering, tending, giving the necessary conditions, pruning, feeding, and helping the innate potentialities to become, by growth from within outwards, active powers.

What kind of a creature should this educator be? As nearly perfect as it is possible for man to be. What a store of knowledge of human nature he should possess! What keen insight! What judgment and tact! What self-control! What sympathy! What powers of continuity! What patience!

## The Moral Sense in the Lower Animals.

BY W. LANDER LINDSEY, F.R.S.E.

### PART II.

Abundant evidence of a consciousness of wrong-doing is to be found either generally in the—

1. Pricks, stings, or pangs of conscience.

2. The various expressions of a sense of guilt—for instance the—

- a. Sneaking gait (Secretiveness).
- b. Depressed heads, ears, and tail (Humility).
- c. Temporary disappearance (fear of punishment).
- d. Permanent absconding; desertion of home and master (conscience-stricken).

3. The multiform exhibitions of contrition, regret, repentance, self-reproach, remorse—

Or more specifically in the—

4. Efforts at reconciliation and pardon, including the giving of peace-offerings (Friendship).

5. Various forms of making atonement.

6. Concealment of crime or its proofs (Secretiveness).

7. Artifices for escaping detection or conviction (Cautiousness).

8. Non-resentment of punishment (Veneration).

9. Sensitiveness to reproof, or even under mere reference to former delinquency (Approbateness).

10. Punishment of offenders by and among each other.

Conscience is frequently as severe a monitor in other animals as in man, its reproaches as stinging and hard to be borne, its torments sometimes intoler-

able. We may speak quite correctly, for instance, of the conscience-stricken animal thief, the cat or dog caught in the act of pilfering from the larder. The signs of detected and acknowledged guilt are the same in kind as would be exhibited under parallel circumstances



HONESTY AND SINCERITY.

by the human child. The animal, like the child, if rendered sensitive by previous moral training, shows unmistakably its consciousness of delinquency. Its look and demeanor alike eloquently bespeak its sense of detection and disgrace. It understands its master's accusation as conveyed by eye, tone,

word, gesture, and it either makes instant effort to escape the punishment which it knows it has incurred and deserved, or, if escape be hopeless, it, as calmly as may be, awaits the said punishment, and does not resent it, as it would did it feel it to be unmerited. A bitch having once eaten a quantity of shrimps intended for her master's dinner sauce, had only to be asked ever after, "Who stole the shrimps?" to cause her to take to ignominious flight—ears and tail down—going to bed, "refusing to be comforted . . . the picture of shame and remorse," while we are told "she never stole again" ("Animal World").

A young dog having committed some offence against the established rules of his master's household, "after we had shaken our heads at him and turned away . . . although he must have been very hungry, would not touch his food, but sat close at the door, whining and crying, till we made it up with him by telling him that he was forgiven and taking his offered paw, when he ate his supper and went quietly to bed." Another dog, "if he has done anything wrong, comes up looking very much ashamed of himself and voluntarily offers his paw" (Wood). Here we have decided efforts at propitiation of an offended master or mistress, and after the fashion of man's reconciliations by the shaking of hands, as nearly as the dog can imitate this arrangement. There are cases in which regret or remorse leads to the restoration of stolen goods. A dog that had murdered a duck was caught in the act of burying its dead body—that is, of concealing the evidences of his crime. "So deeply was his conscience pricked that when he found himself arrested by a bush he ran the risk of dying of cold and hunger rather than allow himself to be discovered" (Wood). When a large, magnanimous, powerful dog—for instance, of the Newfoundland breed—has allowed impulse or passion to hurry it into some rash act, such as killing or too severely punishing some puny pug that has been merely forward, impudent, or annoying,

it frequently and eloquently expresses its shame, regret, or remorse.

As in man, conscience or conscientiousness sometimes has its strange or striking vagaries, eccentricities, or inconsistencies in other animals. Thus a retriever that would himself touch no food belonging to his master, yet offered no objection to theft of the same food by a cat, nor did he decline to accept a share of her plunder (Wood).

Not only do animals feel their own wrong-doing, but they appreciate evil or evil deeds in their young and in their fellows, including other genera and species, and man himself. They show this, for instance (1), by the punishment of offenders, if not of offences, as well as (2) by the prevention of threatened wrong-doing or the defence of the wronged, or (3) by the resentment or revenge of injury or injustice of any kind. Thus various animals resent and revenge the wrongs committed by man not only on themselves or their fellows, but even on brother man; and this sense of wrong or injury inflicted upon others leads sometimes to their defence of man against his fellow man. A case happened recently in Ireland of a pet cow that defended its mistress against the ill-usage of its master, its mistress's husband; and many instances have been recorded of the dog, elephant, and horse doing similar kindnesses to their human favorites. It ought to be not a little humiliating to man's pride that the so-called "lower" animals have so frequently to act as mediators in human quarrels—to defend lordly man against his own species.

In the same sense in which it can be said that the dog and other animals are endowed sometimes with a perception of wrong, it may also be said that they acquire a sense of the illegality of certain not only of their own actions, but also of man's. Human tribunals have apparently regarded sheep-stealing dogs as conscious of the illegality of their deeds, as sensible of the nature of their nefarious employment, as aware of the character of their offence or crime, as alive to the chances of detection and of

the necessity for secrecy or concealment, for nocturnal operations, for the avoidance of being found associated with any of the evidences of guilt, as feeling that they deserve punishment and that they will receive it on capture or conviction. These tribunals have, in other words, recognized the power the guilty animals have possessed of selecting between the right and the wrong, and of their having chosen the latter with full knowledge of consequences. And in all these respects human judges have so far formed correct conclusions or decisions, though they have erred in forgetting that the criminality in such cases has been the evil fruit of man's education of his animal accomplices. The dogs of the brigand, smuggler, or poacher, like those of the sheep-stealer, display a knowledge of the illegality of the operations in which they are habitually engaged. They take all means of avoiding custom-house officers or gamekeepers, deliberately making use of all kinds of deception; but to all this they are trained by man.

No doubt what is popularly spoken of as a sense of right or wrong, of legality or illegality, in the lower animals may, or will if strictly analyzed, be reduced to a distinction between what is forbidden and what is permitted by man, who is recognized as a sufficient lawgiver and administrator—what

will bring punishment on the one hand and reward on the other. But this is just the kind of feeling as to right and wrong, legality and illegality, that exists in the savage adult, that is generated at first in the civilized child, that is exhibited (if at all) in the criminal, the lunatic, or the idiot. It cannot be truthfully affirmed that abstract or refined ideas of moral good and evil are common to all ranks of men, or are innate even in civilized man. In our brother man, and with all the help that spoken and written language can give us, there can be no doubt of the difficulty, frequently the utter impossibility, of knowing whether any and what conceptions exist as to right or wrong, good or evil, justice or injustice, honesty or dishonesty. It need, therefore, be no matter of surprise if we cannot ascertain or demonstrate the presence or absence of any sort of definite conceptions on such subjects in the dogs, fowls, or other domestic animals that are so constantly under man's observation. Practically, however, as has been seen, as practically as in whole races of man, the dog and other animals give unquestionable evidence that they know what, according to man's law to them, is right and wrong, and they prefer to do the one or the other according to their individuality and the character of their previous moral training.

## SCIENCE OF HEALTH

### Notes and Comments.

BY DR. M. L. HOLBROOK.

#### THE VALUE OF SELFISHNESS

At a recent meeting of some philanthropists among the lower classes in New York, a gentleman whose life has been devoted to good and unselfish work

among the poor, remarked, in substance, that "selfishness would do more than all the virtues to reform the world."

In a still more recent address, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who is giving of his millions to found libraries in all parts

of the world, told his hearers that nine-tenths of all our charities do more harm than good. When is selfishness a good thing? When it induces us to do those things which are for our benefit and the benefit of those depending on us. A wise person does not wish to be dependent on the charity of others for bread and a home, and so plans his life that he can provide for his own wants. This is true selfishness. There is nothing mean or ignoble about it. A man takes care of his health for his own sake that he may be strong and able to work and that he may enjoy life and do for those entitled to his services. He trains his faculties that he may be fitted to live in society and perform his duties properly. He educates his children for like reasons, and perhaps to gratify his pride in them. If all would do these things, how little need there would be for charity! Is it not true that in this sense selfishness is of more importance than charity? Selfishness becomes a sin when it is practiced without regard to the rights of others, as in stealing, cheating, selling goods or other things under false names, passing counterfeit money, getting rid of worthless property for a high price, or taking advantage of the ignorance of others to swindle and cheat them. This sort of selfishness is an evil and will be so long as time lasts. Regarded rightly, selfishness is a virtue, and to it we are indebted for most of our progress.

But, says one, is there then no place for unselfishness? Yes, there is abundant place for it, and it comes first in our sympathy for the young and helpless who can do nothing for themselves; in the relation of the child to its parents after it has grown old enough; in our unselfishness to the sick, the old and infirm, the unfortunate and downtrodden, and especially in that form of unselfishness which respects the rights of others and does not override them to its own advantage. There is plenty of room for humane sympathy, but how can we be of much good to others unless we are first good to ourselves?

### CULTURE VS. WILL.

In our time culture is regarded by a vast multitude as the most direct means of progress, the best way to reach a high position in society and in the world. What is culture? In the best sense it is the training, polishing, disciplining of our faculties, and certainly this is important. But there is such a thing as over training the intellect, will and body, and there is also danger in substituting culture, as popularly understood, for a heroic will. In our time much of our culture is superficial and slipshod. It is a sort of veneering to hide the hideous uncouth side of our natures. It does not touch the centre of our being. Let the volitional side, the will side, of our being receive more attention. It is worth a thousand times more to a young man and woman to possess heroic will-power than any amount of veneering by which they can pass themselves off for what they are not. Culture, John Lovejoy Elliott has said, can do little more than refine our pleasures. It is chiefly on a strong and resolute will and unselfish aims that we must rely for our advancement.

### MAKING PEOPLE GOOD BY LAWS.

There is a tendency everywhere to try to improve people by legislation. In hygiene this is often seen. Many European countries have laws for the compulsory medical surveillance of women of bad character.

Mrs. Josephine E. Buller, of England, and the late A. M. Powell, of this country, have been a mighty force against such laws and their repeal if already in force. They have lately been reinforced by a strong letter from Herbert Spencer. He says:

"I learn with pleasure that you and some others are opposing the adoption of coercive methods for achieving moral ends. Briefly stated, my own views on such matters are these:

"Nearly all thinking about political and social affairs is vitiated by ignoring

all effects save those immediately contemplated. Men anxious to stop an evil or obtain a good do not consider what will be the collateral results of the governmental agencies they employ, or what will be the remote results. They do not recognize the fact that every new instrumentality established for controlling individual conduct becomes a precedent for other such instrumentalities; that year after year philanthropists with new aims urge on further coercive agencies; and that so, little by little, they establish a type of social organization—a type which no one of them contemplated when he was urging on his particular plan.

"The highest aim, ever to be kept in view by legislators and those who seek for legislation, is the formation of character. Citizens of a high type are self-regulating, and citizens who have to be regulated by external force are manifestly of a low type. Men, like all other creatures, are ever being moulded into harmony with their conditions. If, generation after generation, their conduct in all its details is prescribed for them, they will more and more need official control in all things. Assuming that the governmental control is sufficient to maintain social security, the more men are habituated to self-rule, and left to experience the benefits of good conduct and the evils of misconduct, the more will they acquire the self-regulating nature.

"The final outcome of the policy in favor with philanthropists and legislators is a form of society like that which existed in ancient Peru, where every tenth man was an official controlling the other nine, and where the regulation went to the extreme of inspecting every household to see that it was well administered, the furniture in good order, and the children properly managed; and where the effect of this universal regulation of conduct was the production of a character such that the enfeebled society went down like a house of cards before a handful of Spaniards.

"I am, faithfully yours,  
"Herbert Spencer."

## BORAX A NON-POISONOUS DOMESTIC REMEDY.

A simple domestic remedy is borax. My mother kept a solution of salt water and borax constantly on hand, and if the slightest irritation or sore throat developed among us, she had us gargle three times a day, and lave our mouths and tonsils freely. Our good health and freedom from fevers and contagious diseases was owing, in part, no doubt, to its use.

In the case of a burn, we wet cloths, dipped in a strong solution of borax water, and were very careful to exclude the air in putting them off and on. It is very cooling and healing, and a child does not rebel against it as with some remedies. One thing in its favor in using it among children is, it is so harmless, while other gargles with carbolic acid are often taken by mistake, and cause great distress. I often think if every young mother only knew of its virtues she would be thankful, and having once adopted it, would never give it up. As a disinfectant it is excellent. One should keep it on the kitchen shelf.

If you awaken in the night coughing and cannot stop, get a small portion of powdered borax and place on your tongue, and let it slowly dissolve, and it will almost instantly stop the cough, as it will also relieve an ulcer in the throat. Our great singers use it to aid them in keeping the throat in health. Water will dissolve only a certain amount of borax, and so all one need to do is to put a quantity into a pint or quart bottle and pour on water. What cannot be dissolved sinks to the bottom, and when the solution is gone, add more water. Use it full strength.

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## GREAT THOUGHTS.

"We live in deeds, not years;  
In thoughts, not breaths;  
In feelings, not in figures on a dial;  
We should count life by heart throbs.  
He lives most who thinks most,  
Feels the noblest, acts the best."

—Festus.



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

## Child Culture.

JOE.

By UNCLE JOSEPH.

Fig. 526.—Samuel Vaughan Hulse. —This child has a remarkable organization in several ways; first, he is healthy and is capable of exerting a healthy influence over others. He has come from good stock, and consequently

together in giving him more than ordinary advantages over lads of his age. He will not need to be taught just like other boys, for he will know a good deal in advance of his age, and will show that advance of thought right along as



FIG. 526.—S. V. HULSE, NEWARK, N. J.

Circumference of head,  $19\frac{3}{4}$ ; height,  $13\frac{3}{4}$ ; length,  $13\frac{3}{4}$ ; weight, 58 pounds; age, 5 years.

will be able to do more with his vitality and development of brain than many lads; in fact, body and mind will act

he meets with men. He will not need so many details in his work as some do, for his intellect is very active. His

Causality is one of his largest faculties, consequently his questions will come out before he sees and answers them for himself. He has inherited his sharp, quick, intelligent mind and combines a good deal of ingenuity and common sense.

He is a lively companion, and people miss him when he is out of the house. He shows the force of the base of the brain in giving energy, force, and decision to his actions, while his moral brain is a guiding rod, an anchor to his conclusions and principles. He will be a monitor wherever he is, for he will want to see the right executed in everything. If a person promises him anything, that person must be very careful to execute that promise, for he will never forget it. He is a lad who promises to show a remarkable amount of moral courage and moral principle; on this account he will toe the line and make others come right up to the mark, and will therefore be trusted and relied upon in the transaction of his work. He will have so many things on hand to do that it will be difficult for him to execute them all. If he is encouraged and advised and helped to accomplish one thing at a time he will learn a very important lesson in life while he is young.

His mind will be exceptionally bright, and this will be an advantage and also a drawback if he is not guided harmoniously and carefully. He will make an excellent judge, for he has all the power to adjudicate on matters of discipline and equity and justice; he will see so clearly while a lad what this one ought to have done and what the other one failed to do, that as a man he will be desirous of pointing out these things. In judicial measures he would succeed much better than in the rank and file. He could become a manager, superintendent, banker, and financier in some large and comprehensive mercantile business or trust company, or could succeed in the study of law, with the object of rising to the top of the profession as a pleader, administrator, or ambassador. If drawn to medical work,

he could bring his influence into direct line with his patients, for he will have more work than he can do. His own personal magnetism and his ability to understand the characteristics of others will be so great that he will be able to utilize them in a very special direction.

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## THE BRINGING UP OF YOUTH.

FROM "THE SCHOOLMASTER."

Learning is both hindered and injured too by the ill choice of those who send young scholars to the universities. Of whom must needs come all our divines, lawyers, and physicians.

These young scholars are chosen commonly, as young apples are chosen by children, in a fair garden, about St. James tide: a child will choose a sweeting, because it is presently fair and pleasant, and refuse a russet, because it is then green, hard, and sour; when the one, if it be eaten, doth breed both worms and ill humors; the other, if it stand his time, is ordered and kept as it should, is wholesome of itself and helpeth to the good digestion of other meats: sweetings will receive worms, rot, and die on the tree, and never or seldom come to the gathering for good and lasting store.

For very grief of heart I will not apply the similitude, but hereby is plainly seen how learning is robbed of her best wits, first by the great beating, and after by the ill choosing of scholars to go to the universities. Whereof cometh partly that popular spiteful proverb, sounding to the great hurt of learning and shame of learned men that the greatest clerks be not the wisest men.

And though I, in all this discourse, seem plainly to prefer hard and rough wits before quick and light wits, both for learning and manners, yet am I not ignorant that some quickness of wit is a singular gift of God, and so most rare among men, and namely such a wit as is quick without lightness, sharp without brittleness, desirous of good things without newfangledness, diligent in

painful things without wearisomeness, and constant in good-will to do all things well.

But it is notable and true that Socrates said in Plato to his friend Crito: That that number of men is fewest which far exceed, either in good or ill, in wisdom or folly, but the mean betwixt both be the greatest number: which he proveth true in diverse other things: as in greyhounds, amongst which few are found exceeding great or exceeding little, exceeding swift or exceedingly slow. And therefore, I speaking of quick and hard wits, I meant the common number of quick and hard wits, amongst the which, for the most part, the hard wit proveth many times the better, learned, wiser, and honest man: and therefore do I the more lament that such wits commonly be either kept from learning by fond father, or bet from learning by schoolmasters.

And speaking thus much of the wits of children for learning, the opportunity of the place and goodness of the matter might require to have here declared the most special notes of a good wit for learning in a child after the manner and custom of a good horseman, who is skilful to know and able to tell others, how by certain sure signs a man may choose a colt, that is like to prove another day excellent for the saddle. And it is pity, that commonly more care is had, yea and that amongst very wise men, to find out rather a cunning man for their horse, than a cunning

man for their children. They say nay in word, but they do so indeed. For, to the one, they will gladly give a stipend of 200 crowns by year, and loath to offer to the other 200 shillings. God, that sitteth in heaven, laugheth their choice to scorn, and rewardeth their liberality as it should: for he suffereth them to have tame and well-ordered horse, but wild and unfortunate children: and therefore in the end they find more pleasure in their horse than comfort in their children.

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#### A DROP OF INK.

"I don't see why you won't let me play with Robert Scott," pouted Walter Brown. I know he does not always mind his mother, and smokes cigars, and sometimes swears. But I have been brought up better than that. He won't hurt me, and I should think you would trust me. Perhaps I can do him good."

"Walter," said his mother, "take this glass of pure water and put just one drop of ink into it."

He did so.

"Oh, mother, would you have thought one drop would blacken a whole glass so?"

"Yes, it has changed the color of the whole, has it not? It is a shame to do that. Just put one drop of clear water in it and restore its purity," said his mother.

"Why, mother, you are laughing at me. One drop, nor a dozen, nor fifty, won't do that."

"No, my son; and therefore I cannot allow one drop of Robert Scott's evil nature to mingle with your careful training, many drops of which will make no impression on him."—Selected.

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## The Choice of a Profession.

BY DR. C. F. MCGUIRE.

The question of choosing a profession is one that should be of interest to all those who have not as yet made a selection, but more especially does this apply to parents and guardians upon whom devolves the duty of assisting those who are committed to their charge. In this age of intense competition it is of the utmost importance to take up that vocation for which one has a special predilection, to the end that in after years one may not have reason to regret an unsuitable choice

and even to be forced to begin at an advanced period of life that which should have been accomplished at a more youthful period.

What I intend saying this evening will have bearing more particularly on the medical profession, for the reason that I know more of this profession than any of the others, having now been in the practice of medicine for the past eighteen years. There is this to be remembered, however, that the underlying principles

of all the professions are of the same nature, and what applies to one, can in general, be applied to all.

Before I begin to speak, however, of the characteristics of the medical man, it may be well for me to explain that the fountain from which I draw my information is Phrenology. Now Phrenology is somewhat tabooed in certain quarters as unscientific. This arises, I think, in a great measure, from a false conception regarding it. If people object to Phrenology, they may call it Cephalology, or even Psychology, if they prefer that name. The members of this institute, however, prefer Phrenology, as that is the name by which it is generally known, and, moreover, the name Cephalology might infer that bumpology is what was really meant. Now this question of bumps is one that has caused more injury to Phrenology than any other, and yet it is the generally accepted view of the matter. We hear people say that such a one has a bump for this or that, or they will ask what bump represents such and such a characteristic. Phrenology, when properly understood, means the relation of one part of the brain to that of another, and, moreover, if this relationship is not appreciated, we cannot understand the science. Taking the ear as a center, we draw imaginary lines from it to different portions of the brain; and in this way we judge of the relative importance of each. Take for example a man with large Cautiousness which make one careful and circumspect, yet this may be overruled by other portions of the brain that are much stronger. Now it is the recognition of these facts that differentiate the true Phrenologist from the charlatan. Then again we may take Combativeness, which can again be modified by Cautiousness; or this same Combativeness may be exercised in the direction of protecting one's children, and yet not toward our friends simply for the lack of friendship. Thus you see, that to be a good Phrenologist is not so easy a matter as some think, and it cannot be acquired by the mere cursory study of a book on the subject.

Then again, what a mine of information this subject opens up to one seeking knowledge, and that knowledge the best of all information—the understanding of one's weak as well as one's strong points of character.

There is no other science that will do this, and though one may glean much information from physiognomy or from a study of the temperaments, still the fact remains that Phrenology is the most reliable and trustworthy. I have interjected these few remarks with the intention of directing your minds to the source of my information; for the great object I have in view, in speaking here this even-

ing, is to stimulate your minds as to the utility of this most practical science and which might be denominated the logic of Physiology, and which responds also to the dictum of the poet, "The proper study of mankind is man."

It affords me much pleasure to be called upon to address you in regard to my profession for two reasons: In the first place, you are a body of men and women who intend devoting yourselves to the propagation of the noble principles of Phrenology, and for that reason wish to learn all you can regarding the different professions and trades in order that you may be able to direct those who will apply to you for advice. In the second place, it affords me the opportunity of vindicating my profession from the aspersions cast upon it by so-called reformers. As teachers, you will be often called upon for an expression of opinion, and it is necessary for you to have correct views regarding this subject.

I propose giving you a short sketch of the medical profession, its qualifications, requirements, studies, and rewards, and hope, however imperfect the sketch may be, that it will at least give you some insight into that noble calling that has done so much in modern times to increase our means of physical happiness, and to dispel those clouds of ignorance that have hung like a pall over the minds of men.

In the enumeration of the qualities that are necessary to one aspiring to be a physician, that of good health is of the highest importance. Statistics demonstrate that the prospects of a long life for the medical man are not so good as that of the clergyman or lawyer, and that it is, moreover, classed with that of the slate and stone quarrymen, whose occupation is ranked among the lowest. Heart disease is especially prevalent among physicians, and large numbers of them succumb to pneumonia. Many fall victims to zymotic diseases as well as other infirmities due to their profession.

In view of these facts the young aspirant should not only be in possession of robust health, but he should be especially free from all habits that tend to undermine his constitution. For this reason tobacco and the use of intoxicating drinks are to be avoided, as their use is generally attended by evil consequences. It is now generally admitted by educators that the brain, in order to do its best work, greatly depends upon the healthy working condition of the bodily organs. For this reason we hear more of physical culture and like matters nowadays than was the case at a more remote period, and I may add, speaking from experience, that the time expended in this direction will more than repay me in after years.

To stand erect, to breathe through the

nose, to try and keep the larynx down while speaking, and to cultivate repose of manner, are all excellent suggestions and as health maxims cannot be surpassed. I am not an advocate of gymnastic exercises as usually conducted, for the reason that there is a training of the body that should precede the evolutions of a gymnasium, and which are as a rule ignored by instructors. It is not every young man that is fitted to engage in these contests of the gymnasium, and, moreover, there are many sad cases of injuries having been received in these struggles, which might have been prevented or at least greatly lessened by a proper preparatory drill. To my mind a young man should be first taught to handle his body by means of tumbling, wrestling, and turning hand springs. All these are not beyond his strength and will build up his body securely. He should then be taught the set-up drill of a soldier in order to acquire a healthful carriage of the body. Next, he should be taught to use his diaphragm in speaking and also instructed in the effects of the passions on the mind and body, so that he may attain that composure of mind which people in general attribute to a gentleman. These exercises will develop qualities that will not only conduce to health, but will also add a charm to his deportment that will be noticeable to even the most casual observer.

In considering the question of temperament, it may be remarked that the modern physician does not pay the same attention to it that the ancients did, and this, no doubt, arises in part from the fact that the doctor of to-day lays more stress on his instruments of precision and the results of his test-tubes. There is, no doubt, however, in my mind, but that temperament has not only a great deal to do with one's sickness, but also has reference to one's success in any calling. For practical purposes there are three temperaments: the motor, or one in which the bones predominate; the vital, in which the organs of assimilation and digestion predominate, and the nervous, in which the brain predominates. The first gives strength and activity, the second good digestion, and the third love of study, but with a body not built for hardship or exposure. Now the doctor needs a combination of all these temperaments—the motor, so that he may not be slow in responding to the calls of his patients, night or day; the vital, that he always be in good humor, and, therefore, agreeable to his patients; and the nervous, that he may love study and thus keep abreast with the latest discoveries of his profession. By this mixed temperament some men have obtained large and lucrative practices and this, in the face of the

greatest difficulties, such as lack of educational opportunities and other factors, without which the average man rarely succeeds.

Whether we accept or not the proposition that the brain is the organ of the mind, there is no doubt that men differ as to their adaptability to certain work, and it is generally designated by the name of talent. Now, there are certain qualities of the mind necessary to the successful doctor, and though as a rule he may develop them by study, or effort, still the rule holds good that one having them naturally has better prospects of success, and will find his journey through life much easier than the one who must strive to attain it.

In the division of the brain into perception and reflection, I will say that the preceptive faculties should predominate in the physician for the reason that he has to deal with facts. I do not mean, however, that he does not need the reflective faculties, but that his theories must be based upon a foundation of facts, which facts rest upon things seen and felt. It is for this reason that the profession of medicine has been accused of a materialistic tendency, and to my mind there is danger in this direction, but only to those who have been superficially educated. When one is fortified, however, by a good course of Christian philosophy the danger is reduced to a minimum. There is no reason why questions of being and substance should be any more difficult than the similar ones of force and matter, if they have been properly presented. Students are apt to think that all the problems of natural philosophy are demonstrable to the senses, whereas, those of metaphysics are relegated to the unknowable and unthinkable. For this and like reasons the medical student should be well grounded in his faith and its practice, else he may be carried off by the sophistical arguments of his fellows, or, on the other hand, by some one of his professors whom he may regard with respect and even admiration.

The next faculty to be considered is the mechanical, which is very important to the surgeon, for without it he could not succeed in his work. A man may practice considerably, however, in a city without much knowledge of surgery, but in a country place where there are no hospitals, he would find great difficulties. This faculty, like all others, must be exercised, otherwise it will become atrophied, and for this reason the student should seize every opportunity in the way of making and constructing things. Our manual training schools are working in this line, and many educators consider that such training is necessary for the proper development of the brain. One

thing is certain, that many eminent men have risen from the blacksmith shop and the carpenter's stool. An old friend of mine, and one who is classed with the best surgeons of this city, informed me once that he owed in a great measure his skill in surgery to the opportunities afforded him by his father's shop.

As the doctor deals with human beings he must necessarily be interested in other matters than those of medicine. For this reason his social organs should be well developed, otherwise he will gain a reputation of being cold and formal. Much of the so-called personal magnetism is owing to the large development of these organs, and it is especially useful to the doctor seeing that the majority of his patients consist of women and children.

The doctor should also be a man of upright character and endowed with a strong sense of justice; otherwise his presence in a community will be a curse instead of a blessing. Then again, the doctor should not only be a man of honor, but a most unselfish man, as in many cases he must work against his own interests, something rarely witnessed in the business world. All the great sanitary and hygienic reforms have been instituted by physicians, and all the present advancement of the profession is in the direction of preventative medicine. For this reason the editor of the "Lancet" claims that the profession is not to be recommended to poor young men, as the prospect of securing a competence grows less as the laws of health are better understood by the laity and the sanitary laws are more strictly enforced by public officials.

We now come to the important question whether the classics or the study of pure science is superior in the way of preparation for the study of medicine. The classics have been the usual method heretofore for most students, but of late years courses that pay more attention to science and modern languages appear to be growing in favor. The advocates of a scientific course point out the fact that Franklin, Sir Humphry Davy, Michael Faraday did not study the classics, and yet there can be no question as to the power of their intellect. With a view to settling this mooted question the University of Berlin instituted an investigation into this matter, and as a result discovered that the classical-taught student was superior to one trained in the sciences and modern languages. There is also this to be said in favor of the classics, that all the technical terms are derived from Latin and Greek, and that the knowledge of these words alone is of great advantage.

Another thing to be remembered in this connection is, that all modern text-books

make use of the mathematics. Such studies as arithmetic, algebra, geometry, and trigonometry are very important, for without them he will find it difficult to appreciate works on science. With a good idea of the classics and a good working knowledge of mathematics there is no reason why one should not master the principles of medicine as now taught in the universities of the land. This arises in part from the fact that all the universities have a graded course of four years; during this time the subjects usually taught in scientific schools are repeated in a thorough manner, and I mean by these studies chemistry and physics. The universities also have excellent laboratories in which practice is combined with theory, and as at present arranged they cannot be surpassed in the way of equipment.

After having completed his medical studies the student should by all means try to secure an appointment in a hospital, as here he will be able to apply the knowledge he received at the medical school, and, moreover, he will come in personal contact with men who have been years in practice and from whom he will be able to glean many points of information that will be of service to him when he begins practice on his own account.

You all, no doubt, have read that beautiful poem, "The Deserted Village," in which the author speaks of the hope of one day returning to the scenes of his youth, and the pleasure of revisiting these scenes would be a recompense to him for all the care and misfortunes he had undergone; so in like manner, I purpose giving you some idea of the rewards one may expect by becoming a physician. It is said by an authority that the incomes of successful doctors vary from two thousand dollars a year and upward, but that the public is very much mistaken in regard to the large incomes of many physicians. If one desires to become rich I would advise him not to become a physician, or even if he is desirous of public fame or honor. These are not the rewards of our profession in general. One's reward lies principally in the fact that he has been the instrument of much good in the way of relieving suffering humanity, and that he has been able to imitate his Divine Master in this respect. One will no doubt be honored in a measure for his learning and skill as a practitioner, but one must not think that this will bring him large returns in the way of money, or public office. Virtue and learning of themselves have very little intrinsic value in this world, no matter what some people may say; but on the other hand money and power are always respected.

Before bringing my remarks to a close,

I will read for you an interesting story told by Professor Humbert of the good a country doctor may do in a small and neglected parish, and which is quite worth recording:

"I know a place," says he, "where fifteen or twenty years ago the level, not merely in intellectual culture, but even of common agricultural knowledge, was extremely low. The cottages and cattle sheds were filthy, the women dirty, the men boorish, the children ill-fed, rickety, and wild. A good-hearted young doctor settled down in this wretched locality and soon stirred the curé and the inmates of the great house to take some interest in the schools.

"He induced the lady of the house to bring some little girls together and to put benches for them in the orangery, where she taught them to knit, to darn stockings, to mend clothes, to keep their home a little tidy, and to cook vegetables and eggs in different ways.

"All this, of course, does not of itself put a new face on things, but frequent contact with the great lady gradually tamed these uncivilized little beings, taught them gentler manners, and gradually formed a class of maidens knowing how to manage their little homes properly, and when they married, to counteract the attractions of the public house by a comfortable and cheerful home.

"The doctor pointed out to the curé, who, himself, was a good musician, that some of the little ragamuffins who went about snaring birds and robbing orchards, had very good voices; and reminded him that he had a good harmonium in the Presbytery. He remarked to him that Orpheus had not many strings to his lyre and that yet he managed to tame wild beasts, and that the curé ran no danger of being eaten if he tried to teach these little vagabonds their notes. The curé consented to beat time with his staff and soon succeeded in teaching them some simple tunes; and then, in the course of time, hymns for festivals, which delighted the parishioners and induced many of them to attend the services in the church.

"In the meantime the young man himself set actively to work on his part. In the long winter evenings he got the young lads together to listen to him reading some good and amusing book, for to him who knows nothing everything is interesting. Now and then he interspersed his readings with lectures, sometimes on drunkenness, which brings a man below the level of the brute; sometimes he taught them gymnastics; sometimes he gave them elementary lessons in domestic hygiene and taught them how to take care of their health; while he opened to them an insight into many things which helped to make them wiser and better.

"He instructed the older men in the general principles of agriculture, pointed out the lands that needed draining and those which required a dressing of lime, and went into all those details of husbandry which an intelligent man, not bred to the farm, could teach an ignorant peasantry.

"He showed the women how to feed their children, how to wash and dress them, how to nurse their husbands when ill, as well as how to make the cattle and the dairy bring in the best returns.

"After the doctor had followed his apostolate for some years all the villagers worshiped him, and the village itself was so changed as to be unrecognizable. Such changes are not to be wrought in a day, and uphill work is hard and needs time, patience, and persevering labor. But among the so-called great men and those to whom a grateful public erect statues, is there any who can with greater justice than this man bear witness to himself. 'I have been useful to the great family of mankind; I have really brought about some good.' Transeamus Benefaciendo. Let us pass through life doing good. Such is the duty of every man in this world, and more especially is it that of a doctor."

In conclusion I will say, that I can find no higher reward than these: they seem to me ample enough—a well-spent life, a happy home, sufficiency for my daily needs and something more; and he who has and values these, like the shepherd lad in the "Pilgrim's Progress," will wear more of the herb heartease in his bosom than many another man, and when work is done, and the evening shadows tell of the approaching sunset, he will calmly wait as the story tells the pilgrims waited, their journey almost over, in the happy country:

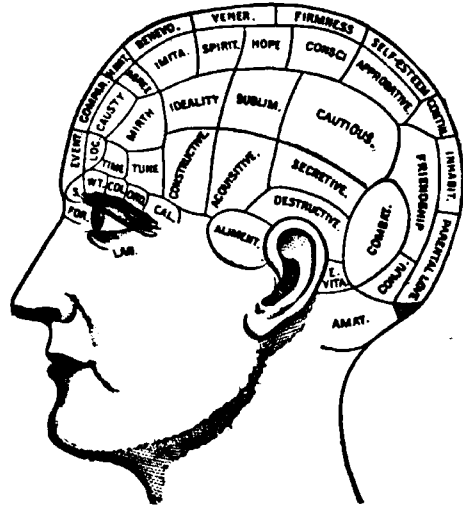
"Neighboring on heaven, and that no foreign land."

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"The ascent of life is the ascent of ideals." This is how evolution evolves. To reach a high plane of life, then our ideals must be high. To have no lofty ideals, no aspirations for the purer, the nobler, the grander, the more refined, is to spend one's life in, or on, the primary, the provisional, the undeveloped, the sensuous planes of being.

We think of heaven as something that must visit us from afar. . . . But the new heaven and the new earth will only be the unveiling to us of what already is. It is only our blindness that needs to be removed, only our spiritual faculties that need to be awakened.—Lucy Larcom.

THE  
Phrenological Journal  
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH  
(1838)  
AND THE  
Phrenological Magazine  
(1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, MARCH, 1900.

# Knowledge Is Power.

*"Our deeds determine us as much as we determine our deeds."*—GEORGE ELIOT.

**“ Knowledge is power ” is one of the old sayings that have withstood the test of time. The very fact that the saying has reached such a great age is evidence in favor of its truth.**

We must not forget, however, that knowledge is very often misapplied, and more often disregarded in many operations of life. It does not matter how positive our knowledge is in regard to anything if we do not direct it in a proper manner, or into a proper channel; as steam, though a great power, is uncontrollable and useless unless confined within the walls of the boiler, so is knowledge useless unless directed by a well-balanced mind. The knowledge of Phrenology, if handled in the right way, is one of the greatest blessings that can be given to a young man starting out in life, to a business man entering into a new contract, to a lawyer who deals with the technical regulation of justice, to the minister who is to unfold

the problems of life here and hereafter, to the mother who has the individuality of the child to study, to the teacher who has bright and intelligent students as well as feeble-minded minds to encourage, and thus we encourage its proper study. When persons say they cannot help their defects or restrain their excesses, they do not know what they are talking about, for just as the development of a shrub in the garden shows itself in the spring or summer, or the trees unfold their character and form, which is capable of being bent in various directions, so the character, the part of man that is worth considering, can be moulded and guided by proper thought and knowledge into models of good citizenship when a knowledge of that character is properly studied.

The American Institute of Phrenology presents opportunities for all grades and conditions of mankind to advance

this above-named knowledge of self. Its professors have had experience in the way of presenting the subject in such a manner that students are spared a great deal of unnecessary reading, for they focus the thoughts and experience of so many writers that the knowledge is given to the students in a manner that is easily assimilated. Private lessons, as well as class instruction, can be arranged for, to suit the circumstances of many who have for years been thinking of benefitting themselves by a complete study of the subject.

The Hygienic and Home Department is ably edited by Dr. M. L. Holbrook, who has had a wide experience on matters of health. His reading touches all classes of modern thought, and he knows how to sift the wheat from the chaff. We are glad that he keeps up his vitality, and we trust he will continue to do this into a ripe old age.

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#### THE LATE LORETTA L. FOWLER PIERCY.

On January 28th one of the most devoted workers in the Phrenological cause laid down her work at the bidding of the Master.

Though never one to push herself to the front for public recognition, yet so effective were her efforts that she will leave a gap that never can be filled in the same unique manner.

She was known to a large circle of friends, more particularly in England, and was always spoken of as one who carried with her personal encouragement and cheer.

She was indefatigable in her efforts

to promote the cause of Temperance in its various departments, going often to conduct a meeting in the evening after spending a busy day in the city.

She accompanied her husband and sister on a Phrenological tour through the Australian Colonies, working with an ardour that knew no defeat. The Fowler Institute, London, and her father's London business, were greatly augmented by her labors. Her last illness was a verification of what her whole life had been; namely, self-sacrifice and devotion to the uplifting of others, and one of her greatest regrets was when patiently suffering, that she would leave so much work undone that would have to be undertaken by others.

She rests by the side of her father, the late Professor L. N. Fowler, in Rose-dale Cemetery, West Orange, N. J.

She was the wife of Mr. M. H. Piercy, of The Fowler & Wells Co., and leaves one little boy who is a namesake of his grandfather.

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#### 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.*

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"The Map of Life, Conduct and Character," by W. E. H. Lecky. Longmans, Green, & Co., New York, London, and Bombay. 1899.

The writer of this book has not been afraid to take up a broad and comprehensive subject, and to attack it in a brave and comprehensive manner. Mr. Lecky is too well-known as a philosophic writer to need further introduction here,

but he has touched in so many ways on the phrenological principles and cardinal points of life, that we cannot help but feel that all who are willing to be instructed and benefited by his survey of character will be repaid for their trouble in reading his three hundred and fifty pages of interesting matter. Who in the nineteenth century does not want to know something about the "management of character?" Mr. Lecky has given an excellent digest in a new form of the ethics of this topic, and we feel strongly tempted to make several quotations from his pages to show that the subject of Phrenology is being absorbed by the thoughtful men of the age without even credit of the source of its importance. However, this is a minor point so long as the subject is being used and included as we find it so practically. In the chapter on unselfishness and happiness the writer has wisely stated that "Character supplies a larger part than intellect in the happiness of life, and the cultivation of the unselfish part of our nature is not only one of the first lessons of morals but also a wisdom. Like most other things, its difficulties lie at the beginning, and it is by steady practice that it passes into a second and instinctive nature."

He considers the power of man to change organically his nature is somewhat limited, but on the whole the improvement of character is probably more within his reach than intellectual development. Phrenologically speaking, we find that as man understands himself and his powers of mind, in that degree does he set to work to improve his environment for the cultivation of certain powers, talents, or abilities, hence the wisdom of the oft-quoted maxim "knowledge is power."

On page 7 he states that "Men continually forget that happiness is a condition of mind and not a disposition of circumstances, and one of the most common of errors is that of confusing happiness with the means of happiness, sacrificing the first for the attainment of the second. . . . Circumstances and character both contribute to happiness, but the proportional attention paid to one or other of these great departments not only varies largely in the different individuals, but also with different nations and in different ages."

On the subject of marriage he speaks eloquently and truly of the characteristics of a perfect marriage, which agrees with the phrenological doctrine in toto. He says of a perfect marriage: "This does not by any means imply that one partner should be a kind of duplicate of the other. Woman is not a mere weaker man, and the best marriages are those in which

in tastes, character, and intellectual qualities the wife is rather a complement than the reflection of her husband. In intellectual things this is constantly shown. A purely practical and prosaic intellect is united with an intellect strongly tinged with poetry and romance; the man whose strength is in facts with the woman whose strength is in ideas; the man who is fully absorbed in science or politics with a woman who possesses the talent, or at least the temperament, of an artist or musician. In such cases one partner brings sympathies or qualities, tastes or appreciations, or kinds of knowledge in which the other is most defective; and by the close and constant contact of two dissimilar types each is, often insensibly, and usually very effectively, improved."

On the subject of hereditary transmission of character he has given some useful hints which we shall take pleasure in referring to at another time. We know all who read this very interesting and unique way of interpreting life will be better pleased with the time so spent than in perusing the latest novel.

"How to Prepare for a Civil Service Examination." By Francis E. Leuwp. Hinds and Noble, Cooper Institute, New York.

Hardly a book that has been published during the past twelve months will have a better chance to court popularity than Francis E. Leuwp's compilation, "How to Prepare for a Civil Service Examination," with recent questions and answers. So many of our youth to-day are entering such a line of work that it will prove a perfect guide to the Federal civil service; whatever branch or division a young man may wish to enter, the door is open to every step he must take, and his scope of work is ably set forth. The plan of the book is masterly in conception and is carefully carried out. If studied, the book will save an immense amount of unnecessary labor, it covers the whole civil service programme, there does not appear to be a word too much or one too little. It contains five hundred and sixty pages, and costs, cloth edition, \$2 post paid.

We have also received from the Open Court Publishing Co., "Psychology and Reasoning," by Alfred Binet, and "An Outline Sketch of Psychology for Beginners," by Hiram M. Stanley, both of which books will be reviewed in a future number of the JOURNAL. "The Dawn of Reason," by James Weir, jr., M.D., The Macmillan Company, London and New York, 1899, is also a very interesting book on the psychology of the lower animals.

## TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

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

495.—A. A. H.—Ocheyedan, Ia.—You possess more brain in front of your ears than behind them, hence are more of an intellectual than a social man. You are kind and sympathetic, and through your Benevolence show a considerable amount of sympathy in doing all kinds of things for others, but do not care so much for social life. You should be able to work well by the eye, and reckon up distances and proportions without a measure. You would make a good mechanic, engineer, and could fit machinery correctly. You have the motive temperament which inclines you toward active work; try to invent something that everybody will want, to draw out your abilities in such a way as to be able to appear to a good advantage. You have large order, method, and system, hence regulate your affairs on principle rather than fancy. You remember people well and could manage, oversee, and direct men with success, but you have none too much dignity, and should cultivate more.

496.—F. T. B.—Derby, Ia.—This boy resembles his mother in a good many of his characteristics; his forehead is similar to hers, his eyes are exactly like hers, and the width of his head above the ears resembles hers. He does most of his work with the superior part of his brain, namely, in the upper story. He knows how to think out aloud, and will make use of his energy. He has an excellent memory and can be trained in the right direction in voice culture and elocution. He is fond of fun, but will be rather too sensitive to take it. He is idealistic, quite poetical, and somewhat sentimental, at least he will be when he is thoroughly matured. If possible he should have a good education, for he will repay any outlay when he reaches man's estate. He will make many friends, and captivate and win to his way of thinking the majority of people whom he tries to influence. He is a bonny lad, and should be taught to depend on himself. He will make an excellent teacher or writer.

497.—E. D.—Marathon, N. Y.—Your photograph indicates that you are very particular over your work, you could become an expert or critic of art or literature; or were you to study law you would excel in this profession, you would be very exact in all your statements, and would be desirous of gaining accuracy from others. You have a well disciplined intellect and show a large development of Human Nature, hence can study character with accuracy. You are interested in all that pertains to life, culture, and refinement, and are a little above the ordinary line of work. Things may not suit you, and yet you may have to put up with them; try to be as patient as possible with the defects of others, for very few can rise to your ideals. Some intellectual line of work will suit you better than anything else, such as law, teaching, or as a superintendent or manager.

498.—J. K.—Rock Point, Ore.—We agree with you that we would like to see the JOURNAL in every household, and know you will do your part toward putting it there. You have a strong motive-mental temperament, are a vigorous thinker, and an active worker. You make the sparks fly when you take hold of anything, and are as crisp as the frost in winter. You are a keen observer of men and things, and know how to count up the cost of material and lay out money to advantage; you do not waste and squander anything, and are a thoroughly good business man; you could import goods to advantage. It is doubtful whether men will allow you much peace and quiet, for they will be sure to beset your path with requests for advice in public affairs and political matters, hence it will not be surprising if you have your hands doubly full. You have much versatility and talent. If you have never had a full delineation you should do so, for your character is worth recording.

499.—W. H.—Judsonia, Ark.—Your photograph indicates a full development of the motive-mental temperament. You have no angles standing out, hence are well developed; in a baseball game you would not get many knocks or wounds. You will know how to slip through life more easily than many people, for you have a genial disposition and know how to work easily without friction and irritation. You are a student of human character, and could succeed well in taking up the work. You are not far-fetched in your ideas, but come down to practical truths. You could succeed well in engineering, and would like the constant change of work that would be necessary. You are active and energetic, consequently you know how to manage men and superintend business. You would make a good physician or specialist.

500.—W. W. D.—Malden, Mass.—Your photographs indicate that you are a leader rather than a follower among men. You must have been early called out and thrown upon your own resources. You are in your element when you have something practical to do. If you had been brought up on a farm you would have produced something better than anyone else in your special line of work, consequently, you will be capable of pushing things through and doing expert work. Were you a traveller you would cut off all the points of your journey so as to reduce the number of miles to a minimum; you do not believe in wasting time. You are firm yet kind, and when you say a thing you mean it, and men can take your word for meaning all it says. You should be in a wholesale comprehensive line of work, where you will have some thirty men under you to carry out your orders.

### 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 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.

E. C. S.—North Dak.—You say that, "a mature gentleman of distinguished position, and a profound mind, and large well-balanced brain complains that when he places himself under intense mental concentration for several hours at a time, as his occupation sometimes requires, there comes a congestive pressure just below the temple, and at the same time a noticeable depression exteriorly at this point making quite a sinking there." You also say that a similar case has come to your notice of a boy in your school, who, when studying out a very difficult problem, has a similar depression at the inner angle of the brow. These facts are not new, as many have previously experienced the same thing; they indicate that after a great effort has been made by Causality or Constructiveness, that these faculties have exhausted the supply of arterial blood that has been required to carry out the process of reasoning.

We know of a young man in Belfast who once stated that after hard study his sutures apparently opened at the sides to allow of sufficient growth of brain, but that when he gave up his study they relaxed again into their old condition.

Rockaway Beach.—In order to cultivate the qualities that develop sweetness and

purity in the voice, it is necessary to develop these characteristics in the life, so that they may become an integral part of the character. They cannot be had for the asking only, but they must be wrought out with discipline and culture if they are not in the character to begin with.

G. W.—Grenfell, N. W. T., Canada.—We regret that the pictures in the child culture department got into their wrong places, and instead of Alfred Laverne Souter, the two pictures of Andrew Charles G. Weldon were inserted. The boys were, however, so different in type, we trust that all readers made the discovery.

E. D.—Dayton.—We are glad that you received the delineation of character and pictures all right, and that you will be helped thereby. You will find yourself very much benefitted by joining a debating society or club, and take your share in some of the debates. Yes, I think you would succeed well if you "took a business course," and "got into a wholesale house," but we would not advise you to "go on your own hook and borrow the money and start up a shoe store," unless there is a special call for such a work in your neighborhood. You had better wait until you are competent to support a wife and family before you settle down in life, though eight or ten years, as you suggest, appears to us a long time for you to wait, you will then be thirty-three years of age, possibly you will be able to do something before that time of a positive character.

Mrs. Thompson.—Australia.—We were glad to hear from you and to know that you have arrived home safely, and had had such a warm welcome from your townsmen. You are certainly properly appreciated. We are very glad that your work with us has been beneficial and trust you will be able to reproduce and make use of your knowledge gained. You possess a very practical nature, and know how to make the most of everything. You must try to reduce the unimportant lines of work that may have been engaging your attention so as to give more time to those that will yield the greatest amount of good.

E. H. P.—Conshohocken, Penn.—You ask for a definition of a positive and negative character, and how we can tell the difference between them. A positive character, phrenologically speaking, is one that possesses large Self-esteem, Firmness, Destructiveness, and Combativeness, and acts like a master man; he takes the lead and gives directions and asks no questions; while the negative man has more Self-esteem, large Veneration, less Destructiveness, Combative-ness, and more Approbativeness, hence

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such a person follows the lead of another, has not confidence enough in his own ability, and sometimes falls below his possible attainment. He should take a leaf out of his friend's note-book, and then he would succeed better.

## WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

### FIELD NOTES.

"I am having a nice office practise here with good prospects."

Dr. G. F. Byland, F. P. I.,  
Lebanon, Ohio.

"It seems since I took the course at the American Institute of Phrenology I am now in harmony with my vocation and seem to accomplish more with less effort."

F. V. Townsend,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

"This is a town of 2,000 people. I lectured here about twenty years ago, and expect to stay in this place for four weeks.

"Professor George Morris,  
Willmar, Minn."

"I remember calling on you many years ago with my eldest child. What you told me then was true and I am proud of her. She is the mother of seven children.

"Mrs. E. A. H.,  
St. Louis, Mo."

Rev. Morrell is actively at work in Manchester, where he is doing a great amount of good in his pulpit and through his lectures on Phrenology.

"I shall now take Brandon, Carberry, Minndosa, Nepewa, Gladstone, and Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.

"George Cozens,  
Brandon, Ont., Can."

Mr. Elliott lectured at the Wesleyan Chapel, Canning Town, London, on Phrenology.

Miss E. Higgs has been lecturing with success in Glasgow, Scot., on the subject of Phrenology.

### THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY, NEW YORK.

On February 7, the fourth lecture of the season was given by Dr. C. O. Sahler, of Kingston, N. Y., who gave an address on the "Duality of Mind, and How to Account for It." The meeting was well attended and gave general satisfaction. As the doctor was unable to reach the Institute before half-past eight, Miss Fowler took the first half hour to answer

some of the questions that had been asked at the previous meeting. She explained how to an expert it was comparatively easy to point out the characteristics of different types of professional and business men. She described the various kinds of lawyers and physicians, and indicated what types of heads one had to look for in the different shades of development that made up a fine attorney, judge, surgeon, or physician.

In introducing Dr. Sahler she referred her audience to the lecture he had given a year ago on "The Five Senses, and How They Could be Influenced," and stated that Dr. Sahler was a broad and liberal-minded man who was not afraid to state that he believed in Phrenology, and was one who looked upon the newer subjects that were engaging the attention of medical men in a high and elevated way.

In treating his subject the doctor spoke of the duality of mind and of the physical and spiritual experiences that every man has, that when there was no fear of the future change, that life ebbed out quietly and without pain or distress. He spoke of the various component parts of man to show of what he was composed, and explained the positive and negative man as introduced by Dr. Hudson in his work on "The Law of Psychic Phenomena." He explained how the objective and the subjective minds worked, and traced many experiences in his own practice of the use of suggestion as a psychological means of changing the condition of thought.

At the close of the lecture questions were invited from the audience and several people availed themselves of the opportunity. One question put forth was "Can memory be strengthened by the influence of the suggestive therapeutics," to which the doctor answered in the affirmative. After all had had an opportunity to discuss the subject, Miss Fowler said that in the new century that we were just thinking about, and would in another year enter, the linking of Phrenology with the highest study of the mind would be endorsed by nearly every one. She pointed out that all the faculties of the mind were capable of being developed, and urged all present to become thoroughly enthusiastic on the subject and spread the principles and examine the subject as thoroughly as possible. She had had, as well as Professor Sizer, the opportunity of examining Dr. Sahler's head, and both had agreed that he possessed the high mental and moral perception of how these subjects should be handled. She then called upon Dr. Brandenburg to make a few remarks, who said he thought he was the first one to make a delineation of Dr. Sahler's char-



acter some fourteen years ago, and thought then what a finely developed mind he had for the work of the medical profession. He spoke further on the benefits of the American Institute of Phrenology, and urged those who were thinking of taking up the subject to make arrangements to join the next class, or take private lessons as they preferred. He mentioned the Annual and the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, and recommended the same to the attention of the audience.

A hearty vote of thanks was given to the doctor for his admirable address and the interest he had awakened in the subject of man in his entirety.

#### THE FOWLER PHRENOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, LONDON.

The winter session of the above Institute was opened by William Brown, Esq., J. P., President of the Institute, when he gave an interesting address on Phrenology, illustrated with blackboard sketches, which are always highly appreciated. On January 17, James Webb, Esq., gave a lecture on the "Letters of Comte and John Stuart Mill on Phrenology," a resumé of which we hope to give in a future number of the JOURNAL. On February 7, Mr. William Becker gave an address on Phrenology, while on February 21, Miss E. Higgs was announced to lecture, but on going to press we had not received a report of the meeting. On March 7, Mr. F. P. Feroza was advertised to speak, and on March 21, Mr. P. K. Zyto was to address the Institute.

#### PERSONAL.

##### GENERAL BULLER.

It was on March 28, 1879, after the retreat from Isandwala, says the "Westminster Gazette," that Sir Redvers Buller gained the Victoria Cross. He had been making one of his intrepid reconnaissances, when his men were suddenly surprised by the approach of a large number of Zulus. It was necessary to retire. But never for a moment did Buller lose his coolness and calmness. The Zulus came down the hill in hot pursuit. Man after man fell before their assegais, or were buried under the dislodged boulders. Captain D'Arcy was one of the first to fall. Buller rescued him from his assailants, placed him on the back of his horse, and galloped off with him to a place of safety. Scarcely had he returned when Lieutenant Everitt was dismounted, and once again he snatched him from the ground and bore him to the rear. And yet again, seeing a wounded trooper whose doom seemed assured, he also car-

ried him off the field when the enemy was within a hundred yards of their prostrate victim. For this almost superhuman feat he now bears the coveted bronze badge.

#### TRIBUTE TO A STERLING MAN.

In Memoriam of Garret A. Hobart, Late Vice-President, Who Expired November 21, 1899; Born June 3d, 1844.

The nation mourns, our State the most,  
for one whose life has passed away,  
For whom our pillars, stately draped,  
betoken grief, both night and day.

They recall Hobart, good and brave,  
who steered his course with manly strength

Until disease, which levels all, o'ertook  
the valiant man at length.

We rejoice, indeed, that so near was born  
a hero who loved truth and right,  
Whose probity inspired the mind, whose  
modesty evoked delight—

In settling trouble out of court when  
there was chance to win without

Recourse to litigation means, which  
makes his name esteemed, no doubt.

'Tis hist'ry that delights to dwell upon  
the deeds of good and great,

That young and old and middle-aged may  
have their heroes to relate

Who fought their way in country's need  
through vortexes of angry flood,

Which ever and anon break out like pim-  
ples that betray the blood.

Phrenologists have read the brow that  
Jersey chose to plant her man,

Who, best and foremost of her sons, was  
e'en designed by God's own plan

To turn the table of "foul play" which  
ever and anon did hie

The purest sentiments of truth, which  
flow from heart and speak from eye.

Now Substantialism rules the State, the  
watchword of her darling sons,

Who can't be bribed to do a wrong, nor  
anything that is buncombe.

Oh, may the memory of her son be held  
so dear that though in grave

His Spirit may abide and dwell to nerve  
the good and thrill the brave.

In Hobart many traits shine out in  
majesty that crown the mind.

Benevolence was highly marked, Venera-  
tion, too, was large, we find.

The social range was telling too, and  
when we study well his bust

We, scholars of the mystic arts, know  
truth excels—and ever Must.

Artist Phrenologist.

Morris Plains, N. J.

1107 M

## WIT AND WISDOM.

## WHERE IT COUNTS.

Maud—"Do you like to have men flatter you?"

Ethel—"Oh, I don't mind, if they happen to be photographers."—Harper's Bazar.

Hyphens—"Might I ask what your nationality is?" inquired the man who had been talking politics. "Certainly. My ancestors came from various countries. I am a German-Irish-French-Dutch-Swedish-American. I have no patience with a man who limits himself to merely one hyphen."—Washington Star.

Bliss Ahead—"Von fare for the rroundt trip?" asked the gentleman with the long coat and nose to match. "That's what," said the ticket agent, with the easy courtesy of one accustomed to accommodating the public. "Andt vill you tell me vich halluf off der ride iss der free halluf, so I can enchoy it?"—Indianapolis Journal.

## A RECORD-BREAKER.

Miles—"There's a man over in that museum who has lived for forty days on water."

Giles—"Pshaw! That's nothing. I have an uncle who has lived for nearly forty years on water."

Miles—"Impossible!"

Giles—"Not at all. He's a sea captain."—Chicago News.

A Western Hustler—"Idler!" said the ant, scornfully. "Me?" answered the grasshopper. "My dear fellow, I have been on the jump ever since I was born."—Indianapolis Journal.

Classed.—Alfred Austin is the poet laureate. Rudyard Kipling is the poet litigant.—Boston Globe.

## ALWAYS FIRST.

Friend—"I suppose you consider Chicago the eighth wonder of the world?"

Chicagoan—"No, indeed! I consider it the first."—Puck.

His Serenade—"That dog of mine is a poetical cur. When he howls at the moon it sounds as if he were making rimes." "Doggerel, I suppose."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The new south terminal station has added about \$35,000,000 to Boston land values. Taxes around Dewey square have been doubled.

"Don't leave the table," said the landlady, as her new boarder rose from his scanty breakfast. "I must, madam; it's hardwood, and my teeth are not what they used to be."—Tit-Bits.

How easily we lose poise, swept by the currents of life! Our root is not deep enough. Consider the lily resting on the face of the waters, its roots far below. How serene it rides the ripples, and how confidently it has sought the light, that its life may expand therein above the turbulence of the waves!—Trinities and Sanctities.

A soul in which the spirit of a divine purpose is at flood glorifies everything it touches, enhaloes every place and act, lifts the meanest thing to be divine, sends the thrill of its energy through the dull-est, puts life into that which seems death. Such a soul transfigures, if it may not transmute, everything it comes in contact with.—J. P. W. Ware.

## THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

The New York Sun has received so many evidences of confused minds regarding the beginning of the twentieth century that it will present a proof that the twentieth century begins after the year 1900 is ended, in the shape of a little conversation:

Question—What is a year?

Answer—Three hundred and sixty-five days.

What is a century?

One hundred years.

When did the year 1 end?

December 31 of the year 1.

When did the year 2 begin?

January 1 of the year 2.

When did the year 99 end?

December 31, A. D. 99.

Did that complete a century?

No.

When was the century completed?

At the close of the year following 99, or at the close of the year 100.

When did the second century begin?

January 1 of the year 1 of the second century, that is January 1, A. D. 101.

When does the nineteenth century end?

At the close of the nineteen hundredth year, or at the close of 1900.

Q. When does the twentieth century begin?

A. It begins on day No. 1 of year No. 1 of the twentieth hundred years—that is, on January 1, A. D. 1901.

We must still see one more Christmas before the twentieth century dawns.

## NOTICE.

The next lecture of the American Institute of Phrenology will be held on March 7th (Wednesday) at eight o'clock. Subject of lecture, The Influence of Thought on the Physcal Organism, by Charles Brodie Patterson, editor of "Mind."

## FOWLER & WELLS CO.

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

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

**FOWLER & WELLS CO.**

**THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE** of the **PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE** is \$1.00 a year, payable in advance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ANY BOOK, PERIODICAL, CHART, Etc.,** may be ordered from this office at Publishers' prices.

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

### CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"The Review of Reviews"—New York—contains some interesting literature, and among the portraits given are Senator Morgan, of Alabama; Hon. A. J. Beveridge, Gen. White, the hero of Ladysmith, the late Lady Salisbury, the late Sir James Paget (one of the most distinguished British surgeons), the late Dr. James Martineau, Father Malone, and Father McGlynn, besides a fine character sketch of Mr. Moody. The article on "A French View of the German Empire" is one that is highly interesting as it brings Germany to our very door. Field Marshal Lord Roberts is the title of another article, while "The Perilous Position of England," by W. T. Stead is written with characteristic frankness.

"Lippincott's Monthly Magazine"—Philadelphia—has for its principal story this month "The Siren from Bath," by Lewis Zangwill. A fine portrait of Hor-

ace Howard Furness graces the first page of the magazine. Elizabeth B. Custer writes a sketch of "A Woman's Life on the Frontier."

"Harper's Magazine."—New York.—Dr. Henry Smith Williams writes an excellent article on the progress of science in the February number entitled "To-day's Science in Europe." He explains how Dr. Dohrn began twenty-five years ago his laboratory organization which developed into the marine geographical laboratory at Naples, now the Mecca of all biological eyes throughout the world. "The Mississippi Valley of the Future" is a very interesting article.

"The Ladies Home Journal."—Philadelphia.—A very important question is asked in the February number, namely, "Should women insure their lives?" The question is answered in the affirmative and reasons are given for so doing. Other interesting articles fill up the number.

"The Arena."—The January number opens with an article by Mrs. Jefferson Davis entitled "Why We Do Not Want the Philippines." The trust question is treated by Mr. Charles Grant Miller and others, while several articles in this number are devoted to the divorce evil. The need of a uniform law in the United States is admitted by all.

"The Quarterly Journal of Inebriety"—Hartford, Conn.—opens with a fine portrait of the late Norman Kerr, M. D. The editor, Dr. Crothers, writes a biographical sketch of this eminent Englishman, which is sure to secure favorable comment.

"The American Medical Journal"—St. Louis, Mo.—contains a discussion on vegetarianism.

"The Churchman"—New York—February 3d, contains an able article on the teachings of John Ruskin. It is an interesting article, and as many magazines have discussed his merits and demerits this one will be equally accepted as the others.

"The Temperance Banner"—New York—contains many interesting stories for children on the temperance question.

"The Phrenological Annual and Register"—London and New York—contains an article on "Why We Should Believe in Phrenology," by J. B. Keswick. Some very good reasons are given in this compact article, one being that Phrenology teaches that the mind is not a unit, but that it is composed of certain primary powers, all distinct and capable of acting separately. "Phrenology a Means of Self Knowledge," by W. A. Williams, is an article representing considerable thought and usefulness.

"The Eclectic Medical Journal."—Atlanta, Ga.—S. A. Whittaker calls attention to one phase of disease arising from epilepsy, giving its etiology, its symptoms, its diagnosis, prognosis, and pathology. "The Value of Hypnotism," by Prof. W. I. Honeycombe, of West Superior, Wis., who is a consulting Phrenologist. He quotes Dr. John Quackenbos, who is emeritus professor of Columbia College, New York, who has been making experiments with hypnotism in the treatment of disease, assuming that it is proper to call the manifold afflictions of the drunkard and cigarette smoker diseases. He reports that he has practised on confirmed cigarette smokers, drunkards, and persons with delusions, and states that his subjects have not only been cured temporarily, but so changed as to leave little doubt that the cures would prove permanent. To show how successful he was in curing victims of tobacco smoking the doctor says he succeeded in fifteen cases at the newsboys' home in New York. His patients smoked from forty to fifty cigarettes a day.

"The Homiletic Review."—New York and London.—The opening article in the February number is by Rev. Frederick W. Farrar, D. D., Dean of Canterbury, England. His article is on "The Temperance Progress in Great Britain in the Nineteenth Century," which gives an interesting digest of this most important movement. "The Ideal Americanism, Illustrated in Washington," is an article by the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, D. D., which was an address or discourse given in Plymouth Church, December 10, 1899, in view of the one hundredth anniversary of the death of George Washington.

"The Connecticut School Journal."—"Gingerbread Her Fortune," is an article copied from the St. Louis "Globe Democrat" on Mrs. Harriet Brainard, and shows what an immense amount of work this lady has accomplished.

"The National Advocate."—New York.—"Drinking Among Women" is an article on Mrs. Fry's work in Chicago, who has been making observations of the habits of women in regard to drinking.

"The Open Court."—Chicago.—"China and the Philippines" is an article by the editor in the February number, and at the present day it is one that can be considered of considerable interest and importance. Roscoe C. E. Brown writes on "The Constitution of the Open Door," and is highly instructive.

"Mind."—New York.—"Mental health and disease" is discussed by J. W. Winkley in a thoroughly practical manner. "The metaphysics of music" will be read with interest by all who have given the subject of sound a true amount of attention.

"The Humanitarian."—New York and London.—In the February number there appears an article on long heads and short heads by C. O. Ovington. He quotes Herbert Spencer, who pointed out some time ago that there was a substratum of truth underlying the doctrines of Phrenologists because clearly the process of mental evolution results in a "physical division of labor," by which special nerve centres are developed for the performance of certain special functions. As he says, "every mental faculty is an internal plexus of nervous connections corresponding to some plexus of relations among external phenomena that are habitually experienced." It must not be forgotten that Herbert Spencer was an ardent admirer of Dr. Gall's teachings as far back as 1844. The writer also quotes Professor McAllister, who recently stated as a physiological, and therefore ethnological truth, that the infantile and primitive skull is relatively long, and there is a gradual change, racial as well as individual, toward brachycephaly (short-headed type) which is certainly correlated with, and is apparently produced by, cerebral activity and growth.

"Physical Culture"—New York—for February contains interesting matter on the subject of health, longevity, and how to increase them. In this period of brain pressure, we must not forget that our bodies need restoring day by day.

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Paul B. Kington is now lecturing at Montour Falls, N. Y., and is meeting with success. His examinations give general satisfaction.

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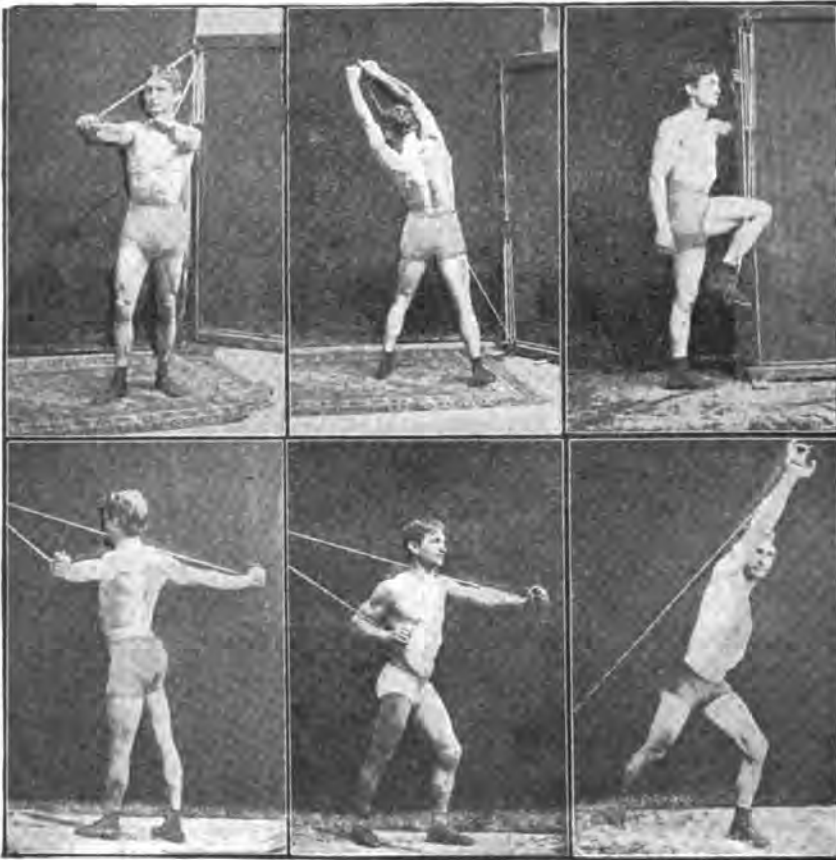
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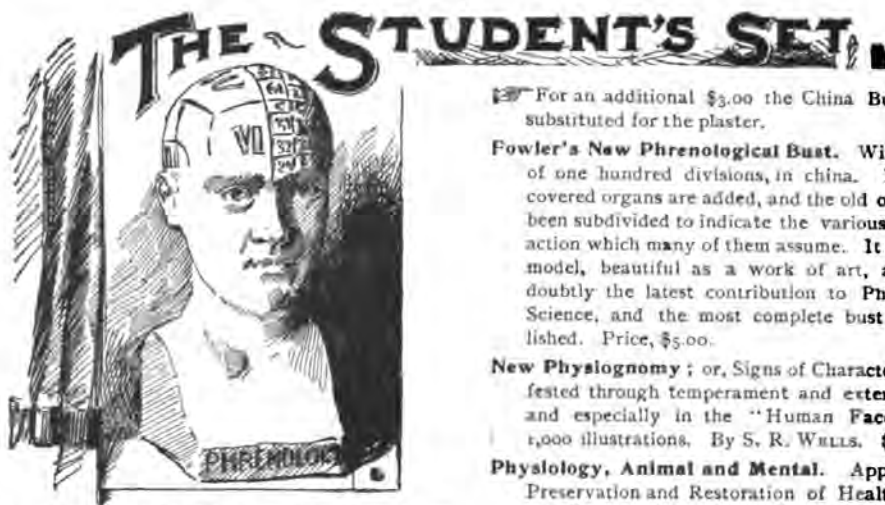
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VOL. 109—No. 4]

APRIL, 1900

[WHOLE No. 736

A Phrenograph of Mr. Robert Campbell.  
FROM A PERSONAL EXAMINATION.

BY THE EDITOR.

We have often been asked if it is necessary for us to have a college education before going into business, and considering that Mr. Ogden, manager of Wanamaker's, has had a great deal of experience in this matter, we unhesitatingly take his opinion. He considers that a business man can utilize knowledge of various kinds, and where a college education tends to make a business man understand character more distinctly by his study of the human face and character, then we can see the great importance of an education to a business manager.

Business to-day has made such rapid strides, and has broadened its lines so completely, that to be a first-class business man one must have knowledge of finance, of export and import, agencies, of business law, and a hundred and one other departments where keen competition is constantly at work. In the case of Mr. Robert J. Campbell, who was born in New York City early in the fifties, we find a man well equipped for a business enterprise, and one who is

highly prepared to fill every position that a business manager is required to occupy. He has the advantage in the first place of inheriting good stock, and this is noticeable throughout his whole organization. We have heard since making the examination that from both parents he has inherited a high degree of quality, health, and moral principle, from parents who were not too busy to have morning prayers and a daily blessing at the table.

He impressed us (when examining his head) that he had come from surroundings that were favorable for his advancement in life, hence he must have made use of the refinement and culture of his early training. His ideals of life are very high, for he possesses length of fibre from the opening of the ear forward and upward, and his thoughts and aspirations must be above the average. The fulness of the head along the line from the opening of the ear to the organ of Human Nature, or that point where the hair separates itself from the forehead is very

marked. He is not only highly intuitive, but very artistic, poetic, and literary; though more practical affairs in life may have turned his principle thoughts into other channels. He is, however, not wanting in the essentials to appreciate all the subtler avenues of thought that go to make up a thoroughly artistic mind.

If we draw the line from the ear to Benevolence (an inch behind or back of Human Nature) we shall find a richness of sympathy, combining with his large Causality and Comparison, which make his services to others highly beneficial and practical. He is not a man who lives in the clouds, and is not carried away by false imagination or ethereal subjects, for he is capable of blending his ideas in such a thoroughly utilitarian way that he is constantly on the lookout for whatever he deems to be useful and necessary for the comfort and enjoyment of others.

In his present work of manager of one of the largest and most important up-to-date dry-goods establishments in this city, he shows practical common sense in dealing with men and women in many spheres of work. By the activity of many of his faculties we judge that his character is put to the test in a variety of ways; for a business man in his position, and with his responsibilities has not only to understand the multitudinous phases of character, but he has further to realize the needs of all the employees, and when we say that he has thirty-five hundred clerks under him we can estimate but imperfectly how full his time must be absorbed.

He has inherited much of his mother's temperament, and many of her tastes, while his organizing abilities, size of head, and constructive talent must have come to him through his paternal side of the house.

Taking a survey of the moral group we cannot help but be struck with the large development of Veneration, and the deep respect that must have been consequent upon so active a faculty. By bearing a respect to others he must be able to call out that same attention

in others. His Conscientiousness is a ruling principle in his character, it marks him as a man of honor and integrity, he is above any mere mercenary advantage that a position of responsibility would give to some people, consequently, he could be appealed to for his views without any fear of a bias being put upon his opinions, and therefore, no matter how much was involved in the transaction, a dollar or a million, would be all the same to him.

His ambitions appear to come mostly from an intellectual stimulus, and probably actuate his life and work more than simply what proves to be so attractive to many men, namely, the surroundings of wealth, affluence, and personal popularity.

He is unassuming, and not a man of many words; in fact, if his language had been equal to his ideas he would have been on the public platform years ago. Instead of which he is a "hard thinker" and talks only when congenial surroundings, a favorite subject, or the necessity of the case draws him out. He is keenly energetic and is a great worker, and knows how to economize time by doing two things at the same time, or, rather, by saving steps and making everything tell to advantage.

He should be intensely interested in matters phrenological and psychological, for such a mind as his could not very well treat with indifference those who appeal to him for an accurate knowledge of cause and effect, and so receptive is his mind through the peculiar blending of his practical and sympathetic qualities that he has an irresistible force for good.

We would call attention for a moment to the finely developed arch over the eye. He remembers in consequence the faces of individuals with great clearness, which must be of very great service to him in his present work. His memory of forms and outlines is also good, which enables him at a glance to discover any inaccuracies in the shape and proportion of things, while his Order and Calculation make him ex-

ceedingly mindful of the accuracy with which things have been done, or where they have failed to come up to the ideal. His capacity to judge of the quality of materials is excellent, and in a moment he could detect any flaw which might take the uninitiated considerable time to discover.

With all his energy, force of character, planning, talent, and enterprise, he

a clear insight into the honest workings of a business, and was under the tutelage of one of New York's greatest business men. With one exception, Mr. Campbell has continued in the dry goods business ever since, having filled various positions, including that of buyer for a number of departments, and to-day is acting in an executive capacity as manager of a similar store to his first



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## Correlation of Thoughts.

BY LEWIS G. JAMES, M.A.

DIRECTOR OF THE CAMBRIDGE PHILOSOPHICAL CONFERENCES.

The recognition of one's self as an independent being, separate from the surrounding world and from other living beings depends upon self-consciousness; i.e., upon the perception of the thought-process as related to a continuing subject, substantially identical in its unity and individuality from moment to moment. The possibility of self-consciousness depends upon memory. A momentary state of consciousness, however acute, if unrelated to any other, would never testify to the existence of an individual being. Such a state of consciousness is, indeed, inconceivable. Without memory, without the distinct recognition of thought as a related process, there could be neither consciousness nor self-consciousness; we could know neither ourselves nor the external world.

All conscious life, therefore, depends upon memory, and this, in turn, is dependent on the correlation of thoughts. A succession of psychical shocks, such as those into which Mr. Spencer, with his marvellous power of analysis, has resolved all our mental operations, occurring without causal sequence or relation, would be as incompetent to testify either to the fact or to the unity of consciousness as would a single psychical shock. I am I, a sane and conscious individual of the genus homo, simply because I relate the conscious experience of the moment to that of previous moments, and conceive of this experience as having a unity which is at once sequential and co-relational or co-existent.

Evidently, then, the correlation of thoughts is a most important factor in

our mental life. The more perfect the correlation, the more normal and healthful is the mental activity. In different individuals this faculty varies in kind, degree and quality. It may be cultivated by normal educational processes, or it may be weakened and dissipated by those habits of the mental and physical life which are irregular and unmethodical or in any way destructive to the well-being of mind or body. The new psychology clearly recognizes the fact that all normal mental action is also correlated to certain physical processes; that health of mind depends largely upon the quality of the brain and nervous tissue, and thus, directly and indirectly, upon all the habits of mind and body which keep the bodily functions in a normal state of health and activity.

We are just beginning to understand the bearing of this fact upon our educational methods. Every voluntary physical action is accompanied by a parallel activity of the mind and will. The enormous educational value of systematic physical effort in the development of mental power is one of the most significant facts revealed by the evolutionary study of man in comparison with his pre-historic animal ancestry and his contemporary brute relations. As compared with man, the activity of most brute animals is irregular, spasmodic, and lacking in order and persistence. It is probable that the mental superiority of man is largely due to the fact that in some pre-historic era, owing to circumstances that we cannot now wholly understand, he was compelled to more regular, persistent, and continuous

activity than the brute creatures by which he was surrounded. As the mental activities are called out naturally by contact with the environment, the continuity and persistence of muscular effort would inevitably be accompanied by a more regular concomitant sequence of thought-images. The relations of cause and effect would thus be observed and noted. The repetition of similar circumstances would call up corresponding trains of ideas, and man would at last learn to do deliberately and intentionally what had at first been forced upon him by the mere stress of external conditions.

The value of manual training and physical culture as direct influences of vast import in the discipline of the mind is therefore no mere refined theory of speculative students of educational methods; it is based upon the entire history and experience of the human race. The efficacy of well-ordered and systematic physical effort as a therapeutic agent, especially in those cases which are accompanied by occasional mental aberration, is also coming to be recognized. In the treatment of the insane, the more rational and humane investigations of recent times have demonstrated the great superiority of devotion to regular tasks, in the normal life of the suburban village community with considerable freedom of movement and association with the sane and healthy, to seclusion in asylums, without systematic tasks, and in enforced contact with other mentally and physically abnormal persons. It is precisely the lack of mental correlation which is a leading characteristic of pathological mental states; and the restoration of mental health is dependent on the development of the sound physical basis and those orderly activities of life which are essential to the normal correlation of the mental processes.

The habitual criminal, too, is pathological in exactly this direction. It is our purpose, however, to treat of this branch of the subject in a separate article, so we pass over it here, merely calling attention to the obvious fact. In

the actual life of society, we find all grades between sanity and insanity, the demon and the saint. The importance of environment as an educational factor, as well as of right educational methods in the more technical and restricted sense, is therefore strongly emphasized by the new psychology. The normal correlation of thoughts can only be assured by the formation of right habits, physical as well as mental. Whatever tends to dissipate, weaken or destroy the power of mental concentration and consecutive thought is an evil and an obstruction to the development of the highest manhood and womanhood, whether it be the irregular and demoralizing conditions of tenement-house life, the mental dissipation of the low play or the flashy novel, the one-sided development of our over-wrought competitive business life, or the enervating influences of voluntary or enforced idleness. It is not altogether an abnormal tendency that leads our wealthy young men, and the sons of the titled aristocracy in Europe, to seek the educational effects of enforced discipline in the life of the camp and tented field, though the remedy seems, and usually is, worse than the disease.

The important relation of the correlation of thoughts to a good memory is too evident to need argument. Various mnemonic systems have been devised to strengthen and aid the memory, nearly all of them of any real value being based upon the principle of the association of ideas, and relying in fact for their efficacy on simple processes of memory training. While something of value may perhaps be derived from the study and practice of such systems, there is greater value in the practice of mental concentration which enables one at will to direct the whole power of the mind to the subject immediately before him. The vast diversity of occupations and interests in our modern life leads naturally to a diversion and dissipation of mental energy which lessens the power of concentrated thought. The habit of superficial reading and thinking, so common and obvious in our day, has to

be rigidly guarded against by one who would conserve the power of correlating his thoughts and concentrating his mind upon important topics of study and investigation. In no particular is the difference between a great mind and an ordinary mind more evident than in this power of mental concentration.

In former times, before the inventions of writing and printing offered easy substitutes for verbal memory, immense indeed were the tasks habitually undertaken by those who transmitted from generation to generation the thoughts of the great poets, philosophers, and religious teachers. Their accomplishments seem to us almost in-

credible. We should err, however, if we were to infer that memory is to-day a lost art. The complexity of thought is much greater than in any preceding generation. The successful scholar or man of affairs must carry in his mind, ready for use at a moment's demand, a mass of details which would have been incredible to those of ancient times. The importance of that mental training which assures the orderly correlation and ready recollection of the data of history and experience was never greater than it is at the present day: and slowly but surely our educational methods are conforming to the new demand.

## Environment and Heredity.

BY MARY A. LIVERMORE.

The character of individuals, as of generations, is determined by heredity and environment. Of the two, environment at the present time is the stronger factor in human life. This is owing simply to the fact that we have tried environment to some extent, and have ignored heredity. It is possible to overcome in part, or entirely, the evil tendency of a bad heredity by the right environment. There are instances where a depraved heredity defies whatever may be done by environment, but they are rare. While no one who has had large experience in charitable institutions, where children are removed from slums and the vile purlieus of cities to cleaner, purer, and more ethical surroundings, and who have watched the results of the change for years, but has come to believe mightily in the omnipotence of good environment.

I was at Hampton on one occasion, in the days of General Armstrong, when a party of fifteen or twenty Indian boys and girls were brought in, fresh from the reservation. They were just from the wigwam, and were resplendent in the glory of gay blankets and moc-casins, and were tricked out with beads

and Indian ornamentation. Unable to speak a word of English, utterly foreign to the ways of civilized life, and unaccustomed to restraint, I was at a loss to understand how their training was to begin. General Armstrong enlightened me.

"We surround them with civilized life," he said, "so that they cannot escape from it. An Indian attendant, speaking their language, who has been attached to the institution for years, takes them to the dormitory, where beds, night-clothing, and toilet appliances are assigned them, and their uses explained. The same with the dining-room, schoolroom, and chapel. Not one of the new-comers will sleep in a bed to-night, but all will lie on the floor, wrapped in their blankets. Grave and taciturn at table, they will at first eat only what they are allowed to take with their fingers, all the while furtively watching their trained companions use knives, forks, and spoons. But soon their environment will tell upon them, and by the time they have been here three months they will be the greatest sticklers for individual tooth and hair-brushes, and for orderly behavior at

table, that we have in the establishment. You see," he added, "we surround them so completely with civilized usages and civilized people that not a loophole is open for their return to savage ways."

While there are many agencies of good environment, the most important and the most influential is a good home. For here the very foundation is laid for future good or evil. The first step away from animalism is taken when a human being, young or old, is established in a well-ordered home. Indeed, civilization has but this one end in view

—the perpetuation of the race and its improvement. The maintaining of governments, the planting of institutions, the founding of schools and colleges, the establishment of homes, and the rearing of families—are all but means to this end. As Humboldt said, years ago, "Governments, property, religion, books, and homes are but the scaffolding to build men. Earth holds up to her Master no fruit but the finished man."—Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

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## The Letters of Comte and John Stuart Mill on Phrenology.

LECTURE DELIVERED AT THE FOWLER INSTITUTE BY JAMES WEBB,  
OF LONDON.

During the past year a somewhat bulky volume has been printed in Paris containing the whole of the correspondence between Auguste Comte, the founder of Positivism, and John Stuart Mill, author of the "System of Logic," so well-known and read in this country.

Notwithstanding any disagreements we may have with Comte in regard to his views of the religious aspect of human nature, or of the Christian religion, we cannot in honesty to a feeling of duty fail to regard him as one of the bravest and wisest of the great array of intellects that this or any other century has produced. Like many of the best of our kind he suffered deeply for his convictions, and like many of them will be honored the more as time does him justice. His memory for words and sentences was not wonderful merely, it was marvellous. His devotion to the study of the human mind and the phenomena of nature was not only a religious duty, but compared with what many consider a religious duty, it was an infatuation.

Harriet Martineau's work in three volumes, a condensation of his large work on "Positive Philosophy," is both

interesting and instructive. In the second volume are many remarks of appreciation of Dr. Gall and his philosophy—the only philosophy that was worthy of his admiration. These are his words: "It was not till our own time that modern science, with the illustrious Gall for its organ, drove the old philosophy from this last portion of its domain, and passed on in the inevitable course from the critical to the organic state, striving in its turn to treat in its own way the general theory of the highest vital functions."

On page 122 of the translation named Comte points out the two fundamental bases of Gall's system, "The innateness of the fundamental dispositions . . . and the plurality of the distinct and independent faculties,"—having previously stated that "No function can be studied but with relation to the organ which fulfils it." He afterwards proves by "all the methods that physiology admits; from direct observation, experiment, pathological analysis, the comparative method and popular good sense," "the stability of this much of the phrenological doc-

trine" that "the brain is no longer an organ but an apparatus of organs"; and that "the proper object of phrenological physiology then consists in determining the cerebral organ appropriate to each clearly marked simple disposition, affective or intellectual; or reciprocally, which is more difficult, what function is fulfilled by any portion of the mass of the brain which exhibits the anatomical conditions of a distinct organ." He then explains the "faithful representation of the moral and intellectual nature of man" by contemplating Gall's doctrine which did not distribute the passions in the organs of vegetative life, the heart, the liver, etc., but to the brain, the seat also of the intellectual faculties. He then discusses the subdivisions of the intellectual and affective groups, the propensities, affections, sentiments, the perceptive and reflective faculties, adding that "the upper part of the frontal region is the seat of these last, which are the chief characteristics of human nature." He then deals with the objection of "the necessity of human actions," and proves that: "It is only in mania, when disease interferes with the natural action of the faculties, that fatality, or what is popularly called irresponsibility, exists," and that "it is therefore a great mistake to accuse cerebral physiology of disowning the influence of education or legislation, because it fixes the limits of their power."

This was the position at which Comte had arrived when John Stuart Mill wrote to him in November, 1841, saying he did not know whether it were permissible for a person totally unknown to him "to take up such valuable time" as his was; yet he was "bold enough to hope" that Comte "would not consider the present step out of place." He went on to say that he had been taught to feel that "ridiculous metaphysical entities" were of no value as compared with positive facts—by "ridiculous metaphysical entities" no doubt referring to what would be called spiritual religion by those with whom he disagreed. He had read, he says, the works of Comte with a "real intellectual

passion," and from them learnt many things "of the greatest importance"; and hoped to prove to Comte that he had learnt them well. He believed that where their opinions differed they would in time be more in accord, because he believed he held no badly formed opinions that would be unable to resist discussion and explanation. He concludes his first letter by apologizing for his presumptuous attempt to put himself in correspondence with him—for whom he has the greatest admiration.

I need hardly refer to John Stuart Mill beyond saying that he was a man England can afford to admire as one of her ablest and most conscientious of thinkers. His neglect of the spiritual element in man, of what he calls a belief in "ridiculous metaphysical entities," and which he never thought of any value from his earliest youth, was probably an important element in his later neglect of the teachings of Gall and Spurzheim. Mill's own admission that his theological education had been ignored may also add to the explanation of his want of any desire to accept any belief, whether true or false, that did not find favor with his intellectual discernment merely.

In Mill's second letter we read he wished to put aside the religious aspect of philosophy, and so avoid declaiming against providential wisdom, a doctrine so commonly taught by English and Scotch philosophers, and by "trusting a little to that mundane prudence so often distinguishing writers on religion who do not wish to clash with the more prejudiced of their readers." It is at this point that we are introduced to the philosophy of Phrenology, and it is to this philosophy that we must now confine ourselves, passing over in their letters very much that is highly interesting in their character, life, and philosophy—to make room for their views on Phrenology, and show wherein they failed to gather its fruit after much promise in their earlier studies. Mill writes: "A like motive, though less powerful, has made me sometimes preserve (which I should not have probably done in

France) certain expressions of metaphysical origin, but always trying to attach a positive sense to them, and eliminating as much as possible all formulas which do not appear to be susceptible to-day of being regarded other than abstract names of phenomena. At the same time I must avow myself a suspect in your eyes of metaphysical tendencies in so far as I believe in the possibility of a positive psychology, which would neither be that of Condillac, nor that of Cousin, nor even that of the Scotch School, but which I believe to be all comprised in that analysis of our intellectual and affective faculties which enters into your system as destined to serve as verification of phrenological physiology, and which has for its essential object the separation of the faculties really primordial, from those which are only the necessary consequences of others, produced by means of combination and mutual action."

It will be observed that in this statement J. S. Mill at that time had a fairly intelligent grasp of certain important facts:

(1) That the Scotch metaphysicians, e.g., Stewart and Hamilton, had no scientific basis for their opinions.

(2) That the truest analysis of mind was to be found only in the doctrines of Phrenology, and that Comte's philosophy was favorable to those doctrines.

(3) That the mental faculties are elementary, and should be studied as such; for a compound mental action—judgment, perception, reason, etc.—is a resultant of the interaction of the basic or primary faculties, or, in other words, of their combined action.

For example, perception may be perception of form, of color, of number, of size, of weight, etc. One person may perceive form, but be unable to perceive color; one person may have a keen perception of time, but not of size, of musical tone, etc.; one may be able to perceive analysis, but not contrasts.

Though Comte did not reply to Mill on this question in his next letter, yet Mill returned to the subject in his third letter: "I entreat you very urgently to

indicate to me the most suitable books for obtaining a good knowledge of phrenological physiology, in order that I may be the better prepared for it;" that is to say, with "an analysis of our mental faculties and moral tendencies." He continues: "In this country Phrenology has scarcely been cultivated except by men of less than average intelligence, if I may judge of them by their writings, and I avow that I have for a long time regarded this doctrine in its present condition as unworthy of occupying the attention of a genuine thinker, an idea in which I persisted until I learnt by your third volume that you adhere to Phrenology at least in its main principles. I am then very much behind in this important subject, which I desire promptly to remedy, and to form, as early as possible, a mature opinion as well founded as possible on a question which must necessarily exercise a great influence on my future speculations."

In his next letter in reply to Mill he concludes thus: "However long this letter may be I must not terminate it without responding to the honorable confidence which you have reposed in me on the subject of cerebral physiology. The unfortunate philosophical necessity which was imposed on Gall of formulating a phrenological analysis in detail tended later on to discredit such a conception among serious minds, so that I am not astonished that it is generally misunderstood in England, though generally appreciated by many advanced thinkers. But I can assure you that I have not by any means exaggerated its fundamental value in the third volume of my work. In spite of all the radical vices of a vain localization it permits the positive spirit a final induction into moral and intellectual studies relative to the individual. Its essential principles, anatomico-physiological, regarding the plurality and independence of the organs or forces, and also its final general division of the brain into three regions corresponding to three orders of manifestations, in my opinion, lay the initial foundations of a true rational theory of human nature. But the original works

of Gall are still the only ones from which a wise intelligence should at present seek for such instruction. It is advisable nevertheless to begin with the works of Spurzheim, which besides being more condensed, are arranged much more methodically, though the systemization of it is really no better. In order to avoid anatomical theories, already somewhat discredited, you may limit yourself in regard to Gall, instead of reading his great treatise in quarto, to his work in octavo," "Sur les fonctions du cerveau."

Comte speaks of Phrenology "as an extremely precious source of instruction which gives a juster idea of man than any previous theory, and which I regard as indispensable to-day for the complete development of the philosophical capacity." "As far as I am concerned," says Comte, "it has certainly been very useful to me, and you must have seen in my fourth and fifth volumes what an extended use I have been able to make of it, at the same time avoiding all discussion out of place or premature."

On the 6th of May (1842) Mill told Comte: "I have commenced the study of Gall; he appears to me to be a man of superior mind. I read him with pleasure and, I hope, also with profit. As soon as I am able to judge of his theory I will write you what I think of it."

Now Mill falls into the error of talking of Gall's discoveries as theories, and being willing to "think" about them. He should have used his powerful observing powers and have put the doctrines of Gall to the test of experiment, for no one can fail to accept them who does this. It was Comte's fault that, though he found so many "precious" things in Gall's discoveries, he stopped there without proving that the localizations were not so "vain" as he thought them to be.

In his next letter, No. 10, Comte wrote: "I am very glad you have commenced to read Gall and to enjoy him."

Comte speaks of Gall as "a true scientific genius who has deposited in his work infinitely precious views for the

fundamental renovation of moral and intellectual studies, and I have no doubt you will ultimately partake my profound admiration for such an effort. In setting aside all the vain attempts to localization . . . there remains in it real general results to be gathered which have been for such a long time combined with my own philosophy that I regard Gall as one of my most indispensable predecessors. I am anxious to know what general effect a like reading sufficiently digested, and I hope assimilated, will have produced in you." Here let me remark, all Phrenologists will deeply regret that Gall was studied by Comte and Mill in their libraries rather than in practical everyday life and experience—the very thing that Comte finds fault with—the limitation of his studies to his own "individual point of view" on the part of Gall. But this criticism did not apply to Gall, for he travelled through all the states of Central Europe teaching and proving by experiment his localization before the courts and learned societies. Whereas Comte, so far as we know, never attempted to put a single organ to the test, satisfying himself on this point by his preconceived thoughts on the subject. He recommended Mill to "read," "digest," and "assimilate" the "precious" teachings of Gall—but he never asked him to test the localization of the cerebral faculties. It will be seen that this is the fatal fault of Mill, who "read" Gall, to "judge of his theory," and yet never understood him.

In his next letter (June 9, 1842) Mill wrote to Comte: "I have read the six volumes of Gall with serious attention, and I am quite as much embarrassed as heretofore in forming a judgment of his theory. I am somewhat persuaded that there is something true in it, and that the inclinations and the elementary capacities, whatever they be, are attached respectively to a particular portion of the brain, but I am in very great difficulties. First of all, you admit the primitiveness of all special localizations, and, in fact, proofs are not

wanting to show the inexactitude of those attempted. I will cite myself as an example. The only thing which I know with certainty of my craniological development, is that the pretended organ of Constructiveness is very developed in me. A very decided Phrenologist cried out at the moment of seeing me at the first time, 'What do you do with your Constructiveness?' But I nearly lack the corresponding faculty. I am deprived of the mechanical instinct, and my inaptitude for any occupation that requires manual dexterity is really prodigious."

In a work published in England in 1807 I read that Gall's organ of Mechanical Art or Constructiveness refers to "genius of invention as applied to external form. In unison with other organs it forms the artist, in the most honorable sense of that term, as applied to the fine arts, "and is found in those animals" which possess a great portion of that instinctive skill which has so often been confounded with reason, and which certain metaphysicians still consider as such."

That practical Phrenologist, DeVille, in the 1841 edition of his "Manual of Phrenology," and which probably Mill never saw, says, "Individuals having this organ largely developed have a turn for ingenuity, and seldom feel at a loss how to contrive, or give directions for anything they want to have done; they will readily contrive and substitute one thing for another; and when in combination with Ideality, Size, Weight, Numeration, Locality, Form, etc., it produces works as we have heard of and seen by Smeaton, Watt, Rennie, Brunel." When associated with a highly developed mental temperament and very large intellectual faculties, the chief characteristics of Mill, then Constructiveness exhibits itself in the making of schemes for social improvement, writing books, etc.

Mill continues: "Whilst regarding the greater part of the attempts at special localization as futile you consider the triple division of the brain corresponding to the distinction of the ani-

mal, moral, and intellectual faculties as sufficiently established. I am very far from pretending that it is not so, nevertheless, judging by the work of Gall, it appears to me there would be as many proofs to be found for a great number of special organs as the general result."

Here Mr. Mill says that there is as much force in the argument by Dr. Gall, that there are separate localizations for the separate faculties, as there is for the localization of the three divisions or groups of those faculties—the intellectual, moral, and animal. He continues: "I admit that the specialization of the organs appropriated to the highest moral and intellectual faculties must by its nature even repose on an inductive base much smaller than that of the organs which we partake with the inferior animals. But I do not see very well how anatomy and comparative physiology can furnish a conclusive proof of the theory in general without furnishing one for a great part of the details. Gall appears to me to be right when he says that every classification of the inferior animals founded on the supposed degree of their general intelligence is vague and unscientific, seeing that the animal species are distinguished much less between themselves by the extent of their mental faculties considered in their entirety than by the very pronounced degree of such or such special capacities in which the differences of intensity are ordinarily so immense that the greater part of the cases are really extreme cases. More easily should we expect to find the anatomical conditions of, say Constructiveness, in the castor or in the bee, of Locality in the dog or in migratory birds than that of intelligence in general. I add, if I may judge by my own experience and by the comparison that I have made between it and that of other observers, better than I, and equally devoid of all metaphysical and theological prejudices, the correspondence of the superior faculties of man with the development of the superior frontal region is often faulty. I have often seen a remarkable intelligence

united to a small head or a receding forehead; whilst we see every day enormous heads and overhanging foreheads with a mediocre intelligence. Certainly I do not give this as decisive, for I know that attention must be given, as you yourself have remarked, not only to the degree of activity of the organ, but also to the entire education, regarded in the most extended use of the word, which the individual has received and to which Gall has not attached sufficient importance. Diversities of individual or national character, which may be sufficiently explained by the best known circumstances are resolved every day by an idle resort to unknown differences of physical organization, or even among metaphysicians by primordial diversities of psychical constitution. I think, moreover, that it will finish by attaching all the fundamental instincts either to the spinal marrow or to definite cerebral ganglia. It is for me a great problem still, whether there exists few or many of these primitive instincts. Gall and Spurzheim, for instance, say very decidedly that the sentiment of property is instinctive and primordial. But like as you exclude the sentiment of justice from the number of faculties, drawing it from benevolence associated with divers intellectual faculties, ought we not in like man-

*(To be continued.)*

ner to conclude that the desire of appropriating to one's self anything capable of satisfying any need whatever is naturally derived from our desires as a whole, combined with intelligence which unites the conception of means to that of the object, without there being any need for any special faculties whatever. I do not need to say I submit my difficulties to you as questions only, and not as arguments."

Comte did not touch on this latter point. Each organ is interested in its own, and Acquisitiveness comes in to help the strongest result of all the forces.

On the 19th of June, Comte wrote in reply: "I am not very much astonished at the first effect which the reading of Gall has produced upon you; indeed, to speak frankly, I presumed you would be more interested in his luminous fundamental criticism of the metaphysical theories of human nature. But, permit me, not to place much reliance on this initial impression, nor on the vague objections which it has called forth: for I am fully persuaded by several other analogous experiences that your appreciation will soon be profoundly modified on this subject by the influence alone of a slow personal elaboration, the place of which, at present, no discussion can supply. . . .

## People of Note.

### GENERAL P. A. CRONJE.

The Boer character is an exceedingly interesting study just now, and both the men and the women seem willing to share alike in the vicissitudes of war, rather than attending so much to education; the women appear to be thoroughly business-like, and capable of helping their husbands in many essential avocations. Aunt in the Transvaal is a term of respect addressed to all elderly women, hence Mrs. Kruger is

called Tante Sanna. She is the mother of fourteen children and has never read any book but the Bible, and could not sign her name to save her life. The Transvaal woman is capable of enduring all things in the shape of hard manual labor, added to the usual domestic burdens incidental to the life of the farm. Mrs. Cronje was with her husband when he surrendered on Tuesday morning, February 27, at Paardeberg; in fact, his first request was for his wife's safety.

In general looks General Cronje resembles an elderly substantial farmer. His shoulders are broad and round, and his brow is broad; his beard is gray, his face is weather beaten, and his head at the base corresponds with that of the brow, being broad and well developed.

There is great compactness in his organization, and the side head is so well represented that the elements of prudence, tact, diplomacy, far-sightedness, and look-aheadativeness are all well developed. He is tough and enduring,

of the strong individuality that marked her when she was in her sixties. Singular to say, the sacredness of the word "aunt" which prevails in the Transvaal applies to Miss Anthony, for she is called by many of her associates "Aunt Susan." The question was asked not long ago what was the secret of Miss Anthony's success? Being close by the lady replied, "A marvellous mixture of optimism and persistence." She is always on the mountain top, but not without the pale of practical affairs; she



GENERAL P. A. CRONJE.

and bespeaks great powers to sustain himself in times of excitement. He looks every inch a general of the Boer type, and when comparing his organization with that of Kitchener's, we see a marked difference in the outlines, Cronje's head being squarer, Kitchener's being higher and narrower.

#### SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

Susan B. Anthony, whose eightieth birthday has just been celebrated in Washington, is still active of step, alert and ready of speech, and carries much

is always ready to raise the hopes of those who go to her discouraged and crestfallen; she is like an elastic band that always keeps its elasticity; hence knows no defeat because she will never own one.

It is interesting to recall the fact that many years ago, when she brought out her first work on suffrage, that none of the publishing firms of New York would consent even to take the book she had for publication and place it before the public. She appealed to the Fowler & Wells Company, and they consented and brought out the work, which has

now been revised, enlarged, and re-published, and which will probably sell like hot-cakes, as the days have gone past when men and women need educating to believe in women suffrage.

Miss Anthony has much about her of Quaker origin. Her head bears evidences that she has come from a long-lived stock and that she has learned the art of growing old without showing it. Her head has almost a perfect outline which we do not see very often in the modern built heads, although not a respecter of persons in the ordi-

Susan B. Anthony has a very pretty gift at repartee—a gift that has bowled over some mighty giants in the fifty years of her busy career.

The retort relevant is always on the tip of her tongue, and woe betide the would-be "smartie" who attempts to get ahead of her.

Horace Greeley, who had been an ardent champion of equal rights till it clashed with his political ambitions, said to Miss Anthony at the hearing of the New York Constitutional Convention, June 27, 1867:



SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

nary sense of the term, yet she reverses all that is sacred and elevated in tone. Her quality of organization is second to none, and her striking physique indicates wiriness and toughness of organization which has enabled her to fight in a long and righteous campaign.

Her utterances have been marked by sharpness of debate, keenness of wit, forensic energy, and sympathetic appeal. She knows how to draw upon all sides of character, and is herself an intuitive reader of character of no mean ability. Her life has been an inspiration throughout, and younger women may well rally to her side and give her the support that she needs in the last decade of her life.

"Miss Anthony, you know the ballot and the bullet go together. If you vote, are you ready to fight?"

Instantly she retorted: "Yes, Mr. Greeley, just as you fought in the late war—at the point of a goose quill!"

During the South Dakota campaign of 1890 Miss Anthony found her lecture repeatedly interrupted by a drunken man who occupied one of the front seats.

Different persons in the audience tried in vain to keep him quiet, but to no purpose. Finally rousing himself up, the inebriate said:

"Now, look here, old girl, we've heard enough about Victoria and women. Can't you tell us something about George Washington?"

"Put him out! Put him out!" cried several men starting to their feet.

"No, gentlemen," said Miss Anthony, "he is a product of man's government, and I want you to see what sort you make."

Fifty years of unmitigated toil and hard experiences have not embittered the Napoleon of woman's suffrage. "What thanks did you ever receive for the stand you made?" has repeatedly been asked of her.

"I had my own thanks for retaining my own self-respect." Again one inquired: "Did you never grow discouraged in those olden times?"

"Never," she answered. "I knew that my cause was just, and I was always in good company."

Miss Anthony is a model of consistency; her life work has been the promulgation of the doctrines of equal suffrage, and she has never swerved from this to advocate anything else.

### JOHN RUSKIN.

John Ruskin, born in London, England, February 8, 1819; died in Coniston, England, January 20, 1900. Few men have had so prominent a career as John Ruskin or have been more severely criticised than he. He has been called author, art critic, friend of the honest handicraftsman and mechanic, brilliant conversationalist, eloquent interpreter of nature, preceptor and exponent of the great art of painting, as well as one of the sublimest thinkers and greatest religious teachers of his age. He was further considered sensational, inconsistent, impulsive, dogmatic, and erratic even to madness, yet he has lived through all these forms of criticism, and, as a writer, his style will entitle him to remembrance even when the thing he has said has perished. We cannot recall Ruskin's name without also linking it with the Concord philosopher and with Carlyle and Browning. This quartet links together a wonderful square of intelligence and power not to be equalled in this generation. He was highly conscientious, and was a

great master of words, yet out of his very enthusiasm and eloquence there gleamed a light that showed that even he was unable to plough to the bottom of things; hence, as one writer has stated, his conceptions of art were not profound. Were he to speak of himself he would say, "the art is greatest which conveys to the mind of the spectator, by any means whatsoever, the greatest number of the greatest ideas," but a critic of Ruskin's says that he only shows by the above quotation that



THE LATE JOHN RUSKIN.

he confounds the intellectual quality of the artist with the artistic, while they are really distinct, the former consisting entirely in the subject-matter of the conceptions which he begins with, the latter in the manner of embodying them; and therefore his standard vitiates all the conclusions drawn from it. The testimony of all the early great artists was against him, and yet there are many left in the world who will designate him as being "a man of genius," though not to the extent which Lombroso claims as insane. He was didactic and content to do things in his

own independent way. He was his own publisher for many years, and seemed to care but little whether his works were sold or not.

His head indicated that he was an independent thinker and that he was a theorist rather than a scientist. He had large Firmness, which was the dominating note of his character. His large reflective brain in the region of Causality and Ideality might have been benefited by a fuller amplification of the scientific qualities, but for poetry in art he was without a peer, and his word-pictures will last beyond another century.

We shall give, from time to time, some of the thoughts that we recall from his pen. His "Sesame and Lilies" will never lose its power. "His humanity, his tenderness of soul, his high sense of duty, drew him in heart and thought from the quiet of his luxurious home to seek and save his brethren in the field of the toiling world, but his brethren have not always understood his dreams. All that he has written is characterized by the same brilliancy of style, the same sublimity of thought, the same high moral tone, the same tender regard for the poor; nor has he bequeathed so valuable a treasure to posterity without self-sacrifice and suffering. His personal and domestic life was not without its shadows; he, like many another toiler, gave the world the strength and joy of his soul, while the sorrow and weakness he kept to himself." So that while some may criticise and try to crush his inspiration, and speak only of his inconsistencies, and others are carried away by their enthusiasm of his greatness, we prefer to show that the man had both.

In 1880 Mr L. N. Fowler wrote a character sketch of Mr. Ruskin, in which he said: "Few men have been so distinctly before the public for so long a time as Mr. Ruskin, and few have won for themselves so unique a position and influence as he has. His character has been thoroughly discussed from time to time, and he is widely known as having peculiar mental characteristics and views of men and measures quite as in-

dividual. What then are the qualities of mind he possesses that will account for the remarkable position and influence to which he has attained?

In the first place, he has a predominance of the Mental temperament, with a distinct degree of the Motive and a fair amount of the Vital. His animal, vital powers by no means predominate. His brain is of full size and of peculiar shape, being long, high, and narrow. His forehead distinctly represents the perceptive faculties at large. Form is very large—it is very seldom that even good mechanics or artists measure so much from eye to eye. This very large Form gives him ideas of shape, countenance, expression, likeness, resemblances; and with such a highly cultivated mind anything in art out of shape or where a proper expression is not given must be a source of extreme annoyance to him. He is equally large in the organ of Size, giving fulness to the corner of the eye, next to the nose. This enables him to judge correctly of the proportions and the fitness of one size to another. It aids him to measure by the eye, to take a perspective view of a landscape or picture. With his large Individuality and very large form and size he is able to focus objects at a great distance, and take in a large range of vision. Weight and Color also appear large, and must have a distinct influence in connection with his other perceptive faculties.

All the perceptive faculties being large give him great range of observation, and enable him to acquire a vast amount of information. They, together with other faculties, give him about an equal amount of talent for science, literature, or art.

His very large Comparison gives him great powers of analysis and criticism, and joined to his large Language and vivid imagination endows him with superior descriptive powers and ability to present his ideas in a distinct and striking light.

Intuition, situate between Comparison and Benevolence, is very large. This aids him to see truths in nature

and the fitness and harmony of things, and disposes him to decide on all truths, or supposed truths, as they do or do not harmonize with what he knows to be true in Nature; for with such developments Nature would be his guide.

His narrow, yet high, head indicates that he is living for some other purpose besides making or hoarding property, or acting the part of a conservative, reticent man.

A high forehead and large Benevolence and Veneration indicate a philanthropic state of mind, and the disposition to do the greatest good to the greatest number, and at the least possible expense.

His Conscientiousness is a distinct and ruling quality. It may make him somewhat censorious at times; for anything of the nature of a lapse from the path of duty or right annoys him the more, because his large Continuity makes him dwell on a subject for a long time.

Society could do with more of such men even though it had them at the expense of a few of the worldly and selfish type.

#### MRS. HELEN DE KROYFT.

##### BRAINS COUNT.

When deprived of one sense it depends largely upon what brain power we possess, how much entertainment, amusement, or work we can get out of life, and we present in the picture of Mrs. Helen DeKroyft an example of one who, as her picture shows, has been able to adjust herself to remarkable circumstances in life. Her head is exceedingly high from the opening of the ear to the crown and along the entire superior edge, which carries her aspirations above the ordinary range of thought, and makes her at once interested in humanity for humanity's sake. For a lady of over eighty years of age she possesses a marvellous amount of spirit, energy, self-possession, and keen humor, and the outline of the face, which corresponds well with the correspondence of brain power, indicates

great resolution in the mouth, decision in the chin, endurance in the jaw, and delicate reserve, yet tenacity, in the nose. The ear harmonizes with the Phrenologist's idea of longevity, the lower lobe being particularly well extended into the cheek.

Her brow shows that her mental qualities for taking in practical ideas are above the average, and we believe that she is as great a proof as we could



MRS. HELEN DE CROYFT.

have of one who uses her mental sight relative to objects and their conditions as anyone we could present, and this is one of the reasons why we were anxious to give our readers another reason for believing in Phrenology. It is not by sight alone that we judge of the developments of an individual mind, for even without the use of our eyes we can see much with the direction of the faculties; in fact, many persons without sight know more about what is going on than those who have good eyesight and a poor development of brain.

An incident that is very touching occurred in Mrs. Helen De Kroyft's early life. It was in the forties that as a bright, intelligent, and joyous girl, she was married to Mr. DeKroyft; it was a truly congenial match, and everything betokened happiness for them in the future. On the wedding day, when the pair were returning from church the horse took fright, became unmanageable, and Mr. DeKroyft was thrown to the pavement and was killed. The bride, who was thrown into a state of mental and physical collapse, was carried to her home, where she suffered the illness of a lifetime. When she recovered she found she had lost the power of sight. Now was the time for her mental ability to manifest itself in a true and legitimate light. She wondered what she could do to enliven and relieve the prospects of a dreary life. Her mind being active and healthy, she began to think what she could do and how she could employ her time. In 1845 it was not so easy for a woman to find employment as it would be to-day; she, however, went to an institution for the blind in New York City, where she studied for three years the methods of the blind in working and reading. Her natural inclinations drove her to at-

tempt a literary career, and from that time dates her work in prose and poetry which has been kept up to the present day.

Her first recognition came when she published "The Invocation to Light," a little gem which seemed to be the breathing of her own experience. "The Story of Little Jane" followed, and "Mortara" has been brought out more recently. She has been principally her own publisher, and the work that she prepares is dictated to a bright and intelligent companion, who acts as eyes and hands when the occasion requires.

What is so noticeable in her character is her wideawake interest in everything that pertains to news of the day. She has always a sparkling remark to make, and sees the comical side of life, which has enabled her to fight against the odds of the privileges of sight that have been denied her. She teaches all who come in contact with her that life is worth living, and certainly her personal experience should be an inspiration to all who aim at higher culture, of purity of life, of inspiration, for those things that can satisfy the yearnings of the higher nature as well as the desire to be independent.

## SCIENCE OF HEALTH

### Notes and Comments.

By DR. M. L. HOLBROOK.

#### THE FIRE WALK.

The fire walk is a very strange and wonderful performance and shows the power of the mind on some other occult force over the body in some tribes of primitive men yet existing in Japan, Bulgaria, the Society Islands, Fiji, Southern India, Trinidad, the Straits Settlement, the Isle of Mauritius, and

in early times among the inhabitants of the British Isles, and perhaps among other people elsewhere. We should not for a moment believe these wonderful stories were they not vouched for by anthropologists, travellers, officers in the army and civilized and educated persons living where they could observe the facts. In the Journal of the Polynesian Society for 1899 Col. Gud-

geon gives an account of one of these feats. The oven was 12 feet in diameter, much smaller than some of them, paved with stones and heated till these stones were all at a red heat. Then the priest and one of his pupils walked up to it, spoke a few words, three times repeated, struck the edge of the oven with his wand, and both walked slowly over the 12 feet of hot stones. The priest then went to the four Englishmen present, handed Mr. Goodwin his wand, and told him to lead his friends through, which he did. Only one of them was burned, and he was spoken to and looked back, a violation of rules. Mr. Goodwin gives his sensations as follows: I knew well I was walking barefooted on red-hot stones and I could feel the heat, but was not burned. An hour afterwards the stones were so hot they set fire to a green branch thrown on them, and later cooked the feast thoroughly which was to follow. He adds, I walked with bare feet, and after we (he and the other three) had done so two hundred Maories followed. None had boots on so far as I could see. A few of the Maories were burned, but not severely."

Dr. Hocken gives an account of a similar feat by the Fiji Islanders, which he witnessed, and Col. Haggard saw the fire-walk in Tokio, Japan, in April, 1899. The fire was six yards long. He says: "I examined the feet of the men afterwards and they were soft and not a trace of fire on them."

It would make this note too long to give further accounts, but Mr. Andrew Lang has brought together quite a full account of this walk in the February proceedings of the Society of Psychical Research, which any curious investigator can read.

Many attempts at an explanation have been made, but none of them seems satisfactory. Hypnotism and the trance state might render a person oblivious to pain, but it would not prevent the burning of the flesh. No preparation was used on the feet to render them "non-combustible." The most reasonable theory is that under

certain circumstances the power of the mind over the body becomes for a short time so great as to enable it to resist heat. Or possibly it is the subliminal or spiritual self, of which we have only vague inklings, that keeps the flesh superior to heat. The whole subject needs to be studied with care. The natives who do it say they cannot explain why, but that it requires nerve. There is probably a great deal more to a human being when he is brought up to his best than we are now willing to admit. Possibly we may say of future men in the words of Isaiah, "When thou walkest through the fire thou shalt not be burned; neither shall the flame kindle upon thee."

#### HOW TO GARGLE THE THROAT.

As ordinarily done, it is not of much use to gargle the throat. The material does not reach the parts for which designed. A writer in the "Charlotte Medical Journal" points out that if one is to really do good by gargling—that is, if one is to insure that the fluid shall reach the posterior wall of the pharynx—the nose must be held and the head must be well thrown back while performing the operation. He says that by gargling in the usual way only the anterior surface of the uvula and soft palate and the base of the tongue are reached. But by holding the nose and throwing the head well back when gargling the medicament reaches every surface of the pharynx effectively. The comparative value of the two methods can be tested by painting the posterior surface of the pharynx carefully with a strong solution of methylene blue, and then letting the patient gargle with water in the usual way when it will be found that the water ejected will be clear, then let him gargle again, holding the nose and throwing his head well back, when the ejected fluid will be found stained, and an inspection of the pharynx will show that the blue has been washed away. This is a thing worth remembering, for many observers have maintained that

gargling is not only useless as a method of medication, but is quite ineffectual even as a means of cleansing the pharynx.

Done properly, gargling is often very beneficial to wash off the dust

that accumulates from the dusty air and to stimulate or change the action going on in the mucous membrane of the throat. A gargle of salt and water, or even of cold or hot water for common sore throat may give relief.



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

## 'Child Culture.

RADIANT AND TALENTED. [

BY UNCLE JOE. ]

Fig. 527.—Georgiana Ferguson Mitchell, New York City, is a little girl whom we examined a year ago. The portrait given with these remarks was taken August, 1899, so that her devel-

opments will have changed somewhat. The father reports that his little girl has already shown many of the characteristics given in the delineation, although so short a time has elapsed.



FIG. 527.—GEORGIANA FERGUSON MITCHELL, NEW YORK CITY.

Circumference of head, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$  by 14 inches in height, weighs 40 pounds; hair, light brown; complexion, fair; health, good.

The character is interesting from several standpoints; she is full of life, has a very active mind, and a healthy organization; she is, however, a little too nervous and too old for her age, and will need to be kept back rather than pushed forward in her mental development; this will be a difficult thing to do, for she is remarkably quick to catch ideas and can understand what older people are talking about. She would like to sit up in the evening and hear the conversation with older people. She has a very tenacious mind, but is not a difficult child to manage if she is properly understood. It takes her some time to obey if she is ordered to do a thing, but she has a very loving nature, and can be appealed to through her sympathy and affection. She will be liable to become spoiled if those around her do not prevent it. She is a very versatile child, and can turn her attention into many channels. Fear should not be encouraged in her, and no threats should be given her. She can be reasoned with, and hence she can be reasoned out of her fears. She has quite a literary cast of mind, and as a writer will be brilliant and descriptive in her style. Her ambition will take her into some prominent line of work. She will be able to copy artistically the trees and flowers, the fruit, and the outline and proportion of things. She has already, it seems, shown her literary talent, and will learn very quickly any new way of expressing herself. She is highly sympathetic, and her songs will be recognized for their pathos and cultured expression. What she needs is more rest and sleep to prepare her for the battle of life.

Fig. 528.—Edward Carter Alumbaugh, Greenville, Texas.—We are delighted to think that "the child" has become so important of late years as to warrant a special study as to his qualifications, disposition and health. Dogs and cats are studied with regard to their breed, their culture, and their training; it is about time that the human child should receive even more marked attention in these essentials than the lower

animals. When we are asked if a photograph of a child really registers a character at all we see that the advancement made in child culture is only skin deep at present, and that it will need years of earnest thought and observation to make a parent or teacher capable



FIG. 528.—EDWARD CARTER ALUMBAUGH.

of making notes on the doings of the children to come under their supervision. We wish we could publish some of the facts concerning our work in child culture, for they would be gratifying to those who do not suppose a child has any character at all worth mentioning until he is about ten years old.

The child before us, whose name is Edward Carter Alumbaugh, is one year old, yet we find the proportions of his head are remarkably developed, and feel sure that he must show a very distinct character. Let anyone take a pencil and cut off the lower part of the head below Causality and Cautiousness, or where the curve of the forehead commences, and he will immediately see that there is unusual strength in the centre line that meets it, from the ear to the top of the head over Firmness; in fact, the whole of the crown of the head is well developed. Such a child will feel strong within himself, will early want to walk alone, and tell his own story, and carry his own messages, and make his mark in the world. He will not thank anyone for doing these things for him, he will say "no" with an emphasis and put his little foot down, and will show great resisting power. With all this strength of mind he will be so lovable, playful, audacious, and cute that he will get his own way more often than he would if he only showed the development of stubbornness and self-will without the combination of the gentler qualities. His Comparison is so strongly developed that he will say many remarkable things and use the knowledge and the big words that he catches from others. I am afraid he will often hear people say "he is a smart little fellow," we hope he will not be spoiled. He is bound to be a leader among men, and appears from both the front and side view that he would make an excellent justice of the peace, or judge of the supreme court.

### TEACH YOUR CHILDREN NOT TO FEAR.

The state of mind called terror, or extreme fear, is one of misery and depression. It prostrates our activities and gives us exaggerated views of whatever is related to it. In threatened punishment we may excite fear and do harm. A severe infliction in prospect will induce fear.

In education, the management of the passion of fear is of the greatest conse-

quence. The evils of operating by means of it are so great that it should be reserved for the last resort. The waste of energy and the scattering of the thoughts are ruinous to mental progress. The one certain result is to arrest action. The tyrant, working by terror, disarms rebelliousness, but fails to procure service, while engendering hatred.

The worst of all modes and instruments of discipline is the employment of ghostly, or superstitious terrors; unless it were to scourge and thwart the greatest of criminals—the disturbers of the peace of mankind. We know what it is to frighten children with ghosts; on a larger scale is the influence of religions dealing almost exclusively in the fear of another life.

Terror admits of being refined upon and toned down, till it becomes simply a gentle stimulation; and the reaction more than makes up for the misery. The greatest efforts in this direction are found in the artistic handling of fear, as in the sympathetic fears of tragedy, and in the passing terrors of a well-constructed plot. In the moral bearings of the emotions, its refined modes are shown in the fear of giving pain or offence to one that we love.

Timidity, or susceptibility to fear, is one of the noted differences of character; and this difference is to be taken into account in discipline. The absence of general vigor, bodily and mental, is marked by timidity; and the state may also be the result of long bad usage, and of perverted views of the world. In the way of culture, or of high exertion in any form, little is to be expected from thoroughly timid natures; they can be easily governed, so far as concerns sins of commission, but their omissions are not equally remediable.

The conquest of superstitious fears is one of the grandest objects of education. It cannot be accomplished by any direct inculcation; it is one of the incidental and most beneficial results of the exact study of Nature or science.

Timidity or fear are often the result

of ignorance. The young are afraid of the unknown. So it is better to give children as large a liberty and experience as possible and not to shut them up, for fear they may get into harm's way, but to instruct, and guide, and watch, and encourage them to be brave and courageous. The child which is kept from all danger will be afraid, and perhaps made good for nothing.

#### GRANDMOTHER'S MAXIM.

I never could tell what my grandmother meant,

Though she has the wisest of brains.  
"I have noticed," she said, "in the course of my life,  
That lazy folks take the most pains."

I hated to mend that short rip in the skirt

Of my dress, where the pocket hole strains;

And grandmother saw it, and laughed as she said,

"Yes, lazy folks take the most pains."

And that same little rip, when I went out to ride,

Was caught in my bicycle chain.

Oh! then I remembered what grandmother said,

"That lazy folks take the most pains."

For instead of an inch I must sew up a yard,

And it's just as her maxim explains.

I shall always believe what my grandmother said,

"That lazy folks take the most pains."

—Eleanor W. F. Bates.

#### FOR MOTHERS.

By "A Mother" (a Child's Sweetheart).

About the Nursery.—The very brightest and best room in the house should be used for the nursery, for little children, like tender plants, are very dependent on fresh air and sunshine.

Brightness and cleanliness should be the keynote of the nursery, and there should be no unnecessary draperies and curtains, for they collect dust, and dust

often breed disease. Venetian blinds will serve to darken the room sufficiently without curtains, but if curtains be necessary for the sake of warmth they should be taken down frequently to be shaken out of doors, and every few weeks they will be the better for being washed. Varnished papers, which can be washed with a damp cloth, are the best for the walls, and linoleum or cork-carpet makes the nicest covering for the floor. On this should be spread a creeping rug for the baby, but the other little folks will not need a carpet.

Learning to Walk.—When baby is able to sit alone on the floor, let him take his own time about learning to crawl and walk. Instinct will tell him when his little legs are strong enough for their work, and if he errs in the matter it is more likely it will be from trying them too soon than too late. Bowed legs are one of the evils which arise from using the legs too early and too much.

A Child's Bed.—Each child should have a bed to himself, and should not be deprived of the fresh air by masses of bed-drapery, which may be very beautiful, but certainly not healthy. Sleeping rooms should be cool and clean, and not overcrowded with furniture. If children have wool sleeping suits it will not matter so much if the bed-clothes are kicked off. Night clothes should always be loose at neck, waist, and arms. Bed-clothes should be warm but light; heavy counterpanes have no place on children's beds.

Special Tastes.—Mothers who are wise will take particular notice of any special tastes on the part of their sons or daughters, and develop them. It is foolish to force a child to study for a trade or profession which has no attractions for it.

Here are four things that every mother should teach her children: They should learn that there are very many things in the world that they are not allowed to eat, know, or possess until they are older. They should never be allowed to speak mockingly or laugh at sacred things. They should learn prompt and unquestioning obedience to those in authority over them. They should never be allowed to treat animals cruelly or with indifference to their pain.

## The Moral Sense in the Lower Animals.

By W. LANDER LINDSEY, F.R.S.E.

### PART III.

Monkeys and other animals sometimes show, as much as does the human child, a very decided enjoyment of for-

bidden pleasures, not only knowing that they are, but because of their being, interdicted.

The dog, horse, mule, elephant, and other animals have frequently a distinct sense, feeling, or knowledge of duty, trust, or task; and this not only as regards their own personal obligations, but in so far as duty of various kinds is attachable to other individuals of the same species, or to those of other genera and species, including man himself—when, for instance, such duty of man's has any immediate reference to, or connection with, themselves. In other words, they have clear conceptions of their own duties and of the duties of others, including man, in relation to them.

The discharge of their own duties, which in many instances are self-imposed, involves, or is characterized by—

1. An understanding of the nature of the work to be executed—of the duty required, for, instance, by man.

2. Conscientiousness in the discharge of duty, which again implies—

- a. Sterling honesty and fidelity.
- b. Willingness or zeal.
- c. Regularity, including perseverance, patience, and method.
- d. Accuracy, based on high intelligence.

The working elephant requires that the nature of its work should be explained to it, to as great an extent as possible demonstratively—by illustration. It very quickly and readily comprehends what it is that man wishes and expects it to do, and it very soon learns to execute its task without supervision, bringing to the discharge of its duty so much zeal or heartiness, so much conscientiousness, that it frequently displays an obvious dread of failure in, or of inability for, the due fulfillment of its trust, even when the causes of such failure or incompetency, where they exist, scarcely come within, or are altogether beyond, the animal's control. There are such things in the dog, elephant, horse, and other animals as excess of zeal, wrong ideas of duty, mistakes in the mode of discharging it, and morbid conscientiousness. Man's cruel taunts not unfrequently lead the too willing horse or elephant to the

attempting of tasks for which their strength, or lack thereof, does not qualify them, and death in or from such attempts is the occasional result; while the dog sometimes carries its honesty or fidelity in the defence of a trust to a ridiculous extent, or displays qualities, noble in themselves, under absurd circumstances. The dog's anxiety to learn his duty has been pointed out by the Ettrick Shepherd, who thus writes of his celebrated Sirrah: "As soon as he discovered that it was his duty [to turn sheep], and that it obliged me, I can never forget with what anxiety and eagerness he learned his different evolutions."

Duties that are voluntarily assumed, that are frequently of an irksome and even of an unnatural kind, are sometimes discharged in the most admirable way—for instance, by self-constituted foster-parents that have adopted orphaned or deserted young, often belonging to other genera and species, and even to natural enemies.

Quite as frequently, perhaps, parental or maternal duties of a natural and important character are delegated or left to any other animal possessed of a sufficiently powerful charity or compassion, a sufficiently strong maternal or parental "instinct." The duties of parentage or otherwise may be simply left undischarged without the slightest regard to the results of such neglect; every opportunity may be taken of shirking work that is disagreeable, or a task of whatever nature is executed in a very perfunctory, perhaps merely nominal, way. There is, in other words, in some cases just as decided an insensibility to the claims of duty, just as marked a cold indifference to its discharge, as in other cases there are conscientiousness and kindness. It is only fair, however, to bear in mind that such apathy, frequently of an obviously unnatural character, is one of the common results of mental defect or disorder, just as it is too frequently in man himself.

The dog frequently makes duty and its discharge paramount to all other

considerations. To it are sacrificed even revenge on the one hand, or temptations to the pursuit of game, or to access to food, on the other. Death itself is sometimes preferred to the desertion of a trust or charge (Watson). Many a dog restrains all its natural propensities under a sense of duty and responsibility. When on "duty," intrusted with a message from a master, it very literally places "business before pleasure"; its self-control may even prevent desirable or necessary self-defence.

Whether it be from a sense of justice, of duty, or of conscientiousness, it is a fact that certain working dogs and other animals not only attend faithfully to their own duties, but see that their companions give equal attention to theirs. They exact duty or work from, or enforce it in, their colleagues (Watson).

Certain of the lower animals have a very decided sense of justice and injustice, of equity or fairness, and the reverse. Thus the dog, horse, mule, ass, camel, elephant, and other working animals have a feeling that "the laborer is worthy of his hire"; that they deserve a certain meed of praise, credit, or reward—a certain return in food and drink, in domestic comfort or personal attention—for service rendered. There is a clear **recognition** of the value of service—a knowledge of personal deserts. Hence they so frequently exhibit a sore sense of ill-requital of hard labor or of self-sacrifice. Punishment which they know to be undeserved they resent—sometimes dangerously to man—and in doing so they discriminate and estimate man's injustice.

The bread-buying dog does very much the same thing—detects and protests against man's unfair dealing when, offering its penny for a roll, a baker tries, waggishly or otherwise, to cheat it by giving it something of inferior value or refusing it a quid pro quo at all.

There must further exist in certain animals some perception of the distinction between spoken as well as acted

truth and falsehood, fact and fiction; for we are told, for instance, that the parrot sometimes not only detects but denounces with the utmost indignation man's verbal falsehoods ("Animal World"). On the other hand, one of the occasionally base or bad purposes to which the same bird applies its wonderful gift of speech is mendacity: so that it is capable at once of "telling lies" itself and of detecting and reprimanding falsehood in man.

A certain sentiment of decency, mod-



AN INTELLIGENT MONKEY.

esty, or propriety occurs in various social animals, illustrated as it is by—

1. Their sexual bashfulness and chastity.
2. Their care of the dead, including the—
3. Use of dying-places and cemeteries.
4. Their employment of latrines or their equivalents.

It has to be remarked that the moral virtues are illustrated mainly by or in those animals that have directly or indirectly received their moral training from man—such animals as the dog, elephant, and horse. As a general rule—to which there are exceptions both in

man and other animals—the human child and the young animal can equally be educated both to distinguish and do the right. In the formation of their characters moral virtue may be made to dominate over moral vice, though it is probably impossible in either case to

extinguish the latter. Moral perfectibility may be aimed at, though it cannot be attained; but the degree of moral excellence attainable is such in other animals, as in the child, that it should stimulate man to put forth all efforts in the moral training of both.

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## Thoughts on Education.

BY S. DEXTER, OF LONDON.

### PART III.

We who are teachers know how far short even the best of us come of what we might be as educators, but none the less do we see the ideal of what an educator might be. One of the chief requisites of a successful educator is a knowledge of human nature, more particularly that of child nature. In this connection I knew of no study that can be of such help to him as a practical knowledge of Phrenology, and the teachings of Gall, Spurzheim, Combe, the Fowlers, and other less known Phrenologists. These teachings will lead him to understand the diversity of behavior, character, and ability in his pupils, and will lead him to understand how to avoid the mistake of applying the self-same treatment to all his pupils. They will help him to see very quickly in which direction a check is required. Again, it will lead the teacher to be far more judicious in rebukes and punishments, in rewards and commendations. He will see how it is that the same offence occurs frequently in particular cases, and perhaps seldom in others, and will understand that he has to endeavor first to get the child to see or realize that the action is an offence, and then punish accordingly. It will help him to judge of the children's work not only by productions, but also by the outlay of effort on the part of individual children. This should tend to produce a good tone among the pupils, as they would soon recognize that their treatment was just, for children are particularly quick to see the justice or injustice of the treatment adminis-

tered to them. It would also give the teacher a far greater hold over his pupils; and the children, feeling they were so well known and understood by their teacher, the bond between teacher and taught would be greatly strengthened and more efficacious. Some will say that teachers who know nothing of Phrenology get to know the individual characteristics of their pupils, and also how to deal with them. This may be so in the case of teachers who are born students of character, very observant, and great lovers of children, but even in such cases the knowledge is not obtained until after some considerable time, and in that time how many children may have been made to feel themselves unjustly treated, and how much time have been lost. Our children are taught in classes, which, when these are of moderate size, is in many points a good thing. The children's natural abilities and intelligence being greatly spurred by one another, a healthy spirit of emulation aroused, and much more pleasure obtained by working in company, so that the teacher cannot possibly make individual studies of her children, but even without that, she will find her knowledge of Phrenology used indirectly and perhaps almost unconsciously of very great value in her work. Fröbel was, as it would be well if every teacher were, a born teacher. He writes of his first experience in a school as teacher: "I felt like a fish in water, a bird in the air, perfectly at home in my work, and as if I had always been a teacher. Indeed it was as if I

had never wished for anything else, and yet, before I entered that school-room, I had never dreamed of such a thing as possible for me. Now I know I am in my element in the class-room; I cannot tell you how quickly and pleasantly the time flies; I love the children and they love me, and we quite look forward to the lesson. This happiness is no doubt partly due to my sense of the noble end toward which I am striving, but the mutual affection between myself and the children contributes its part."

Pestalozzi says of his children at Stanz: "The best education I can give them is to live with them." He tells us that in the five months in which he lived alone with his poor children, fed them, taught them, often washed and dressed them, the change brought about in those rough, uncared-for, in some cases vicious children, was so marked physically, morally, and mentally, as to be the talk of the country round. The truest education is that which is guided by love, and thus it follows that it is in the power of a parent to become the best of all educators. In her case, in a greater degree than in that of the teacher, is she kept continuously at the task of educating. Her love is the great awakener, the great eye-opener, the great enlightener. She sees her children under all conditions—they are dependent upon her, she knows them individually, their peculiarities and foibles. She, if she wish to, can become the greatest of educators. It is in some of our English homes, where the mother is not so worried and overworked as to be nervously unstrung, that we meet with some of the noblest instances of true educators, and even better work might be done by such parents, if only they trained their children not only according to the dictates of natural mother intuition, but also according to

scientific knowledge of the possibilities in their children, and of the best methods of changing such into actualities.

The educator's stock of general information need be very extensive, indeed; he will do well to cultivate a wide-awake observant and enquiring mind, and is bound to keep himself conversant with the events of the day. These should be talked over with his pupils, as far as possible, in an unprejudiced spirit, for in such talks with the children there is a splendid opportunity of inculcating tolerance of opinion, and leading the children to see that proper respect is due to the opinions of others. He would do well to see other lands and customs as far as possible. In his studies he has need of a knowledge of physiology and anatomy, in order that he may know how to deal wisely and efficiently with his children, will not allow positions which, becoming habits, have a bad effect upon the developing child, will know how to adopt different drilling exercises so as to strengthen and improve the physique. He will need to be a practical follower of the goddess Hygeia, in striving to attain the best possible health conditions for his children, will look thoroughly to the keeping up a supply of pure air in which to work, to bright and well lighted surroundings. He will then realize that a few minutes' break for a run in the middle of a two-hours' course will not be lost time.

Comenius, Rousseau, Pestalozzi, Krause, and Fröbel were all agreed that the self-activity of the child is at the foundation of education. This implies that instead of simply having information poured into a comparatively passive and inactive mind, instead of having to learn a whole string of facts from a book, the child is to be taught in an entirely contrary method.

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#### THOUGHTS FROM RUSKIN.

Whenever money is the principal object of life with either man or nation it is both got ill and spent ill, and does harm both in the getting and spending, but when it is not the principal object it and all other things will be well got and well spent.

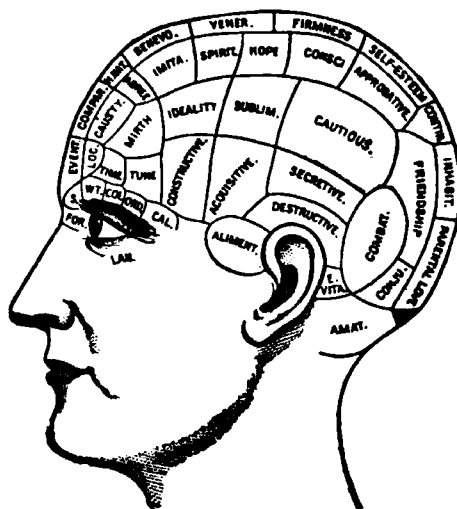
Twenty people can gain money for one

who can use it, and the vital question for individual and for nation is never "how much do they make?" but "to what purpose do they spend?"

We are not sent into the world to do anything into which we cannot put our hearts.

THE  
Phrenological Journal  
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH  
(1838)  
AND THE  
Phrenological Magazine  
(1880)

NEW YORK AND LONDON, APRIL, 1900.



## Can Volition be Trained?

*"What is put into the first of life is put into the whole of life. Start right."*

For many years we have held that the will is capable of being trained, but people have somewhat doubted the possibility on practical grounds, preferring to believe that as they are born so must they continue. Fortunately, out of the labyrinth of pessimism there is coming a mental belief that the brain is capable of improving its innate powers through mental gymnastics, as well as by physical culture, and experiments are being made in many laboratories, both in this country and abroad, where practical proofs are at hand to show that we were not at fault in our reasoning in supposing that each faculty of the mind had its separate volition, and that each mental volition carried with it its physical complement, or physical will.

In order to train the one we must really understand the other; if we want a healthy brain we should encourage a healthy body to support it, for the one

depends entirely upon the other. The muscle is directed by the brain, and the brain is sustained by the quality and strength of its muscular skill. We can measure the mind's power by determining the connection of the muscular energy which connects itself with certain cerebral centres. Without going more fully into the subject of duality of power at the present time we are anxious that it should be studied from a phrenological standpoint more fully than it is. Men have so much to do of a business character, or so much mental work in their professions, that they need to conserve their energy as much as possible. We propose, in the forthcoming session of the American Institute of Phrenology, commencing in September, to incorporate some of the newest ideas with regard to brain culture as specially adapted to those who wish to produce the best results with the least

noticeable exhaustion. We can do this on phrenological principles, and thus we invite all students who are interested in increasing will power and mental control to prepare to take either a course at the regular session, or apply for a correspondence course through the mail.

The Institute at its last session had the valuable services of a physician and experimenter who was able to give practical as well as theoretical knowledge on the working out of several kinds of data, facilities for examining which the Institute had never before realized. We are therefore the more interested in informing the public, so that ample time and opportunity may be given to many active men and women to obtain substitutes during the course of six to seven weeks of instruction that will liberate them while the session is in operation, and thus benefit by the course of instruction.

#### HEREDITY.

Many people do not interpret heredity correctly. To our way of thinking a good or bad trait is not actually given to an offspring, but the tendency is implanted in the embryo. Do not let us get into the way of saying, that child's consumption was inherited, but rather that the tendency to that malady was transmitted, which with proper exercise, diet, outdoor work and proper sleep would have warded off the tendency, but with favorable surroundings, the predisposition and the thought that "Father had it," the disease is contracted.

#### THE POWER OF SUGGESTION.

We have for many years argued the power of suggestion through the doctrines of Phrenology. To-day many are

believing in the efficacy of a person's will and reason in the cure of disease. We are glad to have light come in from any quarter, and we must not be unmindful that for the past century Phrenology has been the touchstone for all these newer forms of interpretation.

We cannot tell perhaps how much harm has come from the influence of mind upon body in working disease, but we can help every individual to encourage a hopeful and happy state of mind and thus chase away depression and misery.

#### THE HEALTH OF OUR GIRLS.

The health of our girls is a subject that startled us on reading the recent examination of three hundred young women seeking entrance into the Chicago Normal School the other day. The report shows that only sixty-seven of the number were in good health. The "Congregationalist," in commenting on this report, thinks that too many studies in the high school, too little attention to physical exercise, poorly-prepared and hastily-eaten lunches, and long sessions are given as the causes of this condition, which is deplorable. It continues: "We imagine that the school is not entirely to blame; it is not unlikely that many of these girls take music lessons, belong to two or three societies, are active in church work, and have engagements for five out of seven evenings. The school-girl feels the spirit of the age as well as her mother and older sister, and is probably undertaking too many things, and rushing through all of them with nervous intensity. Girls of high-school age need careful oversight and firm restraint on the part of their parents. Who will sound the alarm? The Phrenologist

must do his or her part. So many cases have come under our notice of late of bright overtaxed girls who are straining every nerve to accomplish double what their organizations ought to carry out, that we feel sure that this word of warning cannot come too soon. Plenty of sleep and out-door exercise are more important than book-learning at this very important period of a girl's life. Cannot parents be made to realize this? Stephenson's warning in a letter to a friend during one of his illnesses is applicable just here; he says, 'remember to keep well, and remember rather anything than not to keep well, and again I say, anything rather than not to keep well.'

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#### REVIEWS.

"Mortara," by Mrs. Helen Aldridge De Kroyft, of New York.

"Mortara" is a bit of the life of the writer. It is said that those books read the best that possess a portion of the author's own experience. True it is that when an author weeps over the pathetic parts of his work and laughs merrily over his jokes are the ones that please the best. The exquisite word-painting of this book allows of no criticism, but only leaves us full of appreciation for the one who can so truthfully describe her inmost feelings.

The book is written in the form of letters which extended over many years. "Mortara" was a scholarly Russian gentleman who came into her sightless life and enabled her to see more richly the inner glow of the heart than perchance is given to the majority of her sex. He had much learning and spoke many tongues. He was an ideal friend, and for ten years they gathered inspiration from each other, but for the twenty following years their paths diverged, though space made no change in their united thoughts. The poetic descriptions and her own noble appreciation of his character must truly be read rather than described. One may feel the experiences that she passed through, but there is not one in a thousand who can put them into words. She dipped her pen into the depths of a sweet and noble spirit; it is rich in pathos, and artistic in sentiment.

#### 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 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.

#### DOES PHRENOLOGY AID SURGERY?

Dear Sir: In reporting the following case I feel it is one that will interest every lover of truth and humanity:

Dr. T. C. Koessel, 191 South Clark Street, Chicago, called me in to examine the head of Tony Defreyer, 200 West Taylor Street, Chicago. It seems that this young man, when but five years of age, fell from a porch striking his head upon a three-cornered instrument or projection, causing a fracture of both tables of the skull over the junction of the organs of Cautiousness and Sublimity, also depressing the skull over the organ of Hope and extending slightly to the organ of Ideality. Upon measuring the head I found that the circumference was but twenty inches, while the organs of Destructiveness registered six and one-fourth and Secretiveness six and Cautiousness six and one-fourth degrees upon the calipers. The side head was greatly depressed, in fact, flat. The organs of Tune, Calculation, Constructiveness, and Acquisitiveness were very deficient, and I inferred that there was but feeble function if any. I made about the following statement to his parents and brothers:

I find the head below the average size for a man twenty-nine years of age (he having been in this condition for twenty-four years). The organs of Destructiveness, Secretiveness, Continuity, are large enough to properly proportion a head of twenty-two and one-half inches in circumference, while the intellectual, constructive, and economical organs are so small and feeble that I am doubtful if he is able to comprehend the plurality of numbers, or the use of money. (It is a singular fact that he did not know the value of a penny from that of a dollar, nor had he the slightest conception of numbers. In fact, was an idiot so far as intellect goes.) I find that the greatest depression of the skull is over a very dangerous organ, viz., Cautiousness, and it has excited his Secretiveness, until he is abnormally suspicious, and that organ in turn has aroused Destructiveness until he becomes dangerously angry, as a result of fear and suspicion. I advised them to have Dr. K. trephine the skull at

the point of the greatest injury, for if they let the matter go much longer he would, during a burst of rage, be liable to kill some one. (Up to the close of these remarks I had not received any word or intimation concerning his disposition, or peculiar mentality.) He has grown steadily worse since this examination, which was in June.

Upon the 21st day of November, he attacked his mother, and when compelled to desist, he tore his clothing from his person, and finally attempted self-destruction with a razor. His brother stayed his hands in both instances, and immediately took him to the office of Dr. Koessel where the operation was decided upon. The patient was removed to a private hospital, corner Jackson Road and Centre Avenue. (Where he is at the present writing.)

Dr. Koessel called in Dr. Bucking, lecturer and head surgeon at Bennet Medical College, to assist him in the operation. They found the skull was denuded of its pericranium over an area the size of a half dollar, and after trephining, that the dura-mater was closely attached to the skull and that both tables of the skull at that point had sustained a stellate fracture, pressing heavily upon the brain to the depth of three-eighths of an inch.

The operation was successful, and the young man is rapidly recovering or rather developing his child-like intellectual faculties, is able to count and comprehend from one to fifteen, and has not manifested any of his former abnormal sense of fear or violence. Despite the fact that eight M.D.'s said that "nothing could be done for him after so long a time from the date of injury," the patient has improved rapidly. So much for the truth and utility of Phrenology. As Bishop Samuel W. Fallows remarked (when I was reporting the case to him), "You have, by removing the bone that pressed upon those brain-centres, produced a physical, mental, and moral change in his character—a wonderful change."

Yours truly,

J. M. Fitzgerald, Chicago.  
(Phrenologist.)

## TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

**CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.**  
—New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions: Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application

must be accompanied by a remittance of \$1.00 (5s. English) for twelve months' subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co., London.

M. S. M.—Wisconsin.—Your photographs indicate that you have a very anxious, susceptible mind; you easily take the burdens of others upon your own shoulders, even if you have enough to think of of your own. Your constitutional vigor does not always supply a sufficient amount of health for you to enjoy fleeting and transitory things as much as we would like to see, consequently you will have to collect the sunbeams on every bright day in order to have them on dark and gloomy ones. You have a very thoughtful, intelligent, intuitive, sympathetic, and conscientious mind, and are altogether too serious; if you could admit more fun into your everyday life you would be able to chase away many trifling annoyances. Try to get more sleep, and drink more milk, and give up tea and coffee, try chocolate occasionally, and you will begin to pick up flesh. Keep a stern look out when worry is inclined to take hold of you and visit your household and nip it in the bud. Get out of yourself and take as many holidays as you can, they will do you good and all in the house will benefit by your having more rest.

No. 501.—S. N. W., Leoti, Kan.—You have a substantial, utilitarian character, which can bear some polishing, and this will come when you have an opportunity to improve your mind with study. We would advise you to take up agricultural studies and devote yourself to the science of producing something special. You live in a neighborhood where you can improve on the soil to your own benefit. You can become a specialist if you will make an effort to be individual. Continuity by thinking a little more of yourself than you have up to the present. Can you not attend some night school? You could succeed in railroading, or express work, either of which would bring you out more than working on the farm.

No. 502.—R. B., Piedmont, S. C.—We were glad to receive the particulars with regard to your children. We wish that every mother would be as careful in preserving the particulars connected with their birth and bringing up, and it is also encouraging that you have taken so much note of your own condition during maternity. Facts are curious things and stagger many who are not prepared to receive them. R. B. is a fine child; he has a superior development of Veneration and Philoprogenitiveness, hence he will be willing to do your bidding under reason-

able control, and will bring out the respect of children and be able to teach them in a firm and gentle manner. He will be beloved by everyone, hence will make many friends. His head appears to be large for his age, hence he had better not be pushed with his lessons.

No. 503.—M. B., Piedmont, S. C.—Is a different kind of boy to his brother. He is more serious, very thoughtful, and very firm and positive. He will defend a good cause. He has a remarkable development of Vitativeness, which will enable him to live through many vicissitudes. He will need careful training, for when he once conceives an idea he does not let go of it. He will make a good doctor, and will take extra pleasure in considering the wants and conditions of his patients; he will never consider any trouble too great if he can benefit anyone by the transaction.

No. 504.—B. C. B., O'Dell, Ind.—This lad has a superior degree of quality and refinement about him, and will prefer to be surrounded by those who are refined rather than those who are rough, rude, and impolite. He will be quick in some things, namely, in asking questions, but he will be slow in other things, probably in getting up in the morning. He is kind-hearted, tender in his feelings, and will not want to hurt a fly or pull off a butterfly's wings. He should be able to succeed in office work, for he will be reliable, steady, economical, and will look after the little things. He must bring out his order, and roll up the string, and straighten out the paper that comes round on the parcels so as to have these articles on hand when he needs them. He is a highly sensitive lad, and will feel criticisms very highly.

No. 505.—M. F. G., Lincoln, Neb.—You have largely a scientific mind, and could take special pleasure in following out those lines of work that would draw you out of yourself and help you to study nature. You should be good in finance, and in the study of accounts and shipping, and general business, for you have a good perceptive intellect, and this will help you to understand a hustling business life. You like experimental work, practical chemistry, or, as a manufacturing chemist you could succeed, for you know how to make combinations and use up material to a good account. Make a point of studying some definite subject every year so as to improve your mind all that you possibly can.

No. 506.—R. B. F., Hartford, Mich.—Yours is an aspiring nature. You live on the mountain top and do not let trifles cast you down. You are quite ingenious and imaginative, consequently are in your element when you are driving ahead with a good deal of responsibility at stake. You are not easily intimidated, hence you will drive ahead and keep abreast of the

times. Debate will have quite an interest for you, and as a public speaker you could enjoy the comparison of arguments. You are quite intuitive and could make an apt scholar.

No. 507.—W. R., White Oak Springs, Wis.—You have a full front to your head with plenty of ideas to give to others, hence should be a manager, director, superintendent of men. You have the spirit to go ahead and plan out work for others. You are seldom idle and know how to think a thing out before you come to it. You make a great many friends, and were you a physician you would have more patients than you would know what to do with; one would tell another of your beneficial treatment. If you were in business you would not need to advertise, for you would get all the custom you wanted through the interest of your clients. You have always something on hand to do, and are constantly planning ways and means for the enjoyment of your friends. Language is well represented, and you talk with a relish and a keen interest in what you say.

No. 508.—J. M., Laurens, S. C.—Your photographs indicate that you look all round a subject before you give your opinion, and were you about to be engaged to be married it would be necessary for you to have full time to discuss the pros and cons of your future happiness. We are inclined to think that you would idealize anyone you cared for, and make more out of others than you would out of yourself. You should show honesty of friendship, taste, and artistic appreciation and frankness and candor when you are ready to give an opinion. You trust others with a good deal of foresight and faith, and we trust that your faith will never be misplaced. Your love of beauty is very strong, and you will delight in studying nature and artistic work. You have an interesting character and it will show itself in a marked way in domestic or social life. You ought always to get out for some exercise in the open air every day.

W. Whitney, Cross Keys, has an aspiring mind, is very resolute, trustworthy, and independent; he is anxious to make his mark in the world and to take on a responsible position in life. He will succeed best as a business manager, secretary, or superintendent. He is sharp, active, and energetic with a keen perceptive intellect, very practical and observant. His perseverance and aggressive spirit enables him to overcome obstacles and to assert his own individuality, he is careful in speculating, and is a good judge of quality and the property of things. He must diligently apply himself to one thing at a time and not have "too many irons in the fire" at once.

## WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

### FIELD NOTES.

Dr. W. K. Burr is now in Los Angeles, Cal.

Ira L. Guilford, who is now in Los Angeles, Cal., is meeting with success in his work.

Allen Haddock contemplates visiting Europe during the Paris Exposition. We wish him a *bon voyage*.

W. G. Alexander is in Denver, Col., and is going to Kansas City, Mo., to arrange for a series of phrenological lectures in the early spring.

T. W. Fitzgerald has opened an office in Chicago, Ill.

Owen H. Williams has left New York for Philadelphia, Pa.

A. H. Welch is lecturing in Belleville, Canada.

Martha J. Keller is commanding a large practice in Cincinnati.

Pearle Batte Doty continues to publish "Self-Knowledge."

Mrs. May Vaught has published a pamphlet on "Your Head, and What Is in It."

I. C. L., Mass.—You can cultivate your self-esteem by taking more real interest in yourself and compare yourself with others, and you will find in many things you excel your friends. This fact should make you feel more confident and willing to try repeatedly without thought of failure.

F. V. T., Ohio.—Many thanks for copy of the Peruna Almanac. The writer on Phrenologist is evidently not a Phrenologist, for in his opening remarks he misrepresents what Phrenologists teach.

I still make my home at Lindsay, Victoria County, Canada, and have been practicing Phrenology ever since I graduated from the Institute, in 1896. I have met with a great many well educated and cultured people, ministers, teachers, doctors, and lawyers, also interested in Phrenology and wish it success.

James Dean.

Prof. Foster, who lectured in the Baptist Church Tuesday night on the subject of Phrenology, is an easy and interesting speaker. He is truly master of the science of Phrenology, and his examinations more that satisfactory. He had a goodly number of callers while here. (Ann Arbor, Mich.).

D. Mackenzie, F.A.I.P., Phrenologist, is in town (Bolton, Ontario), and has been "reading the heads" of many of our citizens. He is thoroughly acquainted with the science of Phrenology, and gave a very interesting and instructive lecture to

the school children on Friday afternoon last. The lecture might be termed a comparative study of the brain of man and the lower animals, illustrating his points by reference to the skulls of animals and by charts. The lecture was thoroughly appreciated by the pupils.

Prof. G. Morris, at Benson, Minn., closed a very successful series of lectures in our village during March. He gave fifteen lectures during his engagement here, besides attending to phrenological examinations, which kept him quite busy. Although the attendance at the opening lectures was very good, the interest increased so that at the close the hall was crowded to overflowing. His lectures on health were especially instructive. The professor informed us that it is just twenty years ago this month since he first visited our village. He has during that time travelled all over the country advancing the science of Phrenology, and carries numerous testimonials to prove his efficiency.

One meeting has been held each week. Attendance and interest good.

Lectures have been given at different times by Madame Lila D. Windsor, Mrs. Smith, and Mr. Bell, graduates of the American Institute.

Dr. M. Lilburn Merrill lectured on "The Threshold of Life" before a crowded hall.

The newspapers have given favorable notices.

President Stewart has led the society most admirably.

Denver, Col.

### MANCHESTER TALENT.

The winter meeting of the Merrimack Valley Teachers' Association was held in Concord Saturday. The Rev. Edwin Morrill, of this city, gave a cursory glance of "The Four Arts of Character Study and Mind Reading." Mr. Morrill brought in much that is of great help to the teacher. His talk was bountifully illustrated. From the mere physical make-up of an individual he showed how necessary it was to teach and govern children in different ways. Phrenology, in its earliest stages, was traced up to the more recent discoveries in the subject. Pictures of Admiral Dewey, President McKinley and William J. Bryan were shown the audience, and it was told what to expect from them, judging from shape and size of the head. Mr. Morrill thoroughly understands the subject of Phrenology, and it must be of great value to anyone, and especially a teacher, if she has the privilege of attending his Monday evening class upon the subject of Phrenology.

## FOWLER INSTITUTE REPORT.

On Wednesday, February 7th, Mr. W. Becker read a carefully prepared paper on "Mind and Soul," which was attentively listened to by a good audience. The subject was treated from a Theosophical standpoint, and the theories advanced were new to most present. A short discussion took place and several questions were asked by Messrs. Overall, Williamson, Hill, Crow, and Elliott. Mr. Becker suitably replied and was thanked for his paper. Mr. Elliott gave a practical demonstration of Phrenology. Mr. W. J. Corbett was chairman of the meeting.

Wednesday, February 21st, Mr. F. Feroza was in the chair. Mr. D. T. Elliott gave an address on "Small Heads v. Large Heads." There was a large attendance of members and students. A lively discussion followed the address, in which Messrs. Whellock, Henry, Overall, Williamson, Ramsay, and the Chairman took part. Mr. Elliott replied to the questions raised in the debate, and a very profitable evening was spent.

During the month Mr. D. T. Elliott has lectured in Hastings, under the auspices of the Hastings Phrenological Society. This society is doing excellent work under the direction of Miss Mallard.

On February 10th a grand conversation was held in connection with the Birkbeck Institute, City. Mr. D. T. Elliott was in attendance and gave two addresses and several public delineations.

Miss E. Higgs, F.F.I., is still in Glasgow and reports progress in her phrenological work.

Mr. W. A. Williams, F.F.I., is busily engaged in lecturing and examining in Swansea.

## HASTINGS PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

On Monday, Feb. 10th, a lecture was given at the Central Hall by Mr. D. T. Elliott, a well-known student of the human head, under the auspices of the Hastings Phrenological Society. The subject was: "The Chief Characteristics of the Generals at the Seat of War," and there was a good audience. Mr. Elliott illustrated his remarks with a number of superb drawings of both Boer and British leaders of the military operations in South Africa.—Hastings Observer.

## THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

A successful meeting was held on Wednesday, March 7th, at the above Institute, when Mr. Feroza read an interesting paper on "Heredity."

Mr. Brown (President) presided on this occasion, and a discussion followed, in which many of the members took part.

## THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

On March 14th the fifth lecture of the season was given by Charles Brodie Patterson, editor of "Mind," who gave an address on "The Effect of Thought on the Human Organism." The audience was a large and appreciative one. The lecture throughout was replete with beautiful thoughts and practical suggestions. He traced the usefulness of Phrenology and referred to the time when Mr. L. N. Fowler examined his head, and the encouragement he gave him as a young man.

An outline of his address will appear next month.

Miss Fowler delineated the characters of a lady and gentleman at the close. The gentleman was the one who gave Stanley his orders from the "Herald" to go to find Livingstone; the lady was a former writer on the "Herald."

## NOTICE.

The next lecture of the American Institute of Phrenology will be held on Wednesday, April 4th. Dr. Carlton Simon has promised to give his special lecture on "The Line Between Crime and Insanity."

As Dr. Simon is an expert on insanity he will be able to give some valuable experiences on the subject.

On April 12th Miss Fowler will lecture at the Brooklyn Institute, under the auspices of the Section on Educational Psychology. Her subject will be "The Child, as a Social, Selfish, Intellectual, and Moral Unit." Mrs. F. W. Hooper will preside.

Miss J. A. Fowler lectured on February 28th before the Demorest Union. Her subject was the effect of alcohol in deteriorating brain power.

On March 27th Miss Fowler lectured before the Hundred Year Club on "How to Increase our Usefulness throughout a Hundred Years."

## WIT AND WISDOM.

Necessity is a priceless spur.

The first thing to do, if you have not done it, is to fall in love with your work.

## THE CHICKEN RAISED THEM.

Friend—"Do you raise vegetables?"

Suburbanite (sadly)—"No, I only plant them; my neighbor's chickens raise them."—Exchange.

## A DISTINCTION.

Landlady—Isn't this a good chicken?

Boarder—It may have been a good chicken morally, but physically it was a wreck.

## WAIT.

What a great advantage it is when we have wisdom and grace enough to omit all the hard words and sharp criticisms, and keep right down to solid, sweet, and convincing logic! He is already defeated along the line of perfect love who has lost his temper and who has lost his head enough to show it.

Sharp words and sharp writing and sharp publications ought to wait until we are sure we want to use them. Sleep on them. Wait a day. Wait a week. Wait a month. Perhaps by that time you will be ready to wait forever. Perhaps you will then be glad you did not speak or write or publish such words under the heat and haste of a wounded or bad spirit, and you will say: "Well, I will not say it or write it or publish it at all. I will use something else that sounds like perfect love." No one ever regrets deliberation. Many have bitterly regretted haste.

## CALCULATION.

A boy, who had been in college a few months, came home to spend the holidays.

At dinner two ducks were brought on. "I can prove that there are three ducks there," he said to his father.

"Dear, dear," said his father, "how do you do it?"

"That is one," said the boy, pointing to the first duck.

"Certainly," said his father.

"That is two," pointing to the other duck.

"Certainly," said his father.

"Well, one and two are three," said the boy, "so you see there are three ducks three."

"That is wonderful, wonderful," said his father, "and it is very convenient too. I will give your mother one duck, and I will take one, and you can have the third one, which must be left."—Mirror.

## OF WHAT USE IS PHRENOLOGY TO THE AVERAGE MAN.

## A SYMPOSIUM.

1. He becomes acquainted with himself.
2. He becomes better acquainted with others.
3. In his business relations.
4. In selecting help for what he wants done.
5. In buying animals for domestic use.
6. In selecting a physician, will he cure or kill?
7. In employing a lawyer, will he give honest advice?
8. Your clergyman, is he a wolf in sheep's clothing?
9. In understanding his children to properly train.

10. Tells how to improve posterity by prenatal influence.

11. Religiously, stimulates morality and chastity.

12. Aids in choosing proper teacher for his children.

13. In selecting mechanic or architect.

14. In selection for marriage.

15. In selecting an artist, photographer, or sculptor.

16. In choice of friends who can be trusted.

17. What merchant will treat him fairly.

18. In self-culture.

19. In politics, know the man for whom you vote.

20. For what calling best fitted by nature.

21. It whets up his intuition.

22. In travelling.

23. In the selection of his books.

24. In maintaining his health.

25. In buying or building a house for his own and family's needs.

26. It stimulates his ambition.

27. It increases self-respect.

28. It doubles his usefulness.

29. It enlarges his sphere.

30. It helps him to control himself.

31. It doubles his income.

32. It adds to his influence.

33. It fills his purse.

34. It stores his mind with good thoughts, which is better than gold.

35. It gives fluency to his language.

36. It brings out his talent.

37. It gives him courage.

38. It supplies him with fresh energy.

39. It makes him prudent.

40. And gives him forensic power to act and to do.

Practise patience—I can tell you that requires nearly as much practising as music; and we are continually losing our lessons when the master comes.

No more dangerous snare is set by the fiends for human frailty than the belief that our own enemies are also the enemies of God.

What we like determines what we are, and to teach taste is inevitably to form character.

The worst romance is not so corrupting as false history, false philosophy or false political essays.

No man is worth reading to form your style who does not mean what he says, nor was any great style ever invented but by some man who meant what he said.

Do not talk but of what you know, do not think but of what you have materials to think justly upon, and do not look for things only that you like when there are others to be seen.

## FOWLER & WELLS CO.

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

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

"Human Nature"—San Francisco—opens with a comparative study of General Roberts and General Joubert, by C. P. Holt. A sketch of George Combe, by J. T. Miller, and other interesting readings on phrenological topics appear in this number.

"The Book Keeper"—Detroit—contains a great variety of useful information on studies in accountancy and similar subjects. One topic, namely, "What I Do Not Know about the Moral Development of Students," by E. H. Beach, shows that we can learn a great deal by the study of Phrenology which nothing else interprets in the same way.

"Good Housekeeping"—Springfield, Mass.—branches into home-work, home subjects, as well as such subjects as the "Significance of the Club Movement," by Rebecca D. Low, and "Janitors I Have

Met" and some others. The photographs of "New Dishes" for the table look appetizing. "Talks with Fathers and Mothers," by Margaret E. Sangster, is a valuable contribution.

"Werner's Magazine."—New York.—The March number contains an excellent portrait of Professor Franklin W. Hooper, General Director of the Brooklyn Institute, which is doing so much good for the young men and women of the present era. "Ruskin and His Writings" are dilated upon with considerable eloquence, and the author studied as a writer, teacher, and man.

"The American Monthly Review of Reviews"—New York—contains an excellent article on "John Ruskin, M.A., LL.D., Poet, Painter, and Prophet," by Lucking Tavenor; "The Southern Mountaineer" is a well-illustrated article, by William Bedell Frost, which article is followed by one called "The Educational Opportunity of Berea;" there are a number of other interesting articles.

"Harper's Magazine."—New York.—Mr. Howard H. Hillegas describes "Pretoria Before the War." "The Problem of Asia," by Captain A. T. Mahan, is an article of considerable thought.

"McClure's Magazine."—New York.—In the March McClure's we have a sketch of Edmond Rostrand, the author of "Cyrano de Bergerac," written by Mr. Mofatt, and Mr. Walter Wellman's account of the disaster to the Arctic Expedition of 1898 and 1899 is quite interesting.

"Lippincott's"—Philadelphia—for March contains a story called "The Shadow of a Man," by E. W. Hornung. "Where Washington Still Lives," by Rufus Rockwell Wilson, is a description of Mount Vernon. "The Little Christian" is a short story by Maarten Maartens. These are among the interesting articles of the month.

"Vick's Illustrated Magazine"—Rochester, N. Y.—is as beautiful as ever in its illustrations. It describes "Sweet Pea Culture" and has "Notes from a Peach Orchard."

"The Churchman"—New York—

March 3 contains an excellent article on "Christian Citizenship," by the Rev. Hastings Rashdall, M.A., D.D., fellow of New College, Oxford, which is finely written. The illustrations in this number are varied and accompany an article on "Denmark," by Jacob Riis. The one describing "A Wreck in a Northern Sea" is full of character. "The Ancient Bell-Woman" is very true to life.

"Wings"—London, England—contains a biographical sketch of Miss M. N. Price, of Bristol, by Alice E. G. Hawkes.

"The Dog Fancier"—Battle Creek, Mich.—is full of our canine friends this month, who look as though they could speak.

"Mind"—New York—for March contains an article on "Subliminal Conscientiousness; or The Esoteric Art of Living," by Joseph Stewart, LL.M.

"The Club Woman"—Boston—for March contains news of the "General Federation of Women's Clubs," and a further study of "Parliamentary Usage."

"The Book Buyer"—New York—contains a beautiful portrait of Björnstjern Björnson, and another of John Ruskin.

"The Critic."—New York.—The opening picture of this month is of Mark Twain, and certainly it is a very striking portrait. His white hair, moustache and eyebrows light up a somewhat sombre background; a long, black coat is singularly relieved by a blue vest. Justice is not given to his forehead, for it should have been higher. Other portraits in the same book or number are Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson, who has returned to America after her long residence in Samoa. The late Dr. James Martineau, Mrs. Humphry Ward and her cat, R. D. Blackmore, author of "Lorna Doone"; Swinburne, the poet; Ruskin in 1857, are among the interesting pictures of this month.

"The Literary News."—New York.—Nelson's picture is the first one that greets us in the March number. It illustrates the work brought out by Charles Scribner of "How England Saved Europe." Pictures of General Joubert and President Steyn illustrate the work called "The Afrikanders."

"Good Health."—Battle Creek, Mich.—"Professor Atwater's Experiments" is the first article, from the pen of Dr. Kellogg; "Physical Strength Formers," by Dr. Kate Lindsay, is a short but interesting article on an ever-interesting topic; "The Effects of Alcohol on the Second Generation" is worthy of our serious attention.

"Omega."—New York.—"Mind, the Factor in Heredity," by Albert Chavannes, bears upon the importance of the true development of the mind. "The Color Forces as Hygienic Agents," by Ed-

gar G. Bradford, D.M., is an article worthy of our attention and one which we give but little study to.

"The Vegetarian Magazine."—Philadelphia and Chicago.—"The Bible and Vegetarianism" is an article by R. M. Atchison. The picture of the Rev. Henry S. Clubb, who is president and founder of the Vegetarian Society of America, is pleasing to behold. He writes an editorial on the aims of the magazine; with all the facilities in America for being vegetarians, few need to give the excuse that they cannot get a variety of fruit and vegetables, and in the heat of the summer surely the vegetarian diet is one that everyone admires.

"The National Rural Magazine"—Chicago—contains a picture of Martha Washington, General Washington, his home in Mount Vernon, a portrait of him when at Trenton, also one when he was crossing the Delaware. These were in memory of Washington's Birthday.

#### PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

Thrall's work received through you recently is fine.

J. H. D.,  
Essex, Mass.

I take much pleasure in reading the JOURNAL. Find enclosed \$1.00 for subscription for 1900.

M. L. H.,  
Decorah, Iowa.

I cannot close this without saying a word of praise in behalf of two of my friends in adjoining towns for their phrenological characters, so fully read by you recently. It is really a revelation to me. I only wish I could afford to submit myself under the same examination.

C. L. B.,  
Belmina, Canada.

I am very well pleased with the score of books I have purchased, and hope to make other purchases in the future.

E. H.,  
Johnstown, Pa.

"Dick's Dumb Bell," a manual of combined exercises, fully illustrated, for 25 cents, is a wonder of the age.

"Manhood," wrecked and rescued, by Rev. W. J. Hunter, Ph.D., D.D., graduate of the American Institute of Phrenology, is a book that will be of valuable service to the erring and those who wish to build up their physical strength and beauty. It is an exposition of purity that will inspire a despondent man.

"How to Strengthen the Memory" (\$1.00), by Dr. M. L. Holbrook, should be in every library.

"Know thyself" is an ancient proverb. "Revere thyself" is equally ancient, and supplementary to the first.

To know one's self—to know the almost infinite powers and capabilities of the human mind, and yet have no reverent feeling for one's self, is scarcely conceivable.

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"Mental Science" teaches self-knowledge. In this work the student will find the anatomy of the cranium and its contents treated lucidly and with considerable detail. His or her observation will be constantly whetted by demonstrations of variety in the physical conformation of the head caused by variations in cerebral development.

#### EDUCATION: ITS BENEFITS.

Education teaches men to live content with small means; to seek elegance rather than luxury, and refinement rather than fashion; to be worthy, not respectable, and wealthy, not rich; to listen to stars and birds, babes and sages, with open heart; to study hard; to think quietly; await occasions; hurry never;

in a word, to let the spiritual, unbidden and unconscious grow up through the common.—William Ellery Channing.

"How to Educate the Feelings," by Charles Bray, and "Science of the Mind," by Hoffman, are useful books.

Each day of the week has served as a day of rest somewhere: Sunday among Christians, Monday with the Greeks, Tuesday with the Persians, Wednesday with the Assyrians, Thursday with the Egyptians, Friday with the Turks, and Saturday with the Hebrews.

"Phrenology and the Scriptures" is of use to students.

To live, to live, is life's great joy to feel  
The living God within, to look abroad,  
And, in the beauty that all things reveal  
Still meet the living God.

—Robert Leighton.

"How to Live" should be in the hands of all.

Many books on Vegetarianism may be obtained from Fowler & Wells and L. N. Fowler & Co.

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- 4—Exaltation and Degeneration of the Memory.
- 5—Memory and Attention.
- 6—Memory and Repetition.
- 7—Memory and Associations, Links and Chains.
- 8—A Striking Example of Restoration of the Memory, and the Methods Employed.
- 9—Methods of Memory Culture for Schools.
- 10—Self-culture of the Memory.
- 11—Memory for Names and its Culture.
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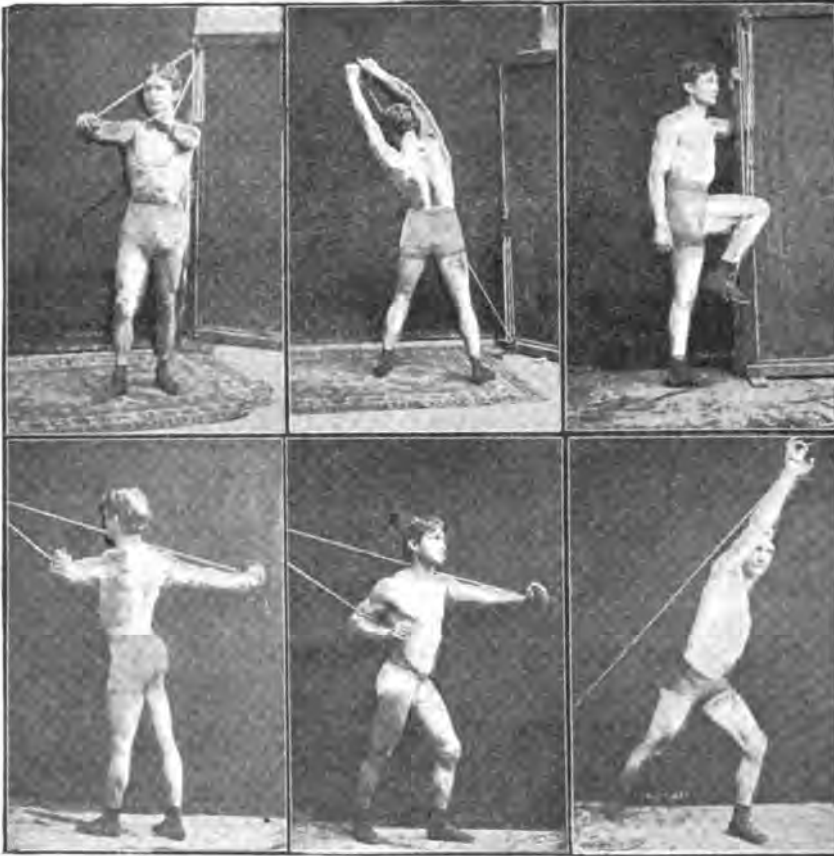
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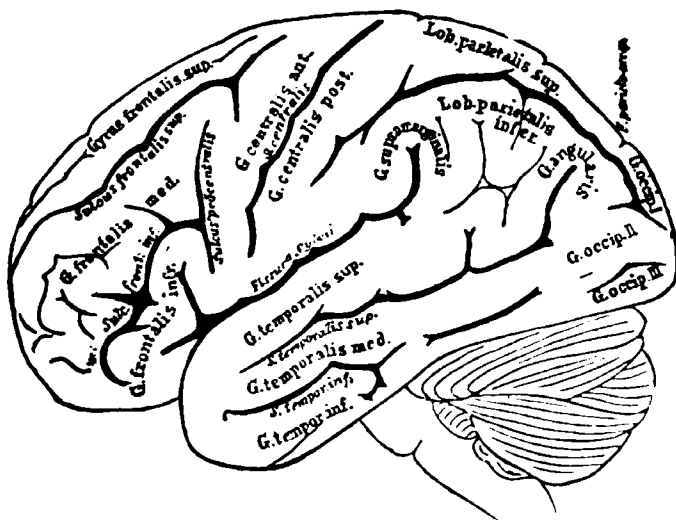
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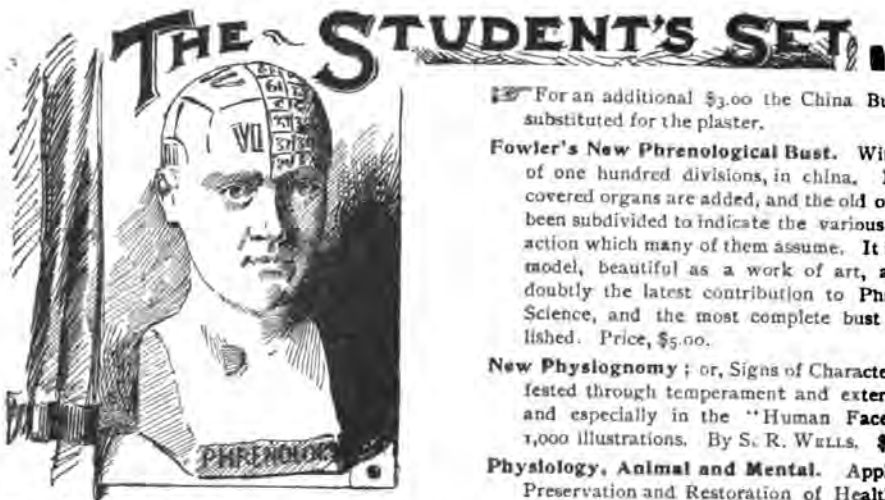
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# THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL,

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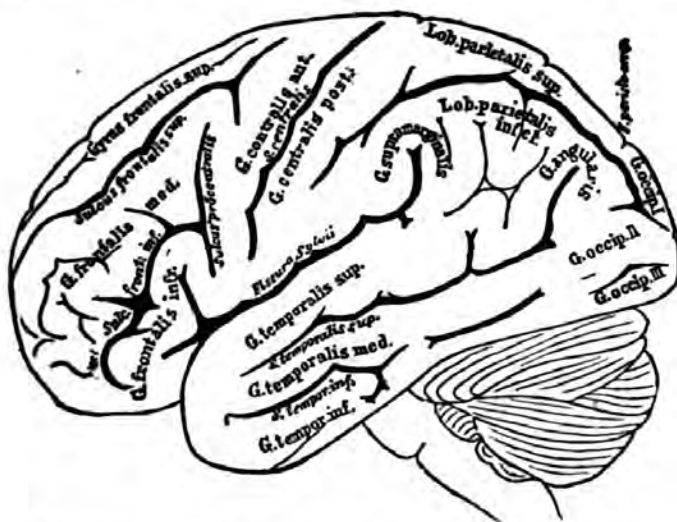
[WHOLE No. 737

## The Brain Grows Always.

We are always glad to see contemporary papers sending a shaft of light along the phrenological line that belts the world, and we quote from a paper

pleased with that part of this editorial printed in small type.

The average poor, plodding person does not realize that he has a brain, or



[FISSURES ON THE EXTERNAL SURFACE OF THE BRAIN.

that was recently sent to us: The N. Y. Journal.

"If you happen to take as much interest in your own brain as a wise farmer takes in his fattening pig, you will be

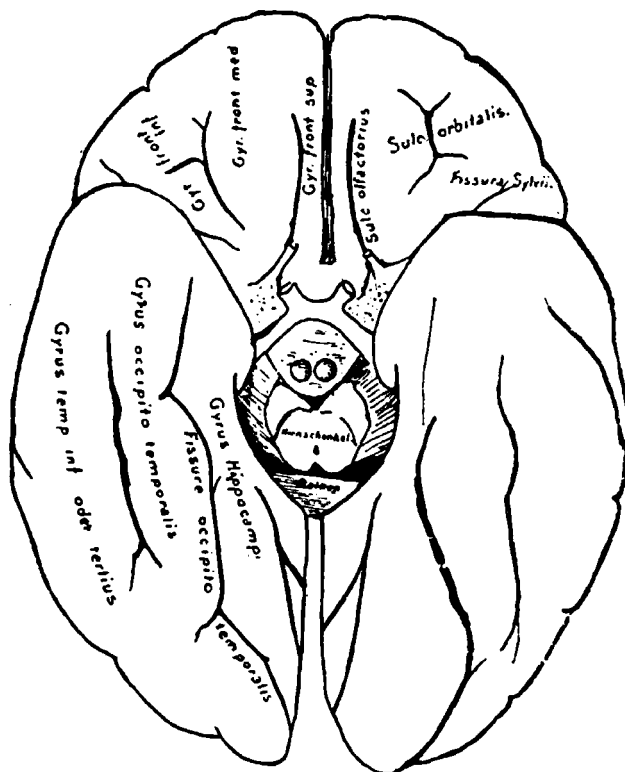
that it is as distinctly an instrument capable of improvement and strengthening as any muscle in his body. If you are one of the less dull of mortal kind, it will please you to know that,

whereas your body ceases to grow in the early twenties, your brain at that age enters upon the really important stage of its growth.

Human beings are all alike save for differences of mental structure. You imagine, naturally, that your mind is different from that of your inferior neighbor, and just in the same way the locomotive on the Empire State Express imagines that it contains steam differ-

must develop the machine through which the co-ordinating force called the human mind shall be enabled to do its work here and make this planet what it ought to be—a credit to the solar system, instead of a marshy, malarial, in-harmonious monstrosity.

Study always; improve as much as you can the engine through which your dwarfed mind makes its feeble efforts upward, and if you want facts physio-



FISSURES ON THE BASE OF THE BRAIN.

ent from that of the little donkey engine puffing humbly.

But it's the same kind of steam in all engines and the same kind of spiritual steam in all human beings.

When man came on this earth the Empire State locomotive was all here—the steam locked up in the ocean, the coal in the ground and the steel in the ore. His work had to arrange these things and prepare the engine that should let steam show its power.

Similarly man by his own efforts

logical, read what follows from "The Study of Man," by A. C. Haddon:

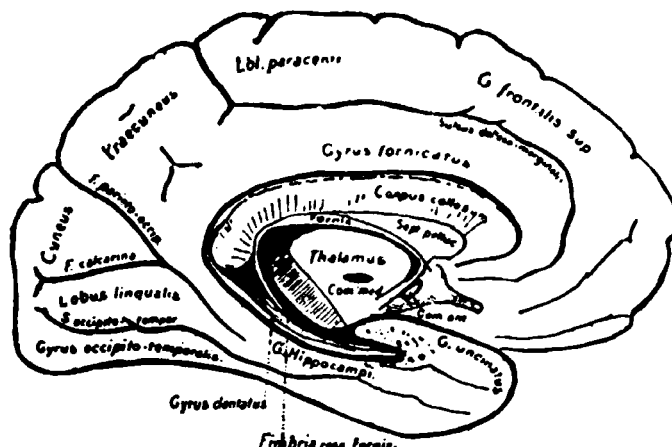
"Statistics collected in the anthropometric laboratory of Cambridge (University), as worked out by Venn and Gatton, show that the period of growth of the brain is prolonged in students as opposed to those of corresponding ages who cease to study. It may be accepted as true in the main that the increase in the size of the brain, which is due to culture, is exhibited proportionately more in the breadth and height than in the length. This culture may act in two ways on the

skull—directly, by enlarging the volume of the brain, and therefore increasing the size of the skull, and indirectly, by causing a reduction of the jaw, which reacts again upon the skull. One is not surprised then to find that the higher races have, as a rule, a greater breadth in the anterior temporal region of the skull than the lower races.

"The decrease in the size of the jaws and of the strength of their muscles induces a corresponding modification in the

the jaw muscles permits, for example, the outer rim of the orbit and the zygomatic arch to be of a more delicate construction.

"The feeding on coarse food and the imperfection of cooking the food would give more work for the jaws and consequently the muscles would become more powerful. One effect of civilization is to improve the cuisine, and as a result the jaws become smaller and project less and less beyond the level of the forehead."



FISSURES ON THE SIDE SECTION OF THE BRAIN.

rest of the face. The action of the lower jaw upon the upper may be likened to the beating of a hammer on an anvil.

"When the jaw muscles are powerful the lower jaw is brought with considerable force against the upper jaw, and consequently the arches which connect the upper jaw with the cranium must be well developed. Conversely the weakening of

The fact to interest you, apart from any speculation, is this: By effort you can improve the quality as well as the actual size of your brain, treble your natural capacity for brain work, and possibly make yourself worth while.

Try it.

## Phrenotypes and Side Views. No. 35.

### THE CRIMINAL HEAD.

By H. S. DRAYTON, M.D.

Some late observations on this line of anthropological inquiry by an officer connected with a well-known French prison are worthy of attention. Dr. Charles Perrier, physician to the prison at Nîmes, has devoted considerable time during the past four years to the study of the men assembled in that institution.

The variety of types there appears to be unusual, nearly all the civilized nationalities being represented. The results of Dr. Perrier's studies have been published and furnish material for our brief article. As the number of prisoners that came under the notice of the Doctor was 850, the variety, physical

and moral expression contributes its peculiar interest. In a brief note, however, I can mention but a few of the many portraits that appear.

One point that strikes the reader of the work at first glance is the peculiarities of physiognomy—the obvious abnormality of feature, of irregularity of expression in each case. As these illustrations are of men who may be termed chronic offenders, or moral delinquents, coming repeatedly into collision with the laws and as repeatedly convicted of offences of one kind or another, we

certainly low, the contour of head and the facial expression intimating a coarse, irritable, passionate nature, a want of any of the finer feelings, especially those that contribute to sympathy, kindness, or tenderness.

Number two, related, somewhat in type, perhaps even lower than number one in certain elements of development, is a small head, narrow, depressed frontally and at the vertex, evidently wanting in those qualities that make for self-control and clearness of judgment. Probably in this particular case we have



A GROUP OF CRIMINALS.

should expect a settled form of expression.

Dr. Perrier classifies these men as discovering certain tendencies to criminal acts; for instance, the commission of robbery or thievery, of personal assault, of homicide or murder, of burglary, or fraud and counterfeiting.

Number one of the examples herewith given is offered as a typical illustration of the murderer, the man disposed to that excess of homicidal intent. The face is notable, being repulsive in the extreme. The organic development is

a man whose relations with the world have been affected by certain unhappy circumstances, and interpreted by him as unjust and harsh, his feelings have been stimulated to acts of retaliation and vindictiveness. The physiognomy is more irregular than that of the other, and, though by no means so strong, there is a much higher susceptibility in the way of irritation. Such a character it seems to us would be appreciated by any observer in so far as it is evident degeneration is concerned. It is a face to awaken suspicion, and leads one to

inquire, should it be met in the ordinary current of life, why is not this man under surveillance, for he is dangerous.

Number three has characteristics also that at once repel. A very depressed nature, suggestive of the melancholia that we meet with in the asylum, an organization that has become unbalanced; an irregular head, without symmetry, probably in childhood one-sided, and because of unfortunate surroundings gravitated to greater degrees of unevenness, with the growing defects of its mutability.

Number four, that of a French thief, has the expression that is certainly significant. Just notice the characteristic leer of the eye; one can easily imagine the furtive, alert watchfulness of this nature, on the look-out for an opportunity to lift a pocket-book or a watch, to slip into a room and remove any light valuables that may be available. Especially alert are those eyes for the presence of an emissary of the law, the policeman or detective. One can easily infer that such a character would be surreptitious in his practice of the light-fingered art. Then, too, there is an evident want of general intelligence, although he would exhibit much skill and cunning in his thievery, in real intellectual capacity there would be limitation, especially on the side of common-sense or good judgment, prudence in the use of the money obtained illicitly being usually lacking. Such an organization readily becomes the tool of greater villains, their cat's-paw.

Number five, also belongs to the category of thieves and sneaking invaders of the quiet home. He shows a deal of intelligence above number four, yet there is a similar furtive, alert expression, that watchfulness of opportunity, and that cautiousness against detection. This man, however, has more self-reserve and prudence than number four, possibly less adroitness in the use of his fingers, but much more cunning in his precautions against being caught in the act. Number five reminds us somewhat of the nimble rogue met with in an American walk,

the knave that relieves us of our watches, pocket-books and light valuables.

Number six is also represented among Dr. Perrier's illustrations as a thief or robber. We can see very clearly that this organization has its strong elements. He is a rascal of much superior calibre to four and five, a man of qualities that give him force and energy and considerable self-poise. He could organize and command the abilities of others. He could be the chief villain in the guild of crooks, having a strong physique and muscular power to insist upon the execution of his orders.

In number seven we have a striking example of the chronicity of crime. This man is said to be sixty-eight years of age, and has been convicted for the twentieth time of counterfeiting. The persistence in that particular line shows how practice will mold the organization and faculty. The very nature of his efforts to deceive the public has become impressed upon the features of his face. The very lines, as it were, that he had been accustomed to cut into the metal plate have become graven in his face. It is a physiognomy that would strike the most casual observer. The distortions evident in it are the work of years. Originally, as a young man, it is not unlikely that his head and face were fairly proportioned and symmetrical. The development of the forehead indicates a good degree of intelligence, but it is above the average fullness in the side region in the area of Constructiveness, and also in the upper ear section. The art instincts are also above the average capacity. Such a man would doubtless have taken excellent rank as a designer and skilled mechanic, and perhaps shown no little ability in certain lines of business bearing upon these particular qualities of mind. We have here certainly an example of the operation of a course of life antagonistic to a regular proper and honest one upon the conduct and appearance. I am not altogether in agreement with the school of Lombroso that the criminal is such by reason of a natural type of constitu-

tion, and that certain peculiarities of brain form and stigmata of body declare the departure from the normal in mind characteristics. Educational associations, I believe, have much more to do with the production of the vicious and criminal degenerate than birth-marks.

Another point might be added in conclusion, that is the evident want of

healthy balance, the lack of physical integrity, in most of these social delinquents. Their faces bear the impression of some chronic organic disturbance which in its way has an effect upon the mind, contributing its measure of physical discomfort and directly exercising no small influence upon their mutual irregularity.

## Different Shapes of Heads.

We are daily brought into contact with a large variety of heads, consequently we see more than ever the need of impressing upon the public the advantages of studying Phrenology from all its bearings. Mental science is not a subject that treats of bumps, as is

are strongly exercised in certain parts; for instance, No. 1 has a predominance of brain in the anterior portion. If we cover up the fore part of the head from the ear and look only at the back portion we see a very ordinary head. If, but they serve as examples of heads that



Photo by Rockwood.

NO. 1.

sometimes supposed, but it does recognize distances and proportions, and in the three heads that illustrate this article we see a great difference in the contour of each. We do not pretend that Nos. 1 and 2 are normal in size or shape,

on the other hand, we cover up the back of the head from the opening of the ear we see a well-developed anterior brain which does not look out of proportion with the face. If we divide the forehead in the centre, and only keep in

view the upper portion, we see how the head slopes backward from Benevolence, and how fully represented the anterior portion is. Such a man in character therefore will show extremes of thought whether his head was artificially or naturally formed, as is now represented. It will be more difficult for him to be firm and positive than it will be for him to be kind and generous. Some may say that it is of no credit to him that he is so sympathetic, because

nize a great deal of sympathy in music if he will give his attention in this direction. He can be a critic as well as a sympathetic executionist, and his perception of light and shade are very wonderful in development.

No. 2 indicates an abnormal development of the whole upper head, while the basilar portion is deficient. Again draw a line across the centre of this gentleman's forehead, and you will see that it is four, instead of three, stories



NO. II.

he has so much force in the region of Benevolence. Be that as it may, it is sad to see so little of the self-appreciative qualities developed to counteract the enlarged and congested condition of his Benevolence, and just here let us say a word that Phrenology can help a subject like this by pointing out the way to assist the mind to be equally poised or exercised. The organs of Causality, Comparison, Human Nature, Time and Tune are all well developed, and with his large Ideality he should be able to recog-

high. One might be inclined to doubt its outline as being possible, but the cut has been taken from a photograph. Such a head has too much power in the region of Causality, Ideality, Spirituality, and Imitation, but the perceptive faculties, together with Destructiveness and Acquisitiveness, are largely deficient. His ideas will be far-fetched, and beyond the practical utility of men and things. The advice to be given to such a man is to use his perceptive qualities through the study of nature and

the exact sciences, so that he may be able when he has turned the meridian of life to turn his attention to the working out of many of the problems that he longs to solve to-day.

When comparing this head with No.



NO. III.

3 we see the proportions are more equal in the latter, and there is a symmetry of outline that we do not find in No. 1 or No. 2. The balance of power will manifest itself in the character of No. 3, while he will not show that extravagant development of anterior brain-power as

is exhibited in Nos. 1 and 2. There is no great talent in No. 3, no marvellous genius, no special bias in thought but a steady, reliable, persevering, perceptive, and energetic character. Mothers would do well to study Phrenology with the object of understanding the children who belong to their own family, and not wait until they have fully developed before they begin to make alterations in the management of them.

#### THE APACHE INDIAN.

The picture of this Indian, which has been forwarded to us by Mr. C. F. Creevy, is a remarkable outline of head; it is seldom found outside the Indian range of head, and less seldom within it. Were we to compare it with a broad and commercial head that was flattened on the top, or with one whose anterior portion is very marked, we should see peculiarities that were indicative of great bias of mind. The Apache Indian must have had the accumulate influence of many decades in the building up of his character. Such a head does not come, as Dr. O. S. Fowler said in "Hereditary Descent," as the result of one family influence only, but through many. Some think it resembles Napoleon. In a slight degree this may be true, but not in a general one. There is a mildness and simplicity in the one before us that does not show in Napoleon. The eye is softer and gentler and the head is altogether higher.

F.

## People Who Are Talked About.

By J. A. FOWLER.

### CHARLES BRODIE PATTERSON.

The torch that was set on the beacon hill fifty years ago by Phrenology has spread its light from hill to hill until a fire of enthusiasm has been kindled around the world. This light is like a touchstone that is bearing a richer harvest to-day among our enlightened

manhood than ever before. It was because this burst of light was so strong a force, and so true in its application, that it has never been lost.

The modern schools of thought that have brain as a basis and mind as a medium have grown out of the past, and men have studied the power of the mind with such intensity that they have

found that the mind is able through its cerebral functions to control physical conditions. They have further enlightened the world with regard to the power of one mind in influencing another mind at a distance; that telepathic communication can be held between individuals stationed three thousand miles apart.

The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL published articles on this subject many

attempted when our grandfathers and grandmothers were in existence. The study of the mind from every phase is so necessary in this progressive age that we cannot give too much attention to the preparation of what the twentieth century will reveal in psychic phenomena.

Charles Brodie Patterson is a leader among men in this distinguished line of research. He is amply fitted by nat-



Photo by Rockwood.

CHARLES BRODIE PATTERSON.

years ago; then it was generally considered impossible for one mind to influence another except in the presence of the other. The pioneer may be forgotten while it is thought that telepathy, thought-transference, and mental suggestion have only just been introduced to the people by personal experience. We are glad that so much discussion and popularity have been given to these subjects in the present century. Psychic power is doing more to-day than it ever

ure to ascertain the hidden and unexpected avenues of the brain, and one has only to look at his portrait which is presented with this number, to see how his fine physical organization is linked to a healthy mental development and enables him to take the stand that he now occupies in the department of mental healing.

In every line of work there should be adaptability of body and brain. There should also accompany this fitness a de-

sire for the work, for no success of a perfect character can come where the interest is not in the work. Therefore if we have a full preparation for success in any calling there must also be individual desire to perpetuate that success.

Charles Brodie Patterson possesses these three essentials, and accordingly we find a great success attending his labor. He is the picture of health, and is therefore adapted for the work of a physician. He has six special mental endowments which manifest themselves in a remarkable way. These are his large sympathies; his strong spirituality; his keen intuition; his perceptive talent; his great energy; and his versatility of mind, of which we will speak presently. His physique is equal to great demands; his chest measurement is an ample one when compared with his height and weight. His facial developments indicate generating power as noticeable in the ear, nose, and chin, and while the vital temperament assumes a good deal of influence when united with the mental, yet the motive is not lacking. The vital temperament is particularly represented in the neck, cheeks, and nose, while the breadth of the ear gathers its proportions from this temperament. The eyes express the mental as well as the vital influence, and generally indicate more of the expression of hope, humour, and sympathy than is shown in this picture. The mental temperament is discernible in the powerful head and a strong intellectual bias which beams from it. Not all heads that are large show intellectual grasp of mind, but in Mr. Patterson's case we find manifested a breadth of intellect and a squareness of forehead which is even shown to a disadvantage through the hair coming well down on the forehead.

#### HIS SYMPATHY.

Of the mental characteristics noticeable that largely make up his character we perceive that the influence of his mother has been mainly at work in his organization in giving him a large active development of Benevolence. This

quality is one of the first requisites for a mental healer, for, however learned he may be, unless he understands the full needs of his patients from a sympathetic standpoint, reads between the lines, and gets in touch with the unexpressible part of his nature he will fail. This power is particularly strong in Mr. Patterson. Sympathy has eyes of its own, and the vision that comes from Benevolence has something of the divine element in it.

#### HIS INTUITION.

His intuitive power coming to him through his large Human Nature is another aid to his interpretation of character. Hence his method of treatment is adjusted to his keen intuitive perception of character. He is able to size up people and get at their true motives.

#### PERCEPTIVE FACULTIES.

His perceptive faculties are well developed, facts and data are always quickly gathered by him and made use of. One extraordinary thing about him is, that he is both practical and spiritual-minded. We very rarely find this to be the case, for generally a person is either drawn to one line of thought or the other, but seldom to both. This is what makes his character so unique.

#### HIS STRONG SPIRITUALITY.

The faculty of Spirituality is not understood. This is partly owing to the action of different faculties sometimes giving a superstitious phase, or a help in invention, or a spiritual power that puts the mind "in tune with the infinite." Mr. Patterson has the ability to see further than most minds, yet his Spirituality does not mean rapidity and nothingness. He does not build on imagination. He gives reasons and facts for his theories, and is very unlike most mental healers.

#### CEASELESS ENERGY.

As for matters of work his energy is marvellous. He does not know when he is tired. He works all day and evening long, and has learned the art of recuperation.

## VERSATILITY OF MIND.

He is gifted with great versatility, and is able to grasp many subjects with equal ability, hence it would not be difficult for him to lecture, write, and teach in turn.

## MR. JOHN P. HOLLAND.

We were favored by a call from Mr. John P. Holland, whose portraits were taken expressly for the JOURNAL by Rockwood, and whose excellent out-

exhaust his vital stamina. He is particularly prudential, is very cautious, anxious, and solicitous about his work, so much so that he may expend more energy on what he does than the work calls for. He is very conscientious, and this characteristic has dominated his whole life.

In looking at the side portraits we see that Firmness and Benevolence are well represented, also Causality and Comparison, which qualities give him perseverance, indomitable will-power, inclination to finish what he has set his



MR. JOHN P. HOLLAND.

Photo by Rockwood.

lines serve to show several important characteristics.

His head measures twenty-three inches in circumference, by fifteen and a quarter over the top, and fourteen in length, which means that he has a large head, an active brain, and a very executive organization. The front portrait will show that he is not a man who takes things quietly, nor is he lazy, but instead is one who burns the midnight oil, and is willing to spend his own vitality in the work that he executes. He has very little regard for his own vitality and strength, hence, he is liable to over-exert himself and prematurely

mind upon. He is a thinker, planner, theorist, and inventor, as is indicated particularly by the side head in front of where the hair parts from the head. His Ideality makes him particularly anxious to have everything precise and exact, consequently he will take even more pains than he needs with what he is doing, in order to make it come up to his ideal. He is quite reserved and becomes absorbed in his ideas and work to such an extent that he hardly knows what is going on around him.

All the reflective faculties are highly exercised and are even more prominently used in his character than his

perceptive mind, or observing faculties, though the latter are called out through his desire to know every particular about his calculations. He has a mathematical mind, and must spend considerable time in working out his ideals.

The front view indicates much of the experience that such a man must have gone through, and every wrinkle is preserved with great distinctness, and the features of the face show self-abnegation, self-forgetfulness, and a great lack of power to appease the demands that his work makes upon him.

Mr. John P. Holland is the inventor of a torpedo submarine boat, which has taken many years to complete. He has expended a large fortune in this work, but like the inventor of porcelain, he would not give up the enterprise until he had perfected his invention. Although the naval authorities recently declined to recommend the purchase of his boat, still France and Russia have intimated a wish to secure it, the tests of which were satisfactory.

#### ADENA C. E. MINOTT.

The question of race is a very interesting one on this side of the Atlantic, and it is a study which introduces us to many new phases of anthropological investigation. In no country in the world perhaps is there a greater comingling of the various nationalities than we find on this continent. New experiences are constantly coming to us, and last year, for the first time since the American Institute of Phrenology received its charter, were we made aware of the fact that a lady of color desired to study Phrenology that she might disseminate it among her own people. This lady was born in the West Indies, and therefore calls herself an Englishwoman, and although a resident in New York she intends at no distant date to return to her own native land and interest her people in the study which has given her so much pleasure and profit.

Her parents and grandparents were born in the West Indies, and both families were interested in inventions and

mechanical works as well as in the study of human nature. Miss Minott's father was born in June, 1844, and as a child in his play he always wanted to be a general and command an army. In such an imaginary character he was always building fortresses and forming plans to elude the supposed enemy; as a man he followed up this thought of organizing, and commenced building operations. He was among the first to establish the Odd Fellows in the West Indies, and was leader of the order from its organization until he left the West Indies in



ADENA C. E. MINOTT.

1894. He is by trade a contractor and builder, and has built several of the leading Episcopal churches and also high schools of Jamaica. His head measures twenty-three inches in circumference, by fifteen and a half in height, and fourteen and an eighth in length. He combines a good quality of organization and active susceptibility to his large brain. His active Friendship, Benevolence, and Conscientiousness have won for him many friends, while his Approbativeness, Self-esteem, and Firmness have given him power of control, independence of thought, and

a capacity to take the lead wherever he is.

Miss Minott's mother when she was nine years of age won the first prize for needlework at school, and later another for designing. She surrounded her home when married with tokens of thought and love made and designed by herself. Scientifically speaking, her head measurement is above the average for a woman, the circumference being twenty-two and one-eighth by fourteen and a quarter inches in height and fourteen inches in length. She possesses a good balance of power between body and mind, and shows that she is possessed of a fine quality of organization.

The children have all inherited to a remarkable degree the physical and psychological traits of the father and mother, and are fine examples of the principles of heredity; for several generations the organs of Human Nature, Benevolence, and Ideality, Spirituality, Time and Tune have been especially well developed.

Miss Minott is herself a great enthusiast, her brain is an active one, and she possesses by inheritance a very quick perception of character, hence the study of human nature has been a great attraction to her. Her perceptive qualities are well marked; in fact, she lets nothing escape her that would be serviceable to her afterward. So quick is her insight into subjects that before a person has fully explained his meaning she has a dozen questions on the subject. She has very large Comparison, which goes below the surface of things, and makes her knowledge compare with that of others, hence she loses no opportunity to increase her store, and with her large Language has the capacity to impart what she knows to others in a very acceptable way. Her large Approbativeness drives her forward, and prevents her mind from being stagnant or contented with any fixed idea; consequently, she is pressing forward all the time, and will reach higher in the circles of fame because of her aggressive spirit. We have often heard Fred. Douglass and Booker Washington speak, and have admired them

for their eloquence, but Miss Minott will not allow the masculine sex to win all the laurels in oratory or debate, and will soon enter the arena of practical discussions on the line of her studies. She has a social disposition, and lacks no element of sympathy to guide her in understanding people aright and interpreting character correctly.

As many of her people are interested in the subject of Phrenology, we believe that she has a fine future before her if she elects to take up the work of teaching this science.

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### MEN AND WOMEN OF THE FUTURE.

I think most people like to prophecy, and say what the future will be. Probably those will be the best prophets who know the most concerning the history of human progress and its laws. Be that as it may, however, the following prophecy as to what the men and women of the future will be, comes from the eminent Anthropologist, Mantegazza, in an article in the "Humanitarian." He says: "The woman of the future will be more healthy, more robust, and, by abolishing tight-lacing and narrow shoes, she will awaken our admiration by her grace and strength.

"Our men will be more robust because their mothers will be strong. Maternity will be strengthened, not abolished. She will live over the birth and nursing of her child, and will extend herself over his whole life. She will enjoy a greater liberty of loving and of choice in marriage; her position in the family will be elevated above divorce, she will be allowed the management of her own property, and will enjoy electoral and administrative rights. She will make a better wife because she was responsible for her choice; in human society she will be the friend of man, the guardian of morality, the vestal of poetry. In the family administration, in determining the religion of her children, in the choice of schools, she should have an equal voice with her husband."

DR. M. L. H.

## The Influence of Mind on the Organism.

A LECTURE BY CHARLES BRODIE PATTERSON.

GIVEN BEFORE THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

Many people want more mind, but I find that one of the greatest troubles is that they do not use, in the right way, the mind they already have. If they would only learn to use their minds in the right way they would get far better results than they do.

There is one great faculty of the mind which is responsible, not only for much that is good and practical, but also for much that is evil. It is the imaging faculty to which I refer. All our thoughts contain within themselves pictures, and these thought-pictures correspond to things in the external world, and the soul is thus related to the outer world through mind. It is this great imaging faculty which unites man to the outer world. In itself this faculty is neither good nor bad, but the uses to which it is put give the helpful or harmful results. It is our partial way of looking at things, and because of our belief that the great external world is the real world, whereas the reality is only found in the invisible world. "The things seen are temporal, but the things that are not seen are eternal." It is when we dwell then on the material, the temporal side of life, that we lose the eternal, or the perfect picture of life.

The mind produces first the thought-picture, and then we give to it voice and material expression. The order is thus, mind, thought, ideal, expression. The mind thinks, thoughts in turn picture themselves, and these pictures find expression on the physical form of man. For every physical condition, we find a corresponding mental condition. If, then, we change the mental condition we also change the physical. Remember that the physical nature is the last to respond. In cases of disease the mind is first disturbed, and images

wrong thoughts, which find expression in a disturbed condition of the body.

Great attention should be paid to the imaging faculty in order to get right pictures, and to grasp things in the true, rather than in the false, way. The great outer world about us is good and beautiful; the world is not false, but the evil which comes to us in life is from without our real selves. No evil starts in the soul. There is no centre from which evil proceeds. All evil comes from wrong mental pictures.

We look upon all that produces a happy change as being good, and all that produces a disastrous change as bad. In this way we become related to that which constitutes good or evil. It is the way we are related to our environment, or the conditions and forces which the law of life places about us, which makes the good or the evil, and it is the imaging faculty which relates us to the false or true. The wrong thought produces an evil picture of life, the true thought a beautiful picture.

If we recognize that all mind has a spiritual centre, and works from that centre out, instead of reversing the true order, if we realize the inner life, we shall see all pictures are beautiful, and that the external life reflects the inner life.

If we live in the inner life regardless of outer conditions, things which seem to affect us in the outer world can have no power to retard our highest development. All disturbances are on the surface, and are produced by our attitude toward existing conditions.

It is with the mind that we relate ourselves to people, and to the conditions which make our environment. If we would get the beautiful, the happy, the healthful picture, we must work from the centre to the outer circle, instead of

from the circumference to the centre. It is only as we enter from the highest into the lowest or outer circle of development that we can realize the unity of life. The soul of man, the individual soul, is one with the great universal soul. If we realize that Oneness, we shall picture that unity to the outer world, and we shall picture our relation to individuals in the true way, that is, our picture will be filled not with distress and evil, but with hope and sunshine. We make this world either evil or beautiful. If we make it beautiful, then come faith, hope, and happiness. If it is evil, then come distress, trouble, and sorrow of every kind. We get in this world what we seek in it. If we are dwelling on pictures of sorrow and distress, we shall always find sorrow and distress.

This imaging faculty is the starting-point from which to get the thought right. Picture that which is true. Nothing which contradicts good should be harbored in the mind. Everything which is in perfect accord with this underlying principle must be good and true, and must leave a good picture. With our minds we form a series of thought pictures. Some of them are good, and some we call evil, but none of the pictures are in reality evil.

If we could only see that every experience we have passed through in life has brought some gain, then the pleasant side of it would appear, although we have considered it evil. Each experience contains a lesson of life, and when that lesson is learned, it need never be repeated. If we hold in mind the unpleasant side we bring mental depression, which in turn leads to physical depression. The mind being sick, the body becomes sick too. Therefore we must change the whole attitude of mind toward the bitter experiences of the past. Wipe all these thought-pictures away; so that they no longer exist. Withdraw the eyes from the dark background and look upon the beautiful things of life; realize that all things are working together for good. When we have done this these pictures have been

robbed of their power to harm in any way.

It is possible to pass from this law of sin to the law of the spirit of life. Every life can manifest that which Jesus, the Christ, manifested. It is the strong desire in the mind which attracts the thing desired. Whatever you wish to express in the outer world, whatever you wish to do, or to be, think it out so clearly in your own mind that the condition becomes a very part of yourself. Then the desired condition must follow.

By using the imaging faculty in this way you can get the greatest good. Let us think of ourselves as being now what we want to be, because if we always defer it to the future it will never exist in the present. When you desire a thing believe that you have it, not that you are going to have it. It is simply absurd to desire a thing and not have it. We must not only have things in mind, but we must give them expression. If you have an ideal it is valuable only as you express it in your life.

The Christian world has been working on the principle that this is an evil and a very wicked world, and that some time we shall leave it and go to a better one. Christians have been thinking not of the present world, but of the world to come, and they have prayed to this end, thinking that probably God would listen to their prayers if they were very earnest. We have come back to the spirit of Christ, to the realization that Christ is the truth, that we are the temple of God, and that the spirit dwells in us here and now. The important thought is that we can be well now and that we can enter into this consciousness, and get results here.

Dr. Charles Brodie Patterson prefaced his lecture by saying that many years ago his head was examined by Professor O. S. Fowler, who had told him of mental qualities requiring to be cultivated, and other things which needed restraining. This had made such impression upon him, the doctor said, that he had decided to follow the advice given him. It was some years later that he met a noted student of Professor Fowler's, who, upon

making an examination, showed that certain marked changes had taken place of a highly beneficial nature. Last sum-

mer he had the pleasure of being examined by Miss Jessie Fowler with still further gratifying results.

(*To be continued.*)

## The Letters of Comte and John Stuart Mill on • Phrenology.

BY JAMES WEBB OF LONDON.

(*Continued from page 114.*)

"The number of organs to me has always seemed too great, but without having occupied myself especially with this question, I do not think by all appearance that we can admit less than ten distinct forces, intellectual and affective, without falling into the vain subtilty of metaphysical conceptions; nor more than fifteen without altering the intimate solidarity of human nature."

It will be observed that Comte himself falls into the "vain subtilty of metaphysical conceptions" in thinking that ten was the lowest and fifteen the highest number of organs and faculties the brain and mind could possess. Note his indefinite language, "it seemed to me," "I do not think," etc., especially this sentence, "I do not think by all appearance that we can admit." How different was the method by which Gall admitted his results. He observed and tested his discoveries one by one, without troubling whether he should discover five organs or fifty.

Now this number of ten to fifteen, a very indefinite number, surely, was constantly in process of variation according to the thoughts of Comte, for, be it remembered, so far as we know, he never attempted to test the localizations, and therefore, so far as his positive knowledge of the subject was concerned, was unable to prove by experiment that his ten to fifteen faculties were cerebrally primitive. So you will not be surprised to find that Comte finally came to the conclusion that there are "Eighteen internal functions

of the brain," which are classified in his "Positive Classification"—"The Systematic View of the Soul." I will here specify them. (1) Nutritive Instinct (Alimentiveness); (2) Sexual Instinct (Amativeness); (3) Maternal Instinct (Philoprogenitiveness); (4) Military Instinct (Destructiveness); (5) Industrial Instinct (Constructiveness); (6) Temporal Ambition or Pride and desire of power (Self-esteem); (7) Spiritual Ambition or Vanity or desire of approbation (Love of Approbation); (8) Attachment (Friendship); (9) Veneration; (10) Benevolence or Universal Love (sympathy, humanity); (11) Passive Conception (concrete); (12) Passive Conception (abstract); (13) Active Conception (inductive comparison); (14) Active Conception (deductive); (15) Expression, mimic, oral, written (Imitation, Language); (16) Courage (Combativeness); (17) Prudence (Caution); (18) Firmness. Can anyone who knows the merest elements of Phrenology doubt that with this proof of the gradual approach to Phrenological nomenclature and philosophy that Comte was, as he so often admits, an intelligent disciple of Gall, lacking only in a practical application of its principles? Comte told Mill there could be no more than from ten to fifteen faculties, he thought, and yet afterwards raised the number to eighteen, i.e., two-thirds the number that Gall had discovered. He didn't want to affect "the intimate solidarity of human nature" and yet he did it, if it rested on fifteen faculties.

Comte continues: "But be that as it may, with all these grave defects and many others, some inevitable and others avoidable, I persist in regarding comparatively the whole of the theory of Gall, as having not only opened the way for a reduction of these studies to a positive state, but even as having already greatly improved the philosophical conception of our moral and intellectual nature. Yet these defects are such that I have not seen any thinker who has not at first been so shocked by them as to be unable to seize the eminent scientific and logical value of such an innovation. Nevertheless, we can say to-day, that, at least in France, all positive thinkers are already taking it into serious consideration. There is no course of biology, however little advanced, in which this work is not examined, as it decidedly incorporates the study of the intellectual and moral functions with the system of physiological studies.

On the 11th July, 1842, Stuart Mill wrote as follows to Comte (see page 79 of "*Lettres Inédites*"):

"Now, as to Gall, I believe I have given you an exaggerated idea of my real disagreement with his doctrine, and I am very far from not finding it worthy of being taken into serious consideration—using here your own expression. Quite the contrary! for I believe that he has irrevocably opened the way to a method of research really positive, and of the highest importance. If I have appeared less struck with the arguments of Gall against the psychologists as you might have expected, that depends upon the arguments not being essentially new to me, who had so many times read and meditated on the parts corresponding to them in your Course.

"I think, like you, that there exist probably not less than ten intellectual and affective forces without, however, pretending to make an exact list of them, and find for each of them its proper organ. In spite of the profound irrationality in many respects of the classification of the human and animal faculties made by Gall, I do him

the justice of recognizing that it is, in its general conception, far above the common classification of the metaphysicians. Gall has at least conceived, as distinct faculties, those capacities or inclinations manifestly independent of each other in their normal activity, though not in their numerous sympathies and combinations, whilst the pretended faculties of attention, perception, judgment, etc., or those of joy, fear, hope, etc., accompany each other normally in their actions, succeed each other in their variations, and only resemble the divers functions or different modes of sensibility of the one and the same organ. You will probably agree that what there really is important in the criticisms which Gall has passed on the metaphysical theories bears especially on this most important point."

Comte replied to this letter on the 22d July, 1842. I only extract so much as refers to the subject of Phrenology. He wrote:

"There remains now for me to apologize, sincerely, for the precipitate judgment expressed in my last letter on the subject of your opinion of Gall, which I was led to form through my total ignorance, nearly, of your former studies. The explanations contained in your reply are perfectly satisfactory, and show me that, under the most important aspect, our spontaneous sympathy is nearly as perfect as under all others. For it appears to me impossible to add anything to the truly admirable clearness and precision with which the last phrase of your letter characterizes the anti-ontological doctrine of Gall. I do not doubt that in a short time our accord in this respect will become complete, especially after you have read my last volume, which will surely provoke indirectly fresh reflections on the subject."

On the 23d March, 1843, Comte wrote to Mill: "In calling to mind my own mental evolution, I see that the doctrine of Gall has performed in me the same function in some respects, as Kantism is now performing in England, at least as to the irrevocable criti-

cism of our negative school. I have observed here the same essential progress in certain advanced spirits: all that which there is really solid in the Germans, concerning the insufficiency

and radical superficiality of the French school, is found in much better forms, in the phrenological conception, which is much better adapted to our national genius."

(To be continued.)

## SCIENCE OF HEALTH

### Notes and Comments.

By DR. M. L. HOLBROOK.

#### THE BRAIN AND ITS RELATION TO DREAMS.

Professor Ferrier thus explains the phenomena of dreams. For each class of impressions there are special regions of consciousness in the brain. The impressions received are photographed on the brain, and are capable of being revived. Memory, or the registration of sense-impressions, is the ultimate basis of all our mental furniture. Each piece of that furniture has its function, like the letters in a compositor's case. We have a sight-memory, a hearing-memory, etc. When thinking, or engaged in ideation, we are but recalling our original sensations and acts of cognition. Commonly the reproduction is very faint, but in some instances it is nearly or quite as vivid as the original sensation. This is especially true of poets, painters, religious enthusiasts, and others. Those portions of the brain which are most continuously in action during waking-hours require the longest rest during the hours of sleep. Hence the centres of attention would sleep while the functions allied to reflex actions would more easily waken.

The brain in sleep may be compared to a calm pool, in which a stone causes ripples, liable to interruption by other ripples similarly caused. So the ripples of thought get confused. But,

again, the circle on the pool may not be interrupted, and then the thinking will be regular. The current of ideation may be coherent or incoherent. The most vivid association, which is commonly the latest, dominates over the rest. Dr. Reid, the metaphysician, once dreamed of being scalped—there was a blister upon his head. Dr. Gregory, from having a bottle of hot water at his feet, dreamed of walking up the crater of Etna. Intestinal conditions are the most frequent sources of dreams; the hungry dream of feasts, the thirsty of water, the dropsical of drowning. Dr. Ferrier compares incoherent dreaming to the changes in a kaleidoscope. There is nothing new in dreams; the blind do not dream that they see, nor the deaf of music. In such cases there is a letter missing from the font of type. Our fancy is awake during dreams, and the faculties which should check it are asleep. Hence nothing surprises us in dreaming.

#### THE ADVANTAGES OF SOFT WATER.

Water is man's natural drink. No other gives such satisfaction. But it may be a dangerous drink. One hygienist has said: "Impure water may be, if loaded with bacteria, the most dangerous drink in the world," worse even

than whiskey. Nowhere in nature is water absolutely pure. As it falls from the skies it is often contaminated with the dust and micro-organisms of the air. Near all large cities this is the case. After a long rain the air becomes washed, and then rain-water is comparatively pure. Rain-water is soft and free from mineral matter. Water which comes from wells and springs always contains more or less lime. Carbonate of lime is the most common, but other minerals may be present in large or small amounts, according to the nature of the soil. Water in which mineral matter is present we call hard, and the degree of hardness is decided by the quantity present. One grain to the gallon we call one degree of hardness, and so on.

It has been a question among sanitarians whether hard water is injurious or not. Many of the European hygienists assert that a moderate degree of hardness is preferable to softness, especially the hardness from carbonate of lime, as it is food for the bones of the growing child.

Parkes, in his great work on hygiene written fifty years ago, said, in substance, it was a blessing to the potato-fed Irish that their water was hard, for it supplied them with lime on which the bones could be developed, but he also said that it was well that the water in Scotland was mainly soft, for the oatmeal on which the Scotch were so largely fed supplied them with abundance of lime, and if the water was hard there would be an excess of it, causing much disease, especially of the kidneys and bladder. German hygienists have also asserted that hard water was preferable for the poorly-fed peasants of that country, and particularly for their children, otherwise there would be far more rickets than now. American hygienists, or at least those who do not copy after German writers, have advocated soft water as far preferable to hard, for we are a well-fed people and do not need the lime salts in hard water to nourish our bones. And general observation everywhere confirms this conclusion as sound. For instance, the well water of

New York was very hard, and since the soft Croton water was introduced diseases of the urinary tract have greatly lessened.

Since the discovery of micro-organisms or bacteria as a cause of many diseases we have a new foe, and to rid ourselves of it many have advocated distilled water, and it has come into considerable use. The fear of these minute foes is greater than the fear of hard water, and this is justifiable. Distilled water, it has been claimed, is an ideal water, being soft and free from bacteria. Recently a German writer, Professor Koppe, has condemned distilled water as poisonous, for the reason that by its greater solvent power it attacks the protoplasm of the cells and weakens or destroys them. This is practically the substance of his argument. It is true that distilled water has great solvent power. But distilled water when drunk does not immediately come in contact with the protoplasmic cells unless it be in the mouth and throat. In the stomach there is generally food, gastric juice, etc., and when these are dissolved by it the objection can no longer be maintained. If large quantities were taken on an empty stomach it might do harm, if not aerated, but hardly otherwise. If these deductions are sound, the use of aerated distilled water could not be injurious, but to well-fed and over-fed people beneficial. This question should be decided by experiment, and there are enough people in the country who have used distilled water for years to decide it.

So far as I have observed its effects, it has not been harmful but beneficial. On our men-of-war it is almost universally used, and to advantage. Several of my correspondents write me they use it altogether and never have been harmed, but benefited. Distilled water is not, then, a "poison," but a benefit and good.

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The man with an idea has ever changed the face of the world.

## Thoughts on Education.

BY S. DEXTER, OF LONDON.

[(Continued from page 129.)]

These great thinkers studied the natural manner in which the child obtains knowledge for himself, and they taught that the young child should be helped, should be stimulated to gain knowledge for himself through his own self-activity—should be encouraged to observe for himself, to examine bodies for himself, and by the use of his senses first, make his own discoveries; should be led to compare and contrast, and connect new knowledge gained with that previously known—should be guided to draw his own conclusions from his own observations, and should in every case be encouraged to express his observations in his own simple words. Fröbel went much farther than this. He required that this expression should not only be by language, should also be in song, in games, in producing objects observed in drawing, in sewing, in building, in cutting out, or in any legitimate manner which would give scope to the constructive, or original powers of the child. In every way he advocated picturing, tangibly or imaginatively, that upon which the children were occupied. The boys under his care often acted out their history lessons in the beautiful country surrounding the school, and geography was commenced by a study of the district in which they lived. His determination was, that his entire teaching should be based on the self-activity of the children, and that they should learn by living, and know by doing.

This is the secret of true education. It is by this method that the mental powers of the child are called into play, and consequently increase in rapidity and accuracy of action.

In this connection Rousseau writes, "Perfect growth can only be attained through an entirely free development. That which a child cannot perceive, by his senses, that which he cannot see to

be either useful or pleasurable, vanishes away like chaff in the wind. Much of nature, and little of books, more reality and less instruction, this is the education that in every period has brought forth the best men. A child must first learn to know the earth, the plants, the animals, and the human beings on its native soil before it can understand the more remote and distant places of the earth. Any other way will only produce parrots.

A good education consists less in the dictation of what is good, true, and beautiful, than in the practice of it. What we have to do for early education is not so much to teach virtue and truth, as to protect the heart from evil, and the mind from error." It was said of Fröbel, "No deadening and stultifying methods were possible with him.

There are many studies, with older children, in which memory-work must necessarily play a prominent part, but in these also, the committing to memory should always be preceded with a preparatory connection with knowledge already gained, by mental picturing of what is to be learnt, so that the child commits the lesson to memory in an intelligent and imaginative manner, and not in mental darkness and disconnectedness.

How many are the hymns, collects, etc., which have been learnt by children with an entire absence of any sense or connection of ideas. I can remember as a child learning and singing heartily a hymn, which, according to what I used ignorantly to sing, was utterly profane, and I imagine there are many others who have imbibed a great amount of rubbish, simply from not having mentally seen what they were learning, simply because eventuality was the sole faculty brought into play upon the subject-matter, instead of several faculties being called into activity.



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

## Child Culture.

### CHILDREN OF PROMISE AND MARK.

By UNCLE JOE.

Fig. 529.—Elbert W. Miller, Minneapolis, Minn.—This boy is the pet of the household, and for his age of two years and seven months he has quite



FIG. 529.

enough brain power to think with and a large enough head to carry about. He will not only be wide awake himself, but he will keep everyone else on the qui vive all the time. He has a restless kind

of energy, he fires off crackers three hundred and sixty-five days in the year instead of on the Fourth of July only. People had better not say anything before him if they do not want him to remember, for he will remind them of their own words at inconvenient seasons if they do not look out. He has a way of getting what he wants and of interesting people in himself. His Causality is remarkably large, which makes him ask for a reason why mother does this or that; he is not content unless he realizes the principle of his obedience; he will stop to reason the thing out before he runs the errand. He will take a good education and had better be trained to deal in ideas rather than materials. He will make an excellent writer, a capital reviewer, a good librarian, a capital physician, or he would be an interesting lecturer, whatever subject he took up he would make everyone else become as deeply absorbed in as himself. Fun is a strong element in his character, and he will bubble over with laughter when he feels in his element.

Fig. 530.—R. S. Newark resembles his father in many respects, and will show several strong characteristics. He will be a steady worker, will make many friends, will be full of sympathy, and desire to turn everything to a good account for the benefit of others as well as for himself. He has a fine disposition, and will have a beneficial influence over others. He may not be so assertive as some, but he will be substantial in

character, and people will depend upon his word, and place responsibilities upon him at quite an early age. He will broaden out mentally, and if encouraged to use his Language, his perceptive talents, and his resourceful mind, he will be a valuable citizen and a public officer, not because he will seek the position himself, but because he will be singled out by others and chosen as a leader. He will not be one to blow his own trumpet, but it would be curious if others did not do it for him. He is worth a liberal education, and will show good business capacity, general industry of mind, considerable ingenuity and power of contrivance, and force of character.

in his movements that he may have to cultivate more patience in the working out of his ideas if he wants to perpetuate them. He will hardly give himself time enough to eat or sleep, his body is so active, and his mind so responsive to conditions, hence if he is going anywhere he will not want to wait for anyone else, but will be off and down the street before he has given the other members of the family due notice of his intentions. His head is particularly high, broad and prominent in the creative direction. He is a lad of resource, and if one plan does not succeed he will have another ready to take its place. As an electrical engineer or designer he



FIG. 530.



FIG. 531.

Fig. 531.—D. S.—This lad is very different from his brother. He has the activity of half a dozen boys; we cannot conceive of much quietness when he is around. He is a regular driver, and can shout with the loudest and work with the quickest. He will not let the grass grow under his feet, but will be keen-witted as well as keen-sighted. It does not take him long before he is satisfied with a new toy or book, then he is ready for the next thing that comes along. Were he fitting up a toy steamboat with all the proper requirements, he would show a good deal of native talent in putting parts together, but he is so quick

will have many plans to offer, but he will dislike a sedentary life, hence if he were an architect he would be happy if he had an opportunity to superintend his own designs. It will be hard for him to come under the strict discipline of a master, and those who know him the best will realize that the only way to interest him will be to get hold of his sympathies, and then he will let nothing stand in his way, but if he is coerced he will have many battles to fight with himself. He will let off more mental sparks and fire-crackers than half a dozen ordinary boys, and, although he is wiry and tough, yet he has

need of more rest and sleep in order that he may recuperate his energies that have been exhausted during the day. He should excel in the study of the lan-

guages, in writing, and in carrying out artistic work and design, but very much that he does will be spasmodically done.

## What A Face Said;

OR, THE LOVE OF A LITTLE CHILD.

I was his governess. I loved him from the moment his proud mother presented me to his little royal highness, with these words:

"Teddy, dear, this is Miss Blake, your new governess. Won't you come and shake hands?"

Teddy was five years old—very beautiful to look at, with his fine large eyes, rosy dimpled face, and a mass of yellow curls framing the soft coloring in a golden setting.

"Come, dear," I said, seeing him hold back.

"No," he replied, quietly and firmly.

"Why not?" I further questioned.

There was a pause; then very slowly, "Because—I—don't—like—the—look—of—your—face!"

"Oh, what a rude boy!" his mother cried. But I added hastily: "He is a very honest one. Perhaps," I continued, turning to the blunt little chap, "you will like my face better some day; if you ever do, will you tell me?"

"Yes'm." An interested look crept into his merry eyes.

I was amused at the discomfiture I felt at the child's remark. I liked "the look of his face" very much. What did he see in mine to object to? I looked in the mirror. A plain face, to be sure, but not an unpleasing one. I loved children, and had believed that they knew their friends. Well, it remained for me to conquer Master Teddy's disapproval. It was no simple matter.

I never saw such a restless, fun-loving child. He was absolutely truthful; and, as the days went on, I grew to dread his fearless honesty. He seemed to read my very soul. He never vouchsafed an opinion: but, once let me weakly ask for one, and it came unvarnished and unadorned.

"What do you curl your hair for?" he asked one day, as he eyed my locks, which, after much trouble, I had gotten into a semblance of waviness.

"Why, I wanted to look nice for this evening," I replied shrinkingly. "You know I am going to play upon the piano for your mamma's friends."

"Oh!"

I tried not to ask it; but finally I blurted out, "Don't you think my hair looks well, Teddy?"

"No'm; I think it looks hid—e—ous!"

After he left me, I brushed the curl out, and went straight-locked to the parlor. Many a time I longed to ask him if he liked my face better. But I dared not.

Mischief-loving as he was, often naughty, he was the most fascinating child I ever saw, and I loved him. I had not been there long before I found out many things about him, his mamma and papa, which they never knew I noticed. I saw that the pretty young mother was proud of her beautiful boy, but considered him rather a bother in her giddy life. Then I discovered that Teddy's papa was so busy making money for his boy to spend by and by that he took little heed to the training of that boy.

I also found that under Teddy's frolicsome merriment was a very thoughtful little brain, and that the child was often lonely and misunderstood.

When he suffered, it was in a brave, silent fashion, that put to shame the endurance of his elders under less strain. He was always docile with his mother, but I never saw him kiss her unless she urged him to. I thought him cold and indifferent.

(To be continued.)

## LONGEVITY.—HOW TO INCREASE THE USEFULNESS OF OUR FACULTIES SO AS TO LIVE ONE HUNDRED YEARS.

An Address Given Before the Hundred-Year Club.

BY J. A. FOWLER.

There are many thoughts that crowd into my mind that I would like to express while I have the privilege to speak to you to-night on this very important subject of Longevity, but prudence demands that I confine myself to the scientific side of the question and compare the old and new theories.

You will notice in the title of my address that I insert the word "usefulness," as I believe that that most fully carries out the idea of this club and that no one cares to simply live one hundred years for the sake of enumerating the years, therefore, my object will be rather to show how we can study ourselves so as to develop our strength and natural capacities to be able to keep our vitality into a ripe old age.

In order to prepare for a long and useful life one should begin when the life comes into existence. When the tree brings forth its bud we may prune and water and nurture the root and improve the conditions and make them favorable to enjoy a long existence. But we can scientifically trace the forces at work one hundred years before the life is given to the individual or the tree. If we want to make life produce its richest results we must begin now for one hundred years hence.

I am endeavoring to do my part toward educating the youth of the rising generation to so perfect themselves, that they may in their turn produce healthy and long-lived children.

A great deal depends on inheritance, but inheritance can be modified. We often hear that persons have taken after their father and therefore as a matter of course they must die of the same disease and endure the same weakness. Let us rather in a club of this kind rightly understand the term "inheritance."

We do not inherit a disease, but simply its tendencies, thus if a child, who has a large head in proportion to its body, is born into a family where there are seven children, six of whom have died of brain fever (simply because the parents did not know any better than to let them die), understands himself properly and work more in the open air rather than in a close office, he will be able to live long and healthily, notwithstanding his ill-proportioned division of bodily and physical strength. Some people think that to every living thing a

life-time is set, that whatever be the composition that surround the roots of a plant, whatever may be the nature of the atmosphere into which it rises, if it lives at all it must be as a plant of the species to which it belongs, that its absorbent and assimilative powers can extract from its surroundings only those elements that are suited to its own specific organization. It will preserve its color, its form, its fragrance. It will elaborate sweet or acid juices, fruits poisonous or wholesome according to its nature. The seed is in itself. Its growth and shape and products are prescribed. It cannot deviate from them without degenerating and incurring the danger of final extinction. The vital forces invoked in the germ can operate only in certain directions and modes, thus limited it develops into a type of being common to the species and peculiar to the individual.

But this is the law of fate or limitation, and in this nineteenth century I want to express the thought that we have grown into a nobler conception of inheritance, for by the combination of colors we can produce the green poppy instead of the red, and we can change the flavor of a fruit, and the form and shape of the fruit, just so with human developments. Fatalism does not come in our estimate of human life. I am no believer in fatalism. If I were I should give up the study of mental science, of the history of growth, of the principle of expansion, and the ethics of right living.

At one time we were informed that we could not increase our cellular life, but of late years we find that experiments made in scientific laboratories show us that the brain cells can themselves be increased by education and exercise and activity.

And this leads us to think for a moment of the second point that we wish to present to-night, namely, "How to increase the usefulness of our faculties so as to live to a good old age." As is the condition of the body so is the condition of the mind. Physiology teaches us this important lesson. We do not agree with Professor Felix Adler if he believes that a sound body is not necessary for a sound mind. We cannot separate the condition of the body from that of the brain. If the body is in a

good condition, if the blood is pure, if the muscles are healthy, if the bones are sound, if the nerves are steady, if the circulation is good and if the temperaments are harmoniously blended, then the mind can be developed without any hinderances and stumbling blocks, hence the need to know how to change the surroundings and make them applicable to our work when not harmonious.

A farmer does not leave his seed sowing to providence and expect a good crop of wheat; if he finds he has put into the ground poor grain, wheat, or corn, he immediately sets to work to improve the soil, by chemical properties, thus the art and science of knowing how to live can add to a person's life, though the chances of health like Victor Hugo were not very favorable at the outset, while many who have started with everything in their favor, by not knowing how to preserve these, have died long before their natural inheritance intended that they should.

The importance with regard to our capacity to live long depends largely upon what we eat and drink, and it is necessary to know the chemical deficiencies of our organisms so as to supply the same in our food. I do not think that it is possible for us all to keep to one rule of diet, particularly if our work in life changes, and we pass from one climate to another.

The same rule applies to exercise. What will cure one man will kill another, hence the need of personal examination and personal tests of strength regarding the breathing capacity, and the power to circulate the blood freely in all parts of the body. More knowledge is necessary to maintain the health of the brain and the consequent knowledge of this organ and its capacities.

How can we judge of the strength and durability of the mental powers except by examining them. Psychology does not do all we want it to, and hence a definite method of studying the mind itself and the faculties of which it is composed has arrested the attention of the best thinkers of the past century.

We have to begin with the child life and note its peculiarities and take measurements of its head as regards its circumference, its height and length, and study the length of fibre possessed by that individual child and note the quality of organization and temperament belonging to that life. We need to examine closely the characteristics of each child in our schools, and we predict that the time is coming when every State will have its own experts with regard to the examination of the mental abilities of the children, for such an examination is as necessary as to have a State-appointed physician to examine the health of each

child. When the importance of this shall have sufficiently forced itself upon public attention we shall have children taught within their mental and physical strength, and children will be educated in our public schools so as to make better citizens than they do at the present day, for capacity will be taken into account, then life will be a pleasure and a joy that will be long extended, and the latter part of one's life will then be the working out of the climax of what has been generated in the earlier portions of it, like in the case of Mr. Gladstone who did some of his best work after he was eighty years of age.

It is a wrong management of the powers that we possess that makes early graves, but when we learn to conserve our energies in the best channels, we shall serve our country and our Maker the best.

A good deal has been said about the effect of mind being the factor in heredity, and the world of thought is only upon the threshold of evidence that a healthy brain is necessary for prolonging life. People die before their time because they use their brains unwisely. They cramp eighty or one hundred years into fifty or sixty. They are not content to live within their mental income. They rob nature of rest and nourishment.

We can increase the usefulness of our faculties by exercising each one. If one faculty is capable of being influenced and exercised by the power of the will, each one of the forty-three can be in time exercised in the same way.

Some people speak of faculties as Memory, Imagination, Volition. These are but primary conditions of the great whole, of which the mind is composed. We must come down closer to our individual powers if we want to influence them directly through the will.

How does a weak man develop his muscles? Does he imagine or dream about their development and expect them to increase? No, he systematically trains them individually and collectively. So mind, culture, and brain development begin by systematic effort.

There are as many memories as there are faculties, and there are as many kinds of will as there are organs. The will that governs the organ of Tune is as essential as the will that governs the organ of Language. There is not one faculty that does all the willing, nor one faculty that does all the memorizing for the rest of the mind. By understanding the individual faculties we can work out the deficiencies of our minds, by surrounding the brain with right impressions, right environments, right desires. We favor the conditions for the organs to increase their former limits. It is not

the thought that increases the cells. It is the ego behind the thoughts that works out development theory.

Let us drink of the fountain of knowledge that is again behind the thought, and by drinking wisely we may coax the cell life into activity. Power, ability, and talent often exist without a person knowing he has these. Let us examine these two pictures of the child's brain-cells and fibres, and then examine those of the adult, and we see that we have in embryo in the one what the other develops later on. The cells and fibres are but slightly accentuated in the infant, but the material is there to be worked upon.

It is essential for us to know in a club of this kind all about the centre or organ of Vitativeness, so that we may cultivate it when it is not actively developed, and encourage ourselves with the knowledge of its action when it is large if we have nervous prostration, grip, or any other weakness. The location of this very helpful organ is directly behind the mastoid process, which is situated in the temporal bone and lies close to the posterior portion of the ear.

Thus, we know first that the mind acts through the brain, the brain being the material organ through which it acts. And, although thought rightly directed may be the factor through which sensation changes its manifestation, yet thought has to act through its proper medium, for thought does not create. The thoughts of all the mental faculties being so numerous they may act upon each other in such a way as to make us suffer and fear, love and sympathize so keenly that it will be necessary for our well being and length of life to know how to counteract them, by using others less stimulative and more quieting and relaxing. Is not this, ladies and gentlemen, a worthy study? I close by leaving with you a few simple maxims.

Maxims for Long Life.—1. Congenial work and plenty of it. 2. Early hours to rest. 3. Plain food eaten slowly. 4. Self-Control (mental condition). 5. Stop Worrying (mental condition). 6. Mental and physical work combined. 7. Deep breathing, oxygen, cell-life created. 8. Deep thinking.

#### CLUB TO TEACH PEOPLE HOW TO LIVE ONE HUNDRED YEARS.

Vice-President Theodore Sutro, one of One-Hundred Year Club, announced at a meeting of the club Tuesday, March 27, that he believed the secret of prolonging human life had been discovered and that the club would soon put the discovery to a test.

The object of the One-Hundred Year Club has been misunderstood by the people. The underlying idea of the club is to study by means of lectures to be delivered before it by physicians and others, by discussions and the study of statistics, means for improving the mental and physical condition of the human race, thereby prolonging life. The club, therefore, might well be called by some other name, such as "The Society for the Study of Longevity."

The club believes that under proper conditions and by the observance of certain rules, which in the course of time will be formulated, the average limit of the life of man may be materially increased—possibly to one hundred years.

The first and most important plan is one recently discovered by the club. It is that, say, once a year, physical examinations be made of all members of the club who so desire by a board of examiners composed of club members, who shall have authority to refer special cases to medical experts in the club or to specialists who may be willing to aid in the work.

#### RECORD OF EXAMINATIONS.

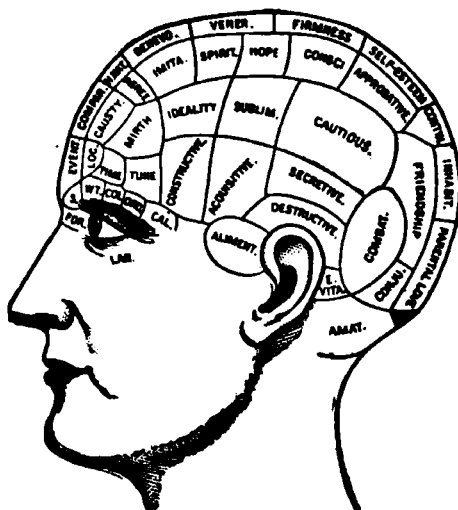
The idea is to keep a record of the examinations and memoranda of occupations, habits, and the general circumstances of the persons examined. This would be of untold value in throwing light upon the condition of the individual examined. We think that in this way vital statistics can be collected which will be of value not only to the students of longevity, but to physicians as well.

Thus we hope to be able not only to prolong the life of the members to a ripe old age, but to be of assistance to all those interested in the most important subject with which man has to deal.

#### SOME INTERESTING PAPERS READ.

Of late several interesting papers have been read before the club, among them one by Dr. Cyrus Edson and one by Miss Jessie Fowler. Both argued that mental conditions have a great deal to do in influencing physical conditions. This is important and interesting, and the study of the subject in connection with the bureau of statistics and the physical examinations will, I am sure, bring favorable results. The popular idea that active brain work has a tendency to injure the body is wrong, according to Dr. Edson and Miss Fowler, with whom most of the members of the club agree. Emerson's admonition to the effect that high thinking and plain living appear to be the means of insuring health, is more in accord with our ideas.

THE  
**Phrenological Journal**  
 AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH  
 (1838)  
 AND THE  
**Phrenological Magazine**  
 (1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, MAY, 1900.

## The Mathematical Centre.

### ANOTHER CONFIRMATION.

From German sources there comes a recent report of observations bearing upon the centre of Calculation, or as the observer terms it, the mathematics centre.

According to the "Kölnische Rundschau," of Vienna, Herr Moebius has been making an investigation, gathering data from upward of 300 persons, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not there are indications for special talent for mathematics. The results he has obtained appear to be satisfactory, to the effect that in the left frontal angle of the brain, corresponding to the external angle of the eye, is the location for the faculty which is chiefly active in mathematical computations. When that part of the brow is prominent, says Herr Moebius, it corresponds to an unusual capacity in this direction, and this prominence depends upon the development of the anterior end or margin of the third frontal convolution.

The observer's conclusions have a bearing upon the old views respecting the language centre in that its location was chiefly related to the left hemisphere, as he assumes that the mathematical centre is located on the left side. We can easily accept this theory from the generally accepted point of view, that the left hemisphere of the brain is the more actively concerned in mental operations. D.

### THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

The Annual Assembly of the American Institute of Phrenology (incorporated in 1866) will take place on Wednesday, September 5th, with an evening reception of students and friends.

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

The object of the course is to explain the fundamental principles of Phrenology, Physiognomy, Psychology, Physiology, Anatomy, Hygiene, Heredity, Foods, the Races, the Temperaments, Brain Dissection, the Objections and Proofs of the Old and New Phrenology, Mental Therapeutics, the Choice of Pursuits, Marriage, the History of Phrenology, Animal Magnetism or Hypnotism, Psycho-Physiology, Elocution, Oratory and Voice Culture, and Jurisprudence.

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

The Institute will have the same assistance this year.

The Institute course is recommended to business men and women who have daily to come in contact with their employees and customers.

It provides help to all professional men and women who have to educate the masses.

It proves a guide to parents and teachers, as well as private individuals.

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### 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.*

### REMINISCENCES OF JULIA WARD HOWE.

"Reminiscences of Julia Ward Howe." Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., New York.

The reminiscences of this remarkable lady are well worthy of the consideration of all intellectual people. Having lived for the best part of a century, she has come in touch with all the well-known people that have figured in public life during that time. She is a lady whose wide experience has brought her into the best society that America and Europe can yield, and anyone looking at her picture, even if they have had no opportunity of seeing the grand woman herself, must believe that her towering intellect is capable of doing more than ordinary work, for she is equipped intellectually and possesses superior culture, and her noble courage is advancing all the higher philanthropies that enrich her time, these and many other noble points in her character make her life full of interest to us all. She has been a household word for many years, and one regrets that such a person as herself must really grow old. Her literary powers are varied in character, while her originality of mind, her archness of speech, her appropriateness of address, her fervor in meeting the sarcasms that have hit strongly upon the individual work of woman, are characteristics of her life.

Such a woman as Julia Ward Howe can write reminiscences with a free license that could not be taken by, or allowed to but a select few. She never spares a good anecdote, even if it is at her own expense, and besides the personality of her book, the facts and memories of her life in connection with historical events will do much to add to the sale of the book, and to the continuance of its popularity.

She was well acquainted with Professor L. N. Fowler and his wife in the sixties, and called at their office in London when visiting that metropolis. She is noble-minded in character, and does not belie her phrenological characteristics.

On page 131 Mrs. Howe states: "The presence of the celebrated Phrenologist, George Combe, in Rome at this time, added much to Dr. Howe's enjoyment of the winter, and to mine. His wife was a daughter of the great actress Mrs. Siddons, and was a person of excellent mind and manners.

"I remember that Fanny Kemble, who was a cousin of Mrs. Combe, once related the following anecdote to Dr. Howe and myself: 'Cecilia (Mrs. Combe) had grown up in her mother's shadow, for Mrs. Siddons was to the last such a social idol as to absorb the notice of people wherever she went, leaving little attention to be bestowed upon her daughter

ter. This was calculated to sour the daughter's disposition, and naturally had that effect.' Mrs. Kemble then spoke of a visit which she had made at her cousin's house after her marriage to Mr. Combe. In taking leave she could not refrain from exclaiming, 'Oh, Cecilia, how you have improved!' to which Mrs. Combe replied, 'Who could help improving when living with perfection?'

"Dr. Howe and Mr. Combe sometimes visited the galleries in company, viewing the works therein contained in the light of their favorite theory. I remember having gone with them through the great sculpture hall of the Vatican, listening with edification to their instruc-

tution of Man' as one of the greatest of human productions."

"New Thought Essays," by Charles Brodie Patterson, author of "Seeking the Kingdom," "Beyond the Clouds." The Alliance Pub. Co.

This book contains from beginning to end thoughts that will strengthen any reader who will take a little time to examine into it. The print is excellent and the volume is complete in 103 pages. It contains fifteen chapters, and embraces many lectures on Mr. Patterson's best work. The ones on "We make our own environment," "Telepathy a scientific fact," "Healing at a distance," and "The mental origin of disease," are some of the



JULIA WARD HOWE.

tive conversation. They stood for some time before the well-known head of Zeus, the contour and features of which appeared to them to be orthodox, according to the standard of Phrenology.

"In this last my husband was rather an enthusiastic believer. He was apt, in judging new acquaintances, to note closely the shape of the head, and at one time was unwilling even to allow a woman servant to be engaged until, at his request, she had removed her bonnet, giving him an opportunity to form his estimate of her character, or, at least, of her natural proclivities. In common with Horace Mann, he held Mr. Combe to be one of the first intelligences of the age, and esteemed his work on 'The Consti-

finest, and after once having heard his voice one can easily picture him before them.

Another valuable book brought out by the same author is "The Library of Health," Vol. I., from May, 1897, through April, 1898. In this book we have one interesting chapter a month. The ones on "The power of the Will," and "Self-Control," are what everyone needs today, and what so many are seeking for. Mr. Patterson speaks of the need of self-control not only for one's self, but also for the benefit of others. As he says "what affects one person cannot fail but have a great effect upon others as well." In the chapter on the "Power or the Will," he states, "all hu-

man force is divine in origin, the true or false results depends on its direction or misdirection; when directed aright we have harmonious results which bring peace to mind and health to body. It is essential that we should know that the mind has power within itself to regulate and control its own thoughts, which in turn control the physical organism. The physical organism is not the man but the machine, the body becomes transformed through the renewing of the mind. A diseased mind will show forth in a diseased body, the question of how to be well is one that must ever be one of interest to all." We believe that these books have been of very great help to the multitude of people who have consulted Mr. Patterson with regard to health.

We have received from the Abbey Press "People and Property," by Edward B. Jennings, also "Consumption and Chronic Diseases. A Hygienic Cure at Patient's Home of Incipient and Advanced Cases," by Emmet Densmore, M. D., published by The Stillman Pub. Co., Brooklyn, and Swann Sonnenschein & Co.

"Prairie Lyrics, Love and Lore," by Elsie Cassell Smith, published by T. B. Gifford & Co., Kokomo, Ind.

This is a little booklet of original verse by one who has the vein of poetry running all through her inspired writings. The selections are varied, one is called "To a Skull, on finding one on the Prairie," and is beautiful in sentiment. We believe there is no theme which the writer could not do justice to in verse. Truly poetry is a gift, and is only given to a few. We are glad to see the little brochure which collects a number of poems that would otherwise be scattered within the covers of magazines.

## • TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

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

J. S. Darwin—England—has an active temperament, is a wide-awake man, and takes a lively interest in his surroundings. His attachments are very strong,

he is highly social, warm-hearted, and fond of children. His social nature is a little too active, he should give more time to intellectual work. His mechanical abilities are above the average, he takes an interest in his work and shows good taste. He should cultivate Self-Esteem and Firmness. He is strongly sympathetic, has good conversational powers, and will be disposed to take an active part in religious work.

Mrs. J. S. Darwin.—England.—This lady is very thoughtful and a good manager, she can lay out money to the best advantage, she always looks ahead and counts the cost, and is a very excellent housewife. She will, however, find time for reading and improving her mind, she is very apt in acquiring information; is critical, quick in noticing inconsistencies in others, but is charitable in her judgment of people. She is orderly and particular in having everything tastefully arranged. Her musical abilities are well represented in the photo. She is somewhat too sensitive and criticises herself too much.

G. G.—Cape Colony, S. Africa—has the mental-motive temperament, is very active and versatile; he will be interested in many things and anxious to take a leading part in work of a philanthropic character; he has strong ambitions, warm sympathies, and a hopeful nature. He is governed by the purest motives and will be very anxious to do all the good he can in the world, for he has a large moral brain and is quite enthusiastic in any good cause. He is a capital organizer, knows how to superintend work and direct ways and means. In a responsible position he will be very trustworthy and reliable, for he is conscientious and is a man of sterling principle. He is cautious in his actions but quick and impetuous in speech; at times is swayed too much by his feelings, is outspoken and frank, very liberal in thought and actions, and is able to take a broad view of everything. He is sharp, quick, not afraid of work, and will be well known for his industry and thoroughness.

J. H. Mc.—Londonderry, Ireland—has an aspiring mind, intense feelings, and a strong regard for equity and justice. He is capable of wielding a good influence around him, for his moral nature is very strong and of a distinct type, he is not a sentimental man, nor carried away by emotion. He is firm, positive, and self-reliant, cautious and discreet in his actions, and is subject to irritability of feeling when things are not working smoothly; he should cultivate the Vital Temperament and carefully obey the laws of hygiene. He possesses a good intellect and a reflective mind, is very

thoughtful and intuitive, is always thinking, but his mind is a little too much divided, his conversational powers are not strong. He needs a stronger physique to support his active brain. He is well adapted for the position of manager, secretary, or light mechanical work.

No. 509.—W. H.—Rowe, Col.—This little child is a treasure. There is a great deal of vitality expressed in the features, and a great amount of energy is noticeable in the whole organization which comes from the base of the brain. Such a child will be on the move all the time, except when reading or being read to. There is a great deal of power beaming from the top of the head, and with all the good humor, geniality, and youthfulness of disposition many friends will be made. As a physician such a child will cure by its very presence. We would like to see more of this kind for opening of the twentieth century.

No. 510.—S. W.—Chicago, Ill.—The lady is a thoroughly wide-awake one, she sees from the back of her head as well as from the front. Her thinking cap is always on, consequently she is ready to argue and debate as well as teach and instruct. She would make an excellent teacher of advanced pupils, for she would prepare them conscientiously for their examinations. She is an excellent reader of character and should study Phrenology, for she could grasp its principles and apply its truths. She has large Language, and can express her thoughts quite well in company, and always has something interesting to say. She will always want to study and improve her mind, and will succeed in being at the top of her class or profession.

No. 511.—A. P. Z.—Chicago, Ill.—This gentleman has a very keen intellect, he is almost too critical for he sees flaws in his own work and that of others, but more especially in the former. He is a man of many ideas, and we trust he will get into his right groove. He is ingenious, artistic, intuitive, and in a business would drive ahead of all the rest and make things spin with great velocity. He is non-committal when he likes and knows how to keep his own counsel, and attend to his own business. He should make a good organizer and will be asked to take the secretaryship of this or that society outside his ordinary avocations. He would make a fine lawyer if he felt so disposed to develop his studious qualities.

No. 512.—J. C. G., Rialto, Cal.—You have a capable mind, and all you need is opportunity to use it. You could enjoy a first-class education, for you would use it in a mechanical, ingenious, engineering department of work. You are



NO 512.—J. C. G.

thoughtful and can organize and plan out work to advantage, in fact, you have too many schemes on hand and do not know what to do with them all. You are in your element when you can superintend work and be your own master. Push yourself on a little, and use your Destructiveness and Self-Esteem in conjunction with your Causality. You are fond of experiment. If you go into business do the buying instead of the selling, or if obliged to sell goods cultivate more language.

No. 513.—Peoria, Ill.—You are made of good material and have much to be thankful for as regards your constitutional health, and the harmony you possess between the action of your body and the versatility of your mind. There is much we could say about your organization and talents which we must deny ourselves the pleasure of doing in this short space. You have a scientific cast of mind, are a good observer, and quickly take note of what is taking place around you. Your capacity to gather knowledge is remarkable. You would enjoy traveling highly, and if you ever get a chance to go round the world or even visit the Paris exhibition this summer make every effort to go; travelling will do more for you than a year at college. You will be better placed in life if you are where you have not to be too confined to indoor work. You are quite intuitive and could make a study of Phrenology and physiognomy for your own benefit and that of others. In law you could take up the real estate business with success.

(Continued on page 5, Pub. Dept.)

## 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 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.

G. T. Byland, Lebanon, Ohio.—We can give you all the reviews you want, in fact, we could fill up our back pages with

copious book reviews. We are always glad to know what our readers like to have laid before them, so that we can make a suitable intellectual menu, but please do not ask us to satisfy one person's appetite without taking into consideration that there are other people who are sitting at our intellectual board, and who are calling out for another kind of food; hence with our limited space we endeavor to divide it into many sections, and consequently cannot give all the items we would like on that account. We are glad you appreciate the article on "The Letters of Comte and John Stuart Mill on Phrenology." You agree with us that we cannot have too much of this kind of literature which introduces us to the very heart and core of the opinions of intellectual men.

George Fredericks, Newark, N. J.—Will you kindly inform Mr. Sippel that his photographs will be returned when his sketch appears in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL; as many were received before his, they have had to take precedence of him.

Mrs. Isaac Batten, Nebraska.—We are glad you have derived pleasure and profit from reading the JOURNAL during the past year, and trust you will be equally benefited by this present year. In due course your photograph will be described in the JOURNAL.

Arthur G. McAdams, Brooklyn, N. Y.—The organs that would be most suited to encourage for the cultivation of plants, garden produce, and pets of all kinds would be the perceptive faculties, Ideality, Philoprogenitiveness, and Benevolence.

J. S. Tait, Petersfield, Jamaica, W. I.—We are glad to hear from you again and to know that you are still a follower of the doctrines which you have so carefully studied. We trust you will receive the books you have ordered in good shape. Are there many people around you who are interested in studying their own developments? We are glad that your knowledge of Phrenology is of such value to you in the ministry, and are glad to know that the science which is in harmony with the Scriptures is, as you say, having a substantial hold on the people under your charge. We regret that space will not allow us at present to reproduce your paper, which we now return with many thanks for sending it. Could you not describe for us some of the people who come under your notice?

C. D. B., Springfield, Mass.—We heartily congratulate you on your gain of twenty-five pounds, which you say you have gained during the last three months, we think your work must be agreeing with you. Do not part with it

now that you have made so good an advance.

S. Wing, Leoti, Kansas.—You will ere this have received your photo and have seen the short sketch of yourself in the April No. of the JOURNAL. We trust that it will be of help to you in your further understanding of yourself.

R. T. Livermore, Boston, Mass.—In reply to your query concerning the paper I read before the Hundred Year Club, I am pleased to note that you are interested in the subject, and will pass on your name to the secretary. We have a number of publications that we can recommend you on the subject of heredity and longevity, while a copy of the principal points of the address you will find in another part of this JOURNAL. We believe with you that nine-tenths of the trouble in the world can be avoided if you know how to live properly.

S. C. McCormick, Ennis, Texas.—You state that the questions of perfect health and of longevity are in your opinion of great importance, yet the rules for attaining such are ruthlessly broken by the multitude. Yes you are right in the latter opinion, and this is why we seek to explain to those "who want to know" plain facts about living and induce people to think more seriously on these points. We will forward you a list of our publications bearing on this subject. Some of our remarks which you enquire about that were made at the Hundred Year Club are reproduced in another part of this JOURNAL.

J. Fairbanks, Springfield, Mo.—We wish you could have been with us on the evening of March 22d, when we gave an address on "How to increase usefulness and extend the limit of our faculties to a hundred years." We forward some of our remarks that you may peruse at your leisure.

Edwin Morrell, Manchester, N. H.—We are gratified to learn that you have been so successful in your lectures at Concord, and believe they will strengthen the belief in that town that Phrenology is true to nature.

Notre Dame.—You ask the following question, "Should a fair complexioned gentleman marry a fair complexioned lady, providing in everything else they are well adapted to one another, rather than a fair complexioned gentleman marry a dark complexioned lady with other things not so favorable?" Ans. We have no hesitation in saying that the former conditions are far more likely to produce harmony and happiness than the latter, in fact, extremes do not always make up the sum total of happiness, and we must study the whole man.

## WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

### FIELD NOTES.

"I am lecturing on Phrenology and examining heads here.

"Henry C. Hixon, East Sullivan, Me."

M. F. Kane, class of 1899, is now in New Bedford, Mass.

H. M. Elliott, class of '94, is still in Lebanon, Kans.

Miss Elsie Cassell Smith is lecturing in Elbowoods, North Dakota.

Robert Schaellibaum, class of '91, is now at the Hotel Jerome, Columbia, S. C.

Professor Owen H. Williams has started for Philadelphia where he will continue to canvass for many of our publications.

Dr. C. Claremont is lecturing in Fort Worth, Texas, and is meeting with success.

April 6.—Professor Taggart, the Phrenologist, is in Gladwin. Mr. Taggart first visited the city eighteen years ago, coming by stage by way of Loomis, and appreciates the great progress made in Gladwin and surrounding country. The "Record" having had a long acquaintance with Mr. Taggart, takes great pleasure in recommending him as a conscientious, straight-forward gentleman, who practices his profession from a love of it and is thoroughly up-to-date in all that pertains to it. His first lecture takes place at the opera house to-morrow (Saturday) evening. Persons desiring examinations will find him at Mrs. McDonald's restaurant.

### FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

On Wednesday, January 3d, W. Brown, Esq., President of the Fowler Institute, delivered an able lecture on "Races," illustrated by a large number of photographs. We hope to publish this lecture later on.

Wednesday, January 17th, we were favored with a lecture from James Webb, Esq., dealing with the recently published correspondence between Comte and Stuart Mill on their views of Phrenology. The lecture was highly appreciated by a large audience of members and friends, and Mr. Webb was heartily thanked for his services to the institute and Phrenology.

During the month Mr. D. T. Elliott has lectured at West Norwood and Canning Town.

We should be obliged if phrenological lecturers and societies were to send in reports of their meetings for insertion in the JOURNAL.

## LEYTON PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

### THE CRANIA OF SCHOOLBOYS.

Mr. James Webb recently addressed this society at their meeting. Mr. E. H. Kerwin, president, was in the chair. Mr. Webb is a successful schoolmaster of many years' experience, a well-known educationalist and an expert Phrenologist. It was therefore expected that he would be able to treat of the subject in an original and masterly manner. It is one upon which he has been working and conducting experiments for some fourteen years or more.

The facts that Mr. Webb brought before the meeting were those of a simple character as are illustrated by the crania of children in school. It was interesting to see the outline of two heads of boys in standard one, seven years and fourteen years of age respectively, showing that the younger had a greater frontal revelopment and less posterior than the elder boy. Two other boys, of the same age—eleven years—one in standard one and the other in standard five—the outlines were wonderfully striking, showing the inferiority intellectually of the former boy. The contrast of a trustworthy, respectable lad with a truant, liar, and thief of the same age was very remarkable. Indeed the fact that these figures are based upon such a large number of calculations and examinations, makes the results in themselves a proof of the fundamental principles of Phrenology—if further proof can be required in these latter days.

A discussion arose afterwards upon our system of education, showing its failure to prepare the weaker children for the duties of life, and the need to classify children according to their mental capacity giving them a curriculum accordingly.

### THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

On April 4th, the sixth lecture of the season was given by Dr. Carleton Simon, the specialist on insanity. The lecture that he gave was on "The Line between Crime and Insanity." The subject from beginning to end was an intensely interesting one and was treated with marked ability as only an expert could handle it. He remarked that if a man gives as proof of disordered mental reasoning ability the destruction of life, property, or social laws, and such destruction has no motive for its perpetration the law holds him insane. Should a motive exist it holds him as a criminal and responsible. It becomes a question

in law of motive, and it is largely due to this element necessary to general reasoning ability that stamps the act either as the proof of insanity or a crime. Still an insane act may exist in which motive may be present. It is this very discrepancy that makes the border land of insanity and crime so difficult of differentiation.

The examination of many hundreds of criminals, the doctor said, convinces me that the moral responsibility of the criminal is nil, that he does not know that he is in error, and if he does recognize this fact that he cannot control his criminal desires and impulses. These impulses are termed in the insane imperative conceptions; in the criminal, I am sorry to say they have not been labelled with similar charity. Criminals, he says, have been classed into three divisions; these are, first, the accidental criminal, who is naturally the honest man who has gone astray, the second is the habitual criminal, the product of his environment and bad habits, the third are the born criminals, instinctively so because of their inheritance.

As we hope in a future number (June) to give a more complete report of the paper with a portrait of the lecturer, we will reserve further remarks or quotation from the paper itself. Miss Fowler, who occupied the chair, explained in her opening remarks why Phrenologists were interested in a subject of this kind. She stated that the great use to which Phrenology could be applied was not among the perfect individuals or those of normal development so much as among those who, recognizing their departure from the normal were willing to take the advice of those who could wisely give it through suggestions of what could be done to raise the level of their individuality.

A lively discussion followed, and many interesting questions were asked. We were glad to hear the Doctor express the opinion that he did not believe that a man was obliged to be a criminal because he had a low head, for, said he, there are qualities in the mind and organs contained in the brain which could largely assist such an unfortunate to overcome the inheritance that he showed in the configuration of his head. This is the ground that as Phrenologists we must take because optimistically we can see improvements in our prisoners under the right kind of treatment, and were we to believe that a man was fated by his organization we should not surround him by any ameliorating environments, while we know that if special care is taken with the criminal his life may become changed.

The Rev. Mr. Hyde took exception to

the word "instinctive criminal," and explained how Phrenology was an ever ready helper in the redemption of the criminal. He did not like to hear a person say that a child was born a criminal.

Dr. Brandenburg made some practical remarks with regard to the line between crime and insanity, and spoke of how useful Phrenology had been to many who were on the verge of despair through a want of knowledge of themselves. He said we need to begin in the school-room or nursery to avoid evil tendencies taking root.

Mr. F. W. Smith, Secretary of the Hundred-Year Club, expressed the views of the whole audience in commending the able remarks of the lecturer. He further said he wished to state that when he was a little boy Mr. Fowler visited his native town and he remembered very well the circumstances of the examination that Mr. Fowler made of him at the time. Mr. Delancey, Allen, and others made remarks.

At the close of the discussion Miss Fowler examined Mr. Smith's head and compared it with a friend of Dr. Simon. Miss Fowler asked for two criminals if any were present, but for want of subjects nearer to the demand these two very interesting personalities came forward, the gentlemen present stated in a few words their occupation, which coincided with the remarks that had been made concerning their character.

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#### LONGEVITY.

Not many men could boast of serving as choirmaster and organist for seventy-two years in one church without missing a single service; a Swedish musician could who recently died. He must have been over ninety. He and his ancestors had lived and played the organ in the same church for two hundred years.

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#### NOTICE.

The seventh lecture of the course of The American Institute of Phrenology will be held Wednesday, May 2. Subject, "How the Health and Disease of Brain and Body can be Determined."

Special stereopticon slides, showing specimens of the blood, will be used. The lecture will be given by Dr. Robert L. Watkins. As this is an extra lecture, and one of special interest and importance, we ask all our members and subscribers to do their utmost to be present and to bring a new member.

The library and museum will be open to members during the summer. New members can be enrolled at any time.

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### CURRENT EXCHANGES.

The visit of Mr. William Shakespeare, the famous English singing teacher, to this country, is the event of the year in the vocal world. "Werner's Magazine" has published a report of some of his lectures which will be entertaining and instructive to those who cannot get to hear him. The proper physical training for school children is a very important article in the April number.—New York.

"The Evolution of Literary Decency," is a taking title of an article by Andrew Lang, which appeared in the April number of the "Living Age."—Boston.

"Sermons in Bones," is the curious title of an article in "Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly," for April, by Joaquin Miller. "Women as Inventors" is quite an instructive article, and shows how much the world is indebted to women for many ingenious ideas.—New York.

There is a great deal of valuable matter in the April number of "The Homiletic Review." Bishop John H. Vincent summarizes as only such a specialist can the century's progress in Sunday-School work.—New York.

"The Porto Rican Tariff Question" is editorially discussed in the "Review of Reviews" for April, and in the same magazine there is an able exposition of "The Relations of the United States Constitution to the Territories," by Professor Harry Pratt Judson of the University of Chicago. An article on "The Great Steel Makers of Pittsburg" is fully illustrated in this interesting magazine.—New York.

"The Health of College Girls" is the subject of an interesting article in "The New Lippincott Magazine" for April. It shows how occupation is tending to diminish hysterical tendencies.—Philadelphia.

The first of a series of child stories is the particular feature of the April "Ladies' Home Journal," by Rudyard Kipling. This first tale speaks of the "Elephant's Child." "The Marriage Question" is one which Mr. Edward Bok devoted his editorial page to discuss, "The Ease With Which We Marry." He thinks the trouble is not with our divorce laws but with the laws which make it possible for a man to boast, as one recently did, that he married sixteen different women in less than five years. He thinks the present open-door policy for marriage in America cannot last much longer.—Philadelphia.

"Lombroso, and the new School of Criminal Sociology" is the title of an article by Miss Frances Keller of the University of Chicago in the "Arena" for April. Miss Keller calls in question some of the results published by Lombroso, she holds that his investigations touch only the structural, and his measurements of normals have been so few that many of his deductions are unsupported. She argues further that Lombroso ignores social and psychological

factors, so that his work is valuable only from an anatomical side.

"The Abdominal Brain" is the subject of an interesting article in the April number of "Suggestive Therapeutics," by W. F. Ball, M. D. "The Brain's Relation to Thought," by William M. Gross, M. D., is an article of considerable importance.—Chicago.

"Shall we apply heat or cold in the treatment of inflammation?" is asked by W. H. Garrison, M. D., in the "American Medical Journal," this is a query that is often asked and one which is not universally decided upon. It needs to be fully discussed by all our medical men. The opening article is upon "Professor Rodes Buchanan, M. D." He was a man of great resources.—St. Louis, Mo.

"Japanese Music," by the Comtesse Moutaign, is a valuable contribution in "The Humanitarian" for April. In the editorial column a few words are given on "The Abuse of Tobacco," by Dr. Wilson, who has lately been making some wise remarks on this subject. He points out that excessive smoking is bad, and there are individuals upon whom tobacco acts either with poisonous effect or produces injury.—New York and London.

Some fine portraits are given in the April number of "The Book Buyer" of Macaulay, Richard Henry Stoddard, Professor Henry, and Samuel Morse. It is an inspiration to see these portraits and recall once more what they have done. Mr. Spellmann's sketch of "Ruskin's Life and Work" is reviewed by Carolyn Shipman.—New York.

"Red Light as a Curative Agent in Measles," is a point discussed by Dr. Holbrook in the April number of "Omega." "The Humorous Side of Sickness" is treated by George J. Eason, is an article that has some good points to it, it would be better if we were all to smile a little more when we are sick.

The April number of "Physical Culture" contains an excellent article on "Resisting Exercises" which is fully illustrated. One surely does not need to be sick if one can follow out all the good advice given in this Journal.—New York.

"The Journal of Hygeio-Therapy" contains its usual amount of good reading matter. The April number contains an article by Frank Tasker on "Phrenology."—Kokomo, Ind.

A beautiful picture of a child is given in the April number of "Human Nature," with a description of the same. Other points on Phrenology and Physiology are also treated upon in an expert manner.—San Francisco, Cal.

Not everything that succeeds is success. A man that makes millions may be a failure still.

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"The Phrenological Annual" for 1900 is rapidly diminishing. We have still a few copies left which we shall be pleased to send to applicants on receipt of twenty-five cents each. There is a good quarters worth of valuable and interesting matter.

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## TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

(Continued from page 167.)

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## REVIEWS.

(Continued from page 166.)

"The Psychology of Reasoning," by Alfred Binet. The Open Court Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co. London. Translated from the French.

This book opens with a chapter on the definition of "Perception." "Perception," the writer says, "consists of an association of sensations and images—a mixed state, a cerebro-sensory phenomenon produced by an action on the senses

and a reaction of the brain. It may be compared to a reflex, the centrifugal period of which, instead of manifesting itself externally in movements, would be expended internally in awaking associations of ideas." The discharge follows a mental channel instead of a motor one, and according to Phrenology the mind possesses a mental organ to perceive colors as well as the organ of sight. We may see many beautiful colors in the fields and woods for the sight may not be defective, but the mental to distinguish between the reds and the blues may be defective. This point illustrates the advantage of Phreno-Psychology over simple psychological reasoning. In the examples given in this chapter the writer refers to mental perceptions such as come to us through imagination or suggestive images which often originate through the fancy. The second chapter introduces us to the subject of images. He says, "just as the body is a polypus of cells, so, as M. Taine said, the mind is a

polypus of images." Nearly fifty pages are given to explain in some detail what mental images really are. The third chapter is upon "Reasoning in Perception," which includes the subjective mind dominating over the objective reasoning. A fourth chapter on "The Mechanism of Reasoning," shows the process of the wonderful power of mind.

The writer closes this chapter by stating that all his preceding discussion may be reduced to a single formula, namely, "Reasoning is the establishment of an association between two states of consciousness by means of an intermediate state of consciousness, which resembles the first state which is associated with the second, and which by fusing itself with first associated with the second."

The work is interesting from the standpoint on which it rests, and the author, Alfred Binet, is too well known to receive any word of criticism with regard to his method of unfolding Psychology.

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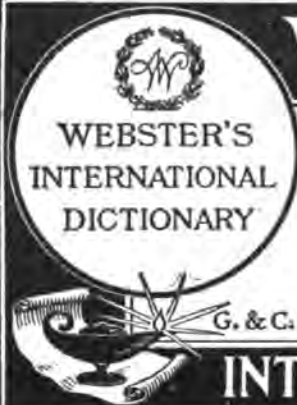
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## The Line Between Crime and Insanity.

BY DR. CARLETON SIMON.

PAPER READ BEFORE THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

The brain is the organ of the mind—the seat of thought—the birthplace of our ego.

Thought is the product of the brain, as electricity is the product of the dynamo. The parts that construct this instrument are of the finest texture, composed of the minute microscopical cells, each being a little storehouse, whose ramification extends into countless numbers. Every cell has a distinct separate life that absorbs the impressions of the outer world conveyed to it by the senses. With each new experience another cell becomes inhabited. Should the same experience be registered again, a deeper impression is made, a recognition or acknowledgement is felt, and a memory becomes established.

The development of memory, through the experience of similar impressions, is a condition found not alone in the brain as a mass of cells, but also has been demonstrated by me, as an inherent condition of receptivity of the smallest and lowest order of cell

life. It seems as a peculiar design of Nature that, wherever it has planted the magic seed of life, there also is implanted memory, as a part and parcel of such life, and as a means of its sustenance and defence.

The cells in the brain have not only the power of registering impressions productive eventually in knowledge, but also by the grouping of its cells, have the faculty of reconstructing thought. This depends upon the intricacies of its cellular mass, and the independent cell activity. These are little units that make up the whole. As the stars and planets act and react upon each other, so does each cell affect another in the brain. The planetary actions produce electrical forces, the cellular ones, thought. This thought in turn it is capable of purifying and filtering.

When thought becomes a conscious, animate thing, in the demands of memory and desire, mentality is born. When this develops into distinct faculties, mentality becomes mind. This as well shows separate activities and

planes. In man the reasoning faculty becomes pronounced by aiding him to study cause and effect, and to use this knowledge with profit. Its healthy application represents the control of the impulses and desires; obedience to demands in personal habit and behavior, and duties toward fellowmen. It acts as well as a balance to all moral and mental activity.

Time has established a standard or

planation, he is considered insane. Insanity is really the destruction of the ego, or it may be the loss of mental and moral equilibrium.

Philosophy and science, and the latter is but the consummated ideal of the former, have always been busy in the problem of the promotion of happiness. It seems to be the greatest aim of man's short life. Happiness depends largely upon social conditions, and a main-



DR. CARLETON SIMON.

average reasoning ability in man, and by this measure we recognize the idiot or the philosopher. When an individual differs decidedly in the normal reasoning ability established by precedent, we are apt to term him queer or erratic. When a person suddenly changes his habits, without any due specific cause warranting it, and which is contrary to his own previous reasoning behavior, and which does not permit of any other possible, feasible ex-

tenance of moral equity among mankind.

If a man gives as proof of disordered mental reasoning ability, the destruction of life, property, or social laws, and such destruction has no motive for its perpetration, the law holds him insane. Should a motive exist, the law holds him as a criminal, and responsible. It becomes a question in law of motive, and it is largely due to this element, necessary to general reasoning ability,

that stamps the act either as the result of insanity or of crime. Still, an insane act may exist in which motive may be present. It is this very discrepancy that makes the border-line of insanity and crime so difficult of differentiation.

In the insane, the act occurs from an impulse without material personal advantage to the act of will. It is the selection of the act, however, with the evidence of defective reasoning, that stamps it as the choice of an insane mind.

In the criminal the impulse may arise from the same cause, but the reason is not defective in its general application, except to legal soundness. The legal tests of responsibility of criminal acts, if the result of sane or insane action, is generally involved in the question, "Did the individual recognize what he was doing, and if so, did he know it was wrong?"

The examination of many hundreds of criminals convinces me that the moral responsibility of the criminal is nil, that he does not know that he is in error, and if he does recognize this fact, that he cannot control his criminal desires and impulses. These impulses are termed in the insane "imperative conceptions"; in the criminal, I am sorry to say, they have not been labelled with similar charity. Criminals, when studied as a class, are recognized and divided into three divisions.

The first division includes the accidental criminal, who is naturally an honest man, but who has gone astray.

Whereas, this first division may include, and does include, the majority of criminals, still these criminals are not the ones that represent the vast outlay of the State's funds for detection and incarceration. These criminals almost invariably experience remorse, and their imprisonment as a punishment has a beneficial effect upon their future lives. It may seriously handicap their ambitious tendencies, and may act as a depressant upon their social intercourse, but the lesson of their weakness is never forgotten.

The second division is the habitual

criminal, the product of his environment and of bad habits, and who prefers a life of lawlessness as his chosen occupation. We find these criminals in the highest and lowest order of development of intelligence.

In the third division are the born criminals, instinctively so because of their inheritance; moral depravity, vices, and deteriorated mental and physical health are their heritage. These are the degenerate types spoken of by Lombroso, Ferrier, and others.

Criminologists, in the study of crime, exclude the accidental criminal. The born or instinctive criminal is the one demanding our attention, because of his apparent inability to know right from wrong; and in the study of this type certain mental phases are observable that place him among those whom we consider mentally unsound. Prominence is given to this type because of the striking resemblance to signs of physical deterioration found in the insane. There is a parallelism which constantly confronts one. Some of these are, irregular skull formation with facial asymmetry, heavy jaw, or a retreating chin; diminished or exaggerated sensations to pain, acute vision, dull hearing, and other defects in the special senses. The eye of the criminal is peculiar, inasmuch as it is rarely found to be normal; they are set differently, and the pupils are found generally differing from each other in size.

In the examination of some twelve hundred criminals, it was remarkable that I did not see one normal or evenly developed head, nor did I find what one might term a handsome face. In comparison with the body, the head was found either abnormally large or very small, the average being twenty-one and a half inches in circumference of the head above the ears. The neck being invariably very long and narrow in those convicted of forgery and grand larceny, and those convicted of some brutal offences, such as assault, arson, and murder, had invariably short, thick necks. The average position of the head is a hanging downward to the

left side. The gait is characteristic, inasmuch as it is slovenly and halting. In some, the right or left foot seems to be dragged after the other.

One of the worst prisoners ever convicted to Sing Sing gives a very striking family history. His father was in his youth subject to epileptic convulsions; his mother, and in turn her father, had both been in an insane asylum. Three children were born of this marriage; one became insane at twenty-two years of age; another, a girl, was sentenced in Boston for what is commonly called "shop-lifting"; and the man under observation had been a criminal as long as he could remember. He is a man of medium stature, and was sentenced eight times to prison. As an example of how crime and insanity may merge into each other, he is a striking specimen. While in Sing Sing he had occasional spells of epileptic convulsions which included only one-half of his body; thus one-half remained normal while the other developed these attacks. The man is about five feet eight and a half inches in stature, and weighs one hundred and fifty-five pounds. His head is twenty-two inches in circumference, frontal and occipital measurements. There is a decided depression at the highest aspect of his skull; one ear is set higher than the other, and the jaw is receding. The lips are thin with the outer corner open, giving the face a peculiar look. This individual became so pronouncedly insane that he was removed to the Matteawan Insane Asylum several months ago.

There is no doubt but that many of his crimes were products of his insane mind, and that this man has been irresponsible from his birth. This study, as well as many that I might illustrate, convinces me that crime and insanity are often the inheritance of vicious mental and moral stigma with invariable physical evidences.

While speaking of my opinion to Dr. R. T. Irvine, the able physician of Sing Sing prison, he informed me that careful and close observation of the prison-

ers under his charge for the past eight years, which were about seven thousand in number, convinced him that sixty-five to seventy-five per cent. of the inmates are mentally abnormal. They do not seem so at first glance, but close attention to their personal habits, demeanor, walk, actions, method of holding the head, and the peculiar use of their eyes, associated with their deficient and defective reasoning ability, give proof that they are distinctly abnormal, and sooner or later they have invariably given evidences of a faulty mental composition. It might be suggested that incarceration, with depression of spirits and the discipline of prison life, develops these conditions. This, however, is met by the fact that when entering prison life the criminal is generally in ill-health by reason of dissipation and bad habits. The regular hours for sleep, the healthy food, work, and good medical attendance increase his vitality, and he becomes stronger and healthier. Discipline, when conducted by such a gentleman as Addison Johnson, present warden of Sing Sing, is rigid, but it is tempered with a kindness commendable.

A glance at the State Prison Reports brings out many facts. It shows that in the Auburn prison, among nine hundred and sixty-nine criminals, thirty became so pronouncedly insane as to warrant their removal to Matteawan Insane Asylum, which is the State asylum for insane criminals. This represents that among this group three per cent. became insane in one year. This is all the more remarkable when we remember that this is a yearly report of a specific group whose term of incarceration averages some seven years and ten months. The eventual percentage of insanity among these, therefore, becomes increased yearly. This is of the most vital importance in the study of crime, and its association with insanity. It warrants and bears out a past firm belief that crime is, in a great many instances, the result of latent or observable lunacy. The causes of insanity among criminals have been accred-

ited by many as a result of idleness in prison. We have no idleness in our State prisons. The prisoners are engaged at present in making clothes and other sundry articles for the various State institutions. They are continually employed; and when the statistics are referred to, we find that one-half were employed when the crime was committed for which they were sentenced, the rest being idle.

This striking percentage of insanity among prisoners has a distinct bearing upon the possibility that many may be insane upon the subject of crime, and not manifested in any other manner. Only one per cent. of lunacy among prisoners as a steady ratio would indicate either that crime results in a measure, in insanity, or that the border lines of crime and insanity are, at times, so closely merged as not to admit of separation.

If this is so, why should we not treat these unfortunates as moral lunatics, and why should we punish them for deeds over which they have no control?

The fact that recognized insane individuals have at times an irresistible, ungovernable desire to steal, assault, and to commit other criminal acts, such as homicide and arson, demonstrated that many of their kaleidoscopic phases have a criminal aspect. In turn, criminals show, aside from their moral depravity, mental obliquenesses that indicate defective reasoning ability and logical deductive force.

Every one by the lower order of faculties, productive in desires, impulses and emotions, would at times be a criminal, did not the high ones of con-

science, reason, and judgment, guard against such conditions. The latter are the sheet anchor of "the ship of our mental condition" which the wind of temptation would destroy upon the rocks of crime and insanity. The control, by means of the higher faculties present in any act performed, would make the individual normal and responsible. Should the high faculties of conscience, reason, and judgment be irresponsible, deflected or perverted, the individual has no control over his impulse and lower faculties, and is, therefore, normally irresponsible for his acts. Legally this should, and will be, the crucial test of responsibility for acts performed either in the insane or in the criminal.

In the past history of the world, crime has never been subjugated, it has been upon the increase. The chief aim of the law has been the incarceration of the criminal, not as a means of direct protection of society, but as a penalty for the crime. The New York State Reformatory Schools are a step in the right direction, and the educational working of this system has proven to be of growing usefulness and success. With the light of advanced scientific knowledge it follows that the punishment—the eye for the eye, and tooth for the tooth idea—should not be the sole object of the incarceration of the criminal, but that the study of his condition, of which his acts are only symptomatic, must be viewed from the mental standpoint, and should receive our sympathetic and charitable attention.

A character sketch of Dr. Carleton Simon will appear in the July number.

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## Intelligence as Related to Volition.

By LEWIS G. JANES, M.A.,

DIRECTOR OF THE CAMBRIDGE PHILOSOPHICAL CONFERENCES.

In the older metaphysical method of mental analysis, not yet wholly outgrown in philosophical discussions, but completely discredited by a scientific psychology, the human will was regard-

ed as a separate faculty, presiding over the other mental faculties, and directing the moral destinies of the individual. Philosophers thus entified an abstraction, and attributed to man a

power of originating courses of action, and determining his own destiny and that of the race, to a degree scarcely inferior to that possessed by the Infinite Being.

Such a conception of the will, and of the absolute freedom of the will, largely excluded intelligent motive as a factor in directing the actions of the human individual. The ignorant man, as well as the intelligent man, was held accountable for his actions, not only to God but to the secular authorities, with little regard for the influences of education and environment in affecting his moral responsibility. Many of the cruelties of our penal methods, as well as the barbarities of the inquisition and the use of the militant power of the government to compel a formal intellectual assent to the dogmas of the church, were based upon this erroneous conception of the nature of the will and of human responsibility. Something of this view even now seems to survive in the teaching of a psychologist no less eminent than Professor William James, whose essay on "The Will to Believe," assumes that we have a right to affirm the "indeterminist" view of human action as the only worthy alternative (although, as he shows in his *Psychology*, all the facts are against it); and, substantially, that we may choose such intellectual beliefs as afford us most comfort and satisfaction in the contemplation of the problems of life and destiny, in default of absolute proof or refutation; even if the balance of evidence, apart from such considerations, would seem to incline the other way.

In spite of this eminent authority, whose essay above mentioned would seem like an able piece of special pleading if we were not aware of the magnificent and unquestionable honesty of the author's mind, the entire drift of modern scientific psychology has been away from this entification of the will as an independent, autonomous, mental faculty. In formulating the modern scientific conception of the nature of volition, Dr. Gall was again a pioneer;

and his treatment of this whole subject in the first volume of his *Works*, though seldom referred to by the writers of our time, is surprisingly modern. A single quotation, from the section on "Moral Liberty," will serve to illustrate this fact. After showing why the former metaphysical conceptions of Free Will, Unlimited Liberty, and Absolute Liberty are untenable and illusory, he continues: "We cannot, and we ought not, admit any other liberty than that which is in accordance with the general laws of nature, and with the nature of man. We have seen that an unlimited liberty and an absolute liberty are in contradiction with the nature of a being created and dependent. The liberty which we ought to acknowledge must consider a man as a being subject to the laws of causes and effects: this liberty must render the individual and the law-givers responsible for good and evil: in this liberty our acts must have the quality of merit and demerit: the development of this liberty must convey the full conviction that it depends not only on the organization, but also on the influence of external things, whether man is more or less master of his actions; and that social institutions, education, morality, religion, punishments and rewards, are eminently useful and indispensable. A liberty which has this character is moral liberty. Moral liberty is the faculty of being determined, and of determining oneself by motives; in other words, liberty is the power of willing, or not willing, after deliberation."

In a like spirit, a late writer, President Schurman, of Cornell University, in his able critique on Kantian ethics, declares: "Whoever reflects that a motive is merely an idea, and that an idea has no existence apart from the subject that has it, must object to the comparison of a man and his motives with a balance and its weights. The former is merely an ideal, the latter a real duality. . . . If freedom be not found in our volition with motives, and not without them, it dwells not with man, it is nowhere to be found."

Bain affirms that "Will, or volition, comprises all the actions of human beings, in so far as guided by feelings"; and John Fiske more tersely defines volition as "the process whereby feeling initiates action." The will, he says, "is not an entity, but a dynamic process." Since, however, man's volition is determined by motives, and his conduct is thus necessitated from within, not from without, no absolute determinism, or fatalism, is implied in the teachings of a scientific psychology. It is evident that man possesses a genuine, though limited, autonomy, and may justly be held responsible for his actions.

It is equally evident that the inner motive which guides the conduct is largely the creation of the intelligence. The same external conditions, presenting an alternative for our action, will affect a trained intellect very differently from the mind of an uneducated person. The moral volition, therefore, depends largely upon education—not merely the culture of the intellect, but education in its broadest sense, including the training of body, mind, and will.

"To will," says Professor Ladd, in his *Psychology*, "is the result of a development; it is something that no one can do at the beginning of mental life, but which all men learn to do in the course of its unfolding. To exercise 'free will'—in any conceivable meaning of the term—is not a birthright; it is rather an achievement which different individuals make in greatly differing degrees."

The conscience is not a simple, but a complex mental faculty. It comprises the sense of obligation, transformed from the purely egoistic instinct that makes for self-preservation, and the intelligent appreciation of the nature and results of right action which comes only from experience, reflection, education, and a wide knowledge of the results of the activities of other individuals. Conscience, in the large and scientific conception of this faculty, is therefore susceptible of training and

culture; an important part of the discipline of life, if wisely utilized, makes for the education of conscience. Without this moral culture of the intelligence, the mere imperative impulse to do right may lead the individual widely astray, and result in untold evils to society. Nothing presents a harder problem to the wise psychologist and sociologist than the conscience of the fanatic, who would forcibly impose his own imperfect conceptions of social obligation upon others. A wider education, a more adequate training of the intelligence, at once develops truer and more practical social ideals, and suggests wiser methods of attaining them. It also enforces the lessons of due modesty and humility by developing a deeper sense of the finiteness of the individual, and of the inadequacy of any single view for the complete solution of all the problems of life. It thus inculcates a wide charity for those who differ from one's own conceptions, and indicates that the processes of social development should be evolutionary rather than revolutionary, to be achieved by wise educational methods appealing to the mind and conscience of the individuals who make up the social commonwealth, rather than imposed by external coercion.

A true social psychology, based on scientific data and principles, shows that societies, like all living and vital forms of organic growth, develop by intussusception, not by mere accretion; by a process of growth and repair, which takes place throughout the entire internal structure of the organism, and which depends for its efficacy upon the intelligent action and wise volition of its individual units. A true social and individual psychology is thus essential to the statesman, educator, and social reformer, as well as to practical men and women in all the relations of their daily lives, and no task is more important than that of publishing to the world the assured results of its research into the deepest and most fundamental problems of life.

## The Intelligence of Dumb Animals.

By JOHN L. CAPEN, M.D.

How much thinking is done by dumb animals, and what is the variety of their thoughts?

There has been, and now is a tendency to consider the movements of the dumb animals to be the effect of instinct—not of thought and reason, as in the case of human beings.



[A] VERY INTELLIGENT PARROT BELONGING TO MRS. McLEAN OF WASHINGTON.

It can hardly be possible that any student of biology at the present day will hold such an opinion, but to him it is not an easy matter to decide how much thought is evolved by the ratiocination of any one of the various vertebrates which may be considered intelligent and whose brain weighs from one ounce to eight or ten pounds.

As thought takes its origin in the cells that form layers on the surface of the brain, it is impossible to doubt but that

there is a parallelism between the amount of cell matter in the cortical substance of the brain and the thought of the animal.

In the more highly endowed vertebrates, including nearly all domestic animals, the amount of the cortical substance which is composed of three layers of cells and their three strata of connecting fibre, is so abundant that it must be folded into convolutions, more or less numerous and deep to secure the necessary room, but for the most part, in birds, although they have small heads, the surface of the brain is smooth.

The brain of the woodpecker, however, has a single crease in each hemisphere running from near the anterior of the brain beyond the middle portion. (Solly.) The same is said to be true of the brains of buzzards, ducks, and of parrots.

It is said that the woodpecker of California brings acorns from a distant forest to the place of its winter residence and places them in holes it has pecked out of decayed trees that it may find food in the worms that will be found in them during the season.

A lady friend visited a neighbor who kept a parrot that was given the utmost liberty of the house. My friend took a seat on a lounge near a rope of a family gymnasium and the parrot immediately came forward with long strides toward the stranger, descended by the oblique rope and struck her head a violent blow with its beak. It would be interesting to know by what process of reason, hatred of this innocent person's head was excited.

The brains of the mammalia are greatly superior to those of birds, both in regard to size and also to convolutions.

That of the cat is sharply marked by three longitudinal fissures in each hemisphere, and by five more or less complete transverse fissures. By this com-

plicated brain structure, this thoroughly selfish creature contrives to keep on the right side of the human race and to attach her mistress to herself so strongly as to make her thievish tricks and selfish appropriation of the best places appear all the more charming. Why did she jump on the table on which was a piece of fresh meat, and look out of the window for a while, then turn toward me and discover that I was looking at her, then look again out of the window for a while before jumping down and never so much as take one glance at the meat?

The brain of the dog presents a still more complicated appearance (Ferrier) in the form and direction of the convolutions, and what a difference in the character and disposition of these two favorite pets of the human race—the one all selfish and the other complete devotion to his master's service; and such intelligent service as he gives.

A sheep farmer was one morning surprised that his faithful shepherd's dog had disappeared just as he was about to take his sheep to their pasture, but on the road he discovered a gap in the fence, before unknown to him, and there, at the broken fence stood his watchful dog.

Dogs, like men, differ among themselves. A cattle raiser had sent out several dogs for the cattle on a cold rainy night and they failed to bring them in. Then he went to his best dog, whom he had hoped to keep from the rain as she had a litter of young pups. He called her and told her she must go for the cattle. She lifted up her head and then put it down again, evidently preferring to remain at home in so dark and cold a night. He said again "You must go." She got up reluctantly and went out and was gone about two hours and came back dripping from the rain and went to her box with head and tail down. On going to the yard the master found every one of the cattle.

Sheep are said to be stupid animals. It is not uncommon to decide that there is no talent when it is not demonstrated by some form of intelligent expression,

and sheep are deprived of the power of expression by their timidity and the care taken of them by their keepers; but they have finely convoluted brains. A farmer was surprised by the strange conduct of a sheep that came to him alone and then returned reluctantly to the flock. He had sufficient curiosity—or intelligence—to follow the sheep and he found that her lamb had fallen into the water, out of which it could not escape, neither could the distressed mother do anything to deliver it, and therefore she went for one who could; and doubtless, after her lamb was saved she returned to her ordinary "stupidity."

The ass is said to be a very intelligent animal in its wild state, but very stupid under domestication, but an ass that had been trained to draw water by means of a wheel has been observed to resort to the wheel to draw water to quench its own thirst. (I have quoted from memory, from sources that I cannot now recall.)

The brain of the horse is larger and more extensively convoluted; indeed, so complicated are the folds that it is not obvious whether they are longitudinal or transverse, and there is a large brain—the largest known, weighing over twenty-two ounces. (Tod and Bowman.) The beauty, intelligence and usefulness of this friend of man is so well known to all that it is needless to even refer to them, but there has been a recent revelation of their capabilities and talent in the case of a horse trained for the "stage," who can "read, spell, and cipher."

Having related what I had seen, I was told that if I should see him again I should discover the trick by which the things were done. I requested friends who were about to visit the wonderful horse to look out for any possible way to account for the reading and spelling and figuring he is supposed to do, except by calculation in the brain of the horse.

One man declared: "It is by memory; the horse does not think."

That animals having brains, large

and extensively convoluted like that of the horse, do think, every biologist must know, but it would be a revelation could we be sure that a horse could answer every problem possible up to the number of thirty, and somehow this horse does it.

"What is one-third of 27?" one man in the audience asked, and the horse went immediately to the rack on which the figures were arrayed and brought forward the figure 9.

Another question from the benches was: "How much is ten, plus eight, minus two?" and immediately the horse brought forward 16.

Many similar questions were asked him, and the only error was when asked: "How much is seven, minus eight?" The horse brought out 15. His trainer said that he understood it to be a plus. When he was asked, "How much is five times eight?" he started, and then turned around and came back without saying a word. The interrogator was reminded that his training had not extended beyond 30.

When his trainer was asked how the horse did his work, he replied that it was memory.

It is doubtful whether he ever reflected how many variations were possible under the rules of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, which do not fall much short of four thousand, besides an innumerable number of other complications.

Whatever may be thought of the method by which this wonderful horse reaches his conclusions, it is clear that he must do great thinking. Probably

no man could remember so large a number of problems without the aid of an understanding of the power of numbers; and who is able to doubt that the memory of man is as good as that of this horse?

When the trainer of this horse was addressing the audience as an introduction to the entertainment, the horse took his nose away from his master's hand and began to nip the sleeve on his arm, as if he would say: "Don't spend so much time in talk, I want to begin my exercise."

Is it not probable that if every human brute knew just what his horse was thinking, he would be ashamed of his stupidly cruel treatment, and would not all men who are not nearly idiotic take off the tight check reins and the foolish blinders, while persons a little more advanced consider the question of guiding the horse without the annoyance of bits in his mouth?

Our busy money-makers have treated the horse merely as a working machine, and have seldom thought of him as an animal of understanding, feeling, and affection, and in this matter they have failed to appreciate his worth. Just as soon as men are brought to think seriously about their horses they make changes in their treatment of him, and the horses of the brave firemen have the free use of their eyes, while the "War horse," the "Glory of whose nostrils is terrible," and who is constantly exposed to what timid and cowardly men would consider sure to give him fright, has as much liberty to see the flash of the artillery as to hear its crash and roar.

## The Influence of Mind on the Organism

A LECTURE BY CHARLES BRODIE PATTERSON.

GIVEN BEFORE THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

(Concluded from page 152.)

Enter then into the secret place of the most high, and the duties of life will become so clear that you will find that you will do everything in the easi-

est possible way, and at the same time in the best way. Therefore it is desirable to have the right pictures in mind, and if these pictures are continuous

with you, they will bring forth happiness, peace, health, and every needful thing in life.

There is only one law in the universe, and whatever appears to be contrary to that law is simply a vain imaging of the mind of man. God's will finds expression in the highest way through the best use of our mental faculties. When you have a thought-picture clear in the mind, just hold it long enough, and a great force comes into it and gives it expression. It must express itself. The question then comes, how can we best hold the thought sufficiently clear and sufficiently long to gain the expression of the will. And this brings us to a faculty of mind called concentration.

Concentration is that power which holds the mind at its highest state of activity and gives the best results. In order to concentrate the mind we must take one thing at a time. No matter what you wish to do give that thing the best thought. Keep the mind centered on it for the time being and you will find the task much easier, and you will do it much better. Furthermore, you are using the force that is coming to you from the inner world in the right way, and you are not dissipating it. If however you are doing one thing with your hands, and at the same time you are thinking about and listening to another thing, the result is evil. The thing would not be done well, and it would not be done on time. You would be physically and mentally tired when the task is finished. More people are wearied because of this dissipation of force than by the physical work they do. It is the way they use the mind that tires. When doing a thing keep the mind centered on it until it is finished, then drop it entirely and treat the new work to be done in the same way. A true thought-picture of what is desired to be done should first be clear in the mind, and then the attention should be concentrated on that thought, after which will come the God-given will-power to make it effective.

There is nothing in this contrary to the universal law. It is simply bring-

ing life into harmony with the law, the universal will acting through man, that is, the human will is one with the will of God. Whatever may have been the use of the will in the past, from the moment it is used in accord with the will of God, the desired need is obtained. If strength is needed, if health is needed, if happiness is desired, all these may come through a compliance with the universal law.

Every inner state must find expression in an outer state. What is continually appearing in the body is an outer expression of the inner thought. Every physical condition has its corresponding mental condition.

Some people offer a greater resistance to disease than others, and the reason is the mental condition they present. The strong positive thought is not going to be affected by the disease, or the thought of the world, but those in a negative state will be affected. Thus it happens that some people are continually taking contagious diseases, while others never take them. Health is really more contagious than any disease, and if right conditions were only offered health would be caught as easily as disease, only it is not going to be caught as people think disease.

People are continually attributing all their physical ills to causes external to themselves. If they could see the working out of thought in expression they would have no need to search for physical causes, for they would be able to find a mental condition back of all physical conditions. It is so much easier to attribute a headache to a cold, or to some physical condition. It is so easy for them to think they have caught cold by sitting in a draught, or that a disturbed condition of the stomach comes from eating the wrong kind of food. This is an easy way of shirking the responsibility, but when the responsibility is placed where it should be, it is not with the draught in which people sit, nor with the food they eat. "It is not that which entereth into the man which defleth, but that which cometh out." It is not what is eaten, it is not

what is drunk, it is not the physical condition, it is not the outer condition, which defileth a man. It is an easy way to account for a cold by saying that one went out when warm. There is, however, a more satisfactory explanation. Think how warm one gets when he becomes angry. It is not only the heat of the mind, there is also a physical heat. Because of the anger a condition is present where it is possible for a person to take cold. The anger starts an over-activity of the blood, this is followed by a heated state of the body, and this action becomes, what is termed; "a cold." People who are continually allowing themselves to be disturbed over little things get heated and think a great deal about it. They think they are too warm or too cold. They think they cannot sit in a draught. It is their way to attribute it to outside things. Other people think that they must not allow a draught to touch them on the back of the neck, for fear they will get cold, and they usually get what they expect.

Certain food eaten at a certain time will give a disturbed stomach. At other times the same food will cause no ill effects. If this was a purely physical action it would affect a chemical condition. But it is not. It is our mental condition at the time of eating, not what we eat, that affects us. It is not possible for people suffering from anger or grief, or any wrong feeling, to perfectly digest their food. It is not possible for them to enjoy their food, because back of every physical nature there is something else, and that something else must be right to give a perfect physical action to the digestion, and therefore when a person is in great sorrow, and eats at such a time, the food will seem to be the cause of distress. The working organism is not in order, and the food entering in is a secondary cause, but the real cause is mental. Take food at such a time, and from it a wrong result will come.

Remember in this connection there is a mental correspondence, for it is shown that if we have a good mental digestion, and thoroughly digest the things we

think about, we shall have a good physical digestion, and digest the food we eat. But people want to know so much, and they want to know it in the shortest time. They do not take into consideration the fact that we are in the eternal now, not that it is going to be some time in the future. In the realization of the eternal now, we should learn a lesson in patience, and from it will come a greater knowledge. How much we should escape if we would use the knowledge that we already have! He who fails to do so is he "who knoweth the Master's will and doeth it not."

In digesting, then, let us begin with the mental digestion, and this can only come by grasping the truth of the principles and by giving expression to that truth.

Besides digestion there is something else, and that is assimilation. Some people have no trouble with their digestion, but they do have trouble in assimilating their food. The mental correspondence for assimilation is this. People may see clearly and may digest things easily, but they do not make these same things available in their own lives. They do not allow this knowledge to become a part of themselves. When there is a lack of assimilation in the mental it is soon expressed in the physical. Let things first be seen clearly, and then a use of that sight made, and the digestive organs will work in the true way and the assimilation of the food will follow.

If the law of correspondences is thoroughly understood it is only necessary to see a person walk across a room, to watch his actions, to hear him speak a single word, in order to be able to tell fifty different things about him. This is because the outer is an expression of the inner. We cannot hide our thoughts in the light of this truth, because they are being bodily expressed in another way. Everything means something. A person who has great strength of will has it physically expressed in the back of the neck. It is a scientific fact that the strength of the neck indicates the strength of the will. The very shape of

a man's hands shows whether or not he possesses will force, because the arms and hands are the executive instruments of the will. In shaking hands with people you can tell at once if they have will or not.

The way a person holds his head seems a very little thing, yet a great deal can be told by it. When the head is thrown well back, that is an indication of physical strength and physical development. It will usually be noticed that when people are not largely developed mentally the head is well thrown back. So when the head droops just a little forward it indicates a thinking or reasoning nature. When the head is well forward it indicates a mind that is always going much in advance of what the person is doing. A poor circulation of the blood produces sickness. A perfect circulation is controlled by the understanding. People who are all emotion have cold hands and feet. Their life forces are prevented from flowing to the extremities. What is needed to bring about a perfect circulation is a perfect understanding.

If the feelings are controlled by thought the result will be a perfect circulation of the blood. The blood is acted upon by a great variety of thoughts. Anger immediately acts upon the blood, and thoughts of hatred leave even a worse condition. We are not going to purify the blood through taking any kind of a physical remedy. The purity will come through conforming to the law of God—in that way alone can the blood be purified. The blood of Christ cleanseth from all sin. The love of Christ cleanseth from all sin. The love of Christ maketh all things pure and whole. It can be done in no other way.

So that thought, the true thought, keeps our blood pure. It builds up every part of the structure, while the wrong thought destroys and tears down, until at last the body is sick from head to feet.

Seek for a mental cause for every physical condition, and it will not take long to find out the truth of all these things. "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he."

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## People Who Are Talked About.

### LORD NORTHCOTE, THE NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

The appointment of Lord Northcote, of Exeter, as Governor of Bombay has given great satisfaction to his numerous friends on both sides of the House of Commons. He is the second son of the first Earl of Iddesleigh, was born in 1846, educated at Eton and at Merton College, Oxford. He entered the foreign office as clerk in 1886. As secretary to Lord Salisbury, and to his own father during his leadership of the House of Commons, as financial secretary to the War Office, as Surveyor-General of Ordnance and Charity Commissioner, his years have been well employed, and his experience in public business will be of great assistance to him in the discharge of his duties as

Governor of Bombay. He has sat in the House of Commons for twenty years as Conservative member for Exeter. Lord Northcote possesses a good working temperament, and is a capable business man; he is one of the quiet workers of the world, and in many respects resembles his illustrious father. He is not a brilliant public speaker, but he takes a practical and common-sense view of questions affecting the interests of the masses, his opinions are well thought out; and he would prefer being engaged in planning ways and means, and in improving existing irregularities then in taking an active part in the debates of parliament. Thoroughness and industry will characterize all he undertakes; he is thus able to accomplish more work in a given time than one possessing more versatility of mind.

Although a Conservative in politics, he is sufficiently democratic to be interested in the advanced thought of the day. He is cool, collected, and leisurely in his movements, particularly discreet in the expression of his thoughts, and diplomatic in the discharge of his duties. He is a man of peace, and will prefer arbitration to warfare, his ability to study both sides of a question is very marked, and his judgment upon any

toward his subordinates. His intellectual powers are of a high order, but we should not class him among the brilliant statesmen of the century. He will achieve success through his minute attention to business details and his conscientious adherence to matters of principle and justice. He will not be disposed to waste his time in social functions or in the society of the frivolous. He takes life seriously, and will



LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE.

vexed subject will be sound, for he is careful in weighing evidence. His sense of justice and strong sympathies will make him very popular among the people of Bombay; he will rule with discretion, wisdom, and impartiality. Conscientiousness and Benevolence are the leading faculties in the moral group. He is not swayed by sentiment or emotions. In many respects he is a matter-of-fact type of man, judiciously cautious and dignified in bearing, pre-eminently adapted for a responsible position, but will not manifest any egotism

be more at home in the discharge of his duties than in entertaining friends. His tastes are of an intellectual and artistic order, he is systematic and precise in the laying out of his plans, and methodical in the arrangement of his work. His resoluteness gives him persistency and stability of character. Whilst respectful to authority, he is not influenced by inferior minds. He has a fair share of adaptability, and his sensitiveness will not prevent him from taking a lively interest in his surroundings. He is musical, genial in disposi-

tion, quick in perception, very discriminative and thoughtful. He possesses an available mind, can utilize his facts to the best advantage, and will give expression to his thoughts in clear and succinct language. From his mental endowments we believe his success as Governor of Bombay will exceed the anticipation of his best friends.

### LADY NORTHCOTE.

Lady Northcote, who accompanies her husband to Bombay, was the adopted daughter of the first Baron Mount Stephen. She possesses a vigorous constitution, a favorably balanced temperament, and a hopeful, sanguine disposition. She is a thorough worker, and for many years has been very popular among her husband's constituents. Her manner is fascinating and agreeable, a characteristic which, undoubtedly, has given her husband many votes. Her conversational powers are excellent. She can master a subject easily, for she can do her own thinking, and analyze facts without the assistance of her masculine friends. She arrives at her conclusions speedily, and is correct in the estimation she forms of people. Her spirit and energy are almost boundless. She will prefer an active, busy life to work of a sedentary nature, and will be a prominent figure in every good work requiring her assistance. She is equally versatile in mind and talent, hence, will manifest an interest in many things, and successfully accomplish any arduous task of an intellectual character set before her. She is wide awake to the popular questions of the day, and will take a warm interest in

subjects affecting the welfare of her sex, for she is aggressive, and will believe in mutual improvement for every one. Her mind works very quickly; in fact, activity and quickness will characterize all her undertakings, and she will manifest some impatience with slow and old-fashioned people. Her outlook is bright and intelligent, her intellectual vision is clear, her mind is not sullied by pessimism or dark forebodings; in whatever society she graces with her presence she will shed a lustre of brightness and cheerfulness. Her ingenuity will show itself in planning, in turning off work with dispatch, and in superintending the affairs of her household. She will never trifle with time, for she is always busy and diligent in the discharge of her duties. In whatever sphere she was placed she would make a good disciplinarian, and act with decision, for she is firm and decided in her opinions. She is quite frank and open in the expression of her ideas, yet tactful and cautious in her actions. She has warm social attachments, is sincere in her affections, and a faithful friend. Her sympathies are readily enlisted in philanthropic work, and she is very hospitable. Her accomplishments are many, particularly in music, drawing, and artistic work. Her happy disposition will win her many friends, and her keen perceptive powers will bring her in close touch with the intellectual movements of the day. She takes a practical view of life, and is a utilitarian. Her mental powers almost equal her energy and vivacity. In her new home in Bombay she will be a capital helpmeet to her husband, and a favorite in society. D. T. Elliott.



## The Letters of Comte and John Stuart Mill on Phrenology.

By JAMES WEBB, OF LONDON.

(Concluded from page 154.)

On the 26th October, 1843, Mill wrote to Comte: "I have read with scrupulous attention the six volumes of Gall. A great part of his polemics against his predecessors in psychology I have found to be very just, but I had a long time ago gone beyond their point of view. But you already know that the general principles, which alone are, according to you, established in the science of Phrenology, do not appear to me by any means proved in his book, which, if it proves anything, would lead the rather, in my opinion, and conformably to the author's intention to determine the cerebral organ of certain particular animal and especially mental instincts. I admit the necessity of taking into serious consideration all the relations which we can hope to establish between anatomical structure and intellectual and moral functions, and I shall seize with eagerness every means of enlightening myself more on this point."

"If you will point out to me any new reading to be done, I will do it; but all that which I have read and thought up to now leads me to believe that nothing is really established, that all is vague and uncertain in this order of speculations; it even appears to me very difficult for them to be raised from this state, so long as the ethological analysis of the influence of exterior circumstances, even general, is as little advanced as it is, anatomical diversities referring only to the residue after having subtracted from the total phenomena all that is susceptible of any other explanation whatever."

In his next letter to Mill, of the 14th November, 1843, Comte wrote:

"I very much regret that the grave

defects of arrangement inherent in the works of Gall should have shocked a mind so methodical as yours to such a degree as to prevent you from appreciating the fundamental reality of his essential demonstrations. Perhaps you would be, in this respect, less dissatisfied with his first great work ("The Anatomy and Physiology of the Nervous System in General, and of the Brain in Particular," in 4to), although this is perhaps too anatomical for your object.

But the same original ideas are presented under a better logical form in the more systematic works of Spurzheim, that is to say, the "Observations sur la Phrenologie," "L'Essai Philosophique sur les Facultés morales et intellectuelles," the work on Education, and even that relative to Folie, which constitute four little volumes in 8vo, easily read in two or three weeks."

The last reference to Phrenology in this correspondence is in Mill's reply to the remarks of Comte in his last letter. This letter of Mill's was written on the 8th December, 1843, and though they continued their correspondence to May, 1847, they did not directly again refer to Phrenology. Mill concluded: "I have commenced to read the English works of Spurzheim, and I shall not neglect the works that you have indicated of that author."

We hear no more of Spurzheim, who probably was too orthodox in his ideas of the Christian religion for Mill, who himself was engaged on those great edifices of intellectual excellence and political reform—he spent the remainder of his life in constructing a system of logic, in constructing a better system of social government—every bigot and

every interest against him, but he built up for himself a name for intellectual and moral worth and as a friend of the oppressed and poor that no one need be ashamed of. That he failed to agree with orthodox religion, or with any religion as generally understood, is perhaps to be regretted; that he never attempted to grapple with the facts of cerebral localization is as regrettable as anything the Phrenologist has cause to regret. For this Comte is not wholly

blameless. So far as I can judge, Comte, the founder of positive philosophy, left the positive method in regard to Phrenology and so failed to grasp its practical and positive truths. Mill, in speaking of Gall's work, said: "If it proved anything, would lead the rather, in my opinion and conformably to the author's intention, to determine the cerebral organ of certain particular animal, and, especially, mental instincts." In that Mill was right.

## SCIENCE OF HEALTH

### Notes and Comments.

By DR. M. L. HOLBROOK.

#### LOVE OF SCENERY.

One of the most health-promoting feelings is the love of grand and glorious scenery. At least this is the case with cultivated people, but there are multitudes of persons, perhaps a vast majority, and many of them of robust health, to whom beautiful scenery does not appeal. This love is evidently one of the newer feelings, and has not become a part of the intellectual furniture of all mankind. Take an illustration. C. S., writing of a mountain wilderness in Tennessee, says that the inhabitants have no appreciation of the fine scenery about them.

"The country of these dwellers upon the Appalachian range is exceedingly fertile, their forests are the noblest I have ever seen, their scenery is wild and grand, the atmosphere pure and bracing, and their skies exquisitely beautiful beyond the power of art to portray or pen to describe. Ah, those sunsets on Cumberland Mountains! And as the sun sinks to rest behind the golden and violet and flame-colored battle-

ments of clouds in the west, as likely as not comes rolling on from the opposite direction a storm-cloud, blackening the whole southeastern horizon, quivering, pierced and riven by forked lightning, its crashing thunder reverberating among the mountains, and all its edges alight as with a silver rim from the embers of the setting sun. My unrestrained and unbounded interest in and admiration of their natural phenomena were to my good friends and neighbors a source of constant amusement, and I have reason to know that owing to this weakness of mine, and other idiosyncrasies, they good-naturedly set me down as 'looney,' as rather 'off' in matters not pertaining to my profession."

The Phrenologist claims to be able to tell by the head whether man is a lover of nature, of scenery, or not. Will some one send us some good photographs of these mountain people so we can study them. Evidently the faculties for the wonderful, the glorious and marvellous in nature, have not been developed.

# NUTRITIVE VALUE OF FOODS IN 100 PARTS.

## MEATS.

	Albumi- nous.	Carbona- ceous.
Cheese .....	33.	37.
Poultry .....	21.	3.8
Lean beef .....	19.3	3.6
Lean mutton .....	18.3	4.9
White fish .....	18.1	2.9
Entire egg .....	18.	10.5
Veal .....	16.5	15.8
Salmon .....	16.1	5.5
Pork .....	9.8	48.9
New milk .....	4.1	9.1
Cream .....	2.7	29.5

## PULSES.

Beans .....	30.8	50.2
Lentils .....	25.2	58.6
Peas .....	23.8	60.8

## CEREALS.

Oatmeal .....	12.6	69.4
Indian meal .....	11.1	73.2
Whole wheat flour.....	10.8	72.6
Bread .....	8.1	52.6
Rye meal .....	8.	75.2
Rice .....	6.3	80.2
Barley meal .....	6.3	76.7

## VEGETABLES.

Potato .....	2.1	22.2
Sweet potato .....	1.5	27.5
Beet .....	1.5	11.3
Carrot .....	1.3	14.7
Turnip .....	1.2	7.2
Parsnip .....	1.1	15.9
Cabbage .....	.9	4.1

## FRUITS.

Date .....	9.	58.
Banana .....	4.8	20.2
Cherry .....	.9	15.3
Grape .....	.8	14.3
Raspberry .....	.5	6.4
Blackberry .....	.5	5.8
Currant .....	.4	5.
Gooseberry .....	.4	8.9
Peach .....	.4	7.8
Strawberry .....	.3	7.1
Apple .....	.2	10.3
Pear .....	.2	10.2
Plum .....	.2	9.3
Sugar .....	—	95.

# CONSUMPTION.

In 1898, 12,979 persons lost their lives in the State of New York by consumption. In 1899 there were 13,414. This amounts to 11 per cent. of all deaths. There seems to be no decrease in the death-rate of this disease. This State has just appropriated \$350,000 to build a hospital to treat and isolate those suffering from this disease, but this would be a mere trifle. It would take a hundred hospitals to hold them all. There seems to be no other way than for each one to protect himself so far as possible from this disease by building up a good constitution, and securing abundance of good air for the lungs.

## EXPANDING THE LUNGS.

There are various ways of strengthening and expanding the lungs, but the following is new and novel. It is given by Mr. Bradford, of Louisiana. "Some twenty years ago I saw at the London Aquarium a strong man exhibiting feats such as breaking chains by expanding his chest and his biceps. On going out I bought a small pamphlet issued by him in which he stated that in early youth he was delicate, and had been almost condemned by the doctors; idling in bed, he had tied a string around his chest, and tried to break it by expanding his lungs, keeping on till he succeeded. He found he could break a stronger string, and kept at it till he found himself in every way strengthened, freed from his trouble, and ultimately able to exhibit himself as a specimen of extraordinary development and strength. This is an extreme example of the efficiency of the methods suggested by your correspondents. I have personally tried the method, and recommended it to others, with decided benefit, and, however far-fetched and unpromising such simple rules may seem at first, they are always easy to try."

## CONQUERING OUR DEFECTS.

Dr. Hillis says: "Heredity is a tyrant over man! Science is making the saying like an old wife's fable. Here are

Charles Kingsley and Phillips Brooks conquering the stammering tongue and drilling it to eloquence. Here is Alexander Stephens, the cripple and almost dwarf, wheeled into the Senate in his chair, but conquering his ancestral weakness, and becoming a statesman.

"Here is Huber, through his love of science, triumphing over blindness. Here is Beethoven making splendid music, despite his deafness. Here is Robert Hall, suffering with a spinal trouble that scarce ever left him by day or night, and sometimes made him insane for weeks, yet who struggled on, and, after twenty years, came to write such superb English that he shares with Shakspeare and Bunyan the praise of having shaped our English literature. And here is Africanus, the black chief, at forty a cannibal and a colossal lump of depravity, but who, wakened by the teaching and example of Moffat, took on the aspect of a man; became the emancipator of his race, learned to read and write and speak, learned agriculture and husbandry, and taught farming to his savages, learned the use of the saw and hammer, and taught his people to build houses and villages, made himself a scholar, and founded schools and churches and Christian homes; at sixty stood forth under the aspect of a Christian hero—a veritable Moses for his race. Heredity may hinder, but it destroys no man. A virtuous ancestry makes success and happiness easy, but even then the birth gifts are only raw materials; the successful man is the architect of his own fortune. Thus, also, a depraved ancestry gives poor materials, and makes happiness and virtue hard, but even then each David must father his own sins. It is responsibility that clothes the soul with manhood, and elevates it above things."

#### CHARACTER OF THE ESKIMOS.

Dr. C. C. Cleves, an Arctic explorer, gives the following testimony concerning the moral character of the Eskimos:

"Generally speaking, from a moral standpoint, the Eskimos are not as immoral as one would naturally suppose.

They seem to have a law which is inherent in the hearts of all rational beings, to 'do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you,' and I believe that these people live up to that law more nearly perfectly than do their more enlightened and civilized neighbors. They despise a thief. They are honest in their dealings among themselves and with strangers, but are simple and credulous, and are easily deceived, showing they are not liable to deceive others. They are hospitable in their domestic relations, kind and devoted to each other. They have one good trait that is worthy of emulation, that is, the universal consideration paid by all to the very old and feeble. The extraordinary kind and indulgent treatment of their children is a trait common to all of those northern tribes."

#### SCARLET FEVER SPREAD BY MILK.

Dr. H. O. Hall gives out the following statement:

"While scarlet fever occurs in epidemic form in all countries, especially among children, it does not occur in countries where cow's milk is not used as a food, or where children are raised on mother's milk only.

"In Japan and China, where cow's milk is not used as a food, scarlet fever is unknown, or very rare.

"In India, where cow's milk is used as a food, but where, as in Japan, children are nursed until three, four, or even six years old, scarlet fever is rare, if not unknown.

"In countries where goat's milk and ass's milk are used as food, scarlet fever is unknown.

"Epidemics of scarlet fever in London and elsewhere have been traced directly to the use of milk from certain cows affected with the teat and udder disease, and that milk has not been infected by coming in contact with the disease in man.

"Certain diseases in the lower animals are co-existent with, or precede or follow, similar epidemics in the human race."

## Thoughts on Education.

By S. DEXTER, OF LONDON.

(Continued from page 156.)

Another point upon which educational reformers are agreed is as to the importance of the study of Nature. Rousseau's great cry was for a "return to nature"—not only to a return to natural laws of living, but also a return to the simple and pure joys of country life and associations with Nature's loveliness and wealth. Froebel speaks most strongly upon the good to be derived by the influence of Nature. He looked upon Nature as his friend and comforter, and would spend hours examining and comparing plants, insects, or other objects found in field or forest. It was with childish delight that he pressed and arranged his botanical specimens, or classified his insects. He was proud to think that he, alone and unaided, had discovered their characteristics and their place in nature. In each new-found treasure he sought for some indication of the connectedness and unity of plan in the natural world, which even at this time he instinctively felt must be discoverable. He believed too that some noble purpose lay beneath these various forms, something higher than what was indicated by mere classification. A worthy student of Nature should not merely collect facts, but should, he thought, be able to refer them to some deeper truth underlying them. When a tutor to two boys we are told: "At first he trusted almost entirely to the influence of rambles in the fresh air, during which the boys were encouraged to take an interest in natural objects. Then their father gave the boys a piece of land, which the new colonists set to work with the most lively interest to turn into a garden. There was great rejoicing over each new plant, and many were the offerings of vegetables, fruit or flower, the children made to parents or teachers. Froebel saw in their delight and interest in flowers a pledge of goodness, and a proof of the

benefit of their contact with nature. Looked at from a Phrenological standpoint, there is not the slightest cause for wonder at such result, for in such natural exercise we see how every part of the organism was brought actively into play. The physical in the outdoor exercise, the social in the companionship, the æsthetic in the love of the beautiful, the observation in examining natural objects, the reason in noting cause and effect, the constructive in the work of hand, and the moral in producing conscientious activity.

Later on in his life when he had a school for boys, we read, "Middendorf [Froebel's assistant] shared Froebel's intense love of Nature. Whoever has rambled with Middendorf through field and forest will be able to recall the delight with which the unity and harmony of nature inspired him, and how he infected others with his eloquence over the divine goodness, beauty, and wisdom manifested in nature. Froebel's attitude toward nature was perhaps rather that of a scientist and investigator, whilst Middendorf's approached nearer to that of the poet and artist.

True, our London children have not the advantages enjoyed by Froebel's boys, but there is always the sky, the beauties and wonders of which Ruskin has so splendidly pointed out, above us—there are always swallows, sparrows, bees, butterflies, dogs, horses, etc., to be seen—there are never two days alike as regards the weather, there are parks, commons, and heaths, where many kinds of trees and flowers are to be found, there are trains which carry our young people into the country not very far off, and there are many people living in the country, who are so kind as to gather and pack off to the schools, wild flowers, sprouting and flowering twigs, mosses, and grasses.

Some time ago I had the pleasure of

listening to Mr. Kenworthy, of the Purleigh settlement, Essex. Among other things, he was telling us of the education of his two boys. He told us how they almost lived out of doors, helping with farm work and garden, and learning the nature of things by actual contact. One of the gentlemen with whom they worked had been a chemist, so the boys had special opportunities of learning about the constituents of the soil, and the necessary food stuffs required by different plants. He told us that from infancy the boys had had the best literature read to them regularly, or given to them in the form of stories. How they had been encouraged to ask questions on what they heard and saw, and how their questions were never thrust aside without some attempt at satisfying them. His boys, though near the age of ten, could not read, for Mr. Kenworthy told us his idea was to give them such a love for history and literature generally, that they should be so athirst for more knowledge, as to wish to learn to read for themselves. He assured us that his boys were far more conversant with literature and natural phenomena than the average child—were equal to the best in their ability to use their faculties, and he apprehended that when they did begin to learn to read, they would find little or no difficulty in mastering that art with rapidity. This method is entirely in accord with the teachings of Rousseau, given in his "Emil," but I am afraid there are few parents, at least among the middle classes, who can give the time and environment suitable for such education, at least to the full extent. Pestalozzi also worked on these lines with his poor vagrant children at Neuhof. He was most particular that the language of the children should be cultivated before reading or writing. His children worked with him on farm and in garden during the summer, and with spinning and weaving in the house in the winter. Over their work they were engaged in talks on objects with which they came into contact and the money

derived from their work helped to maintain them. In a few months we are told, the appearance of these poor little creatures had entirely changed—though fed only on bread and vegetables, they looked strong and hearty, and their faces gained an expression of cheerfulness, frankness, and intelligence which till then had been totally wanting.

Some educators advocate the training of children in one direction mainly, neglecting other faculties—particularly if the child appears to have no particular liking for some kind of employment. Such educators are at fault, for they are treating the child as a kind of producing machine, from which they wish to obtain excellent productions of a particular kind. They forget that the true work of the educator is with the many-sided life in the child, and to prepare it for living. If the child is found to be specially deficient in some particular faculty, there is more reason that he should have special help in that direction whilst under guidance. The good the child derives from such exercise, cannot simply be measured by the growth in the use of that particular power. The moral worth of having to attack the unpleasant task, the discipline of having to apply the mind, and concentrate the attention and the pleasant sense of gradual progress are all of very much educative value to the child, and he will at least learn to appreciate greater ability in that direction in his fellows. Had we time we might say much of the educative value of good manners—manners being the outward expression of the inward man; of the importance of an education toward truth, kindness, and sincerity; and of the necessity and value to the child of a well-trained physical body, but as there is a danger of my having already wearied you, I will conclude my paper by giving you some words of Ruskin's which to me typify a well-educated man:

"The harmoniously developed man is the most lovable creature in the world, and at the same time the most striking image of the divine."



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

## Child Culture.

EARL G. GULICK, LAD OF PROMISE.

BY UNCLE JOSEPH.

From a purely scientific, rather than from a eulogistic, point of view we make the following comments of Earle G. Gulick's brain capacity and physical organization:

ment, to which is united in equal proportions the Motive and the Mental.

Music as a general thing produces so much intensity of feeling, and works so materially upon the nerve centres of



Photo by Rockwood.

EARL G. GULICK.

Instead of finding a little seraph or angel, with defective body and nervous temperament and highly sensitized organization, we were gratified to find a boy of substantial proportions, one possessing a fine physique, a phenomenal chest capacity, a strong vital tempera-

the organization, that it was more pleasurable to find that little Gulick has a remarkable hold on life, and that his talent, which is as natural to him as to breathe, will not wear out his body or overstrain his brain. He is an exceptional boy for twelve years of age, his

measurements, which we had the pleasure of taking the other day, are as follows:

Head, circumference at the base, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

Length of head, from ear to ear, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

Length of head, from front to rear, 15 inches.

Weight of body, 105 pounds.

Height, 4 feet 10 inches.

Chest capacity, 31 inches; expansion, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

Born, January 29, 1888.

With this exceptional record he unites exquisite quality of organization, which enables him to utilize his brain power in a perfectly easy and natural way.

In hundreds of cases among children of all nationalities we have not found a lad so finely proportioned, and so capable of filling not only one, but many positions in life. Size of head is not everything, but when size is united to a harmonious organization, neurotic tendencies are not possible. Gulick is a perfectly natural child, and physiologically possesses a remarkable hold on life, and when we remarked that he will probably live to a good old age, and as long as some of his ancestors, he interpolated: "As long as my grandfather perhaps, who lived to a great age."

Of his mental capacity, his head indicates great breadth through the temples as well as in the diameter from ear to ear. He thus has energy and force of character to throw into his intellectual work. The anterior measurement from the opening of one ear across the brow to the other side is exceptional, but it is not alone in these centres that he has talent and ability to express his musical genius. Taking a line from the centre of the forehead, around the circumference of the head, the faculties of Ideality and Sublimity are passed, which give to his mind great taste and power of expression, and ability to see the light and shade of musical conception. Thus the parts that require a pianissimo are as delicately

given as those that require a strong and sustained crescendo. Evidently music agrees with him, and one remarkable feature that we note in his cerebral development is his utter lack of concern or fear, shown by the development of Cautiousness. While some children would be nervous in appearing before large audiences, and being called upon to sing difficult oratorical music and opera, he simply revels in it; in fact, he must gain as much benefit by singing as his audiences do, in the same way as a speaker gathers magnetism from his audience, and feels less exhausted when he sits down, than when he rose to give an eloquent oration.

His ambition is of a healthy character, and it acts more in regard to excellence of work than to attract personal admiration. This is one of the charms of his character, and he is not liable to be spoiled. He possesses a strong social, affectionate, and friendly nature. Upon my saying this, little Gulick asked if he was fond of animals, to which we replied, "Your head indicates that you are intensely interested in animals, and it would be surprising if you did not want around you quite a number, to train and care for." "That's right," said Earl, "I have a dog and an alligator, which I will show you presently, and am very fond of animals and pets of all kinds. My dog had an accident to-day," said he, with much concern.

He has a remarkable development of self-confidence, and a strong independent spirit, not of that nature that gives conceit, but of the kind that can control his own actions, and feel sure of himself, consequently when he strikes a note he does so with combined strength and taste. There is no uncertainty about how he will produce a certain note.

Another remarkable point in his character, which shows itself in his mental faculties, is his prodigious memory. Not only has he large Eventuality, but he has the memory that comes from Constructiveness, Imitation, Spirituality, Human Nature, Time, and

Tune. This combined power enables him to unite the artistic with the mechanical; thus the light and shade of musical time is not lost sight of while the construction of the piece is perfectly rendered. His development of tune is very large, hence it is no trouble to him to commit to memory exquisite, yet varied, types of music. His head indicates that he would be able to adapt himself to different kinds of music.

His moral brain is capable of expressing the sacred and moral sentiments with great purity of thought, while his social qualities could interpret "Home, Sweet Home," or "The Suwanee River," with equal power.

Another gift that Gulick possesses is his strong development of Language, hence his power to express himself in argument or debate will, as time goes on, show itself quite as distinctly as his power to express himself in music. At this point his father explained that he could take his part in argument at the present day, and sustain his point like one of older years. He will make an excellent barrister or judge, for he is capable of making fine distinctions between points of equity, and is able to give conclusive evidence why he thinks that such and such points are right.

Another point in his character comes from his large development of Constructiveness, Ideality, and Sublimity. They give to his mind an inventive turn, and even if he did not work out his conclusions or inventions, he is bound to give to the world some original ideas. His father said in reply to this observation: "Gulick is remarkably handy with his fingers even now, and shows quite an inventive turn of mind." When we spoke of the powerful influence that these faculties would have upon his character as he developed, we remarked that "were he to give up singing altogether he could make an excellent artist and inventor."

The greatest drawback that the lad will suffer from is in having so much capacity in a variety of ways that he will find it difficult to concentrate his

mind on one or two studies. He has so much grasp of intellect for a lad so young, and is so advanced in his way of taking up an idea, that he will not need to study hard in order to excel and outstrip the other lads in his class. While some will have to spend hours at their books, Gulick will need only a half of the time that most will take, and will know how to make intelligent replies to all the questions put to him. He has a perfectly frank, candid, and unsophisticated manner that is perfectly charming to behold, and this we predict will win him many friends, and prevent him from becoming stilted or artificial in his work.

We were amused at one remark of the boy singer, namely, "Miss Fowler, have I any Order?" We replied: "The organ of Order will need cultivating; you have a mental Order which will sustain you in your work, but your material Order is but small, and your Continuity needs cultivating in conjunction with your Order so as to enable you to be consecutive in your ideas, thoughts, and plans." He said: "How can you tell that I am not orderly in my habits?" Here we pointed out the deficiency, with the explanation of how it could be remedied. In a few minutes' time Gulick called our attention to the little alligator that was in a pot of water at the side of the room. He took it up in his fingers like a little pet, and evidently was greatly attached to it. He asked us to examine its head, and find out its characteristics, but it was now time for Gulick to go to bed. We are glad to know that he sleeps soundly, eats sensibly, exercises daily, and is not obliged to give up his education even with his many engagements. His muscles are firm and he is strong of arms and limbs; in fact, we should almost imagine that he had had a special training in physical department.

In summing up a character of this kind, it is difficult to bring into a narrow horizon the capabilities of one so richly endowed, and his endowments evidently come from both father and mother, for the father's head measures

above the average in size, and is joined to an exceptional quality of organization. As a life-work Gulick has before him not only his talent, taste, and won-

derful capacity for understanding music, but he possesses oratorical powers of unquestionable quality, and artistic and inventive ability of no mean order.

## What a Face Said; OR, THE LOVE OF A LITTLE CHILD.

*(Concluded from page 159.)*

One day as I was about to go out on an errand Teddy said:

"Will you bring me a little blank book with a pencil fastened to it?"

"Yes, dear," I promised, hurrying off. "I will buy one for you."

My errand performed, I tried to buy the little book, but it was no easy task. Store after store I entered, only to find that that particular kind of book with a pencil fastened to it was not in stock. I knew Teddy well enough to know that no other kind would answer at all. For an hour I wandered in and out of all sorts of places, and at last succeeded in securing what I wanted.

It was late when I entered the house. Teddy was in bed. I expected the eager question, "Did you get it?" and I was proud of my determination.

No little voice called out. I went softly into his room, thinking him asleep. He was awake and wide-eyed, in his white bed.

"Teddy," I whispered, "here is your book, dear."

He sprang up, rosy and excited. "My book? Really and truly? And the pencil fastened to it?"

"Why, yes. I told you I would get it."

"I know you did," he said softly. "But I did not believe you."

"Why, Teddy!" I gasped. "I always keep my promises."

"Even to little boys?"

"Especially to them, laddie. How do you like your book?"

"It is king—dif—er—ous!"

His doubting words clung in my memory.

Teddy's words often did.

"Why were you so surprised because I kept my promise?" I asked him a few days later when we were out nutting together.

"Oh! 'cause big folks don't often—at least, not to children."

"Why, my dear, who ever breaks a promise to you?"

"Mamma, papa and the maids." He was bending over a promising heap of leaves. "I always remember such things. If I ask papa to bring me any present he never remembers it, and there was that time that mamma broke her promise about Mr. Finnigan."

Evidently, the Finnigan affair had cut deep.

"What was that, Teddy?" I asked.

"Oh! nothing much." He was bending over the leaves, his sunny curls under the red Tam o' Shanter cap shining in the afternoon glow. I could not see his face, but I heard the quiver in the brave voice.

"Least, it wasn't much to anyone but me. Mr. Finnigan was our plumber. He was the beautifulest man I ever saw. We used to talk nearly all day while he was fixing our bathroom. He didn't mind having me around all the time. He used to have a boy like me, he said; but he died. So Mr. Finnigan and I used to talk about him, and—other things."

There was a note of real tragedy in the tender voice now.

"I never had such fun before," he went on. "Mr. Finnigan and I used to eat our lunch together under the tree by the horse and wagon. I gave Mr. Finnigan some of my grapes and cake, and he gave me some bread and sausage."

He had lovely things in his pail. He told splendid stories too. One day he asked me how I would like to live with him and ride around in the wagon. I told him I'd like to awfully much. Mamma laughed when I told her, and said that if I went, I must take only my old clothes. But I didn't care. I said I'd come and see her sometimes, and when I could, I'd take her riding in the cart.

"Next day Mr. Finnegan got through before I knew it, so I hurried to pack my bag. Mamma said that she would keep Mr. Finnigan until I came. She promised, or I wouldn't have gone for my clothes.

"I pretty nearly died, I hurried so. I got my trousers on wrong, and I couldn't find my old hat, and my shoe-strings acted awfully queer, but at last I was ready. When I went downstairs I looked out, and Mr. Finnigan was gone."

"O Teddy!" I cried, my eyes filling with tears.

"Yes. Gone!" No words of mine can express the sorrow in that little voice. "When I asked mamma about it she had forgotten, and she laughed because I cried."

"Oh!" It was all that I could say.

And so the winter passed. Again and again I longed to ask my boy how he felt about my face, but I waited.

At the year's end, during which Teddy and I studied, read, played and walked together, I was told that my services were no longer needed. In the autumn my pupil was to go to a fashionable boys' school.

At parting, I grew desperate. "Teddy," I said, holding his restless hands in mine, "tell me truly, laddie, what did you see in my face that first day that you did not like?"

He looked at me long and seriously, then said, in his strange, slow fashion:

"You—had—the—same—look — in —your—face—that—Mr. Finnigan—

had. I thought—I was—going—to love—you,—and—I did—not—want—to!"

"You darling!" I cried with a happy heart. Ah! was anyone ever more blessed than Mr. Finnigan and I? It was only after I had left that I remembered that I had not asked Teddy if he loved me.

Dear little fellow! He was not to go to the fashionable school that autumn. Whether he ever will is an open question. During the summer, in one of his daring climbs, he fell and injured his spine. They wrote me that the little, tireless feet were not able to run. All day he sat in his wheel chair, but was patient and sunny-tempered. By and by a letter came from Teddy himself—a dear scrawl! It settled all my doubts upon one subject. This was the letter:

"I cannot write as good as I used to when you were here.

My hand gets tired easier than when you were here.

I wish you were here to read to me like you used to read.

I wish you were here to tell me bedtime stories like you used to tell.

Mr. Finnigan comes every day and wheels me in my chair.

Mamma got him for me.

Mamma is better than she was when you were here. I told her about you, and how you never forgot promises, specially to boys.

I told Mr. Finnigan about you, too. He wants to know you, he says.

I think a lot about your face, and nights I dream about it.

I would not say that thing now. You know—about not liking the look on your face.

I wish I could see you every day like I used to see you.

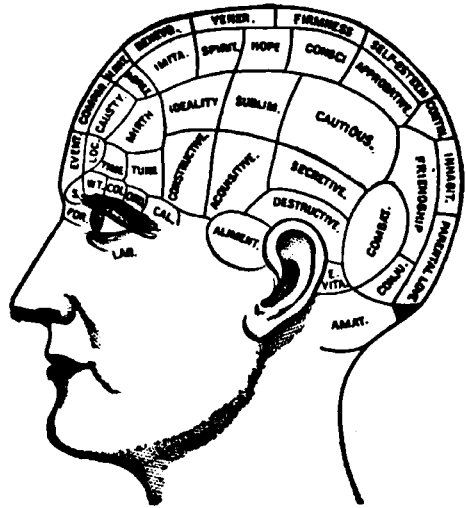
When I'm a man I'm going to be with you always, like I used to be. Yours truly,

TEDDY."

—Christian Register.



THE  
**Phrenological Journal**  
 AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH  
 (1838)  
 AND THE  
**Phrenological Magazine**  
 (1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, JUNE, 1900.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF  
 PHRENOLOGY.

There is no denying the fact that every day brings further proof that Phrenology is becoming more and more accepted by all classes of men and women. You have only to take up the modern newspaper or magazine to realize this.

In the forthcoming classes of the Institute, Phrenology will be the principal subject studied, and will be taken up by competent lecturers. As Phrenology stands at the head of all subjects that interpret character, it is the design of the Institute to pay special attention to the unfolding of its principles.

Many who have been waiting for years to take this course should avail themselves of this year's instruction. Physiognomy is also illustrated by many gratifying lectures, so that persons can, by the aid of the instruction thus given, form a very concise and accurate opinion of their fellowmen.

When there are so many avenues

through which Phrenology can help men, it seems only right that the subject should be endorsed by all our colleges. There is much superficial knowledge taught to our children to-day, while Phrenology is left out of the curriculum, that we long for the universal acceptance of it, and are working steadily to that end.

SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOAT  
 HOLLAND.

We are gratified that the Government has purchased Mr. Holland's submarine torpedo-boat, a point which had not been quite decided on going to press last month.

Our readers will remember seeing the portrait of Mr. Holland in the May number of the JOURNAL.

There has evidently been a change of policy with reference to the submarine boat theory in our Navy Department, as there was previously much difference of opinion regarding the

purchase. Mr. Holland has been experimenting with submarine craft for more than a quarter of a century, and has much available talent.

### FACE TO FACE WITH A SERVANT-GIRL FAMINE.

Every year we seem to be getting nearer to a servant-girl famine, and the problem appears to be unsolved. To our minds, there is but one solution to this very important subject; it is one we have agitated for many years, and do so to-day with even greater force. It is our firm conviction that domestic help should be trained like any other help, and the same remuneration given for competency as for typewriting, reporting, bookkeeping, and office work. For all these departments a thorough course of instruction has to be followed at some business college, and why should not domestic help be treated in the same way? No girl should enter service without being properly qualified to engage in the duties for which she is employed. A mistress should not have to tell the cook how to boil a potato, or make a decent pudding for dinner. A mistress has so often told us that just as soon as she has thoroughly instructed a girl who came to her knowing nothing, that she then leaves her for another place, forgetting what she owes this mistress for her household knowledge.

If, however, we could look for competent help in some of our institutes for domestic hygiene, we could then make the right selection, and there would be fewer changes in our homes than is often the case now where there are four or five servants.

Phrenology can greatly help in se-

lecting what is wanted, and it has come to the aid of many in dire distress. A competent Phrenologist should first examine a mistress's character, and then proceed to secure some help adapted to her needs. For sometimes one servant will suit one mistress, but not another. We can see that Phrenology is the great panacea in solving this social problem.

### PILLSBURY, THE CHESS EXPERT.

Our notice has been called to an estimate of the head of Pillsbury, the great chess expert, given by John L. Capen, M.D., of Philadelphia, and we hope to give our readers the benefit of his analysis, with a portrait of the chess player, in our next issue.

Guard your weak point. Be lord over yourself.

The human mind was made to think,  
And not in lethargy to sink;  
To rise above all earthly things,  
Borne as upon celestial wings.

Great thoughts, not bound by space and time,  
Expand to every land and clime,  
Not seen or weighed or measured,  
Yet in the active mind are treasured.

In nature wondrous works appear  
A mystery, yet ever clear;  
When on the sky we gaze at night  
We read the thoughts which show God's might.

Great thoughts the riches of the soul,  
That ever point the heavenly goal  
And help us in the glorious way  
Which leads to an eternal day.

To have such treasures here below  
'Tis Heaven's will to thus bestow  
On all who are disposed to seek,  
And have a heart that's true and meek.

In the inspired Word we see  
Great thoughts which only make us free;  
Thoughts which are forever giving  
Light to make this life worth living.

Professor John Moore.

## WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

### FIELD NOTES.

The JOURNALS by mail, and the "Hydropathic Encyclopedia" by express, came in good order in due season, and am well pleased with them; also the Phrenological Register." Mrs. M. S. P., Woburn, Mass.

"I received some time ago the books I sent for, and I like them very well, and thank you for your prompt attention in sending them. They came before I expected them."

L. N.,  
California, Mo.

Professor J. K. Gullihur is in town, and sends his kind regards to you, also one of his bills. He is about to give a course of instruction and teaching a class in this city. I trust his efforts will result in good, in gaining interest in a work that is a benefit to mankind."

Wm. T. Stillwell,  
Ogden, Utah.

We learn that the partnership that long existed between Professor Allen Haddock and Professor Holt has been dissolved, and that "Human Nature" will be edited by Allen Haddock in future. We wish him every success, and trust that Mr. Holt will be successful in his new venture.

"Was speaking to an acquaintance some two or three weeks in regard to your publications, and spoke especially about 'The Science of a New Life,' by John Cowan. This party is anxious to get something good along that line of thought, and I write you to send along some catalogues, circulars, etc., of your different publications. I think he would subscribe for the JOURNAL. I have been so greatly benefited by everything in the JOURNAL, and the different books I have bought from time to time, that I feel it a duty as well as a pleasure to do a little solicitation wherever the occasion offers."

G. P.,  
Detroit, Mich.

"We have many of Trall's works, which we value very highly."

Jo. Kester,  
Rock Point, Ore.

"I have been interested in Phrenology for a good many years, and have found it of much use as a teacher. I now wish to make it a profession as soon as possible. I have given the subject considerable study."

J. M. Richards,  
Waukomis, O. T.

## FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

A well-attended meeting was held on April 18th, when Mr. J. B. Eland, F.F.I., read an excellent paper on "Physiology and Phrenology." An animated discussion followed, in which several members took part. Mr. J. W. Corbett presided. A hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer and chairman brought the meeting to a close. This meeting brought the winter session to a close. We are gratified with the interest taken in the work of the Institute by members and friends, and by the attendance and enthusiasm shown at the meetings. The programmes for next session will be distributed early in the autumn.

Miss I. Todd, F.F.I., attended a bazaar at Plumstead, on April 5th, 6th, and 7th, and was well patronized. Her delineations were highly appreciated.

Mr. D. T. Elliott attended a bazaar, at New Southgate, on April 5th, 6th, and 7th.

Rev. F. W. Wilkinson, F.F.I., lectured before the Hove Phrenological Society, on April 26th, and received a hearty reception. This young and flourishing society is making headway under the direction of Mr. Millot Severn.

Mr. F. G. Sleight, A.F.I., recently delivered a lecture, on "Phrenology," before a Mutual Improvement Society at Dudley. His lecture and public delineations gave entire satisfaction to a large audience.

Rev. C. Fisher, A.F.I., is actively engaged in enlightening his many friends on the utility of Phrenology.

The summer examination of students will take place on July 25th and 26th.

On April 4th a paper was read by Miss Heudin, A.F.I., on "Food and Character." The essayist considered that sufficient care is not generally exercised in selecting the foods best suited to the requirements of the body under the various conditions in which its labors are performed. Different demands upon the constitution, and varying environments, should be studied with a view to suitable foods being eaten, and the art of cooking should be used so far only as it is an aid to digestion. We do not want more brain, but brain of better quality, and as the brain depends upon the body for its development, how necessary it is that the body should be well and properly nourished by suitable and well-prepared food. A good discussion followed the reading of the paper, and Miss Heudin was heartily thanked for her lecture.

The shortest intelligible sentence which contains all the letters of the alphabet is, we believe, "J. Gray, pack with my box five dozen quills."—Exchange.

The Denver Phrenological Society is planning special meetings for the summer months. A public lecture on ethnological investigation in the cliff-dwellers' region will be a feature.

The finances of our society are maintained by a monthly membership fee of twenty-five cents. We have also appointed a certain day each week when an experienced examiner is in attendance at our room, at which time the public may obtain private phrenological examinations for a reasonable price. We have an expert stenographer with the examiner, to furnish full written report, for those who desire such.

We will be very glad to receive suggestions from any reader regarding new ideas for the society.

M. Lilburn Merrill, M.D.,  
3094 Newton st.,  
Denver, Col.

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. May Vaught, of Chicago, who was very much devoted to the study of phrenology, and a most enthusiastic aid in the publication department. She will be very much missed by those with whom she worked.

#### SECRET OF LONGEVITY.

Sir James Sawyer, a well-known physician of Birmingham, has been confiding to an audience in that town the secret of longevity. Keep the following nineteen commandments and Sir James sees no reason why you should not live to be 100:

1. Eight hours' sleep.
2. Sleep on your right side.
3. Keep your bedroom window open all night.
4. Have a mat to your bedroom door.
5. Do not have your bedstead against the wall.
6. No cold tub in the morning, but a bath at the temperature of the body.
7. Exercise before breakfast.
8. Eat little meat and see that it is well cooked.
9. (For adults) Drink no milk.
10. Eat plenty of fat, to feed the cells which destroy disease germs.
11. Avoid intoxicants, which destroy those cells.
12. Daily exercise in the open air.
13. Allow no pet animals in your living rooms. They are apt to carry about disease germs.
14. Live in the country if you can.
15. Watch the three D's—drinking water, damp, and drains.
16. Have change of occupation.
17. Take frequent and short holidays.
18. Limit your ambition; and
19. Keep your temper.

H. S. Spafford, Plainfield, Wis.—We are glad to note that persons are beginning to want the help of the practical Phrenologist in securing the right kind of help in their business as well as in their private interests; further, that persons are willing to study Phrenology to-day with more earnestness and zest than ever before, in regard to hygienic habits and radical reforms in diet. My address before the Hundred Year Club is a practical proof of this, for we have received many letters all over the country asking for information regarding this important subject. We are sorry we cannot agree with you in regard to the commencement of the twentieth century and the close of the nineteenth, but we think there are some magazines that would be pleased to note your criticisms with regard to when the twentieth century commences. We had already in print the paragraph we quoted in our March No. before your letter was received. We really fail to see how you can make yourself out to be one hundred and seventy-eight years old because we say the twentieth century begins next year.

Jack, New York.—Many thanks for sending us the advertisement that appeared in the "Herald" from one who wanted a competent man to manage and keep in repair the steam railway of the property belonging to a large sugar estate in Cuba. These are the very advertisements that ought to state, as one did in the "Herald" not long ago, "consult Fowler and Wells before applying to us." The day is coming when in all our papers we shall see such a statement, for business men are seeing the necessity of gaining the advice of those who are scientifically informed on the matter. Fowler and Wells Co. have a bureau of this kind which is yearly growing in importance, and should be of assistance to all classes of men and women.

The last and seventh lecture of the course of the American Institute of Phrenology was given on May 2 by Dr. Robert L. Watkins. The subject was "How the Health and Disease of Brain and Body can be Determined." Special stereopticon slides prepared by the lecturer from his laboratory were used. There was a large attendance and the most interesting and profitable evening was spent. The lecturer has given many years of study to the disease of the blood, and the audience were treated to a very special lecture.

The Doctor will lecture before the institute during the fall of this year.

Several examinations were given at the close by Mr. De Lancey Allen.

## FOWLER & WELLS CO.

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

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

**FOWLER & WELLS CO.**

**THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE** of the **PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE** is \$1.00 a year, payable in advance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ANY BOOK, PERIODICAL, CHART, Etc.,** may be ordered from this office at Publishers' prices.

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

### CURRENT EXCHANGES.

**"Physical Culture"**—New York—for May comes to us full of healthy exercises, which can be adapted to every home with the best hygienic results. It contains many valuable illustrations on physical culture.

**"The Homiletic Review"**—New York. The May number is one of the best we have seen. It contains many articles on the "Review Section, Sermonic Section, Seed-Thought, Pastoral Section, Social Section," etc.

Gaillard's **"Medical Journal."**—The article on **"The Treatment of Rheumatism,"** by Sir Richard Douglas Powell, M.D., will be read with much benefit by all individuals suffering from this disease.

**"Good Housekeeping"**—Springfield, Mass.—for May contains articles that are interesting as well as helpful in the home.

It contains a very interesting article on **"Home-Making a Vocation,"** by Caroline Abbot Stanley.

**"Omega"**—New York.—This highly instructive journal contains an article by Albert Chavannes on **"Mind, the Factor in Heredity."** **"Some New Uses for Milk"** is a very interesting article found in this number.

**"The Nation"**—New York—for May calls attention to the fact that Londoners are unconscious of the change that is taking place around them, by the pulling down and building up of the metropolis, the constant improvement of the last few years are of a kind usually associated with the go-ahead cities of America or South Africa, rather than with the most conservative capital in the world.

**"The Book Buyer"**—New York—contains a beautiful frontispiece of Frances Hodgson Burnett. It also contains a portrait of Franklin, which is now reproduced for the first time from a Sevres medallion in the Boston Public Library. One article by J. M. Bulloch, on **"The Literary News in England,"** is one of considerable importance.

**"Literary Digest"**—New York—opens with interesting articles on topics of the day. It also contains very important articles on Science and Invention.

**"Education,"** a monthly magazine devoted to the science, art, philosophy, and literature of education—Boston, Mass.—contains articles on **"The University of American Life,"** **"Scientific Temperance Instruction,"** and many other interesting articles.

**"Christian Work"**—New York—a weekly periodical, opens with a frontispiece of twenty of the familiar faces seen during the past week at the Ecumenical Missionary Conference, which is an illustration of the variety of characteristics in the ministerial world, and would make a very interesting study for the Phrenologist. It also contains a very interesting, as well as instructive, article on **"Porto Rico's Pagan,"** with several illustrations. Many good suggestions may be derived by reading the article

by Emma Graves Dietrick on "Being Honest."

"The Churchman"—New York—an illustrated weekly news magazine, concludes its series of articles on "French Cathedrals," in this number. It deals liberally with the proceedings of church work in all parts of the world. It contains a fully illustrated article on "The Fern's Poor Relations," by Charles Francis Saunders, which is very profitable reading to the botanist.

The American monthly "Review of Reviews"—New York—is finely illustrated, and a full representation of noted men are mentioned in the editorials.

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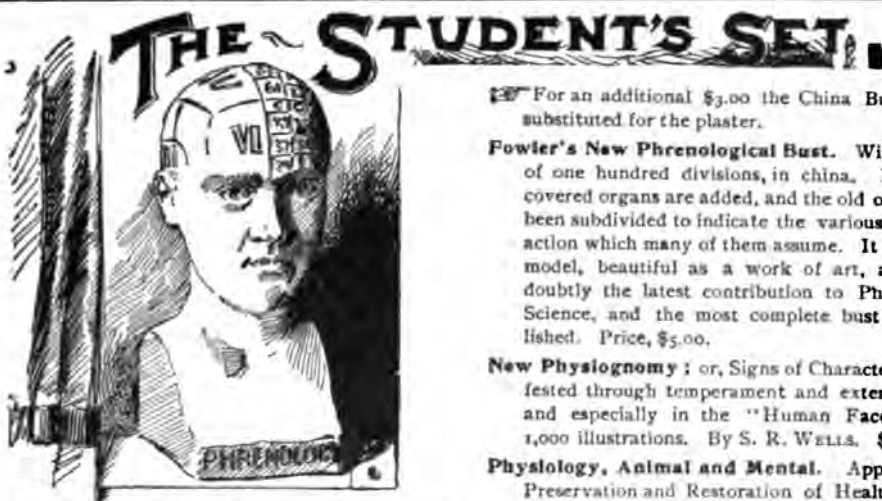
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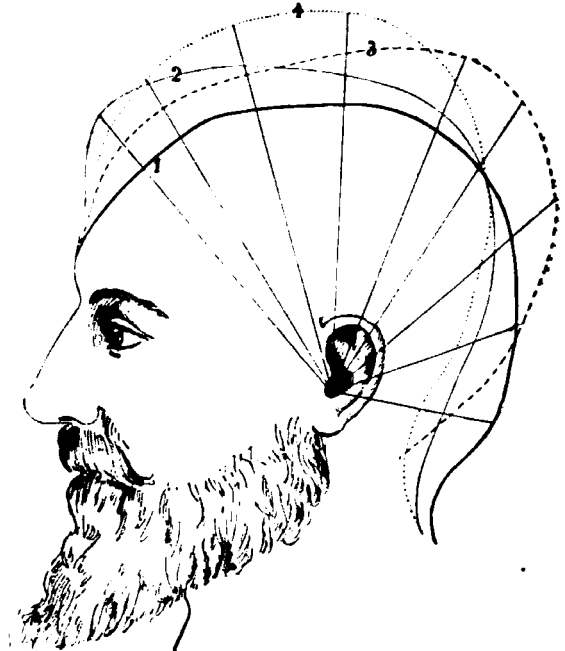
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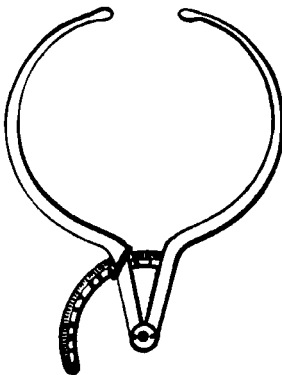
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# AN INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE ON MENTAL SCIENCE, HEALTH, AND HYGIENE.

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JULY, 1900

[WHOLE No. 739

## A Phrenological Estimate of Henry Nelson Pillsbury, the Champion Chess Player.

By JOHN L. CAPEN, M.D.

So far as can be known from the portrait before me, the head of Mr. Henry N. Pillsbury is in general very well balanced, and what is known as his special talent does not constitute the volume of his intellectual ability. He has the ability to excel in the acquisition of positive knowledge, and of retaining with remarkable tenacity impressions rapidly made upon his mind.

It is impossible to decide from a mere portrait what is the size of the head as a whole, and therefore what of the parts, but assuming that the head is of mere average size, the intellectual portion is large, and the perceptive intellect is the most prominent.

In his large forehead—shown to contain a large volume of brain by the projection from the ear forward, together with the width and height, the portions called "organs" that must bear an important function in the wonderful feat of memorizing twenty games of chess at one time are: Individuality (marked 1); Form (2); Size (3); Order (4); Eventuality (5); Comparison (6); Caus-

ality (7); Constructiveness (8), and Human Nature (9). All these organs are large, as seen by the overhanging eyebrows, which give to his forehead a retreating form—not from the deficiency of reflective brain, but from the great development of these observing organs.

But while this is a feature of the organization important to estimate, a still more remarkable condition is the quality of his brain which gives it great power of rapid action.

Nature has provided the means of expressing quality by the twenty-six pairs of facial muscles, and during life there is no other. The difference in the quality of brains is infinite, inasmuch as a man may be an idiot with a fair size of brain, or he may be a genius with no greater volume.

The expression of the countenance of Mr. Pillsbury shows great mental activity. His brain is capable of taking an instantaneous impression and of holding it until he has no further need of it. In this particular he differs

from the average of men by great superiority. It is this quality of the brain that gives him talent, and the proportions of the brain's development determine the direction his talent may take.

One other general condition it is necessary to consider to understand the power of the man, and that is the crown of his head, which gives confidence, firmness, and ambition.

The above estimate of the world's champion chess player was recently written for the "North American" (Philadelphia), and forwarded to us by Charles N. Miller, with the thought that all our readers would be pleased to read the article for themselves, whether on this or the other side of the Atlantic.

The following account explains the amount of work that Pillsbury is credited with doing:

"Chess players declare that the performance given on Saturday afternoon and evening, April 28th, by Henry Nelson Pillsbury, the American chess champion, in the rooms of the Franklin Chess Club, was a marvelous test of memory and of expertness with mimic warriors on the checkered field. Blindfolded, he played at one time against twenty opponents. To do this successfully meant that he must carry in his mind every move made at each of the twenty tables. How well he succeeded was shown by the score. He won fourteen games, drew five, and lost one.

The tables were arranged in a semi-circle, and in an adjoining room sat the chess champion. He could see neither boards nor players nor spectators. The moves were called out to him as they were made by each player, and he responded. During the first moves there was a slight hesitation in his replies, but as the game progressed he became more certain, and his replies came quickly. As each move was made he seemed to acquire a more vivid impression of the board, and of the move which he ought to make.

"A recess for dinner was taken at

half-past six o'clock, and the champion seemed in no wise fatigued by his work. He enjoyed the dinner as much as he would under ordinary circumstances, and seemed to have put the games completely out of his mind. But at eight o'clock, when the playing was resumed, he offered to go over the moves on any of the boards. Some of the spectators called for board fourteen, and without hesitation Pillsbury named the moves in succession from the beginning of the games.

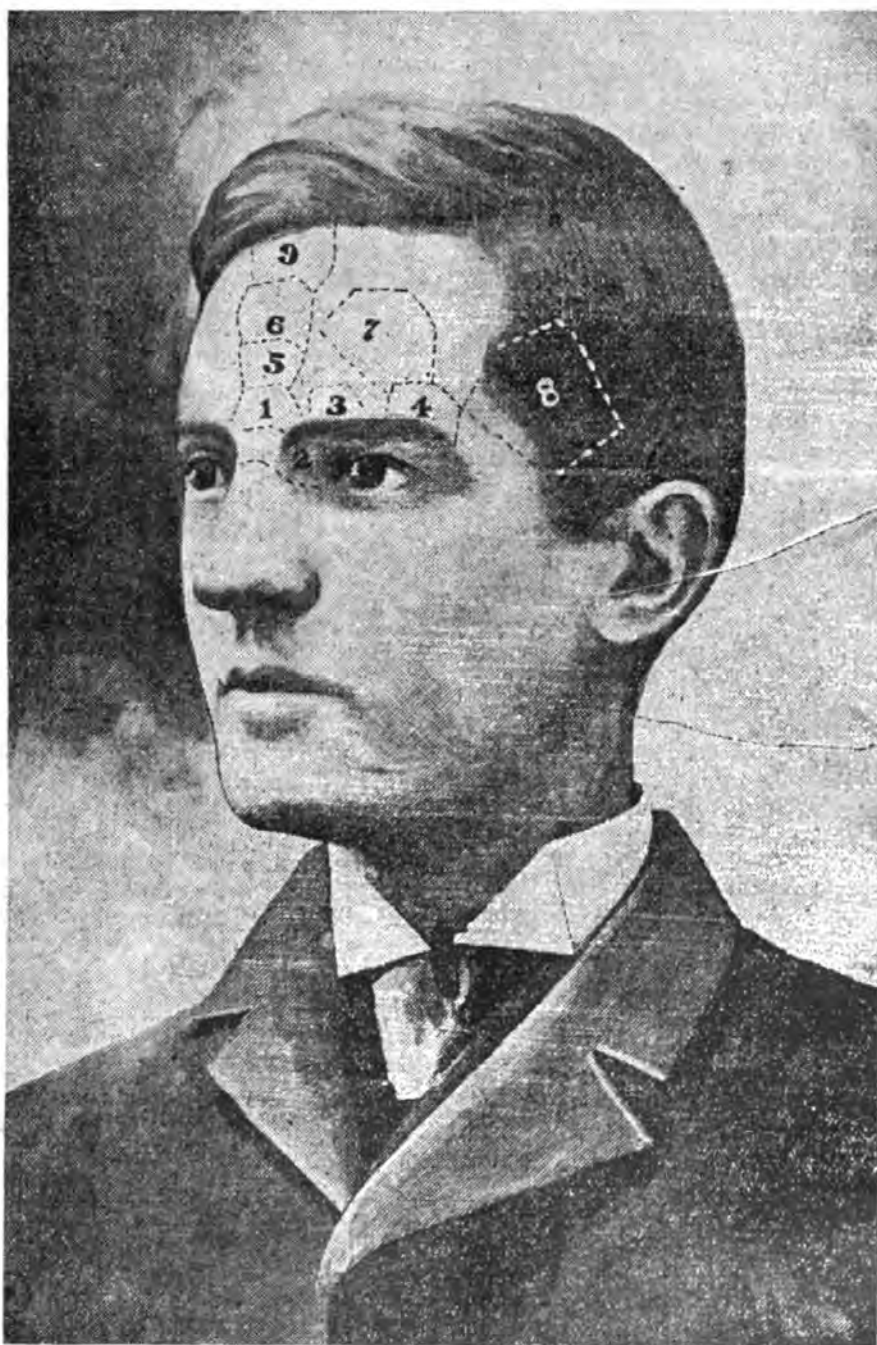
"After the games were finished he gave the most surprising exhibition of his wonderful memory. Some of the players had been too much absorbed to keep their scores carefully, and a few errors had been made. Pillsbury went over the twenty scores, without the aid of a chess-board, and corrected every mistake. On one board a move had been omitted, and he worked out the move. On another three moves were missing, and he supplied them. Several transpositions had been made, and two scores were missing altogether. The transpositions he corrected, and he worked out the missing scores.

"It is said that in Pillsbury the faculty of receiving and retaining an almost innumerable series of impressions has reached its highest development. Many skilful chess players have endeavored to play without seeing boards or opponents, and have found the task comparatively easy until a number of moves had been made and the positions became complicated. But with Pillsbury the reverse is true. Each move makes an apparently indelible impression on his mind, and the more of these impressions there are, the more complete becomes his mastery of the situation as a whole.

"With this, too, is his marvelous playing strength. He seems to possess the ability to fix all his attention on the one game, and when his move on that board has been made he turns all his attention to the next one. He can recall games, too, a long time after they have been played. He recently gave a blindfolded performance in the Union

League Club. Owing to an oversight some of the scores were not kept. Several days afterwards Pillsbury came to

so, in working out the scores as they had been made by himself and his opponents in the Union League Club.



HENRY N. PILLSBURY, THE CHAMPION CHESS PLAYER.

Philadelphia, having in the meantime given exhibitions in other cities. But he had no difficulty, when asked to do

“Dr. Thomas H. Andrews said of Champion Pillsbury’s remarkable feats of memory and chess playing:

“Pillsbury's remarkable memory is explained by the highly sensitive condition of the sensory system. It is to be compared with the sensitized negative plate of a photograph, and his ability to receive and retain mental impressions has doubtless been increased by practice and cultivation. In the same way the sense of touch in the blind is cultivated until it becomes most acute. The Passanian bodies in the ends of the fingers become, by cultivation, so sensitive that the blind can read raised characters as rapidly as they can run their fingers across them.

“Pillsbury must have had, to begin with, a healthy, normal brain. By constant cultivation he has acquired the remarkable faculty which enables him to memorize at one time twenty games of chess. The same faculty has been developed in others to some extent, and I have known whist players who were able to play and memorize games of whist blindfolded. Memory can be cultivated, by judicious practice, just as can any other faculty. An illustration of the unconscious cultivation of memory is given by women, who are often able, after a mere glance, to give an accurate description of the dress worn by some other woman, or of the decorations in a house.

“Sheridan, the famous actor, once

told me that he could only memorize his lines while lying down. Medical history records many remarkable cases of memory, and in some instances the loss of memory. Mezzofanti, the Italian polyglot, who spoke seventy-two languages and dialects, forgot every language except his own after an attack of typhoid fever; and in another recorded case the patient, the Rev. Dr. Tenant, had to begin his education all over again, starting with the alphabet.

“When the sensory system is in sound, vigorous condition, the impressions received by it are strong and lasting. That is why children memorize so readily. With age the brain becomes incapable of receiving these impressions and loss of memory is the result. But any extraordinary memory usually is due to cultivation, just as extraordinary strength or athletic ability is due, as a rule, to the careful training of normally sound muscles.”

We trust that this wonderful exhibition of memory will not be stretched beyond its healthy expression. Unfortunately, any such marvelous mental capacity, as well as athletic power, is often carried to an extreme, and disease results. The portrait of Pillsbury, however, represents a healthy organization, and a fine future probably lies before him.

## Phrenology and Animal life.

### THE FIRST ENGINEER.

The mole is a very interesting proof of the localization of the faculties of the mind.

The skull of the mole shows that the largest organ it possesses is Destructiveness. It presents a very flat surface on the top and great breadth on the sides over the ears, and this faculty gives mental direction to the bodily powers, which are described as follows in the “School and Home”:

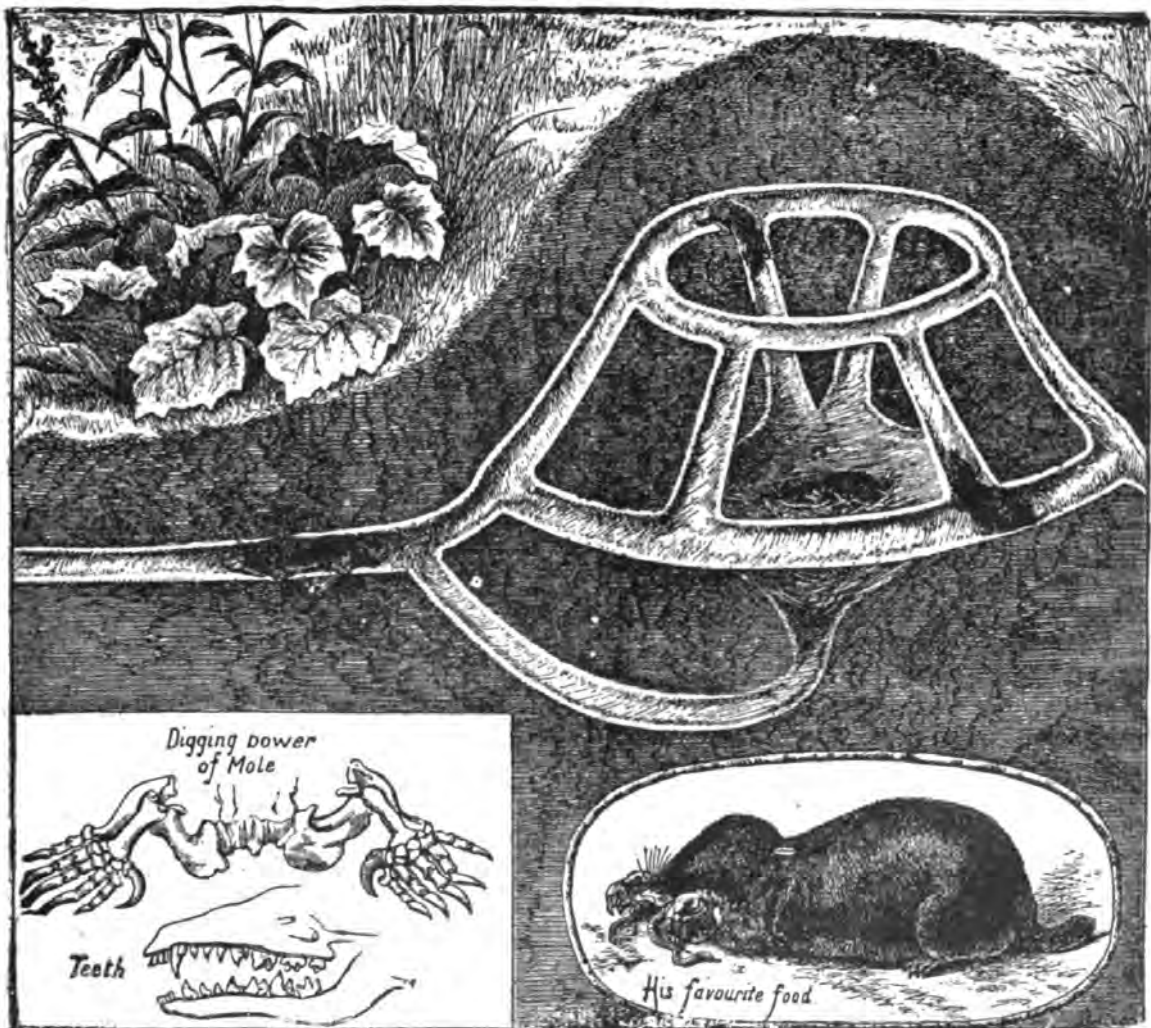
“The industrious little fellow in a fur coat, known as the mole, is a con-

firmed enemy of the agricultural interest only. For earthworms, we all know, are ‘the chief of his diet’; and without earthworms, as Darwin long ago showed the world, there would be no earth to speak of. The rich coating of vegetable mould upon which we rely for soil to grow our corn and our cabbages is a gift of the worms; it depends upon the ceaseless and silent industry with which these noiseless friends of man drag down into their burrows whole bushels of fallen leaves and re-

turn them in due time to the surface of the land as finely comminuted castings.

"They are the great natural fertilizers. Therefore, whoever devours the worm is no friend of the farmer, and the farmer does well to catch, kill and

grees a relative perfection of structure which entitles him to our respectful admiration and consideration. Just reflect how hard it must be to burrow continually through the ground as a fish swims through the water—to use your paw for fins, with solid soil for



THE FIRST ENGINEER.

exterminate him. Yet I confess to a liking for the poor, persecuted mole, who has made such a hard and gallant fight for life under such difficult conditions. For the mole is to the soil what the fish is to the water. Having to earn his livelihood by ceaseless industry in an extraordinarily dense and resisting medium, he has acquired by slow de-

medium—and you will form some idea of the difficulties the intelligent mole is called upon to contend against in its daily existence. No wonder his temper becomes a trifle short; and no wonder he is so hungry at the end of a hard day's work that a few hours without food are quite sufficient to kill him by starvation.

"In shape the mole is long, but round and compact, with a body fitted to the size of his own tunnels, as a rabbit to its burrow or an earthworm to its tube. His legs are short and placed close to his sides, so as not to occupy any unnecessary space as he scuttles through his earthworks after his retreating prey. His snout is long and pointed, so as to fulfil the functions of a screw or auger in his excavations; for if you catch a mole above ground, and watch him as he buries himself, you will see that he uses his nose to make the beginning of his tunnel and employs it throughout in his work almost as much as he does his powerful fore-feet. But eyes would be in the way with a subterranean creature; they would always be getting full of dust and dirt and setting up irritation, or even inflammation; so in the course of ages they have become practically obsolete. Not that the mole is quite blind, indeed, as careless observers will tell you; he still retains some faint memory of his eyes, but they are small and deeply hidden in the close, thick fur, and he doesn't see much with them. He is independent of seeing. His eyes, such as they are, survive merely by virtue of hereditary use and wont. The fact is it takes a long time for any complete organ to atrophy altogether, and moles will very likely be extinguished by the march of intellect before the last trace of an eye has disappeared forever under their closely covered eyelids. The hands of the mole—for hands they are rather than paws—serve as his spade and mattock. With them he clears away the mould from his path and removes the obstructions in the way of his tunnel.

"They are enormously large and broad for the size of the animal, perfect paddles or shovels, developed in response to the needs of the situation. Those moles get on best and left most offspring that dug their tunnels fastest and so overtook the largest number of earthworms, while those perished in the attempt which were slowest in their excavations, and consequently failed to catch up to the retreating quarry. 'Twas a perpetual game of devil-take-

the-hindmost, and the modern mole exists as the survivor in the process. What makes the fore paws distinctively into hands, however, and gives them their curious, almost human, aspect, is the fact that they are naked. This renders them more efficient instruments of excavation. The nails are long and strong and slightly flattened, and the whole hand turns out somewhat at an oblique angle. The fingers are moved by powerful muscles of extraordinary caliber for so small an animal, for by their aid the mole has to scurry through the solid earth almost as fast as a fish could swim through the much less resisting water. It is a wonderful sight to see him paddling away the soil on either hand with these natural oars and to watch the rapidity, certainty and vigor with which, like faith, he removes mountains—or, at anyrate, mole-hills.

"It would be a mistake, I imagine, to suppose that our hero's life is entirely made up of eating, drinking, and sleeping. The poetical passions of love and war, on the other hand, play no inconsiderable part in his checkered history.

"He is an ardent suitor. When he is crossed in his affections his vengeance is sanguinary. Even rivalry in love he bears with impatience. If two male moles meet in attendance on the same lady of their choice they soon pick a quarrel, with the quip gallant or the retort courteous, and proceed to fight it out with desperate resolution. Just at first they carry on the war underground, but as soon as they have begun to taste blood they lose all control of themselves and adjourn for further hostilities to the open meadow. Once arrived upon the battlefield, they go at it literally tooth and nail, and never cease till one or the other has disabled his adversary. Then comes the most painful scene of all, which only regard for historical accuracy induces me to chronicle. As a faithful historian, however, I cannot conceal the fact that the victor mole falls bodily in his triumph upon his fallen antagonist, tears him open on the spot and drinks his warm blood as some consolation to his wounded feelings."

## Under the People's Eye.

### PHRENOGRAPH OF DR. CARLETON SIMON.

Dr. Carleton Simon, whose article on "The Line between Crime and Insanity," appeared with a fine front portrait in our last issue, is a man of marked ability; and the side portrait which we have reserved for this number will represent several striking characteristics which we wish to point out.

His head is above the average in size, in circumference and height, the force of the brain being particularly in the anterior lobe. As a young man and student we judge that Dr. Simon used his perceptive faculties in a very marked degree, for it will be observed they are well drawn out beyond the eye, and show a fullness which indicates activity. There is breadth between the eyes, and remarkable breadth between the outer angle of the right to the outer angle of the left side. Reaching upward we find another point of interest, namely, that expressed in the development of the reflective faculties. Causality and Comparison are particularly well developed, hence we judge that of late years, particularly through his experimental work, he has busily engaged his thinking capacity, which now takes the lead and shows him to be a man of distinct thought, therefore one to organize work and to set new ideas in motion, one to discriminate between one line of work and another, and as an expert he is remarkably fitted to examine into facts and compare them with other data.

It will be noticed how sharply defined is the organ of Comparison in our present portrait of him, which was specially taken by Marion, to throw light and shade on these parts. In his criminal investigations this faculty, along with Human Nature, has given him remarkable insight into the innate qualities of such individuals. Just recently there appeared an article in one

of our current newspapers by him on a degenerate, which showed great discernment, great perspicuity, and searching criticism of the ability and non-ability, and of the saneness and insanity that appeared in the man, making a study that was complete and logical in itself.

The ear forms another strong characteristic. Being lithe of foot and keen of intellect, the ear seems to catch every movement and every sound, but instead of being a criminal type which mothers are very often concerned about when they find their little boys have projecting ears, it shows alertness, intensity of mental action, and the large proportion of the upper part of the ear—before the organ becomes broken into its folds and creases,—also indicates that searching for knowledge which is represented by the anterior portion of the brain.

By taking a line from the ear upward we find Firmness is well developed. This gives him perseverance and the power to overcome difficulties, and ability to surmount obstacles which may present themselves in the carrying out of his arduous duties, and a man without this characteristic, especially when he undertakes to do expert work, is never successful. Taking a line from the opening of the ear to the outer arch of the eye we find an unusual length, which also gives a longer coil to the convolutions, and, judging from the quality of the organization of this gentleman, we should expect to see a greater depth of gray matter.

From the line of the ear to the crown of the head we pass the organ of Cautiousness, which is again useful to an expert, for he must be prudent as well as aggressive, and here we find expressed considerable shrewdness, foresight, guardedness in detail, although the impressibility of the whole mind, the largeness of the brain, the activity of the organization, make him frank,

candid, outspoken, and free to give his knowledge and opinion to others who may desire it.

He is one of the rising men of the day, and that he should prove a second Charcot would not be a surprise to his numerous friends. He is an indefatigable worker, and a man of marked executive ability. The demands upon his time are very great, not only in private work, which partly comes as a result of his well-defined combined social and intellectual faculties; these enable him to appreciate all classes of society as well as the young and the old. He should be quite attached to children, and could succeed in managing them, thus as a physician to the young, or a visiting physician to a children's hospital, or showing interest in his own children, he will manifest no want of ability. Thus in height, length, width, and depth of brain power, we can see exceptional qualities for special work.

Dr. Carleton Simon is a man of marked executive ability. He is indefatigable in his investigations in science. He has a head development of  $23\frac{1}{2}$  by  $15\frac{1}{2}$  in height and  $14\frac{1}{4}$  in length. His chest capacity is 40 inches.

Dr. Carleton Simon is an American by birth, receiving his education both here and abroad. He is a man about thirty-five years of age, six feet in height, and weighs about one hundred and eighty pounds.

He first became prominently known through his original researches in hypnotism, investigating fields that heretofore had never been thought of. In a commission appointed by the Medico-Legal Society, a few years ago, he demonstrated its value as a factor in medicine. Previous to so doing, he agreed to forfeit one thousand dollars if he did not succeed in demonstrating its truth, and as an adjunct to medical science. With this commission he completed his experiments in this fascinating direction.

His investigations in color and odor in their effect upon the physical body are authoritative. He has been before the public as medical expert in a num-

ber of very important medical-legal cases.

He is the inventor of the Simon Sphygmograph, a medical instrument used to measure pulse waves, and has letters patent for a number of instruments used extensively in medical practice. In 1898 he discovered a sleep center in the brain. This discovery has been endorsed by scientists and investigators all over the world. It has a distinct value of great medical and psychological interest, and bears out the phrenological laws, of local cerebral functionization and activity.

He has lately made investigations upon the effects of cigarette smoking. His articles were widely read and appreciated.

As a medical expert, his opinions are very much in demand by the lay press upon current medical events, and in his study of criminology there has not been a criminal of note that he has not examined.

He has just formed a bureau of examination and statistics, composed of many physicians, for the purpose of the study of Longevity.

His lectures and writings upon connecting links between insanity and crime are valuable, interesting, and contain much data.

## THE ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE.

### A STUDY OF HEADS.

The recent conference of representatives of foreign Christian Missionary Societies held in New York was the largest number ever assembled. It was the first conference ever held in the United States, and the third ever attempted in the world. All those who attended seemed to express in their faces perfect satisfaction which betokened the grand success that had been achieved, and, what was more important, to feel the great uplifting and encouragement of the community. As we have readers in foreign lands, we think that in a far-away country like India or Africa some may be glad to

see a well-known face, and read a word concerning it. We wish space would allow of more portraits. The contrast of character was great. We present the president of the conference, Ex-Presi-

Lucknow, is a bright, intelligent woman, and a fine representative of her people.

Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick, the principal of the International Institute for



SOME REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE.

1. MISS LILAVARATI SINGH, Professor of English Literature in Woman's College of Methodist Church, Lucknow. 2. MRS. ALICE GORDON GULICK, Principal International Institute for Girls, Spain. 3. MISS ISABELLA THOBURN, Methodist Missionary to India. 4. THE RT. REV. DR. RIDLEY, Bishop of Caledonia in British Columbia. 5. REV. J. HUDSON TAYLOR, Founder of China Inland Mission, and a missionary in China, with some intermissions, since 1853. 6. REV. JOHN G. PATON, D.D., Presbyterian Missionary to the New Hebrides Islands. 7. EUGENE STOCK, ESQ., Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, London. 8. REV. J. E. ABBOTT, Missionary to India, A.B.C.F.M. 9. REV. RICHARD LOVETT, Secretary Religious Tract Society, London: Author History of London Missionary Society. 10. REV. JACOB CHAMBERLAIN, M.D., D.D., India Missionary of the Reformed (Dutch) Church in America. 11. MRS. JAMES D. EATON, Missionary A.B.C.F.M., Mexico. 12. MRS. J. T. GRACEY, Secretary Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, M. E. Church. 13. REV. JAMES STEWART, D.D., Founder of the Lovedale Institute in South Africa, and for thirty years a resident in that country. 14. REV. THOMAS SMITH, D.D., Missionary for many years in Calcutta, and organizer of the Zenana Mission scheme, now Professor in New College, Edinburgh. 15. Ex-President Harrison, President of Conference.

dent Harrison, who possesses a grandly practical face. He truly said that "the missionary was the great conservative of social reform."

Miss Singh, who is professor of English Literature in the Woman's College,

Girls in Spain. She is a serene, self-possessed, and thoughtful organizer. Her mind acts very differently from the ladies on either side.

Mrs. Isabella Thoburn is a representative of the Methodist Missionary

Society to India. How keen, sympathetic, and executive her character must be! In India her bright example will be an inspiration to the native women.

The Right Rev. Dr. Ridley, Bishop of Caledonia, in British Columbia. He is a man of great vitality, and capable of showing an immense amount of energy. He should be a ready speaker, and a thoroughly interesting one.

Rev. J. Hudson Taylor, founder of China Inland Mission, and a missionary in China, with some intermissions, since 1853. He has a mental temperament, looks like a deep thinker, Causality being his leading intellectual faculty.

Rev. John G. Paton, D.D., Presbyterian missionary to the New Hebrides Islands. Here we find a strong motive temperament, joined to a very enduring and elastic nature, "a never-dying one."

Eugene Stock, Esq., secretary of the Church Missionary Society, London, is probably known to many London readers. He presents a fine contrast from Dr. Paton and Rev. J. E. Abbott, who are on either side of him. His head indicates that he possesses fine mental capacity, excellent observing powers, a strong will, and an immense influence over others.

Rev. J. E. Abbott, A. B. C. F. M., missionary to India. He looks like a worker, and a self-denying one. His head, and that of Dr. Paton's, are both narrow compared with that of Mr. Eugene Stock, who has more of the commercial interests to consider no doubt. A secretary has to be a far-sighted, tactful man, and his side-head represents these characteristics and many other excellent ones.

Mr. Abbott looks as though he is not so much interested in accumulating millions as in converting millions.

The Rev. R. Lovett, secretary of the Religious Tract Society, London, author of the History of the London Missionary Society. Before knowing who he was, we recognized his large development of Ideality, Constructiveness and his love of statistics, and these help him in his literary labors.

The Rev. Jacob Chamberlain, M.D., D.D., India missionary of the Reformed Church of America. He has a strong practical intellect, with no lack of the reflective, mathematical, and philosophical qualities.

Mrs. James D. Eaton, missionary, A. B. C. F. M., Mexico. She is a lady who possesses a great power for missionary work. She knows how to conserve her strength. She is substantial and reliable, and true to her convictions.

Mrs. J. T. Gracey, secretary of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, M. E. Church. This lady is full of ardor and enthusiasm. She is the electric spark that sets in motion plan after plan, effort after effort. She will die with her harness on.

Rev. James Stewart, D.D., founder of the Lovedale Institute in South Africa, and a resident there for thirty years. He combines the wiriness of the motive temperament with that of the mental. His head indicates that he has been a man of great industry, a practical planner, and a fine discernor of men. Rev. Thomas Smith, D.D., missionary for many years in South Africa, now professor in New College, Edinburgh. He has the Scotch strength of features, the strong perceptive faculties, the persevering spirit, and the great tenacity and hold on life.

And now we must close our camera, though we are loath to do so little justice to such fine representatives of such a noble calling as the missionary field.



## The Mother, Sister, and the Hero of Mafeking.

We refer our readers to the March number of the JOURNAL for a short sketch of General Sir Baden-Powell, the hero of Mafeking. We here give the portrait of his remarkable mother. She was left a widow with ten chil-

has been useful to the long-besieged General. When the news of the relief of Mafeking was received in London, the inhabitants, desirous of expressing their joy, serenaded the happy mother, but as they kept up their songs and



GENERAL SIR BADEN-POWELL, HIS MOTHER AND SISTER.

dren to bring up and educate, which she did with great success. It is said of her that she made the boys learn the useful arts of housekeeping as well as the girls; they learned to cook and sew. No doubt this knowledge

rejoicings beyond her hour for retiring, she appeared on the balcony of her house in the West End of London and made a very practical speech in reply.

She thanked them for their kind expressions of sympathy, but reminded

them that she was a woman of very regular and simple habits, and that as it was past her hour to retire, she begged them to now quietly disperse, adding that not even a message direct from Africa would make her sit up longer. We are pleased with the portrait that we here present. It indicates strength of character, great perceptive talent, and an observing mind. Geniality, sympathy, and motherliness are also strong powers of her mind.

The mother of Major-General Baden-Powell, of Mafeking fame, is a descendant of Captain John Smith, who figured in the early history of Virginia.

Her daughter, Miss Maud Kirkdale Baden-Powell, has done considerable repoussé work, and a choice specimen of it is owned by Princess Louise. Miss Powell's pets are unique. In the drawing-room of her home, Hyde Park, London, she has a fine apiary. Two large show bee-hives are placed in the window, the exit of the bees being toward the park, while glass insets permit their operations in the hive to be visible to the occupants of the room. Miss Powell has also a number of birds, which are not confined in any way, being allowed to fly at will about the house.

## Summer Resorts for Health.

DR. CHARLES O. SAHLER.

Among the many resorts which the millions of people will select for their summer outing we would like to mention one or two that have been of great service to many who have visited them. One is that under the directorship of Dr. C. O. Sahler. He lives in the quaint old town of Kingston-on-the-Hudson. The approach from New York by either boat or rail is in itself a charm which few words can appropriately express. If one journeys by the "Mary Powell" on a bright summer afternoon, and takes a seat at the stern of the boat, and drinks in the beauties as one approaches them from point to point—and there is a numberless variety from New York to West Point and from West Point to Kingston—by the time the end of the journey is reached, about six o'clock, one will have felt almost remade.

The Sanitarium in itself has been remodelled and extensive additions made, so that now the accommodation is largely extended, but even this we find has been rapidly engaged for the ensuing months of the year.

It is, however, particularly of Dr.

Sahler himself that we wish to say a few words.

He is a graduate of Columbia College, and since the time he heard Professor Sizer give a lecture on Phrenology in the seventies before a class of medical students, he has become intensely interested in the subject of the localization of cerebral function, believing that certain parts of the brain serve to give a special attribute to the mind. He has found in his medical work for the last twenty years a great advantage in the knowledge he has gained from the study of the brain from a phrenological standpoint, and has made observations upon many cases of sickness through its aid which other physicians have inquiringly asked him how he knew or could be so positive about.

He is a man of medium stature, with a large brain and a healthy organization, one who cannot readily wear out, therefore he inspires a healthy confidence in the work that he does, and is a pioneer in the treatment of disease through mental therapeutics.

He shows a sagacity and elevated tone

of mind and clearness of insight which few can surpass, and consequently his success is phenomenal. He has a broad, evenly developed forehead, a high moral lobe, and a well-defined social region, thus he is enabled to understand family life in his Sanitarium, and shows the capacity to make friends wherever he goes.

We cannot but help appreciating the strength which he receives from a full development of the moral faculties.

he can do so. Where there are a few stubborn cases that will not yield to any treatment, there are hundreds of cases where his method alone has been known to be of benefit.

He has a remarkable ancestry which marks a prominent theory in heredity.

The von Sahler, or Sahler family, in the United States are descended from Abraham von der Sahle, who came to this country in 1736 from Saxony, where his immediate family were in the diplomatic service, and his ancestry one of the most



DR. CHARLES O. SAHLER.

He is not a man who simply works for money, but has a philanthropic desire to benefit mankind, and to spread the knowledge of what he believes to be the truth in regard to disease. In his little pamphlet which he has recently published there are ample proofs of what we have said, and his Phrenology bears out the fact that he is a highly conscientious, painstaking, and scientific worker. We will not attempt to enumerate the extent of his work, but if anyone cares to investigate it for himself

ancient in the nobility; the ancestor being Henry von der Sahle, who was a participant in the great German tournaments of the tenth century. The American ancestor settled twenty-five miles from Philadelphia, and was one of the wealthiest and most prominent men in that region. He always showed by his life and deeds that he was blessed with the sterling characteristics of his family and of the Americans of his time, who laid the foundation for the United States. Abraham von Sahler was the father of several children. Abraham, the fourth, son of Abraham, the third, married Catherine, only child of Judge Richard Davis

and Wyntje Robinson, and their son, Solomon, married Caroline Winfield, daughter of Casperus Winfield and Jane Van Aken, and were the parents of Charles Oliver Sahler.

Dr. Charles Oliver Sahler, one of the county, was the only son of Solomon most prominent physicians in Ulster Sahler and Caroline Winfield, and was born June 23, 1854, in the town of Esopus, six miles from Kingston, on the banks of the Hudson, but when a few months old he was removed to Kyserike, in the Rondout Valley. The father, partly through extended sickness in the family, was unable to give the son the advantages of high education, which, however, the latter intended to have. At seventeen he commenced teaching school, and assisted his father until he was twenty, which produced the fund for his medical education. He was extremely fortunate in having between the ages of thirteen and sixteen, for a teacher, in the district school at Kyserike, John H. van Wageningen, a teacher of wide experience. Professor van Wageningen is a man of much magnetism, and extended qualifications as a teacher, and fortunately became interested in his pupil, to the extent of being, by advice, like a second father. At fourteen Dr. Sahler decided to study medicine, as soon as his age, education and condition permitted, and at twenty he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Medical Department of Columbia University, New York City, taking the regular three years' course. After he was graduated he returned home, the 4th of March, 1877, when the contrast between the city and country was not in favor of the latter. That night, about twelve o'clock, he was called to attend a sick child, and went in a pouring rain, and the practice which started so soon continued rapidly to increase, so that at the end of two years he had a large and paying country practice—quite a remarkable fact when one realizes that a prophet is rarely appreciated in his own country. In 1880 he was married to his fifth cousin, Jennie Sahler. Mrs. Sahler is a woman of great cordiality, hospitality, and executive ability, and has always been a helpmate in the truest and best sense of the word—an ideal wife. The doctor's practice continued to increase so much that he began to feel after several years the strain of long country rides, at all hours and seasons, and so he decided to change the seat of his labors, and formed a co-partnership with a neighboring physician, to open an office at Kingston. Finally Dr. Sahler bought a beautiful and spacious mansion and grounds on the city edge, and converted it into a sanitarium for the treatment of nervous

diseases and diseases of women, but especially of the former. About this time he began to give much attention and thought to psycho-therapeutics. During his earlier career many restorations to health seemed most marvellous—quite beyond the cure of drugs, and, of course, it was the unconscious use of his unusual and subtle psychical power. And during his country practice it was a common saying, "Send for Dr. Sahler; he will give you encouragement and send sunshine into your life, so that you will feel better by it." About 1895 he began to mould this line of restoration into a practical system, but not making it public at that time, as he realized the false opinion that many people had regarding psycho-therapeutics, improperly called Hypnotism. About that time he attended a lecture given by Dr. Pratt, of Chicago, the noted orificial surgeon, when he surprised his hearers by telling them not to make light about mental influences in their medical practice. Then Dr. Sahler decided to introduce the subject to the home physicians. A member of the Kingston City Medical Association wished to read a paper on hypnotism, which was done one evening at Dr. Sahler's rooms, after which followed a general discussion of the subject. At the banquet which followed Dr. Sahler asked if any of the physicians present could do practical work in this line, and as no one present could, he offered to illustrate the subject, and a series of experiments followed, and proved extremely interesting. The papers of the following day made it public, and from then on many ladies and gentlemen, professional and not, frequented the sanitarium one or two evenings a week to know more of this now broadening subject. In the last few years Dr. Sahler's skill in this branch of medical power have spread in all directions, and the sanitarium has been doubly enlarged, and yet it is overflowing, and with outside patients, both in regular practice and psycho-therapeutics, absorbs all the doctor's time. Physicians send or bring their hopeless patients, and are astonished at the perfected cures, both in histological and organic cases. Although Dr. Sahler's time seems wholly taken up, he has made time to contribute to several magazines upon psychic and occult subjects. And for a time he occupied the chair of nervous diseases and suggestive therapeutics of the post-graduate school—the Eastern College of Electro-Therapeutics and Psychological Medicine, at Philadelphia. He also takes a limited number of students for special instruction. Dr. Sahler is president of the Kingston City Physicians' Association; one of the vice-presidents of the

American Association of Physicians and Surgeons; member of the American Psychological Medical and Surgical Society; Medico-Legal Society; Kingston City Board of Water Commissioners, and one of the Board of United States Pension Examining Surgeons. Dr. Sahler has been a Prohibitionist since 1883—elected for several years chairman of the executive committee and delegate to State and national convention. Frequently Dr. Sahler gives lectures before the American Phrenological Institute and the Psychic Study Society, of New York City, and medical societies in New York and New Jersey. The Dr. C. O. Sahler Sanitarium is the only one in the United States where psycho-therapeutics is principally used, although there are several prominent American physicians who are decided exponents—principally Drs. Herbert A. Parkyn and Sidney Flower, of Chicago; Dr. George C. Pitzer, of St. Louis, and Dr. Robert Sheerin, of Columbus, Ohio, and Dr. Sahler, who are the same to this country that Liebeault, Braid, and Bernheim are to Europe. To one who studies psycho-therapeutics for the first time there is a continuation of wonderful surprises, for although there has been a knowledge of the influence of the subjective mind over the objective for centuries in a somewhat unscientific way, it is only in recent times that it has assumed its right powerful place to the curative world, but none but physicians should be allowed to exercise its use, the

same as with medicine, except in a lesser way. In many instances the use of psycho-therapeutics alone will complete a cure, while in others the blending of psycho and medico-therapeutics will be needed. Different degrees of soothing power are used, depending on the patient and disease. And a knowledge of the subject causes people to have a better understanding of their fellow-beings, of the continual environing influences for good or bad, and how to treat them.

The sanitarium reminds one in its arrangements of a fine home on a large scale—the public, business, and private offices; the parlors, the dining-room, the bedrooms and lavatories, and all, are congenial and conducive to a peaceful and cheerful mind, which aids so much in the treatment. The table is abundantly supplied with the best of foods and delicacies, and the corps of helpers is especially efficient. The extensive grounds, shaded by luxurious trees; the flower and vegetable gardens, and the piazzas are great givers of happiness in the pleasant months, and strangers visiting the place are apt, at first, to ask, who are patients and who are not, as many of the invalids seem so healthy.

We are sure that Dr. Sahler's rare personality and great work, which is now world-wide, will grow more and more distinguished, not alone in his regular medicinal labors, but especially in psycho-therapeutics, in which he is one of the most fearless and modern pioneers.

## SCIENCE OF HEALTH

### Notes and Comments.

By DR. M. L. HOLBROOK.

#### BLOOD-PRESSURE IN THE ARTERIES, AND MENTAL STATES.

Dr. Fleury, the French physician and author, has given us some interesting speculations on the blood-pressure

in the arteries and brain as related to our states of mind. The figures are, of course, arbitrary and relative, not actual, but they may help us somewhat to understand ourselves when in one or another state of consciousness, as when

ill or weary, and another as when vigorous and strong.

Pressure of Blood in the Arteries.	Corresponding Mental State.
0	
1	
2	Apprehensiveness, fear of sickness and death.
8	
4	
5	
6	
7	Sloth. Melancholy. Exhaustion.
8	
9	
10	
11	Excessive modesty, timidity, gentleness.
12	
13	
14	Zone of indifference.
15	
16	Cheeriness. Mirth. Hilarity.
17	
18	
19	Courage, tenacity, ardor for work.
20	
21	
22	Excitability, lachrymose, irritable tendency.
23	
24	
25	Anger.
26	
27	Fury, paroxysmal words and gestures.
28	
29	Supreme paroxysm. Homicidal tendency. Insanity.
30	

By the use of mechanical stimulants to the nervous system, such as salt baths and massage, etc., it is found that we can, by remedying physical fatigue, bring about a simultaneous cure of melancholy, and raise the patient to a proper degree of normal excitation above the zone of indifference and below that of anger—that is to say, to what is properly called the joy of life and ardor for work; in short, to the salutary wish to be doing.

In other words, by maintaining a high degree of health and a normal blood-pressure, life is a joy and work a delight.

The Phrenologist ought to get a lesson from these statements of value in estimating strength or weakness of character. He may learn how character changes often by impaired or improved health, or by the use of alcohol and narcotics.

### HYPNOTISM AND ARTERIAL TENSION.

It requires a certain degree of arterial tension or strain to produce a perfect mental state. When this tension is too great, over-activity is the result, which may quickly produce exhaustion, or even insanity. When it is very low, we have another extreme, as in melancholy, despondency, depression of spirits, etc. Of course the good or bad state of the blood will also affect the condition. Now hypnotism increases, if properly used, the arterial tension, and so is a good remedy when it is low. Bérillon says that in the hypnotic state it is not sufficient to reach the preponderating symptom, but to look after general therapeutic treatment, and to suggest (1) natural sleep; (2) to create gay ideas, and to revive taste for song; (3) to arouse the instinct of self-preservation. The hypnotic should be spoken to long and often, with conviction, and like an advocate who pleads a cause fervently. Certain subjects should be made to hear certain musical airs during hypnotic sleep, that immediately awaken intensely gay emotions, accompanied with corresponding gestures.

By this means the depressed may often be brought into a state of health and their mental and moral state changed.

### THE DUST-BRUSH.

The duster is a nuisance. It does not clean a room, but only changes the place of the dust from furniture to the air. Only when the windows and doors are wide open and a stiff breeze blowing can the dust be driven out of doors or up the chimney. A substitute for

the duster is a soft damp cloth which takes up the dust without carrying it into the air to be inhaled. Pasteur, who is the father of modern hygiene, once said that the dust-brush and broom were more dangerous than gun-powder. Constant stirring up of dust in a house is a menace to health and a direct destroyer of life. The time will come when such a thing as a carpet will not be permitted in a civilized household and when the floor brush and broom will have disappeared. Few realize that they may bring in from the street on their shoes or skirts every form of disease that flesh is heir to. This is ground off into the carpet, the warmth of the apartment helps on the process of development, then the housemaid sets the germs in motion with her broom. They settle on the furniture and ornaments, and with the dust-brush she whisks them off again onto the carpet, where they remain probably to propagate, certainly to live, until by the next stirring up they may float into somebody's throat or lungs. Here they begin their work, and the system is soon overrun with their progeny; then there may be attacks of coughing, expectorating, and floating germs on the breath to scatter this same deadly enemy not only through this dwelling, but also all others from which visitors come and go.

#### PARALYSIS CURED BY HYPNOTISM.

There are on record a few cases of paralysis having been cured by hypnotism. The last one to which my attention has been called is a case by Dr. Barcellos at Rio de Janeiro, S. A. The patient was a young girl, not yet twenty years old, in the hospital, who had suffered for two years with general paralysis, coming on gradually, and attributed to some affection of the spine. All ordinary remedies, strychnine, massage, electricity, etc., had failed. Dr. Barcellos conceived the idea of treating her by hypnotism. He

had heard of the patient but had not seen her. He went to the hospital, seated himself by her bedside, and soon brought her under hypnotic influence. While in the hypnotic state he suggested that on a certain day in the near future she would rise and walk. On the next day the same was repeated. On the day appointed for rising, before the doctor arrived, the girl wished to get up, tried to do so, and fell on the floor from inability to use her muscles. On the arrival of the doctor, he regretted his absence at the time of her trying to walk, hypnotized her, and ordered her to sit up in bed, which she did with great difficulty, for the muscles of her trunk and limbs, so long unused, were inadequate to the task. She was assisted, however, and was able to take steps when holding on to the doctor's hand, he at the same time encouraging her by his words, as a mother does a child when it tries to take its first steps. The doctor now suggested to the girl that she would rise every hour, reach for a glass of water, purposely placed at some distance away. All this was done while she was in the hypnotic state. The suggestion was accepted, and in a very short time the girl was cured and remained so. Dr. Barcellos has strong convictions on the value of hypnotism, and would no doubt succeed when those having doubts would fail.

#### WAY TO CURE RHEUMATISM.

DR. LEYDEN, THE GERMAN SPECIALIST, GIVES THIS ADVICE ON THE MATTER.

"By hygienic living you cannot eradicate your rheumatism, but you can most assuredly so control it that your existence will be almost free from its torturing pains." That is what Dr. Leyden, of the University of Berlin, said to an American recently. To Dr. Leyden he had gone as the leading authority on rheumatism in Europe, and after having been told by many physicians that he must grin and bear his affliction with all the philosophy he might, when hope and the efficacy of

drugs ebbed low, the German's opinion seemed almost too good to be true.

"We don't give any medicine in such cases as yours," said the doctor. "What you need is diet and exercise, and plenty of both. The rheumatic who leads a sedentary life and feasts daintily is bound to come to a very bad end. Hearty, frequent, well-chosen meals and much bustling about in the open air are absolute essentials to a cure. The prime cause of rheumatism is indigestion, and though you may eat prodigious meals, if your stomach does not assimilate what is given it, you are quite as poorly nourished as the man who gets but a crust a day. As to what you can and cannot eat, here is the rule: Of meats, you must deny yourself heavy, dark flesh. Under this head is itemized mutton, venison, goose, and anything that is cut off a pig. Devote yourself to chicken, lamb, game, sweetbreads, brains, and the more delicate fish, when simply cooked and served without rich sauces. Avoid lobster and crabs and every fried dish, but enjoy oysters and clams.

"Of vegetables never touch tomatoes, cucumbers, and all salads that have a vinegar dressing, for an inadequate stomach is busy manufacturing more powerful acid than the system can endure. Eat lightly of potatoes, dried beans or peas, and raw onions, but let yourself indulge freely in green beans and pease, carrots, turnips, and well-cooked greens. For all the starch your body needs rice is the proper source of supply. An abundance of well-cooked rice is worth all the bread and beans and potatoes put together.

Strawberries, raw pears and raw apples are cut off from the rheumatic, however wholesome they may be for others, and, strangely enough, where grape and orange juice will set a man's joints to throbbing he can help himself safely and freely to lemon and lime juice. A divine healing quality is found in the acid of both these fruits. There is but one sentence to cover the use of sugar; don't eat it in any form whatsoever. Americans make the best sweatmeats in

the world, and suffer most cruelly from their use of them.

"Almost as sweeping a denunciation may be made of all liquids save water and milk. Beer, claret, port, and champagne act as a sort of poison on the rheumatic system, and even whiskey and brandy, gin and rum, which are not so injurious if taken sparingly and at long intervals, are best abjured, and water and milk substituted. In the past ten years mineral waters have been consumed in enormous quantities by rheumatics in the belief that they afford special aid, and they are efficacious chiefly though from the fact that they are very pure, and that the use of them induces a patient to imbibe an unusual quantity of sweet cleansing liquid.

"I am willing to say that where mineral waters are not easily obtained, any pure water taken at the rate of two or three quarts a day has an equally salutary effect on the system. It must be pure, however, and filtered if there are any doubts about its cleanliness. This liquid taken slowly in small tumblerfuls, and for the most part between meals, will largely serve the purpose of mineral water. Not more than a tumblerfull is wholesome at each meal, and it is best not to take the water just before or after eating, or on getting into bed.

"A rheumatic must be nourished, and most especially one who has a languid appetite. Three meals a day are not enough for such a patient. Between breakfast and lunch, and between lunch and dinner, a fresh egg beaten up in sweet fresh milk is an excellent stimulant, more valuable than all the milk punches ever devised. All these reasonable courses do not lead to a cure though, unless exercise that is regular and never stinted is taken every day. First of all, don't pretend to try for athletics or violent motion of any kind, since it is just as injurious to strain the aching limbs as to let them lie inert.

"For example, when rheumatism attacks the knees, to swim, to bicycle, or to play golf, simply overtaxes the tortured nerves and muscles, but if you

will take a cane and walk quietly for a mile or two, or if the weather is dry take your gun and go prowling through fields and woods in search of game; or, lacking interest in that, try to cultivate a taste for botanical or entomological specimens, the exercise then serves as a tonic. The main point is to use the muscles regularly. In wet weather, bedroom gymnastics serve as an excellent substitute for the more intelligent out-door pleasures, but only in wet weather. Care must be taken never to exercise so violently that any danger is incurred from cooling off too suddenly.

"The average American puts considerable faith in baths, and naturally prefers the stimulating cold water. This is well enough when the twinges are not severe, and the joints not swollen. In violent attacks of rheumatism it is most essential to avoid cold water and substitute a hot daily bath, dissolving in the water a piece of sulphur as big as a hen's egg. Such a bath may not seem so invigorating as the cold water, but if taken rapidly, followed by brisk toweling, with no sudden after-exposure for an hour to any cold air or draughts, the hot dip is as bracing as the cold.

"Last on the aids to the rheumatic is the massage. It is one of the few real aids to relief in severe attacks. Amateur rubbing is often as great injury as genuine help, but a good Swedish masseuse can help an invalid over the hardest places, and really help to tone up the system. A rheumatic must moreover submit to the unpleasant bondage of flannels—not the thick swathings that the patient American in his steam-heated house dutifully puts on in October and wears until the first of June, but close, light-weight flannels, and in so changing a climate as that of the Northern States every rheumatic should own several sets of flannels of various degrees of weight. These must be shifted off and on as the thermometer rises and falls so that at no time need the body be exposed or over-clothed, but invariably carefully protected.

"This is the whole tactics of war against rheumatism, and it is the only way that modern science can assume to battle such a dire enemy to human well-being."

—New York Sun, contributed by Dr. Miller.



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

## Child Culture.

### CHILDREN OF PROMISE AND MARK.

BY UNCLE JOSEPH.

Howard Samuel Petersen, Bosske, S. Dakota.—The study of the photographs of our little ones becomes daily more interesting, as we can see the unfolding powers of the mind just as surely as we can see the budding of the trees in spring; and what season of the year is more beautiful than the spring, after

the grey and sombre tints of the winter? To Phrenologists the budding time of a child's life is when we can trace what that child is possible of becoming, and in years to come we look upon that great man who has developed either in private or public life (for there are as many great men in private life as ever

stepped upon a platform to engage in public work). The photographs of this little fellow indicate two primary conditions; first, that the head is large; secondly, that the quality is superior in development; he will therefore be inclined to go ahead of his fellows and will have to be kept back rather than

He should be given a longer growing period than some lads, so that the evolution of his character will be noticeable in all parts of his organism. His reason, sympathy, and conscience are all strong, and he will be old for his age and show remarkable strength and vigor to propel his ideas. A student's



Fig. 533.—Howard Samuel Petersen—Circumference of head,  $20\frac{1}{4}$ ; height of head,  $13\frac{1}{4}$ ; length of head,  $14\frac{1}{4}$ ; weight, 32 pounds; chest,  $21\frac{1}{2}$ ; waist,  $22\frac{1}{2}$ ; color of hair, light; eyes, blue; complexion, light; age, 2 years.

pressed forward in his studies. It is most essential that his head be kept cool, and be surrounded by quietness for the next few years, in order that his body may have a good start. The lad is capable of expressing many lines of thought and will be specially sagacious, intuitive, philosophical, and intelligent.

life will be attractive to him, but he will not want to tread in the beaten tracks, but will go outside of himself and the prescribed form of doing things every time he takes up anything new.

His vitality will probably be equal to the strain put upon it, but there are many lessons that he will have to learn with regard to eating, and he should be

brought up to enjoy the simplest kinds of food. We must not tarry here to indicate these, but sometimes we should like to delineate a character in the Child Culture department that will embrace our ideas with regard to the food children should eat who possess the mental, vital and motive temperaments.

He will make a master in the study of mathematics, chemistry, literature, and the languages, and could succeed admirably in the study of electricity, invention, or in the profession of medicine, and he will have a wide circle of friends.

**May Baby Suck his Thumb?**—When baby is cutting his teeth he will, if left to himself, suck his thumb. He does wisely. There is no better "baby comforters" in the world than his own little thumb. It is better than any of the patent devices sold for the purpose, it being of the right size, the right hardness, and firmly attached to the tiny hand so that there is no fear of its being swal-

lowed. Then again, it has another advantage over artificial substitutes—it is much cleaner, for nurse is sure to wash the baby's little hands several times in the day, and it is quite likely that she may entirely forget to wash his "pipe," as she calls it.

The sucking of the thumb causes a flow of saliva, which relieves thirst and aids digestion. The pressure of the thumb eases the irritation and pain of the gums while the teeth are growing, and finally it helps to bring them through the gums.

Sucking the thumb will often make a child leave off crying, and fall into a peaceful and refreshing sleep. It may be indulged in freely and as often as the baby feels inclined.

If there is any fear of the child acquiring a habit of sucking his thumb, which would look foolish as he grew older, he may be easily cured of it when he has cut all his first teeth. The method is to make a paste of aloes and water, and to smear it on his thumbs.

One or two dressings of this will be enough, for the bitter taste will soon disgust him, and he will have no pleasure in what formerly gave him so much satisfaction.

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## HEREDITY.

BY F. FEROZA, OF LONDON.

Man is the product of two forces, the inner and the outer: the inner is the persistent self, the outer the modifying influences. The inner is reducible to traits and characteristics of similar producing agencies, the outer to general aspects of nature which moulds him; both forces act and react on one another. Heredity is the inner force. It is an indisputable assertion that like produces like in the entire order of organic nature. This likeness does not mean sameness in nature, but similarity in kind. We distinctly note this distinguishing difference between sameness and similarity. For explanatory purposes, we add that sameness implies identity, while similarity, identity with partial variations, and these variations are the determining differences. Some writers seem to maintain that what is termed heredity is a mere coincidence, and cite examples at length to show that the proposition is untenable. We emphatically reply that constitutional peculiarities are well known to be hereditary in families, and peculiarities thus propagated are congenital, and not accidental. No one expects a child to be born with a glass eye,

or a wooden leg, because the parents resorted to such substitutes. Equally absurd it is to conceive that children would be deficient in limbs because either or both of the parents were maimed. Boerhaave says we carry our roots within our bodies; the changing cause is generally nutrition in the higher organizations. The development of a peculiarity is difficult, but renders permanent when once formed. The variegated holly will return to the common green holly when propagated by seed, and can only be preserved as a variety by grafting.

Man is exempt from such influences. Want of light and air has injured the race. Long residence in deserted quarries in France produced monstrous births. Atmospheric peculiarity in Switzerland is assumed to be a reason for cretinism.

If we abandon the idea of heredity as a factor in the production of likeness, there would be no such thing as a breed or a race. What makes the bulldog resemble his kind, and the terrier resemble both? the greyhound his peculiarity, and the racehorse win the Derby? There is a law of transmission, which facts alone

substantiate. A Jewish offspring has an unmistakable Jewish physiognomy, trait, character, etc., transplanted in any corner of the globe. His typical persistence is too noticeable to be overlooked. Always dreaming of his promised land, he makes his settlement the land of promise. From the venerable author of the ten commandments, as exhibited in pictures, illustrated in morals, taught in schools, down to the Moses of the nineteenth century, there is fixed a nose stamped by the seal of nature which cannot be effaced.

His repugnance of manual labor, necessitated through persecutions in the past, has left like repugnance behind, and created new developments for success. From Rothschilds and Barnatos down to the ragged independent, tramping the streets of London with three tall hats on his head and a bundle of old umbrellas in his arms, shows how imperceptible is the influence of heredity. He is a poor sociologist who cannot conclude that the Jew governs the money market, and the latter governs the world.

Plutarch cites of a family in Thebes, every member of which was born with a mark of a spear-head on his body. In the order of chronology, Plutarch is a long way off, and ancient history will not help this critical age. Yet like testimony can be traced in the case of an Italian family known as Cansada, every member of which bore a mark. All the Baron de Vissins had this peculiarity between their shoulders, which mark alone caused the posthumous legitimate son, La Tour Landry, to be discovered in a London shoemaker's place.

Frederick I. collected tall men to form a regiment of gigantic guards, rigidly following the process of methodical selection in disqualifying short women from marrying his soldiers. What is the consequence? The Potsdam Guards are taller when compared with those of the rest of Prussia.

The Spartans believed that vigor and physical excellence should form the best characteristic of a nation, and practised selection by law. When a child was born, the examination by a society of elders determined its right to live. From our standard of morality and justice the practice may be brutal, but they executed the laws with motives as pure, and intentions as good, as we do in our times. The educated Germans are notoriously a studious people, and, judging from the number of young children there, of that class, wearing spectacles, the inference is clear that congenital myopia must be hereditary, owing to excessive strain on the eyes by the parents.

Surprise is often manifested by people that strange differences in "aspect and disposition" is glaring when bred in the

same nursery, and brought up under the same guiding influences. Ample instances can be found, from Cain and Abel to Brothers Bonaparte and Newman, how diversities can be explained; or, to take stronger cases, as the twins Rita and Christina, the Pressburg, Siamese, and African twins. We can but assume that diversities are due to the inequality with which parental organizations were inherited.

Mr. Herbert Spencer, in his inductions of biology, informs us that special modifications of structure caused by special changes in their functions are apt to be hereditary. Large hands and feet inherited by men and women are due to ancestors having led laborious lives, and amongst the gentry smallness is regarded as the index to extraction.

Every breeder knows how colors, patches, and spots in animals such as terriers, cows, and horses, are repeated. Some breeders maintain that they, by a process of interbreeding, produce the desired effect.

Instances, for and against, might be cited of accidents in the parents showing hereditary effects in the children. "Burdach cites of a woman who nearly died from hemorrhage after blood-letting. Her daughter was so sensitive that a trifling scratch would produce hemorrhage. It is stated that horses marked with red-hot iron in the same place are said to transmit visible traces in their colts. On the other hand, savages tattoo their bodies, civilized women have ears pierced, yet hereditary evidences of such marks are not perceptible." The explanation might not be sufficiently satisfactory, neither would it oppose the law of direct heredity. One point is clear, extend investigation in an unbiased spirit, then the mighty fact will prevail that if one solitary link be found, it will suffice to connect with other links in forming a chain of causation to account for phenomena presented in the order of nature.

The musical faculty is essentially hereditary, directly, indirectly, or from remote causes and conditions. By directly, I mean through either parent or both; by indirectly, I mean through relative or remote ancestor. By causes and conditions, I mean musical surroundings influencing that parent who is most burdened with the child. To take the last first: An investigator has a case on record of a woman who had no children by her first husband, and, after the decease of the first husband, the children by the second resembled the image of the first. Such an incident, though trifling, deduces a law so profound that many traits untraceable in the family gallery are found to answer in the form of an

hypothesis that imagination during certain periods, on the part of one of the parents, has a tendency to realize what was unconsciously imagined. Now the most singular part of the musical faculty is that, irrespective of its hereditary predispositions, it is regarded as a gift. Gift of what? Gift from whom? Mark, we are dealing with man in relation to his sources and surroundings, himself a part of nature. Gift indeed! It was not so with Mozart, Beethoven, Hummel, Weber, Bach, for the Bachs have distributed like mushrooms in every corner of Europe showing musical excellence. More or less all enumerated came from musical stocks; their progenitors had to pay dearly for this gift, not only in hard cash, but in nerve and brain substance. Gift would imply spontaneous outburst of a faculty, without any linking trait. It is not the project of nature to go about in hotch-potch, hurly-burly fashion. Beware! for our common mother that feeds and supports us all, mysteriously performs wonders based on definite laws, if we only have brains to understand the aims. Call it a belonging if you like, but gift! Then why not imbecility a gift, idiocy a gift, lunacy a gift? To be fair, we must take the excellencies of one side, and compare with the defects of the other.

Darwin states, in reference to the principle of selection, by quoting Youatt as a high authority in relation to the breeding of animals, that "it is the magician's wand by means of which he may summon into life whatever mould and form he pleases." Lord Somerville, speaking of what breeders have done for sheep, says: "It would seem that they had chalked upon a wall a form perfect in itself, and then given it existence." The last authority, Sir John Sebright, says in re-

spect to pigeons that he would produce any given feather in three years, but it would take him six years to obtain head and beak." And on the foregoing facts Mr. Spencer summarizes, with tacit assumption that individual traits are bequeathed from generation to generation, and when judiciously separated from opposite traits, they may be so perpetuated as to become permanent distinctions. In the nineteenth century we feel proud of being the possessors of such knowledge, but how have we applied it as regards ourselves? It is a credit to our investigation, and a reproach to our prejudices. Why do we vivisection living animals? Because we can cope with diseases better, and render man healthy. Let us be permitted to repeat once more the popular household saying that "prevention is better than cure." Posterity will some day observe us in the same light as we do the people of the Dark Ages.

(Read Spencer, page 243.)

Now we deal with the question of sex heredity. Fully circumspect of conventional barriers, we gently interrogate what is sex heredity? Boys and girls are so different from one another that the difference is noticeable even in their playthings, football and cricket on one hand, dolls and domestic toys on the other. Education, freedom, and other causes have widened the barriers during the latter half of the nineteenth century but the difference is there. I have not the early Amazon in view, but the new woman noticed in everyday life. Whether she dances on a rope, rides a bicycle, plays football, the feminine characters are as marked as ever. It was once guessed a lady to be the anonymous writer of a particular weekly article because the word "tiny" was repeated thrice.

## FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

### ANNUAL REPORT.

There was a good attendance at the Tenth Annual Meeting of the above Society, held on Wednesday, May 16th, at Imperial Buildings. The President, William Brown, Esq., J.P., occupied the chair.

The President opened the proceedings by remarking that this year marked the first decade of the existence of the Institution. He then called upon the Secretary, Mr. Crow, to put before the meeting the report of the past year.

The report, which was listened to with much interest, showed that they had had a very prosperous twelve months, and was, on the whole, highly satisfactory.

In concluding his remarks, the Secretary said that the members ought to be greatly encouraged at the strides they had made during the past year, which proved that there was an increased desire on the part of the general public to become more acquainted with the science of Phrenology.

The subject he had chosen for his lecture was entitled,

### "WINNERS AND LOSERS IN THIS LIFE,"

which proved a delightfully interesting theme. He said there were two classes

of people in the world to-day classed under this head. In every department of life they were to be found, and, had it not been for the inspiration of Dr. Gall in discovering the science of Phrenology, there would be more losers than there are. Thanks to Dr. Gall, Phrenology came just in time and has been a silent factor of these times.

He then showed by diagrams on the blackboard the various reasons why some individuals failed to make a mark in life; in one he instanced that it was owing to lack of Concentrativeness; secondly, to an absence of Executiveness; and thirdly, to small Self-esteem, without Firmness. In our asylums there are inmates who have suicidal tendencies, having small Hope and no Vitativeness. He urged that we should have great charity for those so afflicted.

How is success to be obtained? The secret is to know ourselves, to know our own organization. We want patience, which is the hardest thing in the world to cultivate. "That will do," is said by the master as well as the man; it is a great mistake, the troubles in life arise through that. Work must be done practically and thoroughly. We do not all succeed the first time. Benjamin Disraeli, for instance, the first time he spoke in the House of Commons failed, but stated that "the time will come," and that time did come. He was a man of wonderful character, with a small eye; he could not speak much when he began, but he persevered and cultivated Language, and in course of time, as we all know, became one of the greatest orators of his day. And so with several other great men who failed at their first attempt.

It is brains that we want to cultivate to-day, and Phrenology is a factor in putting men right in the race of life—it separates the chaff from the wheat. Our success in life is only in direct proportion to our exertion, and our reward is the benefit of the usefulness and the pleasure coming from what good we can do others, and that reward depends upon the use made of the opportunities at the start.

Phrenology is not only the reading of character from the head, but we find mind expressing itself in every part of the body, in the temperament, the walk, the speech, and in our actions. The greatest concern should be to advance and how to overcome our weaknesses.

The law of heredity is one of the most powerful in the world. We want to preach the truth of purity and righteousness, so that the new generation may be better than the old. Phrenology has been the greatest regenerative force in our times, but only to those who have

applied it, not to those who have passed it by. What the new century will tell us, when man really knows himself and the mystery of his own mental organization, time only will dispose. The man of the twentieth century will be as far advanced from the present generation as people were before the advent of Phrenology.

Mr. Corbett, the next speaker on the programme, remarked that the subject he had selected was

#### "QUALITY."

Quality, he observed, was the crown-work of the mental conditions. What is quality, and how can we estimate it? The phrenological definition is "exquisiteness of organization." The end-all and be-all is quality. The plan of the delineation of character is judged by quality. The ability to estimate quality can only be obtained by experience—by the training of the perceptive faculties. The face is the mirror of the mind, and the brain is the organ through which it manifests its intelligence.

Mr. Corbett's address was very warmly appreciated by the audience, and it showed that great care had been taken in its preparation.

Miss Todd, who followed, took for her subject that of

#### "OCCUPATION,"

and embodied in her remarks many interesting topics closely allied with her theme. Perhaps one of the most practical suggestions she offered was as follows: "We often take into our stomachs," she said, "anything and almost everything that medical quacks advise. But in China they do things in a far more enlightened way. There the doctor, when he is called in to see a patient, mixes the noxious draught and swallows it himself in the presence of the patient—which is a decided advantage to the sick one." She went on to say that wealth varies according to the individual. Wealth is in the gaining and proper application of knowledge. Education is a value that enables us to rise to a higher plane of life and thought. Work produces the brightest happiness, that is, providing that work is agreeable to the individual. Phrenology is not a cure-all, but if it were called into requisition when young people were about to start in the world, she was certain that there would be fewer failures in life, and with the following quotations she concluded one of the most entertaining papers of the evening: "A determined resolution is

half-way toward the accomplishment of our object."

"If thou canst plan a noble deed

And never flag till it succeed,

Though in the strife thy heart should bleed,

Whatever obstacles contend,

Thine hour will come, go on, thou soul;

Thou'lt win the prize, thou'lt reach the goal."

Mr. D. T. Elliott then examined the head of a young gentleman, to the great interest of those present. Speaking on the subject of Continuity, he considered a deficiency of that faculty was very common at the present day. He himself had heard Phrenologists doubt the existence of this faculty, but he held that those who were in continuous practice cannot have any doubt as to the organ of Continuity being easily perceived, in fact, it had been physiologically established.

The President next presented the following members who had been successful at the last examination with certificates: Mrs. Chambers, Rev. C. Fisher, Mr. R. K. Garachand, and Mr. F. G. Sleight.

The Rev. C. Fisher rose to acknowledge his sincere thanks for the certificate and also for the patience which had been shown to him by his tutor, Mr. D. T. Elliott. He added, further, that he was very pleased, in this his eighty-sixth year, to be the recipient of so valuable a certificate. And he hoped to spend the remainder of his days in working for the furtherance of the interests of this great object—Phrenology.

Mr. Garachand at this juncture of the proceedings also expressed his warm appreciation of the pleasure he had derived from the study of the science, and in a few appropriate remarks put one or two questions to the Chairman which elicited a lively and interesting discussion.

Mr. D. T. Elliott congratulated the aforementioned on their success, and urged them to persevere until they had secured the Institute's Diploma, but they must prove their possession of the requisite knowledge of the subject, both theoretically and practically, before that would be granted. Replying to the questions asked, he stated that it is a doctrine of Phrenology that the brain grows and develops the same as the muscles and limbs of the body develop by exercise. If we continually exercise the faculty of Eventuality it will grow and become stronger and the memory more retentive and not so treacherous. He further remarked that there was a particular way of cultivating it, but he could not touch upon that subject just then.

The Rev. F. W. Wilkinson thought that Phrenology during the next twenty-five

years will be more taken up by the public and greater interest shown in it than hitherto. Continuing, he expressed that thought gave finality to character. Whatever we would be, we must exercise thought in that direction. It is essentially necessary that we should understand ourselves, know the powers we possess, the faculties, and the forces of those faculties, so that we should make the best of ourselves. In this he was only going back to the Bible, "As he thinketh in his heart so he will be." Mr. Wilkinson then spoke at length on the subject of

#### "CONCENTRATIVENESS."

He thought that the keen competition in every pathway of life accounted for the lack of Continuity in most people—attempting too much, getting too many irons in the fire. He thought it more profitable to spend an hour if necessary in pondering a single page of a good author than glancing through and merely skimming perhaps a dozen different volumes. The man of the hour is too much tempted to read the headings of the newspaper and stop there and imagine he knows all that it contains. To develop character there must be purpose. We should have a purpose for our energies, and if we have a purpose we must apply it. If we read a book without a purpose, we remember nothing about it, but if we read it with the idea of grasping the facts and giving them out to others, it is then an incentive to grasp the details. The same with studying Phrenology—we must make the best of ourselves, and in doing so we should bring out all that is pure, noble, and elevating in others.

We should conduct and discipline our powers so that we can use them whenever we want them and on any particular subject we wish to exercise them upon.

Mr. Williamson followed by reading a paper entitled

#### "PHRENOLOGY AN AID TO SUCCESS,"

which embodied a great many practical and useful suggestions to young people especially starting on a business career.

The Secretary here remarked that during the summer vacation if any of the students cared to look in at the Institute they would be very pleased to spare them a few minutes for helpful conversation. Although they were busy at the office they always endeavored to find time for a short interview with any of them when they looked in.

Mr. Elliott hoped that those present

would not entirely forget all about what they had studied during the summer recess, and expressed the desire to see them at the commencement of the autumnal session, and hoped that that one would be as good as the last. He concluded his remarks with a reference to the successful state of the Institute and the way it had flourished during the past year.

A unanimous and cordial vote of thanks to the President was proposed by the Rev. Wilkinson, seconded by Mr. Corbett, and supported by Mr. Williamson, and which was carried amid applause, terminated the proceedings of an highly interesting evening.

H. PARKER-WOOD.

May 18, 1900.

#### LETTER SENT BY THE LADY PRESIDENT.

DEAR FRIENDS: It gives me great pleasure to meet with you again in spirit and clasp hands across the big ocean which is ~~is~~ becoming nearer and nearer as transatlantic travel becomes more common. We wish we could greet you in person, but this seems impossible to-night.

We are glad to hear that you have upheld the interests of Phrenology during the past year, and that you are taking on the mantle for another year.

At this era, when there are so many diversities of opinion, it is more than ever essential that we should stand united and firm to our principles, and in a Society or Institute like this, we should make Phrenology our prime interest.

Schools of belief, particularly in medical practice, have sprung up amongst us, and where mind is the agent or basis of cure, many acknowledge the usefulness of the science we particularly study.

The trend of all intellectual culture today is toward a closer examination of brain-activity, and Phrenology can account for much of the success experienced by those who exercise will power when controlling various faculties of the mind; hence we are more enthusiastic than ever in urging you to give what time you can spare to the investigation of the localization of brain centres and brain function.

There is a reason why men differ, and Phrenology can point it out.

There is a reason why some men succeed better in one line of work than an-

other and Phrenology can account for this.

There is a reason why some children are better managed than others when Phrenology is taken into account, and this is why we urge teachers to boldly make a stand and request that the principles of Phrenology may be explained, and in time there will be a class for the children themselves in all our Public Schools.

Character is the principal consideration in life, therefore it is to the building up of it that we should pay more attention than to anything else. It is well to develop the Organ of Tune and give our children some discipline in the study of music, but it is vastly more important that we help the young to form correct habits.

We have kept in mind the monthly lectures that you have had at the Institute, and find the subjects have been diverse and interesting, and we congratulate the speakers on their success.

We are very glad that the students, graduates, and associates have an opportunity of refreshing their minds, and of gaining new ideas by intercourse with Mr. Elliott, and with each other, every month.

We trust to have a good report of this meeting, and beg of you at all times to remember that we have your interests at heart, and that through the JOURNAL we wish to keep up a lively interest in the work. Any items that you think would be appropriate for our Field Notes, or Hygienic Department and Child Culture, we shall be glad to receive.

We do not want you to think of us as being more than a mile away from you, although some of you may never have travelled in this country where we are now staying.

We should be pleased to hear from you individually or collectively, and shall be delighted to learn that you have made new converts from time to time among your friends, to the grandest of all sciences—the one that uplifts mankind; that interprets human nature; that unfolds the workings of the mind, and that helps us to more fully understand our Maker, and thus we should be proud to be exponents of it.

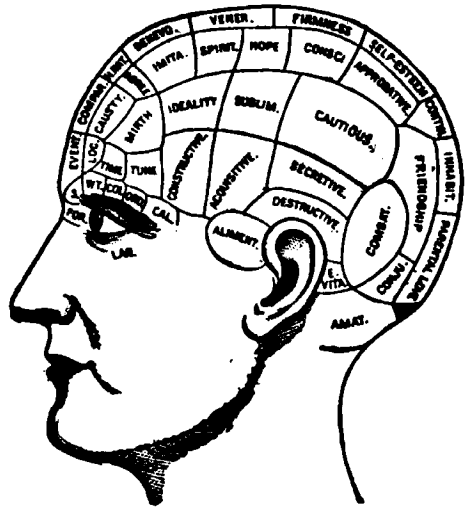
I remain,

Yours faithfully,

JESSIE A. FOWLER.



THE  
Phrenological Journal  
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH  
(1838)  
AND THE  
Phrenological Magazine  
(1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, JULY, 1900.

## Phrenology and Health.

Our experience proves to us that the Phrenologist who intends to be up-to-date must not only be an expert in the science of Phrenology, but he must also have a definite knowledge of the laws of life and health. Persons nowadays come to a Phrenologist to know how to recover from their many weaknesses, and they expect they will be informed how to make themselves over again. It is therefore important that every Phrenologist, before he is content to go out into the field, should study hygiene and the laws of life and health, in order to cope with this great need. The day for giving large doses of medicine is past, what people seek for to-day is advice, even when they know they have shattered their nerves with overwork, yet they want to be told what to do. The Phrenological Institute provides ample study and preparation for this branch of work in its Autumn Session, and students are earnestly advised to study Dr. Holbrook's work on "The

**Hygiene of the Brain** " before attending the classes, and, in fact, any other good and reliable work on how to maintain health. Lectures on this subject have been specially prepared for the benefit of the students who are thinking of going out into the field, and will prove to be thoroughly interesting.

THE BRITISH IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Everyone who is interested in the principles of peace will look forward with pleasure to the probable termination of the eight months' war in South Africa. Many thoughts would suggest themselves to us, if space allowed, on the practical lessons of this war, and the necessity of personal discipline regarding character. To a Phrenologist the revelations of this war indicate many of the principles that he has been promulgating. The tact, subtlety, and astuteness of the Boers was not comprehended in the earlier months of the

encounter by the British, who would have done well to study the character of the Boers more carefully; while the majestic foresight, and the forensic power of Lord Roberts in planning his campaign and so successfully carrying out its detail, is a marvel of strategic power.

### PHRENOLOGY AND THE DOCTORS.

As physicians are broadening their horizon, and are more thoroughly studying the physiology of the brain, they are accepting the principles of Phrenology laid down by Gall over a hundred years ago. There are, however, a few left to be converted to deeper thought and study. One of this class gave a lecture a little while back at Leyton, near London, who with considerable courage explained his disbelief in the subject before the Phrenological Society. First of all he showed his ignorance very forcibly with regard to the subject, but he was not allowed to leave the hall without being put right in a few of the points that he mentioned. He spoke of the organ of Philoprogenitiveness as being placed in the cerebellum, which all Phrenologists are aware is in the posterior portion of the cerebrum. He spoke of the negro as having a larger head than Mr. Gladstone or Cuvier, and indicated that Phrenologists erroneously think that a person with a large head is necessarily intellectual. Mr. Webb, who is president of the society before which the lecture was given, pointed out many trenchant principles regarding Phrenology which forcibly upset the doctor's conclusions. What was perhaps more convincing proof to the doctor than the many authorities that were quoted for his benefit was the practical examina-

tion of two skulls which the doctor brought with him. The doctor knew the owners of the skulls, and said he would like to test Phrenology by asking someone to examine them. Mr. Webb undertook the task, after which the doctor warmly congratulated him upon his successful achievement. We need to come more in personal touch with disbelievers when the light can be brought to bear upon the practical teaching of Phrenology. We predict that when students of anatomy are taught the physiology and anatomy of the brain with some regard to the science of Phrenology all disbelief will be swept away.

"The Christian Advocate" for May 31st contains an able article on "A Study of Heads with some Reflections on Immortality." Knowing the views of the editor of this weekly, we were not surprised when reading through this article to find that, after giving many facts on the sizes of heads of both English and American statesmen, his reflections should tend somewhat against what he calls "the old-school Phrenologists with their charts, who can produce many plausible coincidences." The editor has not lost the erroneous idea that some people cling to, that Phrenologists believe it is only the large-headed persons who do the most work in the world, and are possessed of the most genius. He, however, states, but not with a knowledge probably, that Phrenologists believe the same thing, that it is easy to prove that quality of brain is as important a factor as size in developing character. He says if a man is distinguished from the lower animals physiologically by the superior development of the anterior portion of the spinal cord, that is to say, by the greater size of his forehead,

all other things being equal the relative location of the brain in man must have much to do with the sum total of brain-power measured by mental results." He here actually proves the importance of the relative location of the development of brain-power, and the view that Phrenologists are every day supporting is in accordance with these

very words of his. But we can see that his bright, intelligent mind has not yet fathomed the whole truth regarding the science, and trust that the day is not far distant when he will cross the line of unbelief, and stand with honest investigators like Henry Ward Beecher, Hugh Price Hughes, and a score of others.

### LIBRARY.

"Long Life and How to Reach It," edited by George Black, M.B., Edin. Published by Ward, Lock & Co., London. To be obtained of Fowler and Wells Co., New York, or 7 Imperial Arcade, London.

This book is one of what is called the "Long Life Series," all of which are practical and interesting. The one before us on "Long Life and How to Reach It" is one which will benefit everyone to read, and no person who has an important work in life to do, and who feels that life is only too short to accomplish all that is necessary, is naturally interested in the subject of longevity, therefore the few hints thrown out on "Hygiene," "Sanitary Science," "Disease and How to Avoid It," "Contagion and How to Escape it," "Clothing and How to Wear It," "Pure Air and How to Breathe It," "Pure Water and How Obtain It," "Baths and How to Take Them," "Houses and How to Build Them," "Food and How to Digest It," "Exercise and How to Take It," "Sleep and How to Secure It," "Mental Power and How to Retain It," will find more than fifty cents' worth of benefit when they come to the end of the book. One of the most important chapters is that upon "Pure Air and How to Breathe It." A large number of people do not know how to make the most of the air that is around them; before entering a crowded room one should take deep inhalations, and fill the lungs with fresh air, in order to prevent the hot room from interfering with his health. The writer refers to the valley of the Upas tree in Java about which such dreadful accounts are given, and mentions the deadly influence it possesses. We have seen one of this kind of trees in Ceylon, about which we have heard the same account, the deadly influence being probably through the evolution of carbonic acid in its depths which contaminate its atmosphere; this he compares to a room that has no oxygen in it. He speaks of the principle of how

the lungs give off carbonic acid and the necessity of keeping a room well ventilated. The chapter on Contagion is also very important, for it contains many valuable hints regarding the health standard of each individual, and how that can be obtained in order to prevent contagion having any influence with an individual. People cannot be too careful in considering the necessity of keeping one's health up to the normal.

"Brain Work and Over Work," by the same author and publisher, and included in the same series, is a book which applies particularly to our phrenological line of study. Many people have nervous prostration before they know it, and are really worn out with care and anxiety, and then wonder why they take so long to recuperate their strength. Nerve affection is caused by the gradual breakdown of the tissue or nerve cells of the brain and the wearing out of the body. It does not generally occur in a rapid way, and therefore it is more insidious and unnoticed by the ordinary individual. Of course, it is difficult for a physician to lay down rules for the brain worker, especially in regard to the method he should adopt in his labor to preserve health and vitality to enable him to secure his livelihood. So many acts have to be taken into account and acquired habits allowed for, that one must be very sagacious and far-seeing to be able to suggest the safest remedies or preventives for the avoidance of over-work. There are, however, certain fundamental rules which no one can afford to disregard, as Mr. Black plainly points out. One of these rules is that no brain worker can deprive himself of any length of time of an ample amount of sleep without suffering injury; heed being paid to this, it may safely rest with the individual himself as to the time when he takes it. The writer refers to Sir Walter Scott, who worked regularly six hours a day and who had his afternoons and evenings

free, thus his fertile brain continued to produce its marvellous creations without impairment of his mental power, but when stern necessity drove him to make a gigantic effort to retrieve his shattered fortune, and he lost his accustomed rest, his towering intellect staggered to its fall. The author also mentions another fundamental rule, namely, that of taking outdoor exercise. Further, dependence should never be placed upon alcohol, opium, tobacco, or other such substances, for when the above are trusted to for prolonging the period of study beyond the time when the wearied brain calls for rest only harm can result. He speaks of the difference in labor power of the sexes and the appropriate age for labor, of the effects of emotional and intellectual work which should be taken into account.

The price of these little books will not deter anyone from gaining their valuable hints, and we predict a rapid sale for them in this country.

"The Origin and Character of the British People," by Yottidge Charles Macnamara. L. N. Fowler & Co., London, 6s. or \$2. Students of craniology will be indebted to Mr. Macnamara for his interesting and exhaustive chapters on the origin of the British skull. He has traced it in a patient and yet clear way from the original inhabitants, who, he considers, were related to the Eskimos, down to the present. He notices the varieties which are found in the British nations and in a measure explains the same. He summarizes the characters of the various races which have affected the British race and produced a change in the formation and shape of the skull. His points are well expressed and his deductions are clear. The plates are works of art and give to the student a very clear conception of the changes in the shape of the skull, and add no mean portion to the value of the book.

The book is well worth studying, and Phrenologists will find in it ample food for reflection. Books of this character add to the scientific and practical knowledge of the student.

## TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.  
—*New subscribers sending photographs for remarks on their character under this heading must observe the following conditions: Each photograph must be accompanied by a stamped and directed envelope for the return of the photograph. The photograph or photographs (for, where possible, two should be sent, one giving a front and the other a side view) must be good and recent; and, lastly, each application*

*must be accompanied by a remittance of \$1.00 (5s. English) for twelve months' subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Letters to be addressed to Fowler & Wells Co., New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co., London.*

No. 517.—T. R. B., Salida, Colo.—Your photographs indicate great distinction and individuality of character. You can be left with responsibilities and know how to carry them out with a ready judgment, it does not take you long to make up your mind about anything connected with your work. You have a clear, bright, searching, critical intellect. You do not need the full explanation of anything, for you seem to have a prophetic way of looking ahead and surmising what the full reply would be. You are adapted to rapid mental work, could succeed in law, particularly corporation law, finance, or real estate business. You appear to have pluck and energy and a keen ambition to excel in whatever you undertake to do.

No. 518.—C. S., Newark, N. J.—You have a very decided type of character, and indicate that you are of Irish origin. You have a very practical outline of head, and like to look into the utility of everything. You are not carried away by the mere argument or philosophic reasoning that some people may offer to substantiate their beliefs, but are a utilitarian man, a keen observer, and could be an excellent politician if you had time to devote that way. You would prefer to live where you could be actively engaged in outdoor rather than indoor work; you like to be on your feet, but are not a man who will waste energy for nothing. You make your head serve your hands, hence in business this shows to a remarkable degree, and in exploration it would serve others as well as yourself.

No. 519.—A. T., Canton, O.—Your photographs indicate several strong characteristics—one is, that you would rather die in accomplishing a thing than give it up. You have so much will power that you sometimes go against your own interests, and if you have refused anyone's help you will never let yourself ask for it. You are very versatile, and had you double the time that is at your disposal you would have it full of plans. You have a great deal of courage and do not know what fear is; you will take the part of the weaker one at all times, even if you get yourself into trouble for it, as you do not like to see the helpless imposed upon. You have not much respect to waste on forms and ceremonies, but are a plain, matter-of-fact, straightforward, frank, and open-minded man. The dimple in your chin indicates your clinging, friendly nature, and a tendency at

times to lean upon the opinions of others rather than to trust to your own, but your Firmness is a great offset to this characteristic. You are quick to catch sounds, and ought to be an active man and engaged in mercantile work with an intellectual tendency, or in some office where expert work was required of an active character.

No. 520.—J. H., Milwaukee, Wis.—You possess a very nervous and susceptible organization, are almost too easily influenced through your sympathies, and we judge you must have suffered somewhat on this account. Your ideals are high and it is difficult for you to step down from them. You ought to be where your judgment will be of special use in the management and carrying out of details for the benefit of others. It is not easy for you to be quiet and idle, you feel you must be at work all the time. If you are engaged in social work you will carry out your part conscientiously and will always be on hand, and will put to shame others who have more vitality than you possess. We think you ought to be able to put your ideas into writing more easily than in speaking, but your hair interferes a little with our judgment in this respect. You think even more than you talk, hence know how to absorb knowledge when you read or travel. Take more sleep and preserve your vitality as much as possible, for you can exert a powerful influence over others.

No. 521.—F. B. G., Pittsburg, Pa.—There is considerable improvement in a mental direction between the two photographs you have sent us, but we fear you are using your brain at the expense of your physical strength. You must be careful of your diet, and take time to digest your food. You have a tendency to think too much and too long at a time. You should be an excellent organizer, banker, or man of business where keen judgment and deliberation are required. You ought to be your own master and govern others rather than be under the dictation of another. We would like to see your face filled out a little more, but you are so particular over your work that it is difficult for you to refrain from using up your vitality as fast as you generate it. Write eighty years of age on your blotting pad, and live with a view to extend your length of life to that period.

No. 522.—L. J. H., New Orleans, La.—You have an excellent organization for work, and ought to enjoy life right up to the handle; you can get through a tremendous amount of work when you get at it, and have many practical ideas to set in motion. If you were a builder, architect, or practical engineer you would know how to make your plans ahead, and

do your work with less expenditure of labor than ninety-nine men out of a hundred. Your perceptive qualities enable you to work by the eye, you do not need to take a measure in judging of how much carpet will be required to fit a room, for you can reckon accurately without. So it would be if you were engaged in the timber business, you would know how much wood you would have when a forest of trees was cut down and arranged into planks. Your tendency is toward intellectual work, and you had better lean that way. Curb your Benevolence when it is inclined to get the mastery of you, and stick to what you commence, for you are too versatile.

No. 523.—N. M. B., Omaha, Neb.—The photograph of this young man indicates that with a little encouragement he will be able to rise to a position of prominence and responsibility. He hesitates a little too much just now, but that is a fault that can be remedied. He has the indications of mind that will enable him to be thoroughly reliable, conscientious, and practical; many men of to-day will be glad to have him in their office. For his own benefit, were he to study law, if he chooses a profession, he could succeed well, particularly constitutional law and that department of legal work that would aid governmental affairs. He has tact, and, therefore, in consular work he would be mindful of the interests of his country, and would know how to manage difficult affairs. It is possible, however, that with his retiring nature he may prefer secretarial work and a confidential office first. He has many more points than we can mention in this short sketch of him, and particularly having but one photograph.

No. 524.—E. L. P., Rock Island, Ill.—You possess a good business head and are capable of rising in your present position to become manager of a certain department of your work. Your judgment is good, and is capable of being of service in selecting materials to sell again. You are obliging when waiting on customers, but in selecting goods you would use your perceptive qualities, your large Comparison, and your sense of economy; you would buy what you thought would sell, and your Human Nature would enable you to suit your class of customers. In the question of finance you could succeed in banking, and in such lines of work as require a consideration of the expenditure of both small and large sums of money. You are faithful, and can be trusted with responsibility. Do your best to rise step by step, and make every opportunity tell to your advantage.

No. 525.—C. O. G., Weyers Cave, Va.—This little boy will have a lot of questions to ask, and will show a very executive

nature. He will be on the move most of the time, but can be amused by having pictures to look at, or if someone will read to him he will be happy by the hour. He is kind and tender in his feelings, and exceedingly fond of pets and animals; he will dearly love a little kitten to play with, and can be taught to train it properly. He will be firm and positive, and show a distinct will of his own; in fact, he is very persevering in having his own will. He should cultivate his perceptive qualities and be taught to look where he goes; he will be liable to fall down and hit his foot or his head against the edge of the table. He will be liked by the majority of people with whom he comes in contact, and as a business man he will be able to collect a large amount of trade. He should be allowed to grow up naturally and sleep a great deal, for he will need it.

Nc. 526.—J. H. S., Maquoketa, Iowa.—Although we have no measurements of your head, you appear to have a large one, and your features indicate strength and self-possession. You will therefore be able to generate fresh vitality as you work. You have a scientific cast of mind and are able to gather facts as you go about. You are a good observer of men and things. Your central faculties are particularly well developed, hence you show large Human Nature and are able to make correct deductions from what you see. You are not often mistaken in your first impressions. You know how to help others in understanding themselves. You appear to have large Language, and with your active brain you should be able to use it in speaking before an audience or in teaching. Your Comparison being large you will be able to illustrate your meaning by an incident or experience that came under your notice. Nothing escapes you, and with your large Cautiousness you are able to store and use your knowledge at the right moment. Some men have experience, but they do not know how to use it, while others turn every incident of their lives to account. You ought to do good in the world, for your Benevolence makes you see the needs of men, and how to apply a word of encouragement at the right moment. Intuition, keen perception, strong sympathies, and a practical judgment will be some of your strongest characteristics.

#### A GOOD NAME.

"What are you going to call your new office building?" "I think I'll call it the 'Serial,' on account of its continued stories."—Philadelphia Record.

#### 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 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.

P. B. Kington.—Chicago, Ill.—We congratulate you on your steady work in the science, and trust that you will find all that you desire in your new quarters. Let us hear how you succeed.

T. B. Wheeler.—Moscow, Vermont.—Many thanks for enclosing the clipping from the "Daily Tribune" of May 24. There is some one evidently on the staff who likes to periodically make use of his pet phraseology, namely, "that Phrenology is a network of arbitrary assertions which rest on no real foundation, and therefore cannot lay any claim to the name of a science." We have seen this several times repeated and we long to convert the writer, but there are some who are "blind and will not see, and deaf and will not hear." We trust your health is well sustained. George Combe mentions the duality of man's nature in his "Constitution of Man," where he speaks of the moral and physical laws which govern man, all nature is an interpretation of this duality.

C. J. Stewart.—Endeavor, Pa.—You say you have examined the head of a young lady and find her to be very narrow through the organ of Calculation, and yet she is very good in mathematics. We have often found this to be the case, and it serves as one more proof why teachers should all be Phrenologists, because one student may be a good arithmetician and another a fine mathematician. The mathematician who finds it easy to understand problems in algebra and Euclid must have a large development of Causality to properly work out the principles involved; this the arithmetician knows nothing about, for his work is done through the organ of calculation, and he deals with figures principally and not with principles; therefore examine your head again and see if the organ of Causality is not largely represented.

#### DOES PSYCHOLOGY HARMONIZE WITH PHRENOLOGY?

How many times this question has been asked of other phrenologists I am not here to say, but of late I personally have been asked the above question frequently, and in every instance have answered, most certainly it does: as the word phren-

ology means a discourse on the mind, it has to do with brain substance. Without certain organs of the brain, I take it, we could not have psychic force. All mankind who are endowed with intellectual and moral organs are to a certain extent psychic, some men more than others, as certain organs of the brain are more developed, of which I hold that spirituality is the principal organ to which other organs harmonize which produce this unseen force in its various phenomena called psychic. You will also observe that the more of this force the individual is gifted with the larger the organ of spirituality; hence, psychology does harmonize with phrenology.

J. H. Scholl,  
Maquoketa, Iowa.

### FIELD NOTES.

Professor Otto Hatry is now in Youngstown, O.

James G. Evans, B.A., M.D., is now in Kingston, Ontario, Con.

A very interesting talk on the relation of mind to matter was given by Professor McKenzie in the Principal's department of the public school on Wednesday evening. Numerous models and charts were used for the purpose of emphasizing the difference in the manner in which mind manifests itself through matter. The skulls of many of the lower animals were examined and the general conformation noted in the light of well-known characteristics of those animals. The lecturer treats Phrenology as a pure science, and is quite prepared to give rational reasons for his belief. He is stopping at the Queen's, Brussels, Ontario, Can.

George W. Anderson, Class of 1887, is in Mountain View, Ontario, Can.

Edwin Morrell, Class of 1896, reports successful work in New Hampshire, and has been especially successful with school teachers and lecture entertainments for children.

R. J. Black is visiting the Paris Exposition during June and July.

Paul B. Kingdon, F.A.I.P., is now in Chicago, Ill., practicing Phrenology, and we wish him every success.

### THE FOWLER INSTITUTE.

On Wednesday, March 7, the president, W. Brown, Esq., in the chair, a paper was read by Mr. A. Feroza on the subject of "Heredity." The lecturer dealt with his subject in a very able manner, and received the thanks of the meeting. An interesting discussion followed, in which the chairman, and Misses Corbett, Williamson, Hills, and Elliott, took part.

On March 21, Mr. W. J. Corbett gave

an excellent address on "Phrenology and Chierosophy," which was listened to by an appreciative audience. A lively discussion followed the paper, and many questions were ably answered by Mr. Corbett. A practical demonstration was given by Mr. Elliott.

Successful drawing-room meetings were held at Mr. Eland's house in Lewisham on Saturdays, February 24, and March 10. On Saturday, February 24, Mr. James Webb, of Leyton (past president of the British Phrenological Society) delivered a very instructive lecture on "The Cerebral Development of School-boys." He had a large audience, including many schoolmasters and mistresses, and the lecture was listened to with much interest, and evoked good discussion.

On Saturday, March 10, Mr. D. T. Elliott, examiner to the Fowler Institute, lectured on "The Objective and Subjective Intellect of Children." The lecture throughout was a model of lucidity and forcefulness. Speedily securing the interest of his audience, Mr. Elliott proceeded by tactful introduction of the elementary principles of Phrenology to build a foundation of knowledge, upon which he successfully appealed to the minds of his hearers, as he carefully applied the science in describing the observing, retaining, and reflective faculties of children. The lecture was followed by a practical delineation of the mental developments of two of the audience, who expressed their surprise and satisfaction at the correctness of the readings.

The names of the successful associates at the half-yearly examinations at the Fowler Institute were Mr. R. K. Tarachand, Mrs. Blanche Chambers, Rev. Charles Fisher, Mr. F. G. Sleight, to all of whom we extend our hearty congratulations.

### HUNDRED YEAR CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Hundred Year Club was held at the Hotel Majestic on April 24, when an able lecture on "Food Adulteration in its Relation to the Public Health" was given by Dr. H. W. Wiley, Chief Division of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Dr. Wiley is president of this club, and his excellent paper, which was presented on the eve of his departure to the Paris Exposition, was received with considerable enthusiasm. A complimentary reception was given to him at the close, when Mr. Sutro, the vice-president, presented him with a beautiful badge of the society.

The closing meeting of the year was held on May 29, when a very interesting

paper was read by Mrs. Hensley on "The Nervousness of American Women; why this is a National Stigma." The ideas were briefly as follows: Insufficient rest, insufficient air and exercise, over-eating and unwise eating, fashions in dress, social ambition, unhealthy literature and bad thinking. Certainly long life and nervousness are antagonistic, and if we intend to live a hundred years we must cease to be nervous.

Any person wishing to join this club can write to us for particulars, or to the secretary, Mr. G. W. Smith, 206 West Forty-fifth street, New York City. Anyone having items on longevity will confer a favor on us by forwarding them to the editor of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

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### PERSONAL.

#### MISS NIGHTINGALE'S GIFT.

Miss Florence Nightingale, who recently celebrated her eightieth birthday, although entirely confined to her room, has taken a lively interest in all the efforts through England to provide sufficient hospital accommodations and comforts for the troops at the front. Miss Nightingale has daily proof, in the number of letters and gifts of fruit and flowers she receives, of the place she continues to hold in the affections of the people. She recently sent \$500 to the South Africa Hospital, which was equipped by the North and East of Scotland.

The German Emperor has never been a sluggard, and is usually hard at work in his study at five o'clock and at six on horse-back, while the Empress shares her husband's love of the morning hours, and may be seen cantering on her favorite mare two hours before the world breaks its fast.

A very rich man and a very plain man passed away in the death of Hugh-Lupus Grosvenor on December 23d, says the Buffalo "Express." His wealth is estimated as high as \$175,000,000; but nothing is more uncertain than estimates of wealth. He was Duke of Westminster, and his daughter married a Prince of Teck.

He was an aristocrat of the best British type—kindly, benevolent, unassuming in some ways, jealous of his dignity and position, but, as a rule, caring little for any outward manifestation of his grandeur. The duke was full of schemes for bettering the condition of the population on his estates, and was a judicious but munificent patron of art.

Part of his fortune came from an an-

cestor in the seventeenth century who married a woman who owned a farm of some five hundred acres on which the wealthiest portion of the West End of London now stands. It is estimated that the income is at least £500,000 a year from this property now, and as it has all been built over upon the short-lease system the revenue within the next quarter of a century may come to exceed £1,000,000.

### "VACATION MONEY."

Any reader of this paper who will send ten cents in silver to the "Ev'ry Month Publishing Company, 1260 Broadway, New York City, N. Y., and refer to some responsible business in this town, will receive a thirty-cent outfit and instructions with which from \$5 to \$10 a week can be easily earned among your friends and neighbors. This is a bona fide proposition by a responsible house with whom we have had business relations for some time.

Yours very truly,  
Ev'ry Month Publishing Co.

We call attention to our readers of the error in the JOURNAL of last month, which should have been that "Dr. Holt retired from 'co-editorship' from the *Human Nature*, instead of 'co-partnership.'"

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### SCIENTIFIC NOTE.

A German physician says that all the senses do not slumber simultaneously. They fall into insensibility one after another. First the eyelids obscure sight, and the sense of taste is the next to lose susceptibility. Smelling, hearing, and touch follow in the order named, touch being the lightest sleeper and the most easily aroused.

Geologists believe that the territory now known as Wyoming once had numerous fresh-water lakes and a climate approaching the semi-tropical. The animals whose bones are now coming to light inhabited these lakes and the adjoining swamps in myriads. They sank into the mud in dying, and their bones were covered with other deposits and became petrified. The large beds are found at points supposed to have been the mouths of great rivers, the animals after death having floated down these rivers to places where they were deposited in these estuaries, thus accounting for the vast deposits in certain places. Within the next three years these cemeteries will yield their dead, and the museums of our colleges will be filled with fossil bones prepared for restoration in the skeleton structure.

## FOWLER & WELLS CO.

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

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

**FOWLER & WELLS CO.**

**THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE** of the **PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE** is \$1.00 a year, payable in advance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ANY BOOK, PERIODICAL, CHART, Etc.,** may be ordered from this office at Publishers' prices.

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

### CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"Good Housekeeping"—Springfield, Mass.—Has a fine article on "The Young Human Animal," by Mrs. Burton Smith, which only needs to be read to be appreciated. More such articles would make some thoughtless mothers stop and think of their responsibilities in the caring for their young.

"American Kitchen Magazine."—Boston, Mass. — "Vacation Days for Little Folks" is illustrated in this number, and evidently they are enjoying themselves to the full with afternoon tea in the garden. "Camp Life in the Rocky Mountains" is another appropriate article for the month.

"Good Health."—Battle Creek, Mich.—Emma Winner Rogers has an article for "The Homes of Poor People," illustrated, in the June number. The article shows up tenement life, and the way a large majority live. A very amusing and prac-

tical article is on "Bedtime Exercises for Children," which, if superintended, could be made to be highly beneficial. "Habits which Destroy Health" is an article written by Dr. Reynolds, and is one of considerable moment.

"Omega."—New York.—"Mind the Factor in Heredity" is an article by Albert Chavannes, and is the sixth of the series. It shows how the minute particles of the mind substance are used in the acquisition of knowledge, and how the embryo follows the order of development which the past experience of its ancestors has taught it. "Ignorance of Self the Cause of Ill Health" is an article by C. M. Robinson. It is short and to the point.

"The Homiletic Review"—contains as its first article the following subject: "Practical Results of the Scientific Discoveries of the Nineteenth Century," by Professor G. Fred. Wright, D.D., who refers to Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace and the impressive list of inventions and discoveries he mentions during the last hundred years compared with those of the whole preceding period of the world's history. The present article refers rather particularly to scientific work, but it does one good to be reminded of what has been accomplished during our own century.

"Mind."—New York.—Elizabeth Cady Stanton writes an article on "The Divine Status of Woman" in the June number of "Mind." Elizabeth Calvert Hall writes on "The Purpose of Life." Both articles are carefully written and deserve our serious thought.

"The Book Buyer"—New York— which always contains a variety of matter, takes for its frontispiece an excellent portrait of James Lane Allen which is made from a new portrait. On another page Miss Ellen-Bowers Sherman writes with enthusiasm of Mr. Allen's tales, and makes a novel classification of his work. A new novel by Mr. Allen, called "The Reign of Law," will be published early this month, and a new edition of his works in seven volumes is now issuing

from the Macmillan Press. The portrait shows a cast of head that possesses a powerful intellect and strong but pleasing features.

"The New Voice."—Chicago.—This paper is what its name indicates, namely, a voice ever new, and yet it deals with a very old and important subject, that of temperance, alcohol, and the regulation of the drink traffic. In a recent number there is an article on "How a Bishop Roused France," by Earnest R. Holmes, special Paris representative of "The New Voice." We are glad to find that one bishop at least has taken a heroic stand in regard to the importance of temperance—there is great need for education on this subject. "For College Men and Women" is the subject of another article by Fred. D. L. Squires, of the University of Chicago. The Prohibitionist movement in the colleges cannot be too highly indorsed, many a young man is ruined for life through the free use he has of alcohol during his early years of development.

"The Christian Advocate"—New York—for May 31 contains an article on "A Study of Heads with Reflections on Immortality." It is carefully written, containing many valuable points regarding the size of hats of celebrated men, but what surprises us more than anything, after speaking of the old school Phrenologists is the following paragraph: "The new view which attached no importance to minute divisions, maintaining that the quantity and quality of the brain determined a man's intellectual powers, and prominent tendencies are being more and more supported by post-mortem examinations, and when applied to the complex being known as man, more and more will modify the views of psychologists." If the editor were to closely study the new investigations of Ferrier, Professor Humphreys, Dr. Solly, and others he would realize that the new views of scientists are coinciding with the Phrenology of Dr. Gall, which he commenced to expound in 1796. We are glad, however, to find that the editor attaches much importance to the quality of the brain of man, for he is treading upon phrenological ground when he indorses this idea. Time is proving, even to our most strict opponents, that heads vary in size and correspond with known characteristics.

"The Ladies' Home Journal"—New York—with its beautiful cover is a marvel in make-up, both in illustration and subject matter. The June number is a remarkable production.

"The Scientific American"—New York—contains an article on "The Mummification of Cats in Ancient Egypt." So

good are they that they indicate that they must have known and studied something about physiognomy to produce such fine outlines of head and face.

"The White and Blue"—Provo, Utah—for May has a very entertaining article by John T. Miller on "Horace Mann, America's Greatest Educator." The quotation of the friendship between Horace Mann and the late Dr. Combe will be interesting to the readers.

Mr. Mann was an accurate student of human nature. Early in his studies he pursued the popular metaphysics and psychology, but about the time he was appointed secretary of the board of education he met George Combe, the great Scotch philosopher and educational reformer, and accepted from him the phrenological philosophy of mind upon which he based all his educational work. This science was new and unpopular, which may account for so few teachers at the present time being familiar with the works of Horace Mann, but his works are based upon a true system of psychology. His work is based upon true principles, and will be of profit to the teacher as long as there is a system of education. In referring to the science he said: "I look upon Phrenology as the guide to philosophy and the hand-maid to Christianity. Whoever disseminates true Phrenology is a public benefactor." In his works reference is often made to this science, and the editor of his works, Mrs. Mary Mann, says, in Vol. I., page 47: "Mr. Mann looked upon his acquaintance with Mr. Combe and his works as an important epoch in his life. That wise philosopher cleared away forever the rubbish of false doctrine which had sometime impeded its action, and presented a philosophy of mind that commended itself to his judgment." He recognized the value of good books. At one time he said: "Had I the power, I would scatter libraries over the whole land, as the sower sows his wheat-field."

The "American Monthly Review of Reviews" for June is a well-illustrated number. The important news topics of the month are editorially treated in "The Progress of the World," the opening department. A character sketch of James J. Hill, a "Builder of the Northwest," is contributed by Mrs. Mary Harriman Severance, who outlines the remarkable career of the president of the Great Northern Railroad. Dr. Albert Shaw, the editor, writes from full knowledge on "Paris and the Exposition of 1900."

The "New Lippincott" for June is lucky enough to have secured the first sustained novel of Captain King (now General by right of gallantry) since he returned a victor from the Philippines.

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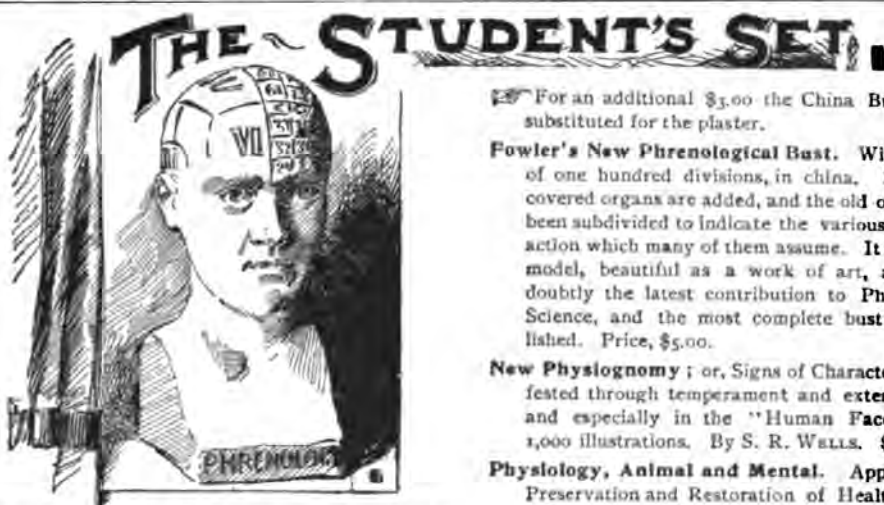
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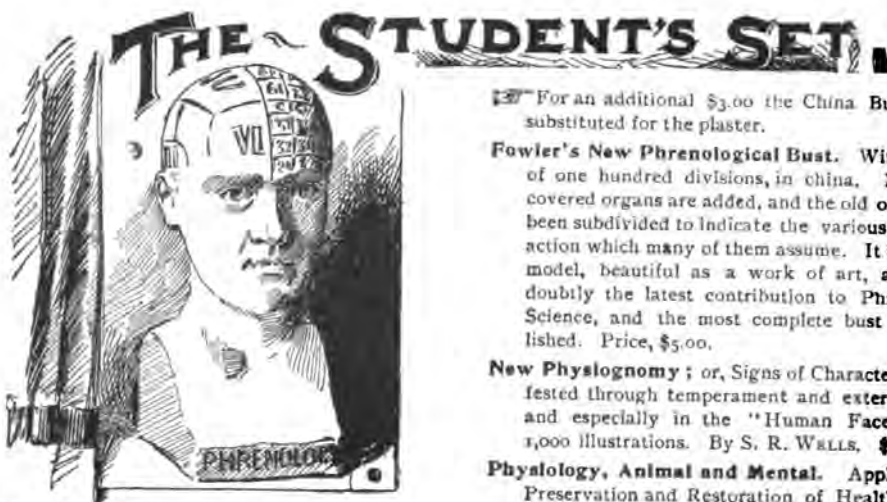
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AUGUST, 1900

[WHOLE No. 740

## The Characteristics of the Dowager Empress of China and Some Notable Chinamen.

The Dowager Empress of China, who has been called the "female Bismarck of China," is a dominant figure in the present crisis, as she has been generally in Chinese affairs for the last forty years. Her name is Tse-Hsi-Tuan-Yu. This is a somewhat peculiar name for Europeans and Anglo-Saxons to pronounce, yet it is one that must be conspicuously written in the last chapter of the nineteenth-century history of the world's oldest empire. Whatever estimates of her character may be given and however they may vary, there can be no question that she is a remarkable personage in the present state of affairs in the East. It may be interesting to our readers to indicate several points regarding her character, although we await a better portrait of her, but in the meantime present one to our readers that appeared in a contemporary newspaper in June last.

What we can see of her head and face gives us the impression that she is a strong-minded woman; she has, however, less of the appearance of the Chinese than Kang-Yu-Wei, the reformer, or Mr. Wu Ting Fang, Chinese Minister to the United States. Were the

Empress's portraits enlarged to life size we should see more distinctly the firmness of the lips, the length and strength of the nose, the piercing brightness of the eye with its intensity of meaning, while the breadth of the head indicates strength of character, masculine executiveness, and force and determination of mind. Her forehead is apparently high, for the Empress's bonnet rests on the upper portion of it, and there is a considerable height that is left to view, giving us the impression that she is a woman who can manage her own affairs and do a good deal of organizing work. Her chin is square, which probably adds dignity and courage to her character, while her whole bearing is such that commands attention. At a recent reception in China, given in honor of the women of European families particularly connected with diplomatic life, she seems to have expressed herself with considerable freedom and amiability, which words have been interpreted by Mademoiselle De Giers, the daughter of the Russian Ambassador at Peking, and shows another phase of her character than the one generally reported throughout the

press. The Empress, it seems, asked about woman's progress and seemed particularly well informed on matters concerning Europe and America. She said "all sorts of prejudices and economical conditions keep down the Chinese woman, but reform is only a question of time. The Chinese woman," she continued, "must be gradually emancipated; now she is nothing more than a drudge. At the age of eight she must be able to spin; when she is ten she learns weaving, sewing, and embroidering; numerous girls of that age make their own living and begin to save toward a marriage portion. In many poor families the wife must pay for her own keep, besides furnishing her husband's clothes, shoes, etc. This is equality with a vengeance, is it not?" said she. "With us, women have full liberty to compete with men in earning a living, but the advantages are all on the other side. Maybe your woman's-rights advocates will learn a lesson from this—the lesson of not going to extremes." Later in the evening she said: "I know each of you ladies has her sphere of usefulness cut out for herself; I have mine, and though I am an old woman, I hope to do justice to it for years to come." If this report is a reliable one we are brought in touch with another phase of this remarkable woman's life and character.

Tse-Hsi, we are told, was a concubine of the Emperor Hien-Fung and the mother of his only son, Tung-Che, on which latter account she was greatly honored and received the courtesy title of Empress. The real Empress was Hien-Fung's wife, Tse-An, but she was childless. At Hien-Fung's death, in 1861, these two women joined with Prince Kung and formed a triumvirate which ruled the Empire during Tung-Che's minority. Tung-Che came of age in 1873, but died two years later, leaving no child, but leaving a widow, Ah-Lu-Te, who was expected to bear him a posthumous child. Under the law Ah-Lu-Te should have become Regent, but Tse-Hsi quickly seized the reins of power and Ah-Lu-Te died

childless—by suicide, they said. It then developed upon the Imperial Clan to choose an Emperor, and in this Tse-Hsi exerted controlling power. Her aim was to select a very young person, so that she could again be Regent during a long minority, and her choice fell, to the surprise of all, upon Tsai-Tien. He was a son of Prince Chun, the latter being the seventh son of the Emperor Tao-Kwang, and thus brother of Hien-Fung. Tsai-Tien was therefore a cousin of Tung-Che, whom he was to succeed. He had in the eyes of the Court and Empire no especial title to be chosen, but in the eyes of Tse-Hsi he had two pre-eminent qualifications—he was the son of her own sister and he was less than four years old. Tsai-Tien then became Emperor under the name of Kwang-Su, and the two Empresses assumed the Regency. That was in January, 1875. In 1881 Tse-An died and Tse-Hsi became sole Regent until Kwang-Su came of age in 1889. Then she nominally retired to private life, though, in fact, she continued to rule as the power behind the throne. Two years ago, however, the young Emperor became weary of her control and ventured to issue several edicts of a progressive and enlightened character of which it is said she did not approve. He also showed favor to Kang-Yu-Wei, the reformer. The latter was not content with urging reform; he openly charged Tse-Hsi with numerous vices and crimes, whereupon that extraordinary woman re-asserted herself. She made the Emperor issue a decree declaring his own incompetence to rule, and asking her to resume the Regency, and she revoked all the reforms and made short work of all the reformers who did not save themselves by flight. Nor was that all; she showed that, according to the Rites, it was incumbent upon Kwang-Su to provide an heir to the throne, and that as he had failed to do so, he must give place to another. Accordingly, Tse-Hsi called the Imperial Clan into council again and dictated the choice of a new Emperor in the person of Pu-Chun. The latter was the

son of Prince Tuan, who was the son of Prince Tun, who was a brother of the Emperor Hien-Fung and of the father of Kwang-Su. Therefore, Pu-Chun was of the generation following that of Kwang-Su and Tung-Che and could lawfully become Emperor as the heir of the latter. Instantly there was an unprecedented outburst of protest and petitions from all parts of the Empire and from Chinese communities in all parts of the world in favor of the

the Dragon Throne. Whether he and Tse-Hsi are still allies or have become antagonists is one of the supreme questions of the day upon which depend the remainder of Tse-Hsi's career, and perhaps the future integrity of the Empire which she has so long ruled.

We do not think that the Empress is entirely opposed to reform. Her object, evidently, is to strengthen the Dynasty, and if she could be made to realize that the present reactionary



THE DOWAGER EMPRESS OF CHINA.

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WU-TING-FANG, CHINESE MINISTER TO THE U. S.

KANG-YU-WEI THE CHINESE REFORMER.

retention of Kwang-Su as Emperor. These Tse-Hsi answered by putting to death as many of their authors as she could and by keeping Kwang-Su a close prisoner. The sequel was a widespread revolt against the dynasty or against the Regency which she with consummate dexterity had transformed into an anti-foreigner revolt. Naturally, Prince Tuan figures largely in it. He was the commander of the Chinese troops that fired upon the foreign quarter of Tien-Tsin, and he is now reported to be at the head of the whole outbreak, his aim being to place his son Pu-Chun upon

measures or policy constituted a danger for the Dynasty and the Empire she would, we think, be induced to change her course and support the Emperor in a policy of reform.

Mr. Wu-Ting-Fang, Chinese Minister to the United States, is a man of apparent intelligence and enlightenment. He has a strong comparative intellect with a mental curiosity above the average. He appears from the above portrait, which was taken by Clinedinst, to be a keen observer of men, a great collector of facts, and a man of considerable ingenuity, tact, skill, and reserved

power. He became so interested in "the making of a President," that he left his embassy in Washington, to be present at the nomination of President McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt as President and Vice-President of the United States.

At the recent commencement exercises of the graduates of the Pennsylvania Women's Medical College the Chinese Minister Wu-Ting-Fang was one of the speakers. He said: "In many respects medicine, of all the professions, seems to me suited to women, especially certain branches of it. We recognize in China that some things can be much better done by women, and have the good sense to yield to the necessity of the situation. I wish I could say this much of the men in America, for I am not a little surprised to learn that for all the boasted Anglo-Saxon fairness and chivalry, medical women have had a hard time in fighting their way to public recognition and professional standing. A famous Chinese statesman once said that the ambition of his life was to become either a good prime minister or a good physician. The reason is, that one looks after the health of the political body and the other that of the human body; both aim to promote the welfare of the people; this is sufficient to show how high a value the Chinese attach to a knowledge of medicine. If the good people of this and other countries would confine themselves to sending only medical missionaries to China I should think missionary troubles in my country would rarely happen, for this is the kind of philanthropy that even the masses can appreciate. The advances which the Chinese have made in this science are perhaps too imperfectly known to be properly appreciated in the West. We ascribe the discovery of the principles of healing to Hwangti, a monarch who ruled over the Chinese people in pre-historic years, about three thousand years before the Christian era. There are medical works in the Chinese language that embody the accumulated experience of the profession handed

down from the remotest times. China can boast of one graduate from this institution. I refer to Dr. Hu, of Foo-Chow, who studied here not many years ago, and returned to her native land to practice medicine among her countrywomen soon after her graduation. I am sure her career in China will be successful."

In speaking of the work of American women physicians in China, this practical, far-sighted Chinaman said: "If, therefore, you should find the profession too crowded in this country, my advice to you is to go to China; there is room enough and work enough in my country for you all." He referred to the case of Miss Howard, who went out to China as an American medical missionary to the city of Tien-Tsin. She met with remarkable success in her work from the very start. It happened that the wife of the Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, became severely sick, and her complaint was so serious and complicated as to baffle the skill of all Chinese physicians and resist all the methods of treatment known to Chinese science. As a last resort Dr. Howard was called in to see the distinguished patient. Under her skilful treatment Lady Li's condition began to improve. It was not long before she recovered from her sickness. The Viceroy felt so grateful for the recovery of his wife that he founded a memorial hospital and placed it under the sole charge of Dr. Howard. Some time after this Dr Howard was dispatched by the Viceroy all the way from Tien-Tsin to the south of China, a distance of nearly one thousand miles, to attend his mother in her last illness. The opportunities, though exceptional in character, that have fallen to Dr. Howard may fall to any woman physician in China. Horace Greeley, one of your noted men in journalism, used to advise all young men to go West to seek their fortunes, believing with Bishop Berkeley that "westward the course of Empire takes its way." If you were to ask my advice to-day, I would say, with Horace Greeley. Go West, young ladies, and stop not on this side of the Pacific,

but rather push on till you gain the further shore. China has, it is generally estimated, a population of 400,000,000, and a half of that number at least are women. While male physicians are numerous and the male portion of the community is thus well taken care of, the number of women doctors, with the requisite medical training, is very small.

Kang-Yu-Wei, the reformer, has no hat upon his head, consequently we have a full view of the top, which speaks eloquently for his character. It is not as broad a head as we generally find in the Chinese while its height indicates strength in the region of Benevolence and sympathy with progress. He has not that bigoted, suspicious look or conformation of head which is so repulsive to a European; in fact, he is an exception to the vast majority of the Chinese people. Yet if there is one exception, why may we not look with confidence to the education of others?

A change of conformation of head comes with a desire, and the desire has only to be created in order to bring about a true reform in China. Let us hope that the day is not far distant when the principles that have

been accepted by the Japanese government in matters of education, sanitation, etc., may be also claimed as a right among the yellow race.

Pekin, the capital of China, is the representative city of the empire. It is divided into three parts, each within its own walls. The population of Peking has been largely overestimated; a census was never taken, but an estimate by foreigners places the population at about 500,000. No part of Peking is sanitary, drainage is poor, and there are no public waterworks; police protection, however, is ample, and none are admitted who have no business there. The city is said to be ill lighted. From time to time improvements have been introduced into China. They have not only the railroad, but the telegraph and the telephone; the telegraph lines extend throughout the length and breadth of China. The first cable in China was laid by the Danish Company. The first telephones were brought in by foreigners for their own convenience, and their use spread gradually. The first line was put up at Shanghai and others followed in different treaty ports. They are all managed by different private companies.

THE EDITOR.

## Character and Expression.

By DR. LEWIS G. JAMES,

DIRECTOR OF THE CAMBRIDGE PHILOSOPHICAL CONFERENCES.

Human nature may be regarded as threefold in its various capacities and activities. Every person has a physical self—a body which is the medium through which all the higher activities of his life must find expression; an intellectual self, or mind, the highest faculty of which is reason, called intuition when its process has become automatic, and its various steps are obscured by the rapidity of habitual and spontaneous action; and an emotional or spiritual self, or soul, which more

even than the intellect reveals the higher qualities of his nature.

This threefold division of human faculties is not to be regarded as the statement of an ultimate reality, but rather as a convenience for the psychological student; for the three natures of man are in fact one and inseparable. It is not possible for us to perform any act, or express any opinion, or hold any attitude of thought, without exemplifying at one and the same time, in various measures

and proportions, the possession of every one of these factors or faculties with which we are endowed. The unity of our human nature is not to be found in the contemplation or exercise of either one of these factors taken separately, or regarded statistically; but rather in those varied activities of life in which all are expressed in combination. No human being knows another by merely regarding his body, or by the appreciation of his intellectual capacity, or by the realization of his spiritual or emotional nature as a mere static possibility of expression. We know each other and judge each other truly only by perceiving the dynamic relations of our complex human natures in the varied activities of life.

The tone of voice often recalls more of the innermost nature of a man or woman than the spoken or written word can possibly indicate apart from its expression. The word may be exceedingly simple. On the printed page it would appear, perhaps, almost meaningless; but as we listen to it there comes to us a simultaneous relation of the quality of the speaker in its threefold nature—physical, mental, and spiritual—which attracts or repels us by its vision of the real man.

It is life, therefore, that is and that reveals the man. Expression is at once the builder and expositor of character. Moral education comes only from doing; the mere memorizing of moral axioms, or the conventional posturing in the forms created by social habit, can do but little in the creation of character. All true expression proceeds from within, is guided by an intelligent purpose, and directed toward definite and well-considered ends. Its operation is vital and not merely mechanical. It therefore carries with it something of the will, the spiritual ideals, and the intellectual quality of the doer, as well as the mere physical operations which are necessary to the performance of the act.

The outcome of all expression, as we have before intimated, is character. This is the finished product of the life

of man, by the side of which all other achievements are of little worth. Judged by this test, indeed, the failures of life often become its grandest successes. Character depends on no adventitious circumstances of time and place, of wealth, or blood, or outward conditions of prosperity. The struggler against adverse conditions, even if he fail by all the ordinary standards of worldly success, if he keep his life sane and whole, remain true to his ideals, and has strength and courage to endure adversity without bitterness of soul, with serene confidence in the ultimate triumph of the right, will win a greater victory than the conqueror in the tented field, and retain as its prize that of which no competitor can ever deprive him—the fine gold of character.

The great problem of our human life is to give harmonious expression to all the normal functions of body, emotions and intellect, to give each its due place and value, and rightly co-ordinate each with the others. This is the supreme problem of education, the mentor of choice in our vocations, the ideal to be realized in all the activities of life. The degree of mastery which each attains in the solution of this problem is the measure of his real success in life, however superficial appearances may indicate otherwise.

All art is expression: and the noblest of all arts is the art of right living. Every man or woman who learns even approximately the secret of harmonious expression, is in the very highest sense an artist. He leaves behind him two monuments—the memory of himself in the hearts and minds of those who knew him, and the immortal product of his actions embodied in the progressive life of the world. It is by no mere figure of speech that we speak of the "expression" of the human countenance. Even the homeliest features are transfigured by the inner light of a beautiful character. No beauty of form or feature can withstand the fatal deteriorating influence of an unworthy life. Express-

sion is God's own cosmetic. It is an inner sun that sends the warm blood through the tissues from a healthy heart, creates normal channels for thought, and makes its beneficent influence felt in every act and movement of the physical organism.

We are just beginning to appreciate the full import of this principle upon our educational methods. Hitherto these methods have been too one-sided; they have aimed to cultivate the intellectual nature, but have neglected to properly co-ordinate with mental training the culture of the body and of the spiritual nature. The secret of right method was not far to seek if we had but found the wisdom to look for it; it is to be discovered in nature itself, in the unspoiled activities of bird and animal and little children. The babe co-ordinates the physical, emotional, and mental in every normal act. The conventions of an artificial society endeavor to repress and atrophy the physical and emotional natures

rather than to direct them in right channels and assure their normal and right-related exercise. By wise methods of manual training and physical culture we must see to it that our bodies are rendered fit temples of the Holy Spirit that is incarnated in every child-life; by a wise stimulus and direction of the emotions we must assure that normal development and expression of the spiritual nature which fits the soul for citizenship in an eternal world.

Mere instruction, either in ethics, religion, or the affairs of the intellectual life, will profit us little. The storing of the mind with ready-made dogmas, either in science or theology, adds nothing to the vital influences which make for the building of character. This comes only by education, by expression, the evolutionary development in right proportion and due co-ordination of those native and inherent powers which are the birth-right of every human being.

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## The Physiology of the Mind.

BY J. B. ELAND, OF LONDON.

It is a very common experience to find individuals confessing to a new light in their way of viewing the great realities of life as they progress in years of maturity. They see the reason of things which they but indefinitely understood when younger; and the secret of this appears to me to be that in the earlier stages of mental development the mind is biassed by the training that the individual is subjected to. Its view of things is constrained and very often absolutely straitened by the enforced wearing of other people's spectacles—if I may so term prejudiced teaching. However, in the matter of the human mind, our views have been straitened more from want of scientific knowledge than by educa-

tional prejudice. At the same time religious teachers have adopted ideas of the mind of man which they deemed to be in accord with scriptural teaching, which have merely served to lead us still further astray. Ancient philosophers, and more recent ones, too, down to the middle of the eighteenth century, tried to solve the puzzle of the mind from within. They tried to evolve from their inner consciousness, from their actual experience of the various phases of their own minds, say in the faculties of memory, of imagination of spirituality, etc., what the nature of the mind was; and some of the religious school of thought, coming to the conclusion that the mind was the offspring of the brain in some way or other, fortified

themselves against materialism by adding to the mind a soul, or an immaterial and separate spirit, and took up an independent sort of position in this way: "We don't quite understand the nature of the mind and its workings, or what becomes of it after death, but we do know that we have a soul, which wishes and desires, rejoices and is sorry, and which we believe is separated from the body at death and will live forever." Now I don't contend that these persons were guilty of carelessness or yet of indifference, and that therefore a consideration attaches to their conduct; but there can be no doubt now that their methods were wrong. Neither metaphysically nor practically did they pursue the right method to find out the nature of the mind.

It is now held as a scientific axiom that you must proceed from without—by observation and comparison, and not from within, by guesswork and theory. Physiologists down to the middle of the eighteenth century, in their operations on the brain, proceeded by slicing the brain up with a view to discovering its functions, and failing to discover organs to which they could attribute any functions, ventured to theorize and suggest functions. However, this was not considered a scientific method of seeking truth, and was contrary to their practice in respect of the human physiology generally. They did not seek to know the function of the heart and liver, etc., by cutting them up, but rather observed the parts which they fulfilled in the order of nature, and then they proceeded to dissect these organs with a view to an understanding of their mechanism. It is quite evident that the brain did not lend itself so conveniently to observation as many of the organs of the body. And it was only by accident that a German youth observed the coincidence between certain cranial developments and particular aptitudes among his fellow school-fellows. So striking were these peculiarities that the youth pursued his observation and classification into manhood, and as the celebrated Doctor Gall con-

tinued his enquiries in many of the hospitals of the continent, as well as in prisons and asylums. Thus he founded the Science of Phrenology, the only true and correct philosophy of the human mind. He found that the mind, being composed of many faculties, as the body of organs, required physical instruments through which to exercise its functions, and these instruments were particular parts or centres of the brain—just as the heart is the organ of the circulation of the blood, the lungs of the purification of the blood, etc. Further than this, he discovered that no matter who the individual was, whether priest or peasant, saint or sinner, that the character of the man corresponded with his organization. That if the social organs of the man were the strongest feature of his character, they remained so after conversion to the Christian faith and life. In short, he became a social Christian. If the imaginative and refining faculties were foremost he became an imaginative and refined Christian. On the other hand, when a criminal reformed and endeavored under grace to lead a new life, he still found that his strong passions required his utmost vigilance. Nor is this rank materialism. If an individual suffering from curvation of the spine becomes a Christian, he still retains his curvation of the spine. Likewise the same brain conditions and same qualities of organization and size of head. But grace does make a difference. Reform of habit leads to new concentration of mind and discontinuance in other directions, and the brain as the organ of the mind becomes eased in certain directions and strung tighter in others, thus building up fresh tissues; so that the organization in time becomes altered, and so much so, that what to-day you might call a criminal type of head a few years hence you would regard as an enlightened and moral brain, at the same time combined with strong affections. What are finally strong affections were once uncontrolled passions. For all the organic faculties of man are good; evil only

arises from undue development, neglect of development, or undue proportion of the various lobes arising from the same causes. But what, you ask, is the position of the man whose brain organs have been depreciated by heredity? Does not your science render such a man irresponsible? My answer is, that the Creator requires according to the talents a man has, not according to the talents he has not. And further than that, no man can claim to be irresponsible because he is weighted unduly with the selfish and passionate organs of humanity. He must duly strive by that grace which is promised according to our need to subdue his unruly passions and the inspiration of knowledge and of desire to improve in his spiritual and moral faculties will greatly counterbalance the natural weight that besets him, because the latter becomes passive for want of use, while the former being rendered active by the impulses of revelation and knowledge, tend to lift him out of his old self. Thus the science of Phrenology has identified by observation, fact, and experience, a man's moral and religious self, together with all other faculties of his being, with those brain-centres which were located in his intellectual, moral, selfish, and domestic brain.

If you ask me the manner of this incarnation of a man's true self in his brain, I cannot tell you any more than I could describe the manner of the incarnation of the Godhead in the man Christ Jesus. We exist upon a finite plane of being at present, but some day we expect to live in an infinite state, and we shall see then what our material brain organs at present deny us.

I propose now to outline to you a picture of this physiological basis of the mind or spirit of man so as to convey to your minds some definite idea of the operation of the mind through its nervous and physical organs.

As the brain, though pre-eminently the organ of the mind, is the governor of the whole body, directing its motives and mapping out its life, I think it also

desirable to show the connection between the brain and the trunk of the body, the instrument through which its commands are carried out. Nor would the picture be complete without the circumambient shading always entailed by concrete life and which I now premise as those great central systems of the body, the heart, lungs, viscera, etc., by which the body assimilates the food applied to it, purifies and regenerates the blood and circulates life throughout the system, building up brain, nerve-cells, and fibres, repairing motor and sensory tracts, also invigorating muscles and strengthening the physique as a whole. These, though as absolute *sine qua non* of the physiology of the brain, I shall now drop and proceed to the outline of my picture.

All matter consists of finite but very minute objects called atoms, which combine to form objects called molecules. Molecules attract molecules and cohere to form cells. The grouping of atoms and molecules makes mass. Matter in mass consists of two classes, the cellular from which organic bodies are formed and the non-cellular from which the inorganic is formed.\*

I take for my point of departure this living cell. The animal body originates in this single mass of nucleated protoplasm a substance which possesses the power of spontaneous movement and carries on the double process of building up lifeless matter into living matter, and breaking down material, by which waste is produced—a veritable “mighty atom,” but which Marie Cor-elli sarcastically points out, derives its inherent power from the Creative First Hand. From this original cell two are formed by division, then four, and so on till a little mass of cells is produced, and from these by further growth and development the animal body with all its various tissues is evolved. The life of the body is the sum of the lives of the individual cells composing it. The individual cells vary in their length of life according to the position they occupy, but during that tenure they form other cells and thus transmit their lives.

\* F. Hovenden, F.R.M.S., “What is Life?”

## People of Note.

### THE LATE GENERAL JOUBERT.

When comparing General Joubert with President Kruger and other public characters among the Boers we find he was an exceptional man. His head is a remarkable one and is worthy of our study from a scientific standpoint. Very few of the Boers, speaking generally, can boast of such an elevation of head as General Joubert possessed. The traditions of the past, the customs of the people and their contentment with a small percentage of education has limited their growth to a large extent. General Joubert stood out as a man of singular breadth of mind and sympathy of heart and character. We cannot call him a type of the inhabitants of the Transvaal, for that would be giving an impression that all were as generous-hearted, as refined, and noble in their bearing as he, while this is not the case. Although the picture we present with these remarks represents ruggedness, constitutional strength, intuitive insight, practical judgment, yet he has not that width of head which seems to dominate the character of the Boers and gives them the self-protective qualities in an abnormal development, making them often crude in their ideas, rough and unmannerly in their ways, and unrefined in the general aspect of their character.

General Joubert, it must be remembered, has an inheritance which evidently has had a marked influence on his character. He appears to have taken many qualities from his mother, and his French stock on one side of his family has probably given a mellowness to his character that his fellow-Dutchmen do not possess. There are many things that we have to admire in the Dutch Boers, such as their perseverance, their cleanliness, their economy, their

practical and observing abilities, but they lack that symmetry and beauty of contour which General Joubert possessed so largely, and which enabled him to stand above the ordinary rank and file, and made him beloved by all who knew him. He was more progressive than his fellow-countrymen. While having their practical judgment he looked further ahead than they did and beyond the point of vision of even President Kruger. At one time there was a question of his becoming president of the Transvaal, but it was thought that only a man like Kruger, with his iron will, could become a match to the opposing qualities that were being brought to bear by Mr. Chamberlain and others in Great Britain.

General Joubert saw that reform was necessary and knew that it must come in the end, and would peaceably have opened the way to that advancement, and would thus have saved the terrible loss of life and bloodshed that we have witnessed of late. Progression is the order of the day, hence all those nations that are against it are doomed and must be reckoned with in one way or another. General Joubert was a valiant soldier, and everyone recognized his conscientious scruples, and his keen sense of right, which were the outcome of his large Conscientiousness and Firmness, but his equally large Benevolence characterized him for being tender in his administration of justice and consistent even in war.

The features of his face indicate power, which is also seen in the brow, the base of the brain, and the moral qualities. The nose shows executive-ness and an unflinching courage, while the eyes are not stern, bold, and crafty, like those of Cronje and other Transvaal leaders, but from them beams an intelligent light that is willing to listen to wrongs, in order to make them right, and to difficulties, in order to settle

them. He has ample breadth of head, which shows energy, force, and courage, but the attractability of the man was largely in the development of his moral brain when combined with his practical and scientific qualities. He was a man of great precision, order, and arrangement, and the eyebrow indicates a squareness which only large order can

man of caution and solicitude, which he showed for others even more than for himself. Few generals have shown so much duality of power, sympathy, thoughtfulness, consideration, yet courage and indomitable pluck. Had General Joubert been at the head of affairs in the Transvaal civilization would have been at a higher level to-day, and



THE LATE GENERAL JOUBERT.

give. He was a man who possessed an available memory of persons, names, and historical events.

As far as his power allowed him in state affairs he showed his fine organizing ability. His Causality was at his ready command, hence he knew how to work out problems that were even difficult for the British to solve as regards strategy and farsightedness. He was a

although right was right with him and wrong was wrong, yet he would never sacrifice principle for the old constitutional views of his countrymen. He would have made a wise ruler, an admiring friend to all that was good and noble in European institutions, and his friendship would have amounted to something more than that in name. May his example live although he lost

his life in the defence of his country, and his voice can no more be heard in the counsels of that wonderful land.

J. A. F.

When the Vice-President of the Transvaal Republic was visiting in this city in 1890, says the Chicago "Evening Post," he and his wife and little granddaughter were the guests of a well-known Boer sympathizer. One evening, sitting around the fire, Mrs. Joubert, who is very proud of her husband, told the story of the British attack and defeat at Majuba Hill, telling how she aroused her sleeping spouse and fairly pitched him (she is a woman of powerful physique) out of the tent before he would believe the British were fairly upon them. She took credit for the victory, and when she had finished the story, her husband, who had never taken his eyes from her during the narration, said.

"It is true; she is right, and but for her the story of Majuba Hill would have been very different."

Mrs. Joubert speaks no English. Her little granddaughter translated what she said into French for the benefit of the host and hostess. According to her story, the wives of the soldiery and officers had come, as is the custom of the Boer vrouw in times of war, to the camp to remain over Sunday and attend "meeting" with the men. Bright and early she was up Sunday morning to make the coffee for her husband. Going outside, Mrs. Joubert looked up the hill, and saw something gleaming in the sunlight, which she at once decided were bayonets. The night before it had rained hard, and the thick fog which followed was now disappearing in a thin mist. She rushed back into the tent, and called to her husband: "The British are on the hill. Get up quick, and out."

"Go back to bed, woman," was the sleepy retort of her husband; "the sand isn't out of your eyes yet. What do you think the sentries are doing?"

With that he turned over, and was about to resume his nap, when his wife shook him. She is a powerful woman, as has been told, and her grasp roused her now irate lord. She made him go to the door; and with his own eyes he saw she wads right. Cronje was hastily summoned, and within thirty minutes Joubert (without his coffee) and one hundred and sixty sharpshooters were climbing up the almost perpendicular face of the hill, while the main body of between six and seven hundred Boers advanced in the regular way to sham attack.

The British had taken advantage of

the dense fog and by a rapid march had passed inside the sentry line. They advanced, about six hundred strong, to meet the Boer force, never dreaming that anyone could attack them from the walled hill behind. Down on their knees Joubert and his one hundred and sixty sharpshooters dropped, and after one volley one hundred and sixty British soldiers fell to the ground. The British turned and attempted a charge. Only one more volley was sent into their ranks by the Boers. Then there were many more dead or wounded on the field. Their comrades turned and fled. The Boers returned to camp and had their coffee.

### MR. J. E. WRIGHT, OF CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND

The senior wrangler of Trinity College, Cambridge, for 1900 is Mr. Joseph Edmund Wright, a young man of twenty-two years, who commenced his brilliant career in a Wesleyan elementary day school in Liverpool, where he early gained a scholarship which enabled him to pass into the Liverpool Institute. Here his success was almost phenomenal. Besides being a scholar and prizeman of Trinity College, Mr. Wright is a chess-player of repute. It is apparent from his photo that his abilities are of a high order, his mental capacity and organic quality giving him an intellectual acuteness superior to many. His mental make-up is a strong vindication of the truths of Phrenology, for we find the anterior lobe of the brain, which is the seat of the intellect, is capacious and harmoniously developed, and the breadth of the lower part of the face indicates that his large brain is well supported by excellent physiological conditions. He is not the type of youth that is simply precocious; that will quickly collapse through mental exhaustion. There are evidences that he will sustain his present reputation and gain higher honors as a student. All the powers of his mind are active, his brain works quickly, and his large reflective faculties give him a special delight in solving difficult problems. He does not take for granted what he is told, neither will he be satisfied with a

superficial knowledge of any subject. His enquiring mind must ascertain the cause of an effect before he is satisfied, and he possesses sufficient patience and perseverance to drink deeply of the wells of knowledge. He has the power to give full attention and to focus his mind upon whatever work he may be engaged in; hence, he will accomplish his ends in less time than those whose minds are easily diverted. If he were to choose a literary career, particularly authorship, he would excel in descriptive writing, for his powers of analysis, classification, perception of the incongruous and active imagination gives



MR. JOSEPH E. WRIGHT, THE SENIOR WRANGLER, CAMBRIDGE, ENG.

strength to his creative mind and will enable him to present his subject in a clear and succinct form, for he is not elaborate; thoughts would not be lost in a superabundance of words; he is by no means wordy; his sensitive nature will prevent him being loquacious. His cast of mind is well adapted for the study of abstract sciences, and it is not surprising that he has done so well in mathematics. He sees far into a subject, and can readily assimilate his facts and dissect the intricacies of a problem with precision. He is a careful worker and will act with caution and discretion in all his affairs. Conscientiousness

will characterize his work; he is mindful of details, has a keen sense of humor if created by others; he lives principally in the realm of thought and in the idealistic side of life, and will take a comprehensive view of all matters of interest to his fellow-men. His ambitions are strong and of a healthy order, for they are well directed by his judgment. He is resolute and determined in mastering difficulties and will not readily give in to an opponent, for he is able to see both sides of an argument clearly and can sustain his individuality in the company of his friends. He is not unduly aggressive nor severe in his indignation of wrong-doing. He will be known for his sympathy and adherence to everything that is ennobling in life and for his warm social nature. His disposition is very genial, affable, and respectful; his buoyancy of mind will lead him to anticipate success, and his firmness will give the necessary perseverance and stability to his character. He is fortunate in his parentage and in his intellectual acquirements, and nature has, evidently, ordained for him a prominent position among the intellectual chieftains of the age. His grasp of mind, foresight, and sagacity, combined with the high tone of his moral character, pre-eminently adapts him to a career of usefulness in following intellectual pursuits.

By D. G. ELLIOTT.

#### MRS. LILY M. SPENCER.

It has often been stated that women have not produced any really valuable work in art or literature, but if that is true, there are some very bright exceptions to such a rule and Mrs. Lily M. Spencer is one. One regrets that time and tide will not stop in their course for anyone, and although we knew Mrs. Spencer as a young woman full of vigor, life, and enthusiasm, we can see in her to-day that strong personelle that carried so much weight with it in 1867 and 1870. Perhaps one of the best ways of proving the excellence of her work is to reproduce one of her latest pictures,

finished during the present year. The portrait is of Robert Ingersoll and his pet grandchildren. The portrait in itself is excellent of the centre figure, and the children carry an expression of devotion and love which can only be seen in the simplicity and tenderness of their age. Ingersoll himself before he passed away was particularly gratified with the



THE LATE ROBERT INGERSOLL AND HIS GRANDCHILDREN.

result of their sittings. This is only one of the many celebrated people whom Mrs. Spencer has painted. Although a devoted mother, yet she has found time to continue her art, though after her marriage she materially changed her style from the poetic and allegorical to the representation of domestic life. This was favorable, not only from a commercial and financial standpoint, but a practical and artistic one. Her character is full of humor, and many of the pieces of art that she has produced are illustrations of it. Patience, unwearying fortitude, executive ability, artistic design, intuitive conception of character are all characteristic traits which mark her work. She is one of the kind who would live or die for an idea, for a friend, or a purpose. Firmness, joined to her Conscientiousness and Destructiveness, stamps her character with an unswerving loyalty to her opinions and aims. She is a rare specimen of womanly character for physical endurance, enterprise, invention, observation, lingual ability, ambition, and artistic taste, and although well on in years, is still able to take and execute portraits with remarkable energy. In order to facilitate her work, she has moved from her country home to No. 386 Manhattan Avenue, New York City, where on Tuesdays she often holds very interesting receptions.

J. A. F.

#### HAS LOST HIS ENGLISH.

Duluth, Minn., April 7.—A strange case is that of Edward Berg, engineer for the Northwestern Hardwood Company's mill at Nary, on the Fosston line. He was out deer hunting last fall and was shot in the head by a companion. Taken to the hospital, he gradually recovered, but an operation was deemed necessary, and a part of his skull was taken off and the bullet, lodged in the brain, was removed. He was discharged from the hospital apparently cured last month, but unable to speak a word of English, with which he was perfectly familiar before the operation. He lost

perhaps two drams of brain-tissue, and this evidently held his knowledge of English.

The above condition of Edward Berg, who lost his power of speech, could, we should think, be accounted for if the physician knew the location of the functions of the brain. This is where a study of Phrenology is really a sine qua non to every physician. Something may yet be done to restore this power if both hemispheres of the brain were not disturbed by the operation. Will our friend, M. E. Miller, of Duluth, make further inquiries on this point?

# SCIENCE OF HEALTH

## Notes and Comments.

By DR. M. L. HOLBROOK.

We are now in the midst of our annual boat-racing season, and I propose now to repeat what I said years ago, that the length of the college boat-race should be shortened one mile, or be three miles instead of four. In this I am supported by Mr. Courtney, the eminent trainer of the Cornell crews for so many years. He says: "If I had a boy I would never allow him to take part in a four-mile boat race. He is bound to work injury either to himself or to his university. One or the other is bound to suffer." It is an almost obvious fact that these long races are tests rather of endurance than of speed. In a large majority of cases the crew that is to win has demonstrated its superiority beyond any reasonable doubt at the end of the second or third mile, and the remainder of the contest, especially for the losers, consists of an agonizing and almost hopeless struggle with physical exhaustion. How completely worn out the young men often are is well known to all who have had a close view of them at the end of the race. Apparently normal conditions are usually recovered in a few minutes, and consequently little is said about this feature of the college races; but the result of this long-continued and excessive exertion is permanent injury to the health. This matter ought to receive more attention than it has heretofore. A three-mile race would be one of ideal length and answer every end a race can have in view.

### QUEER DISCIPLINE.

The Concord Reformatory of Massachusetts has a novel method of dis-

ciplining its rebellious prisoners. If one refuses to do his tasks and revolts against discipline he is taken to a large room brilliantly lighted from above only, where the full light of day pours in from morning till night. Here he is liberally supplied with nutritious food and told he can rest and sleep to his heart's content; but he is left alone. The next day he is asked how he is enjoying himself, and he generally replies, "I don't like this room. I can't sleep, except at night, for the light." On the next day he is more restless, and intimates he would like to go back to work, but he is not permitted. On the following day he begs to be allowed to work that he may escape the intolerable light and stretch his limbs, which now begin to ache under the stimulus of rich food. This method succeeds far better than the old one of bread and water and darkness or the rod. It is not cruel and does not produce a feeling of rebellion as does physical punishment, which has in it the element of vindictiveness.

### COAL-OIL PURIFIES DRINKING-WATER.

Dr. I. E. Shute, of Opelousas, La., says in the "Medical Summary" that "Some years ago, I saw a creole pour coal-oil into his cistern, and, on inquiring for what purpose, was informed that it prevented insects from entering the water. It would clean out the 'wiggletails' and wood-lice also.

"I took a barrel of rain-water, full of 'wiggletails' and wood-lice, poured in a table-spoonful of coal-oil, stirred up

the water, and an hour afterward no living insect was to be found in the barrel, the water being as clear as crystal the oil only showing on top, and the taste sweet and pure. I believe it purifies the water as well as prevents the formation of germs. Every cistern among the creoles of St. Landry Parish contains coal-oil. When called to a case of fever, I ask if the water has been 'coal-oiled,' and if not I order an ordinary gobletful for a large cistern. I believe it prevents all diseases originating from impure water."

### PAIN IN ANIMALS.

Animals appear to endure pain with little inconvenience, and it is doubtful if they suffer as man does. Horses in battle, after first being hit with a bullet, give little sign of great suffering. A horse with a broken leg will crop grass and hobble about, apparently without much distress. A dog will go with a broken leg without complaint, but not totally blind to all sensibility. A cat wounded or caught in some trap from which it has either gnawed or pulled its way, will crawl to some quiet, out-of-the-way place and endure what we could not endure. The wild dove when shot will fly to some high bough or lie upon the ground and die, and no sound will be heard. The stricken deer will speed to some thick wood and there await the end. The eagle stricken in high air will struggle to the last, but there will be no sound of pain, and the proud, defiant look will not leave the eyes until the lids close over them and shut out the sunlight they loved so well.

Man is the great sufferer from pain. I have no doubt he suffers far more than he needs to. Pain is often spoken of as a friend, and to a certain extent it is. In childhood, if no pain was felt on touching a hot stove, the little one might receive great injury. But what advantage is gained for man in the struggle for existence from the intense pain of toothache, neuralgia, acute rheumatism, cancer, and a host of

other conditions? Little or none. In many cases there is a great disadvantage in weakening the individual so as to prevent or delay recovery. We all shun pain, and it will be one great object of hygiene in the future to banish so much of it as is not necessary to warn us against violating the laws of life.

### HYGIENIC HOME TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION.

In a paper read before the Maryland Medical and Chirurgical Society by Dr. Osler he gives an interesting account of some cases of home treatment of consumption. One case, that of a young girl, is worthy of repeating here. "I gave her," says Dr. Osler, "directions such as I have indicated, and she has given me a brief statement in her own words of her progress in the eleven months. She writes as follows (November 10th): 'When I begun treatment the first day I sat out was December 11, 1898; don't know just how cold it was, but could see the river from our porch and they were skating. In winter usually had breakfast about eight and went outdoors about nine. When I begun was not well enough to walk much, was so short of breath; after sitting out for some weeks would walk up and down porch an hour before sitting down. I spent a good deal of my time reading; became so interested in my book at times forgot how cold it was. The first two weeks I took three eggs a day, one at 10 a.m., another at 3, and another before going to bed; then six a day, two at a time, and continued to increase till I got up to fifteen a day; continued that number for two months or more, then took twelve a day for three months, then nine. For breakfast I had oatmeal and cream and toast, or small piece of beefsteak and coffee; dinner at 12, drank one glass of milk and ate anything that was on the table in the line of meats or vegetables (provided I liked them); seldom if ever tea desserts. Went out immediately after dinner

and remained there until sundown; more eggs at 3 and supper at 6; another glass of milk, and with that a small piece of meat, as a rule, and bread. Eggs again at 9, and go to bed between 9 and 10. Was sitting out one day when the thermometer registered  $10^{\circ}$  below zero. When it felt like snow or rain remained indoors. I kept this up till the weather was warm and then went driving, took eggs along and stayed out in the country till dinner time; drove out again late in the evening, and after my return home would sit out till after 10 o'clock. When I begun treatment had bad cough, expectorated a great deal and no appetite. The cough begun to get better, and after about four months I coughed very little; now, so rarely and expectorate so very seldom that it is hardly worth mentioning. When I consulted you last December weighed 109 pounds; now tip the scales at 132 pounds. I have improved steadily and gained in flesh gradually from the above date.'"

Perhaps it should be more clearly explained that the sitting out of doors in cold weather in order to inhale cold air was introduced into German sanitariums many years ago. It is there it is done most carefully. In long verandas, protected from violent wind or rain, the patients sit or lie on couches or reclining chairs from eight to eleven hours daily, so protected by soft furs or blankets when the thermometer is low that there can be no danger of the body getting cold. Here, without exercise, they inhale the pure cold air constantly, going in only for meals, baths, or at night. This is the most effectual treatment, and when supplemented with proper food many recoveries are made. In the first stages, if the patient is young, nearly all recover. In later stages, of course, a lesser number. The introduction of this treatment into the home will be of the greatest importance in the cure of this disease. A full account of it is given in my work on the hygienic treatment of consumption.

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## HOW THE HEALTH AND DISEASE OF BRAIN AND BODY CAN BE DETERMINED.

### REPORT OF THE SEVENTH LECTURE OF THE COURSE OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

This lecture was given by Dr. Robert L. Watkins, who showed special stereopticon slides, illustrating various specimens of the blood. He said, in part: Our object this evening is to show you in a practical way a modern system of diagnosis, or what the corpuscles tell us, and we shall illustrate our remarks by special slides that represent normal blood, heart disease, paralysis, consumption, rheumatism, apoplexy, alcoholism, etc.

Physicians have for years been relying upon a microscopic examination of the blood for valuable indications of a patient's condition. A very small fraction of a drop, pressed flat between two bits of glass, is placed under the microscope, and reveals many secrets to the eye. The expert looks for foreign matter, like evidence of tuberculosis, for crystals, for bacilli and other things that ought not to be found in the veins of a healthy person. He then examines the tiny red and

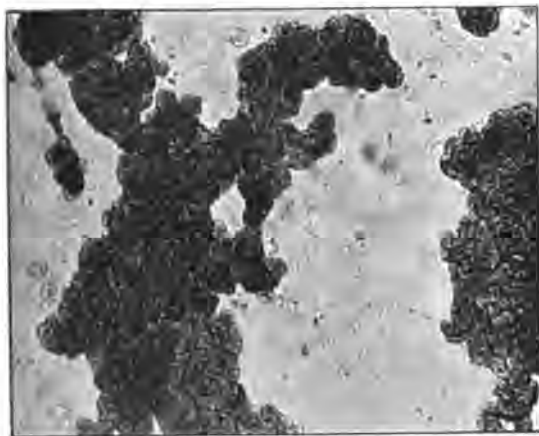
white discs, called corpuscles, which constitute a part of the blood. These are so small that 3,500 of them, placed edge to edge in a row, would make a line only an inch long; that is, if they were the red ones. The white corpuscles, which are far less numerous, are a trifle larger. But with a magnifying power of 700, 1,000 or 1,500 diameters it is possible to detect many strange and instructive things.

One can discover, for instance, a certain indentation of the edge, which betrays fatigue. Or there may be adherent granules, which signify something else. Perhaps the microscopist will perceive disease germs (like those of malaria) snugly ensconced inside of the corpuscle. If the blood-cell exhibits a flabby texture still another interpretation is placed on the fact. One of the most important features of a specimen is the arrangement of the corpuscles. In a healthy person these should show a

proper spirit of independence, no matter how close the actual contact; but in the blood of a tuberculous patient they form little clusters. This tendency to stick together in separate groups means a great deal to a practiced student.

It is said that such a scrutiny of the blood as this will afford indications of at least fifty different maladies, the list including three or four varieties of malaria, a larger number of types of rheumatism, and several kinds of consumption. Indeed, the last-named disease can now be detected by a microscopic examination of the blood long before a patient begins to cough.

But a physician cannot put into his note-book all that he sees in his microscope. A photograph of a specimen, therefore, properly numbered and stored away, is a valuable record in connection with a case long after the immediate need



PARALYSIS.

for the test has passed. Specialists in this department of investigation, therefore, have combined a camera with the microscope in such a way that they can secure permanent pictures of this sort. The image, which would otherwise make only a transient impression on the human retina, is projected into the camera. As it is desirable to have the slide on which the blood lies remain in a horizontal position, the picture can best be seen from above. Hence the camera is arranged to point downward. For several hours after being taken from the patient's veins the blood-cells will behave in a curious manner. The red ones shift their position slowly and very slightly. But the white corpuscles, or leucocytes, also show changes of form, as if they were endowed with life. They twist about into irregular shapes, very unlike the perfect disc of their dark-complexioned neighbors; and delicate

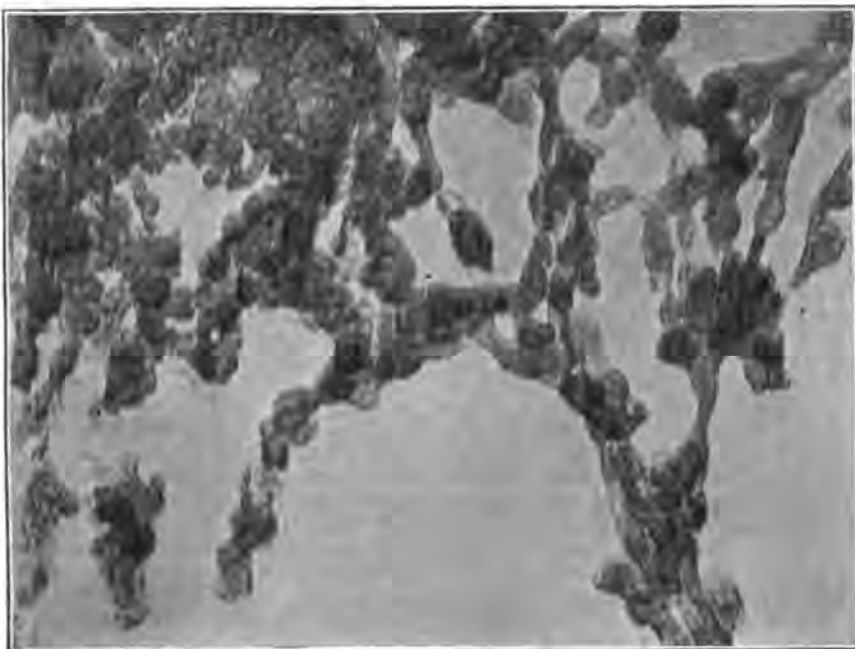
fibres or feelers are extended, as if in search of prey. The resemblance between these movements and those of an amoeba, a microscopic organism often found in fresh water, is striking. But after an interval of time, rarely exceeding a day, the leucocyte ceases to wiggle, and is then considered to be dead.

A great many wonder how it is that paralysis and heart disease can be seen in the blood. In fact, a class of physicians doubt it, and some even go so far as to laugh. To such we ask, why should it not be there? The blood circulates through the heart; the heart is the pump, why should not the products of valvular lesions be thrown off into the blood? We all know that they are; that being true, why can you not see them in the blood, either microscopically or macroscopically? The only answer you can give is that you do not know what they look like in the blood, although you may have seen plenty of them post mortem. We do know what they look like, and we want to show you. Because we find these things in the blood we do not say that such a person is going to die of paralysis or apoplexy. We do not say that he is going to die the minute we find the pathological product, nor tomorrow, nor the next day. What can be said is, that he has the blood symptoms of either paralysis or heart disease, and that he is liable to die of either. When you find that a man has a cardiac lesion, do you say he is going to die to-morrow? No. Neither do we, when we find a blood paralytic lesion. So these things occur first, however, in the blood before they come anywhere else, and it is here that they should be studied. An engineer has the red light for his danger signal, and the physician the blood for his. A physician whom we have given lessons in the blood said that he had taken courses at Post Graduate schools, and thought he was getting valuable points at the time, but he says it was not to be compared with the blood diagnosis. Rheumatism, as all physicians know, is generally a precursor of heart disease. One of our illustrations shows this condition. We would advise any physician to examine the blood for himself of any of his patients who are laid up with rheumatism, and as the proper remedies are applied, as the fever gradually declines, he will see that the pathological products gradually disappear. This we have observed time and again, and it is one of the most interesting things in medicine. It makes medicine a science, and when these things are seen and observed generally by the medical profession, people will no longer say that "medicine is not a science." Only in surgery is there the freedom and exactness observed as in

mathematics and other sciences, according to the layman.

Consumption is often seen in the blood long before the bacillus has made its ap-

pearance in the lungs. The blood-clot in the brain-artery terminal, resulting in apoplexy, is a long time forming and rotting the artery tissue.



RHEUMATISM.

## HEREDITY.

BY F. FEROZA, OF LONDON.

### PART II.

Psychologists affirm that woman is possessed of keener perception, vivid imagination, intuitive insight, pre-determination, in affections too sympathetic, in wrongs too vindictive, an expression almost indescribable, with eyes more moving, voice more winning. She is in reality the educator of youth and the companion of age, a fascination which has hurled defiance at the worst of despots, for a Napoleon or a Wellington may turn out to be the dread and fear of nations in extirpating dynasties and overthrowing empires. There is a power majestic in simplicity in the drawing-room or kitchen of every household, a real Britannia that rules the waves. What, then, is the secret of this hereditary trait? There is only one answer either in savage or in civilized life. It is so because it is so. Sex peculiarities are more strongly marked than those which appertain to races.

Now, let us take a glance at criminal

tendencies; if we ignore heredity as a factor, we must seek for explanations elsewhere. Either the individual criminal, or society, or government, must be held responsible. Yet when family names successively figure on prison records, what other inference can we draw? Take, for instance, two men in all conditions equal, the pressure of necessity preying on both. One seeks for crime as an alternative for relief, for life must be maintained at all costs; the other concludes that life is not worth living, and resorts to suicide as the last relief. Whence motives so base in one, so honorable in the other, that one should steal a shilling and gloat over it, while the other would sooner jump over London bridge than entertain the thought? Or, to take a stronger case, when pre-natal and hereditary influences are largely taken into consideration. When kleptomaniacs appear in a court of justice, they are leniently treated, the measure of lib-

erty to which they are accustomed is instantly restored owing to high social positions. The doctrine of circumstance, condemned as pernicious in its application, as one tending to dissolve society, is conveniently accepted by our judicial functionaries. The penal code creates an anomaly which posterity will some day question on the grounds of consistency. Yet, when we consider the opinion of a high judicial authority, Mr. Jeremy Bentham, giving a long dissertation in his principles of legislation on the security of property, when he reasons a posteriori, that the enjoyment of security is based as an effect of the price paid by a partial sacrifice of liberty, when he afterward infers that those who are not in a fit state to enjoy liberty, without direct infringement of that of others, should by law be deprived of its benefits, as in the case of lunatics and idiots.

We ask on what grounds—moral, intellectual, or social—kleptomaniacs are attempted to be justified. Just imagine such propensities let loose on society without the remotest guarantee as to future behavior. Hence we infer that the influence of heredity as a factor should be unconditionally accepted, or unconditionally rejected. We must pity criminals of every grade in proportion to the knowledge we acquire of the social consequences of heredity.

It requires some consideration to offer an adequate explanation, for the necessity felt, to omit the most important part of our subject. That is the wide field of mental science; but, owing to absence of reliable materials, we deem it prudent to confine somewhat to physical traits only, which, when once assented to, will correspondingly suggest sufficient rea-

sons to infer in favor of mental heredity. Function is inseparable from structure, and every appropriate argument in favor of structural heredity must of necessity resolve into functional. Again, function depends upon structure unless it is supposed, without scientific warrant, that the human mind is a distinct and an independent entity, which as a doctrine, however popularly believed, is lacking in evidence to claim conviction. On the other hand, innumerable instances can be cited to prove satisfactorily that the basis of mind rests in the domain of the physical. Or, to put it plainly, as is the brain so is the mind, acts as the brain is influenced. Alcohol, narcotics, opium, hashish, etc., affect the mental state, and this assumed entity is disturbed temporarily, with predisposition to hereditary reproductions. Accidents impair cerebral force, and weaken general stability.

Time does not permit us to touch on several kindred notions, such as color-blindness, colonization, war, roving dispositions, adventures, and the like.

Now, without any efforts at peroration, we have submitted this question in its genuine simplicity, and remark with the poet that "the proper study of mankind is man," a study so neglected by the many, and followed by the few. Yet the world has always been in the hands of moralists; it has not made the people good. Physiologists have monopolized; it has not made the people healthy. Scientists had their sway; it has not made the people intellectual.

Take the task upon ourselves, and extend the domain of observation. In the words of that great divine, "Prove all things, and hold fast that which is good."

#### IT IS, IS IT?

We are grateful to the friend who mailed us last week a copy of the N. Y. "Tribune," because it gives us a chance to defend Phrenology from a ridiculous statement it contains. An inquirer of New Berlin, Pa., asks whether Phrenology is a science, or pseudo-science, and what reliance may be placed in a phrenological advice. And he is told that it is a network of arbitrary assertions which rest on no foundation and, therefore, cannot lay claim to the name of science, and that a Phrenologist's advice is no better than the predictions of an astrologer or fortune-teller.

What deterioration! The worthy Horace Greeley, founder of that paper, would not have talked so, for he believed in Phrenology as a science. The poor fel-

low who answered the questions may know something of politics, and perchance may have some knowledge of his granddaddy, but he is an unmitigated ignoramus as to Phrenology. Thousands of people know Phrenology is a science. Who can go back on the Hon. Horace Mann, who said he owed more to Phrenology than all the metaphysical works he ever read, and who earnestly advised every young person to spend his last dollar, if necessary, in consulting this science.

Yes, Phrenology is a science. And the owner of the "Tribune" would do well to turn that fellow off and hire him over again—after he has had his head examined.—By M. Tope. From "The Patriot," Bowerston, O.



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

## Child Culture.

BY UNCLE JOE.

Fig. 534.—Chinese children of the better class in holiday attire.—The conformation of the Chinese head indicates several strong characteristics, and we are glad to be able to present our readers with the pictures of such high-class children. The first noticeable feature is the height of the head from the opening of the ear to the top of the

with the posterior ones. This indicates that there is still a lack of refinement, gentility, sympathy, and philanthropy. The fourth peculiarity of the head, which does not show itself except in the features, is the straightness of the occipital region, and there is a marked deficiency in the character of the Chinese to properly value the home in-



FIG. 534.—CHINESE CHILDREN OF THE BETTER CLASS IN HOLIDAY ATTIRE.

head crossing the organ of Firmness, which is noticeably large. The second point is the width of the head half way up between the ears and the top of the head in the centre of the parietal bones, indicating large Cautiousness. The third peculiarity is a slope forward from the anterior to the posterior angle just where the frontal bones articulate

stinets and consider the proper education and nurture of childhood.

These children do not look as though they had had any childhood, but appear to be old and entirely exempt from the frolic and the pranks of childhood. How distressing it is to think that the child-life is so extinguished, and that these little creatures have to begin earn-

ing a livelihood at eight, ten, and twelve years of age. There is something very pathetic in the expression of the picture at the extreme right, No. 5, while the little girl in the centre, No. 3, instead of being all smiles, looks as though she had had but few caresses and as though doll-dom was almost unknown to her. The little boy standing up by the chair, No. 2, might pass for a person of twen-

artistic taste and sense of color, the organs of Ideality and Color both being stronger than Destructiveness or Acquisitiveness. He might easily become the artist of the group, while the centre picture, No. 3, represents the poet, and probably she will become interested in literature and will write short stories and reviews, or the history of her own section of the country. She will not



1. CITY OF PEKIN. 2. BOAT BRIDGE ACROSS A RIVER IN TIEN TSIN.  
3. CARAVAN OUTSIDE CITY WALL, PEKIN. 4. MAP OF CHINA.  
5. A GROUP OF MANDARIN CIVIL OFFICERS, CANTON.

ty-one, with the exception that his nose is not yet properly formed; he is sharp, keen-witted, intelligent, and looks as though he could turn a dollar into five any day. His head is broad at the base, which will give him tremendous force, executive power, and courage, and tremendous temper when his will is not to be carried out or his orders obeyed.

The child in the chair to the left, No. 1, has less executive ability, but more

make the orator that No. 2 will make, but she is capable of receiving a good education and of showing considerable culture and refinement. The eyes of No. 4 are more purely European than many adults, and he seems to have been born under quite favorable circumstances. He has less of that side extension of the head so noticeable in No. 5, and he appears to have a better balance of body and head to work with.

No. 5 will be overprudent, cautious, timid, and afraid of reforms until his intellect is highly awakened. The reflective faculties do not appear to be deficient, but it will take such a lad as this a long while to awake to his possi-

missionaries, or educators (in the full and larger sense of the term), then we shall hear but little of the loss of life among our Christian friends in the Chinese cities and country districts. Education is what the Chinese people



A CHINAMAN AND HIS CHILD.

Fold the lines marked D and C, and A and B across and lengthwise of the picture, and the child will appear upside down, after the picture is cut out.

bilities. This is the great misfortune of the whole Chinese nation to-day, and when European countries are awakened to the fact that they need to change the method of work of the missionaries (in the pure sense of the term) to medical

need; their ideas are crude and they conscientiously carry out their form of religion, but if their Causality could be awakened to the fact that a change of religion and increased civilization would advance their empire—we do not

doubt but what the missionaries, as educators and physicians, would stand a much better chance of reaping a greater reward for their labors.

Our picture represents five rather remarkable types of heads which, in short, we sum up as follows: No. 1, the philanthropist artist and scholar; No. 2, the statesman, politician, financier, and merchant; No. 3, the poet and teacher; No. 4, the all-round man of sense and one more amenable to reformatory measures and European modes of doing business than most, and No. 5, the mathematician, scholar, professor, and electrician.

Fig. 535.—The head of this Chinaman has been designed by Mr. Saalburg with the object of giving a little entertainment to the children, and as we are particularly interested in China this month we thought it an appropriate time to include it in our Child-culture for the benefit of the children. They must follow the directions given below the portrait, and then they will find where his little child is hidden. If we may point out a lesson from a phrenological standpoint in his head, we shall find that the artist who designed this head was correct in his manner of representing the side head. It will be observed that where the D lines touch the head that there is a bulging appearance. Phrenologically, this is known as large Secretiveness, and in the Chinese character we find a great power of reserve and a lack of communicativeness. Another feature that is particularly strong in the Chinese is suspicion; they have very little faith in the new and progressive, while they adhere to the old and that which they have been brought up to believe in. Their Language, Agreeableness, and Approbateness are organs that are comparatively small, which makes them keep to traditional principles and ideas, rather than to progressive ones. The general intelligence of the Chinese and their natural endowments could, however, be turned to a magnificent result if they were not dwarfed and misdirected by the pernicious social and political envi-

ronments that surround them. Ignorance on many points has caused them to adhere to the old customs rather than make any changes, but the Chinese are shrewd, and when they do turn their attention to any European customs they will make practical use of their education. Li Hung Chang is an excellent example of what the Chinese mind can do.

### THE ORGAN OF ORDER.

"What a little fop he is! Before I'd be so particular about how I look"—

Rob Harper had come behind Philip Ray up the long flight of stairs leading to the schoolroom, and now paused a moment's time to watch him as he stopped in the anteroom. A small mirror hung there, and Phil took a glance into it, smoothing his hair and settling his necktie. Then, seizing a bit of paper which lay there, he dusted his shoes with it, and went on into the schoolroom. Rob winked to two or three boys behind him.

"Mama's bandbox boy!" he lisped, tiptoeing up to the glass. He gazed into it, smirking and making an exaggerated pretense of arranging his hair and neckwear.

Some of the boys laughed, but another said with an emphasis which showed that he meant it:

"If you looked as nice as Phil always does, you'd want to stay there longer."

"If he ever should look so," said another with a boy's quickness falling into the spirit of what had been said, "he'd be so paralyzed with astonishment that he'd stay forever."

Rob turned quickly, not merely in annoyance at what had been said, but, in truth, because he did not like what he had seen in the mirror. He did not often look into one. Too careless to pay attention to the small neatness of dress, he professed to feel a fine contempt for those who held them important.

"I'm no dandy," he said, half angrily.

"Right you are there, Robbie, my boy."

"If anybody ever accuses you of that, come to us, and we'll see you righted," said another in mock beligerency.

Rob did not feel comfortable as he took his seat in the schoolroom. Still affecting to despise Philip's "finnickiness," as he called them, he had, notwithstanding, by his glance into the mirror, realized the fact that he stood as far below the average of a neat appearance among his mates as Philip stood above it. His mother constantly reproved him, his sisters fretted at him, his teacher gazed at him with disapproval; but he had not cared, until now even the boys were noticing his untidiness, and seemed to feel a kind of admiration of Philip's neatness.

"I don't care. Phil Ray can't come near me on scholarship," he muttered to himself.

"There's a visiting committee up in the office," the teacher said soon after the opening of the afternoon session. They want to see a few of the boys of your class. You can go up and wait in the hall until you are called in."

She spoke the names of half a dozen boys, Philip's being among the number. Her eyes rested for a moment on Rob, and she hesitated. But he always stood well in his classes, so he was soon following the others.

He stepped hastily into the ante-room, to find Phil already there, giving the attention to his person which had become habitual to him.

"I'd like to get this ink off my hands," he said, rubbing them with soap; "but when you get ink on, it's there to stay awhile."

Rob looked at his own hands. He would have been proud if what he saw there had been only ink. Once or twice his uncared for finger-nails had been close beside Philip's as they worked on the blackboard, and he had been able to observe the difference.

"Phil," he began in confusion, "I—don't like to go up there before those folks looking so. If you'd just straight-

en my necktie a little,—the catch doesn't seem to work."

Philip turned, ready to give kindly help. As the two stood before the mirror, Rob's color rose higher. The right side of his vest was one button higher than the left side. The button which should have secured his soiled collar was gone, and it had slipped up behind, while his loosely fastened tie had sagged down before.

He was afraid Phil would laugh, but he did not seem to think of it as he set a pin in the collar and tightened the tie. Then he took out a pocket-comb, offering it with a half-apologetic smile as he said:

"Mother likes to see me keep neat, and I like to please her."

"I—think it's the best way," began Rob awkwardly, wishing to say something, and not thinking of anything else.

"Yes," went on Phil, as he rubbed away at some mud spots on Robert's coat; "she says that when we really want to do our best, and amount to something,—and I'm sure we do"—

"I do, really," said Rob humbly.

"That it's a pity we should stop short of the small things, that don't go so far on what a fellow really is, perhaps, but—that"—Phil stammered with a boyish dislike to appear to be giving counsel—"make us seem a little pleasanter, you know"—

"Yes, yes," said Rob.

It had not taken more than a minute, but, as the two went up together, Rob did more thinking than he had done in many an hour before. Phil had given him prompt and kindly assistance, without a thought of making fun of him, as many boys would have done. As he worked problems on the board with his usual quickness, another problem was working itself out in his mind; to wit, whether the ready kindness was not a part of the gentlemanly and Christian instinct which would lead a boy to pay attention to the small graces which go to the making up of a gentleman, perhaps a Christian.

SYDNEY DAYRE,  
in "The Educational Gazette."

THE POWER OF SUGGESTION AMONG THE MENTAL FACULTIES.—SUGGESTION AND THE ORGAN OF FIRMNESS.

History repeats itself. There are many people who disbelieve the miracles of the Bible, and say they are simply written, to draw out the credulity of the public. If this is the case, then the credulity of the public has been imposed upon ever since the Christian era, and fortunately or unfortunately, as the case may be, the mind to-day is better understood than in the days of the ancients, and it is being influenced in the same way by the effects of human magnetism.

In a series of articles on this question we hope to make our ideas plain and to the point, and will endeavor to show how the power of suggestion in the hands of a mother and teacher could work miracles equal to those that we read of in the good Book.

Temper is one of the most difficult mental problems that has to be dealt with in the nursery and schoolroom, and it requires considerable discipline, tact, and knowledge of human nature to be able to curb the violence of the child's spirit and yet preserve its strength and beauty for future work in life. Firmness is a faculty that helps all the mental powers; it gives stability to the character, it adds perseverance to the daily work, it co-operates with Conscientiousness, Self-esteem, and Combativeness in giving a coating of mail to the character which avoids the yielding to temptation or the voice of despondency from small Hope, or the lack of energy which comes from small Destructiveness; therefore, let us train rather than break the will of a child who has large Firmness.

How can we do this? In several ways; first, by gaining the good-will and love of the child; secondly, by suggesting to him ways through which he can use his energies; thirdly, by placing an exchange of thought in his mind, and by implanting right and beautiful ideas of work instead of allowing him to think

that his way is the only right way. Through the training of Firmness we must appeal to Causality, Philoprogenitiveness, and Benevolence, for these will greatly soften the asperities of the harder and more invincible faculties. We can, secondly, suggest to a child, without his knowing it, a cooling method for the mind's temper; without any opposition from the child we can suggest to him that he will desire of his own accord to follow out the wishes that we have expressed. This can be done after he retires at night; and if the habit of reading and talking for a few minutes—say ten minutes or a quarter of an hour—on retiring to bed is encouraged by a parent a child will fall gradually and gently to sleep by using the suggestion that it will do so, then the mother can place her hand over the head upon such faculties that she wishes to influence—say the organ of Firmness—and the child will wake up in the morning without the defiant, wilful, spirit that it has shown previously, and will ask for the direction to be given it by the parent.

We wish out of the thousands of homes into which the JOURNAL passes that some such experiments could be tried by the parents and reports of the work sent to us, for we are sure that from an educational standpoint much good can be done with this very subtle power of suggestion.

Our next article will be centred upon Destructiveness.

We would also like parents to send us a daily record of the psychological or phrenological habits, sayings, and doings of their children. No typical day need be picked out, but any ordinary one. We are sure much good might result from the publication of such records, and advice could be offered in any trying circumstances.

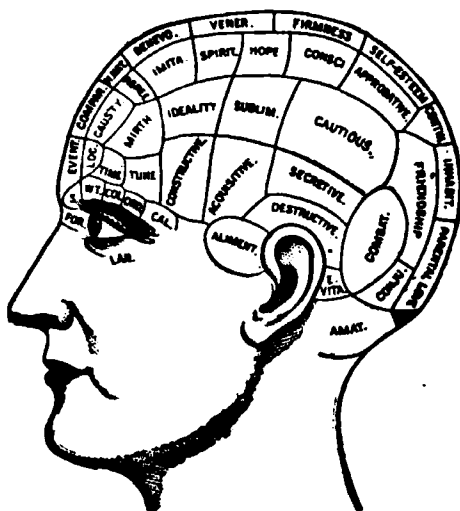
Aquilla.

AMONG THE MAGAZINES.

In the Saturday "Evening Post" an able article appears by Albert J. Beveridge, on "The Young Man and the World." In the second paragraph he says, that when a young man leaves college and is first confronting the world, what he should first do is to learn his limitations. Let him take time enough to think what he cannot do. This process of elimination he thinks will soon reduce life's possibilities for him to a few things. Of these things let him select the one that is nearest to him, and having selected it, to cling to it and do

with all his might. He refers to nature's limitations, not what society will permit him to do. It struck us when reading this excellent advice that only one thing was lacking in it; namely, the direct advice as to how the young man was to learn what his limitations were. He cannot try everything first before he decides what to do. There is, however, the Science of Phrenology, that if rightly studied, can determine the limitations for every young man instead of leaving him to find them often too late to grasp them.

THE  
**Phrenological Journal**  
 AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH  
 (1838)  
 AND THE  
**Phrenological Magazine**  
 (1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, AUGUST, 1900.

## The Approaching Session of the American and English Phrenological Institutes.

The many inquiries that have reached the above-named institutes regarding future instruction in Phrenology are signs of continued interest in the study of the science. As many persons are desirous of knowing what necessary preparation is required, we can best answer such queries in the following way:

It is not necessary to have pre-conceived ideas with regard to the whole subject, but what is required is a general interest, a willingness to learn, and a fair knowledge of the outlines of the subject. If a student has acquired a knowledge of the location of the organs, and has studied a good work on the temperaments, he is in a fair way to receive further instruction. Sometimes students come with a prejudiced opinion as to the method of study, and it takes considerable time to undo the

work that he has thought excellent. We warn students, therefore, from forming bad habits in studying character from the head and looking in a wrong manner for certain indications of talent, for they are stumbling-blocks which have to be overcome.

The professors in both institutes are looking forward with exceptional pleasure to the imparting of their knowledge this autumn, and they trust that in September large and enthusiastic classes may await them. Other colleges have their various ideals to work up to. We have had students from Yale, Harvard, Oberlin, Princeton, Cornell, and Columbia who have come to us for phrenological examinations, also from Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and Dublin who have been anxious to know whether they were on the right track, yet none of

these universities and colleges teach the system of philosophy, or the science directly adapted to man's greatest needs; namely, the unfolding of each one's powers. The study of geology is a fine study, but it does not tell a man what he should become. The science of botany and that of chemistry are interesting because they interpret a knowledge of plants and the chemical conditions and affinities in nature as well as in man's own body, but we cannot go to these and expect them to dissect character and discuss the grave problems of heredity, or the fitness of one man to become an engineer, another to follow law, or still another to become a theologian, hence the great need of recognized centres that have ample opportunities and facilities for giving thorough instruction in the theory and art of Phrenology.

Such institutions as exist in New York and London are not supported by aristocratic wealth, but they have the cream of all sciences to teach, hence the aristocracy of knowledge is theirs by right. These institutions have the supreme merit of advancing new truths, and as the work of the world is more and more becoming the outcome of the education of the intellect, they are more and more needed by the masses. A mere smattering of the science is not sufficient, therefore a person who takes up a book on Phrenology and buys a phrenological bust should not, when he has read the book and studied the bust, think he is prepared to enter the field and teach the science to others. The work that is done at the above-named institutes is thorough and painstaking, and only earnest men and women need apply for instruction, as the Faculty wish the best soil in which

to implant their knowledge and experience. Those who are willing to devote their full time and attention to the lectures that are given on the various subjects mentioned in the curriculum will be able to feel sure that it will pay them in taking a course. It is not always the men and women of genius that make the best students of Phrenology, but those who have practical insight, who are great observers, who have power of control over themselves, who are keenly sympathetic, and who are logical and capable of reasoning out complex conditions of mind are the ones who will persevere in their work, while the poet, the artist, the statesman, and orator are left behind because they consider they know more than anyone can teach them. Phrenology deals in facts and leaves old speculations and theories for other institutions to support. One student who attended the American Institute of Phrenology was a graduate from Yale, and though he had studied psychology there he remarked that he had not received one-third of the practical knowledge of the workings of the mind while there he had in the practical explanations of the workings of the mind while at the American Institute.

The American and English facilities for imparting information are gradually being recognized in all parts of the world. Mr. Dessai, a barrister of the law, who has just graduated from the Fowler Institute, London, is a bright example of many who have been attracted from their other professions to add to their knowledge a knowledge of Phrenology. To-day we repeat, there is more reason than ever for encouraging men and women to enter the field, for Phrenology is on the eve of a great

revival, both among scientific men and among laymen, and those who are ready for it will reap the best advantages, the

greatest of which is the pleasure of doing good to others while enhancing and benefiting one's own interests.

### REVIEWS.

"People and Property," by Edward B. Jennings. The Abbey Press, New York.

This little book of 109 pages takes up the question of "The gaining of wealth," "The sharing of wealth," and "The using of wealth." These are questions which the general public is particularly interested in, in this era of Trusts, and the question that Mr. Jennings endeavors to answer in this well-written book is whether the interests of the public are enhanced by combination into Trusts like the Standard Oil, the Ice Trust, the Sugar Trust, the Coal Combine, and the Railway and Bank combinations. Certainly to some people the work of unification is a benefit, as they reap a golden harvest by their monopolies; but it is for the future to reveal how much the general public will enjoy the compounding of capital and monopoly thrown into the hands of the fortunate few. The Englishman of aristocratic birth who inherits vast estates from his father and grandfather has been repeatedly criticised by his American cousin for holding so much wealthy property instead of defusing it and allowing land to be freehold; but what is America doing to-day by tying up her wealth in Trust companies, and by allowing a few to enjoy what the many have the right and privilege to join in if they choose? It has been stated repeatedly that Trust companies will so re-organize work and use capital that the people will benefit by such arrangements. Every commodity will then be cheaper in price, it is stated, because money will be able to command a freer distribution of staple commodities. As we are in the early stages of the experience of Trust companies, it is perhaps foolish for anyone to venture an opinion; but have the facts concerning the cheapness of gas, oil, sugar, etc., proved that these commodities are cheaper when handled by monopolies than in the old and freer method of distribution? Let us answer these questions as experience comes to us. The explanation of this question is pretty thoroughly discussed in the book before us, and the writer points out what Herbert Spencer once said: "One cannot be fully free unless all are free;" and further, "The people's property is rapidly being grasped by a very few individuals. There is

enough in the world and to spare had but each his fair share; but anyone can see with half an eye that if some grab more than their full share then the rest of us must suffer." He gives many statistics and quotes from many authorities on the question of gaining, sharing, and using wealth, which all would do well to read who believe in the constitution of the American Government.

"Consumption and Chronic Diseases," by Emmet Densmore, M.D., author of "How Nature Cures," "The Natural Food of Man," etc. Published by The Stillman Publishing Co., New York, and Swan Sonnenschein & Co., London.

Of late years considerable attention has been given on the question of consumption, and in 1896 a special meeting was convened at Marlborough House under the chairmanship of the Prince of Wales, when the society for the prevention of the spread of consumption and other forms of tuberculosis was formed in London. In 1889 some twenty-five branches of the above-named society had been formed in the chief cities of England. One of the great advantages of these sanatoria as pointed out by the promoter of the society for the prevention of the spread of consumption will be that each sanitarium will become a centre of a propaganda for the teaching of those laws of hygiene which are essential for the cure of consumption as well as the prevention of its spread. The object of the book that is before us is to make known the methods and the success of this treatment, which can be followed by the patient at his own home. If the teachings put forth in this book are sufficient to enable anyone of ordinary intelligence successfully to follow a treatment that will cure consumption at one's home then every such household becomes a similar centre of a propaganda for the spread of such hygienic knowledge, of which both in England and America we stand in great need. Considerable progress has also been made in the United States; there are several sanatoria established by public money already built or building where the poor are treated somewhat on the lines followed at Nordrach, but the number of sanatoria throughout both coun-

tries is greatly inadequate to the demand, hence the need of giving the general public an opportunity of trying the hygienic rules that are being carried out at Nordrach-upon-Mendip. A milk cure is one of the suggestions. Rules governing eating and various treatments of the old and present schools are fully treated upon. Obesity, which is a term applied to a general state of disordered nutrition of the body, is explained in a very interesting way on page 117, and the "frailty of fat babies" is accounted for. Mothers who are anxious to have among their family group a hygienic baby with the results of the treatment as explained in this excellent book should read the "treatment of infants," and learn the composition of food and food salts, tables on which subject are given on page 145. We feel confident that this work has its place in every family, and much may be learned by those who have no taint of consumption in their constitution.

### TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

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

D. C. G., Cardiganshire.—You possess a favorable temperament for mental work and are best adapted for an intellectual pursuit where you will have the opportunity of exercising your discriminative powers. You are thoughtful, studious, and intuitive in perception, versatile in talent, and capable of taking a prominent position in life. Your strong sympathies will win you many friends. You possess special aptitude for phrenological work, and are conscientious in giving advice to those seeking your aid. You are characterized by caution, stability, and buoyancy of mind.

527.—I. A., New York.—The portrait of this lady indicates primarily an earnest disposition, and one calculated to be a devoted friend, self-forgotten, and intensely in earnest and very unselfish. It is to be hoped she will not be surrounded with people who will take advantage of her disposition. She is un-

suspecting and modest, and thinks other people are as much in earnest as she is. She would make a good teacher, an excellent assistant in business, and an admirable wife and mother.

328.—J. O. B., Disraeli, Wolfe Co., P. Q., Canada.—The photograph of this lady indicates that she takes after her father in several respects. Her head is very high compared with its length, and although she is domesticated, yet her powers lie in her intellect. She is firm and positive, very persevering, quite tenacious in carrying out difficult undertakings, but she is not one who will devote her whole life and attention to home housework and social duties. She will make a warm friend, but she is not so demonstrative as many in her friendships. Her sympathies are very strong, and through these she will show unusual desire to do good and benefit humanity. She has a disinterested spirit, and has wonderful powers of organization, hence could manage a business if her husband was called away.

529.—W. S., Walworth, Neb.—This lady has a very interesting character. She is not aristocratic and proud, but she is thoroughly womanly in all her ways and is a common-sensed, practical woman. She knows how to make a little go a long way, hence if she had to live on a small income, or support a large family, she could do so without any inconvenience, and no one would know that she was doing it on a slender purse. She is economical and does not like to see anything wasted. She would make an excellent mother, and had she no children of her own and adopted some she would be just as motherly toward these as though they were her own. She appears to be excellently mated, and her husband is one who will be able to appreciate her as much as she appreciates him. We wish there were more such couples in the world.

530.—J. C. E., Manhattan, Kansas.—Your photograph shows intellectuality of mind and considerable ingenuity. You ought to be able to succeed as a secretary, and particularly as a railway mail clerk, and could work up with study to be president of some railway line. We would advise you to devote your spare time to the study of law, particularly commercial law and real estate business. You can then work in this collegiate knowledge into advancing yourself permanently in the railroad business. Your ingenuity is your second strong development, and could be turned to good account in telegraphy. By all means study when you have a chance and you can rise above your fellows.

531.—L. W. B., Augusta, Ga.—You have the elements of an orator, and if you

have not yet used them, we would advise you to join some political club and start in making stump speeches for your next presidential candidate. You have a strong perceptive intellect, hence, if you devoted yourself to practical building, to mining, engineering, or wholesale business that required considerable enterprise you could succeed remarkably well. You could give yourself to scientific study and succeed in the same, and had better fill up your spare time in reading works on travel and biography.

532.—E. H. A., Chicago, Ill.—Judging from your photographs, you live in the anterior and superior parts of your brain and do not come downstairs quite enough and inhabit the rooms on its ground floor. You aspire high and your ambition is principally of an intellectual character. You have an intuitive, analytical, inquiring disposition, and generally probe questions until you get to know all you want to as to their usefulness and practicability. You have a fine quality of organization and can do nice work as an accountant, bookkeeper, secretary, or could handle superior goods like silks or satins.

533.—A. B., Disraeli, Wolfe County, P. Q., Canada.—This is an old boy for his age, and he has caught his mother's general anxiety of mind. If he had younger brothers and sisters he would look after them like a father. He has a firm and determined spirit, but a kind and sympathetic nature. If encouraged and trained in the right way he will show out his best qualities and be a serviceable, useful, intelligent man. What a great deal of mental curiosity he does possess! Causality is very active.

534.—H. J. W., North Kaukauna, Wis.—The motive mental temperament appears to be largely developed in yourself, hence you love to have plenty of work on hand, and are not happy unless you are occupied all the time. You have quite a mechanical mind as well as an artistic one, and we judge you could utilize your Constructiveness and Ideality in many very interesting ways. You are not a worshipping of money or titles such as are found in the aristocratic class, but you do appreciate character and the nobility of intellect when you find persons possessed of them. Cultivate more Language and Eventuality, get into the habit of talking to others in a free and easy way, and make as much as you can of your personal influence.

535.—W. F. C., Bufkin, Ind.—You have come from excellent stock and should carry out the substantiality of it and uphold your family. Your pictures show great height of head as well as a full side head, indicating business capacity and considerable perseverance when started,

but you will need to cultivate more reliance upon yourself and take responsibilities without leaning upon others. You are ready for a large enterprise, your Sublimity is equal to rising to a grand occasion, but you hate to dwell long over the little things that so often irritate and prevent one from accomplishing all he wants to do. Your practical talent, your ingenuity, and your general capacity to look ahead should enable you to succeed as a practical engineer, a scientist, and an athlete, but you do not care for hard work in a general way.

536.—H. C. D. M., Arp, Lauderdale County, Tenn.—You are capable of receiving a good education and can succeed as a specialist in farming by producing special qualities of grain, stock, or vegetables, according to the soil and surrounding country. You are very particular, orderly, neat, and mathematical in what you do, hence like to see things done up to date. You can study Phrenology with more than average success, and had better give some of your spare time to reading "The Student's Set." You have an enterprising spirit, and will probably live to a good old age. Peg away and you will succeed in your undertakings. Learn what you can about engineering and do the mechanical work about the farm, and endeavor to improve yourself in every possible way.

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It is gratifying to note the increasing interest that is growing in the circulating library of the American Institute of Phrenology, which contains books on Phrenology, Physiognomy, Physiology, etc., as well as books that cannot be obtained elsewhere in any public library.

#### GEMS OF THOUGHT.

Even the wisest are long in learning that there is no better work for them than the bit God puts into their hands.—Garrett.

If I can only place one little brick in the pavement of the Lord's pathway, I will place it there, that coming generations may walk thereon to the heavenly city.—Phillips Brooks.

Hath any wronged thee? Be bravely revenged. Slight the wrong, and the work is begun; forgive it, 'tis finished. He is below himself that is not above an injury.—Francis Quarles.

As we must spend time in cultivating our earthly friendships if we are to have their blessings, so we must spend time in cultivating the fellowship and companionship of Christ.—Drummond.

## 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 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.

Mr. Frank Tasker.—We have received your article on "The Three Essentials," and shall take an early opportunity of publishing it in the JOURNAL.

William J. Fowler, Associate Editor of "The American Cultivator," Boston, Mass.—We were pleased to receive your letter with an enclosure written by yourself, extracts from which we shall be pleased to use. I am glad to tell you that Mrs. Wells is enjoying her usual good health.

M. E. Miller.—Your clipping from "The Minneapolis Times" has been duly received, and we thank you heartily for the same. We are glad of all such items, as they show that Phrenology is true, despite the criticisms of the few who do not yet endorse it.

Mr. M. Tope, Bowerston, Ohio.—We are glad to hear that you are still advocating Phrenology and practising it as well. You have an interesting medium in your paper, "The Patriot," and we are glad that you have used it to answer a question that appeared in the New York weekly "Tribune" May 24th. We are glad to have our friends in the country keep track of what is being said in favor or in criticism of the Science which is doing so much good, and we thank you for your "Answer" on this subject. We also wish to acknowledge your contribution called "Drawbacks to Memory," which we think will be of use to many of our readers.

We wish to acknowledge the kind insertion of our Institute notice for September next in the following papers: "Education," "The Traveller," "Poultry Monthly," "The Chester County Times," "The Dial," "The Enterprise," "The Kneipp Water Cure Monthly," "The Nation," "The Living Age," "The Dial of Progress," "The Modern Farmer," "The American Monthly Review of Reviews," "The Vegetarian Magazine," "The Journal of Hygeio-Therapy," "Omega."

Dr. William Sill, Walla Walla, Wash.—The drawings you have sent us made by your little boy certainly show some talent, and are evidence of the ability he possesses to draw; and what is more important, he has the gift of originality; hence he is able to stamp his work with his own individual ideas. He has cer-

tainly quite a fund of humor and is able to impart his ideas in a mirthful light. Have you not some opportunity where you live of allowing him to study drawing, and especially sketching? It would be of advantage to him to have this training, and we think it would be worth your while to keep this idea to the front. Some time you must send his photograph to us for delineation.

"Psychology is one of the studies here. How thoroughly they take it up, I don't know. It is probable that they give the ordinary university course. This study comes the second year. I would like to 'tackle' it and see where the other fellow stands.

"You may be interested to know—if you don't know it already—that the Y. M. C. A. stands for a threefold development, the development of the physical, mental, and moral natures. This idea fits in well with Combe, the Fowlers, and Phrenology generally. I have an idea that the Y. M. C. A. is indebted to you, in part at least, for their principle."

C. D. B.,  
Springfield, Mass.

## FIELD NOTES.

## THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

May 16th.—I have great pleasure in presenting the tenth Annual Report of the Fowler Phrenological Institute, as it not only shows a continuance of good earnest work, but also indicates distinctly a growing interest in the science on the part of the public. As the result, a large number of new members have joined the Institute during the past year and the average attendance at the meetings has been good.

Fourteen meetings have been held, at which papers have been read and addresses given by: Mr. Wm. Brown, J.P., president, on "The Progress of Phrenology;" Mr. D. T. Elliott, on "Phrenology Illustrated;" Rev. F. W. Wilkinson, on "How to Study Phrenology;" Mr. T. J. Desai, on "Phrenology in the Light of Metaphysics;" Miss S. Dexter, on "Thoughts on Education;" Dr. Withinshaw, on "The Human Skull;" Mr. Wm. Brown, J.P., president, on "Races;" Mr. James Webb, on "Comte and Stuart Mill's Views of Phrenology;" Mr. Wm. Becker, on "Mind and Soul;" Mr. D. T. Elliott, on "Dr. Donovan's Phrenology;" Mr. Y. Feroza, on "Heredity;" Mr. W. J. Corbett, on "Phrenology and Chiroscopy;" Miss Hendin, on "Food and Character;" Mr. J. B. Eland, on "The Physiology of Phrenology." Some of the good results from the papers have

been manifested in the discussions which followed.

Mr. D. T. Elliott has visited Walham Green, Leyton, Harringay, West Norwood, Plumstead, Woolwich, Canning Town, The Birkbeck Institute, New Southgate, Hastings, The Vegetarian Society, Hackney, giving lectures and otherwise striving to diffuse the knowledge of the science, and fellows and associates of the Institute have been active in many localities.

Mr. D. T. Elliott has continued the weekly class, and the number of students receiving tuition privately, through the post and in class, is larger than ever before.

At the examinations in July, 1899, the diploma of the institute was gained by Mr. T. J. Desai, barrister at law, and the certificate by Messrs. A. Lyndridge and Wm. Becker.

At the examinations in January, 1900, certificates were gained by Mrs. Chambers, Rev. C. Fisher, Mr. F. G. Sleight, and Mr. R. K. Tarachand.

The library and museum have been further enriched, and afford unequalled facilities for members and students.

By the sad death of our friend Mrs. L. L. Fowler Piercy in January last we lost an earnest and indefatigable worker, whose whole energy was in the work, and whose loss will be sorely felt for many a long day.

Secretary of the Fowler Institute.

A full report of the annual meeting was given in the July number. Space would not allow of the insertion of the above report.

Ed. P. J.

The winter class, in connection with the Fowler Institute for the study of Phrenology and the adjunct sciences, will commence its sessions on September 18. Intending students should write to Mr. D. T. Elliott for full particulars.

The first public lecture of the winter session will be given on September 19, by W. Brown, Esq., J.P., President of the Fowler Institute.

Mr. A. F. Welch has been visiting Kingston, Canada, and giving lectures on Phrenology. The papers speak well of his delineations of character.

We are glad to hear from Mr. Byland and feel sure he will make a success in his work at the Eagle Hotel, Castine, Ohio, during the summer. We shall be glad to receive fuller accounts of the success.

Jay Chaapel, Palmetto, Fla.—We are glad to know that you are interested in the JOURNAL, and further that you are anxious to enlighten southern Florida with the principles it upholds. We trust

you will continue to become a subscriber, especially as you knew this publication in 1852.

## THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

On Wednesday evening, September 5th, at eight o'clock, the autumn session of the American Institute of Phrenology will be opened by a reception of the professors, graduates, students, and friends of the association. It is hoped that all interested in Phrenology will make an effort to be present, and even return from the country a day earlier, in order to be with us, if necessary.

## PERSONAL.

Medicine has lately made some important discoveries in the difficult field of blood microscopy, discoveries that render invaluable aid in the diagnosis, treatment, and, indeed, prevention of such enemies of life as consumption, the various forms of heart disease and their kindred ailments, rheumatism, paralysis, apoplexy, etc. The blood has not only revealed under the microscope with certainty the existence of such diseases, but it has shown certain marked tendencies toward them long before their actual appearance. One of the physicians whose work in this branch of medicine is most far reaching and virile is Dr. Robert L. Watkins, a member of the New York Academy of Medicine. Dr. Watkins has devoted his whole life to hematology, and has made it interesting to his professional friends. He is not only a microscopist of repute, but a micro-photographer of great skill, having invented the micro-motoscope, an instrument for photographing motion in cell life.

Dr. F. J. Gall, founder of the science of Phrenology, died August 22, 1828, at seventy years of age. Let all lovers of mental science celebrate the day in some appropriate way.

Gladstone used to amuse himself with the question of the four greatest authors of the world. His final choice gave the palm to Homer, Dante, Shakespeare, and Goethe, although for a time he weighed the claims of Æschylus, Virgil, and Milton against Goethe's.

Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat, among other accomplishments had a natural talent for painting, and at the age of seventeen he went to Philadelphia, determined to be an artist. Here he remained for four years, and not

only became an excellent artist, but earned money enough to return at the age of twenty-one and purchase for his mother a small farm. This done, the ambitious youth sailed for Europe to seek his fortune in the great world.

Helen Keller, the deaf, dumb, and blind girl, has passed creditably the Radcliffe examination, says the *Columbus, O., "Dispatch"*: "It is quite certain that no person ever took a college examination with so heavy a handicap—so many kinds of a handicap—as Helen Keller's on this occasion. As all the world knows, she could not see the examination papers nor hear the voice of an examiner. The natural method of communicating the questions to her would have been to make use of the fingers of her old-time 'teacher' and interpreter, Miss Sullivan. Miss Sullivan does not know Greek or Latin or the higher mathematics, and while she is able to serve Helen by communicating to her printed Greek and Latin letter by letter, she could not, even if she had been so disposed, have given her the slightest assistance in answering the examination questions. But it was deemed best by all concerned to avoid even the remotest suggestion or possibility of assistance. A gentleman was found—Mr. Vining, of the Perkins institution, who had never met Helen Keller and who was quite unknown to her and unable to speak to her—who could take the examination papers as fast as they were presented and write them out in Braille characters, the system of writing in punctured points now much used by the blind. The questions, thus transcribed by him, were put into Helen's hands in the examination room, in the presence of a proctor who could not communicate with her, and she wrote out her answers on the typewriter.

"Here, however, came in one of the additional points in Miss Keller's handicap. There are two systems of Brailleting—the English and the American—with marked differences between them. She had been accustomed to the English system, alone, in which most of the books printed in Braille have appeared. Mr. Vining, on the contrary, knew nothing about the English system. He, therefore, gave her the questions in the American system. She was compelled to puzzle out the unfamiliar method of writing much as a writer of one system of shorthand would puzzle out the characters of another system. To add to her difficulties, her Swiss watch, made for the blind, had been left at home, and there was no one at hand on either of the examination days to give her the time. Therefore, she had to work in the dark as to the time she had left after each question.

"But she passed the examination tri-

umphantly in every study. In advanced Latin she passed 'with credit.' In advanced Greek, which her tutor regarded as her 'star' study, she received a 'B,' which is a very high mark. Yet here, the time and the Braille difficulty worked most heavily against her. What her marking was in the other studies is not known; it is only known that she passed them. Helen Keller is now ready for matriculation as a student of Radcliffe college. Her passing of the examination, especially under such circumstances, is in itself a wonderful achievement. No particle of its severity was abated for her because she is deaf, dumb, and blind, and no precautions were remitted because she is known to be incapable of deceit. She sat in total darkness and alone, without the touch of any friendly hand. A slip pricked with unfamiliar characters was put before her, and her typewriter clicked out its quick and true response to the hard questions. That was all.

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Miss Heller upsets all the objections made against Phrenology by her mental attainments.

#### CHILD STUDY.

The relation of the home and school in child study is now of great importance. Pestalozzi and Froebel did their best to arouse individual attention to the subject of child study, and to-day it is becoming quite a hobby among educators. Children are no longer to be dealt with in classes and grades on a large scale, to be turned out by the score and hundred, patterned and moulded and managed alike according to our grown-up notions of what children should be, and instead of studying the mould that a child should be put into, individuality is being recognized and the original powers of children are being made use of.

"If a child never secured anything by teasing, he would not come into the habit of teasing. When, therefore, a child is accustomed to tease, it is evident that he has been trained by his parents to tease; and they are to bear the responsibility and blame of his teasing."

Don't forget that every child should be entitled to a happy childhood, and that in later life you may not have the power or privilege of making it happy or guarding it from unhappiness.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Not everything that succeeds is success. A man that makes millions may be a failure still.

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### CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"Mind"—New York—for July contains an interesting article on "The Mystery of Sleep." It speaks of the volition and power of inducing sleep, and shows that a person may cultivate this ability by concentrating the attention on a subjective image. The experiments of Braid, Charcot, and Luys and Dumontpallier are quoted, to show that persons can cultivate this power if they will.

"The Bookkeeper"—Detroit, Mich.—is always up to date and contains articles of every-day value to business men and women. We cannot speak too highly of it. It should have a ready sale in this business age.

"The Bookman"—New York—for July contains a fine picture of Stephen Crane, whose funeral services were recently held in New York.

"The Western Mining World"—Butte, Mont.—contains special news in connection

with silver, coal, and various kinds of ore, and is of great service to all who are interested in such matters.

"The Vegetarian Magazine"—Chicago, Ill.—has an excellent article on "Muscle, Brain, and Diet," by R. M. A. Muscle and brain are largely the result of diet. The article should be read by all who wish to gather strength of a true kind. The magazine is doing much good.

"The Journal of Hygieio-Therapy"—Kokomo, Ind.—Dr. Gifford writes an article on "Spirit, Brain, and Mind," which is quite exhaustive and is an exceedingly valuable contribution. "Vaccination" is a second article of Dr. Gifford, which shows the dangers of such practice. It has always some interesting article on Phrenology.

"Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly"—New York—contains an article on "The Birthplace of the American Flag," by the Hon. John Quincy Adams. It contains several illustrations, one of the writer himself. A second article is "Women in Philanthropy," by M. W. Mount. It is called "The American Women in Action." It is illustrated with several portraits of well-known American philanthropists.

"Omega."—New York.—"The Church of Science" is the opening article of this finely-printed magazine; it is by a London physician. Miss Helen Campbell has an article on "A Question of Routine." Dr. Holbrook introduces his notes on health, which are always helpful and practical.

"The Living Age."—Boston, Mass.—"The Psychology of the Pauper Child" is an article of considerable weight, by P. Lombroso. "From the Boer Republics," by H. C. Thompson, is a subject that will touch the interest of many, and is republished from the Cornell Magazine.

"Human Nature."—San Francisco.—"Modern Phrenology" is the title of an article by J. E. Bernard. John T. Miller writes on "The Harmony and Aim of True Education." "How to Live a Cen-

tury" is by the editor. The whole number is interesting.

"Notes and Queries"—Manchester, N. H.—for July contains a notice of the American Institute of Phrenology, and throughout its pages it contains interesting matter on various subjects, including "Folk-Lore," "Literature," "Science," "Art," and "History." "The Anecdotes of General Stark" are related by F. W. Lamb. "Book of the Beginnings," Section I., has been translated by a minister of the new dispensation.

"The Poultry Monthly"—Albany, N. Y.—for July contains a special amount of information on American poultry. The illustrations are excellent, and it should do a great amount of good all over the country.

"Good Housekeeping."—Springfield, Mass.—The title of this magazine allows it to introduce quite a variety of subjects. One is on "Child Life in Foreign Countries," by Laura Heathfield. Another on "Mothers and Counsel," by Harriet Hopkins. A third is "The Sacrifices of a Business Woman," by Mary Sargent Hopkins, all of which articles are interesting to the general as well as to special readers.

"The American Monthly Review of Reviews"—New York—is particularly interesting and is fully illustrated. One article is on "The Provision for Children in Public Libraries." The illustrations throughout the article show how actively employed the children are with their books. "The Juvenile Departments in the Libraries" is certainly a step in the right direction. It gives the children a taste for literature, which keeps them away very often from bad influences through playing in the street with a mixed crowd of children.

"The Ideal Review"—New York—contains an article on "Metaphysics of Matter," by Alexander Wilder, M.D. "Practical Idealism" is taken as a subject by Allen R. Darrow, and it shows what idealism has done in various ages. The world cannot get along without ideals.

"Hahnemannian Advocate"—Chicago, Ill.—had in its June issue an excellent portrait of Hahnemann. Its opening article is on "Mercurius," its benefit and action in medicine.

Human Nature Library No. 41—"Success through Phrenology"—should be in the hands of all disciples of Phrenology. It contains an introduction on "Success"; "A letter in answer to an Inquirer, concerning the Institute," and is written by Elsie Cassell Smith; "The Salutatory," by Adena Minott, "Hygiene; its relation to Phrenology," by Paul B. Kington. "Value and Utility of Phrenology," by F. Townsend; "How Phrenology Should be Presented to the Peo-

ple," by M. F. Kane; "How the Question of Marriage is Aided by Phrenology," by William F. Trunk; "The Valedictory," by B. F. Early; and The Approaching Session of the American Institute of Phrenology.

## PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

The writings of O. S. Fowler have been widely read. His work on "Memory" is an exceptionally valuable treatise and should be in every library. Price, \$1.00.

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"The Phrenological Annual and Register" will be published on the 31st of December. One special feature of each year is to give illustrated character sketches of Phrenologists. The attention of the travelling Phrenologists is called to this valuable medium. The Register of phrenological practitioners and lecturers is increasing every year and is a valuable record for the members of this honored profession. A limited space is devoted to advertising. The publishers will be glad to have articles and field notes at as early a date as possible.

This is the last opportunity we shall have of announcing The Session of the American Institute of Phrenology for 1900. We hope that all the students will make their intention known early in order that their every comfort may be served.

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"Disease of Modern Life," by Dr. Benjamin W. Richardson, is one of the best works by that eminent physician. It treats of those matters that directly concern everyone, the everyday habits of life, and in clearest terms and vivid illustrations gives warning and counsel to the reader. Price, \$1.00.

A specimen copy of the "Phrenological Annual and Register" for 1900 will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents.

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The book "Not In It," by Anna Olcott Commelin, is a very valuable work. The persons who are "not in it" are those who, through no fault of their own, are sufferers from the lack of this world's gear. Price, 75 cents.

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"A Manual of Mental Science for Teachers and Students."—The chapters are fully illustrated, and contain reproductions of new photographs of children, skulls, and the human brain, most of which have been personally examined by the writer. The work possesses a wide outlook, not only in America but in England, where there are many who are interested in the subject.

"Health in the Household," or hygienic cookery." By Susanna W. Dodds, M.D. \$2.00.—Undoubtedly the very best work on the preparation of food in a healthful manner ever published, and one that should be in the hands of all who would furnish their tables with food that is wholesome and at the same time palatable, and will contribute much toward health in the household.

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Vol. 111—No. 3]

SEPTEMBER, 1900

[WHOLE No. 741

The Chief Characteristics of President McKinley,  
Col. Theodore Roosevelt, William J. Bryan,  
and Mr. Adlai Ewing Stevenson.

When judging of the leading characteristics of any great or public man the one difficulty that presents itself is in so interpreting one's opinions that however they may differ from the reader's, the latter may, at any rate, regard them, if he so chooses, from the same standpoint if he will logically follow the arguments that are used.

In our present article we wish to be guided entirely by facts as expressed by the features and the outlines of the head of each of the gentlemen whose portraits are here presented, without any political bias whatever.

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM M'KINLEY.**

William McKinley, who has just been nominated as Republican candidate for President, is a man of ample power, physically and mentally speaking. He has a large head and apparently an active brain which is poised on a fine organization. The chest is well filled out, the shoulders broad, and capable of considerable physical exercise; the lung power, as indicated, is able to vitalize his circulatory system and yields him an

ample amount of arterial blood. There is not the expression of weakness about his physique or ill health that we often find with men possessing a large and active brain. The Eiffel tower in Paris possesses an ample base for its immense height, and when one travels to the top it gives the feeling of security as one reaches the pinnacle. So the man with a large brain, he needs a healthy body as a foundation for it.

Mr. McKinley is a well-balanced man, with a substantiality, a solidity, and thoroughness not often found in our political arena. His features are well marked and indicate strength and reliability, as though nothing was too difficult for his attainment, and, further, that when committed to a plan of work he meant to carry it out. Besides the aggressiveness expressed in the nose and the dignity and seriousness manifested in the lips and eyes, we see kindness and comradeship in the chin; in the end of the nose we find the power of analysis and great persistency of character, and rather strength of will in a mental sense than the fighting propensity.

Andrew Jackson had more of the

Wellingtonian type of features than has Mr. McKinley; the latter is no warrior and would not look well at the head of an army any more than Admiral Dewey would be capable of filling a presidential chair. Some men can successfully win contests without unsheathing their

inine inheritance that he has received probably from his mother, and it manifests itself in the dimple in the chin. Had Mr. McKinley a less aggressive nose and less firm lips than are seen in all his portraits, and verily in the man himself, he would be led more easily



Photo by Rockwood.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

swords, while others are only too ready to show the sparkling steel.

The mouth is firm but not passionate or particularly ambitious; there is more dignity and reticence expressed in this feature of the face than ambition. What to many is the most surprising feature of the face is the strong fem-

by this feature of the chin, which is more often to be seen in the face of a woman than a man.

We think that facts, in Mr. McKinley's life, indicate what the physiognomical side in the whole lower part of the face shows, namely, conjugal devotedness, sincere affection, and unswerving

regard for personal friends. The breadth of the chin indicates courage without that repulsiveness of manner and speech which so often dominates in men who push themselves to the front.

Mr. McKinley's head is evidently twenty-three inches in circumference by fifteen inches over the top from ear to ear, while its length is well proportioned. Although the large head does not necessarily make a successful poli-

there is a logic that accompanies the answer. As a child he showed this foresight and command over other children who must have looked to him for the why and the wherefore of things.

Intellectual labor to him must be a pleasure rather than a drain upon his resource, hence when he examines a subject he will survey it in a general way first, and then will pull it to pieces with great minuteness. Comparison, it will



Photo by Rockwood.

GOVERNOR THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

tician or business man, yet when we find quality of organization as well as size and balance of power, then we may reasonably expect from such a person consistency of action, speech, and work.

His forehead is high and broad, not high and narrow as in many gifted and eloquent politicians. This height and breadth have always given to Mr. McKinley a considerateness, a thoughtfulness, and a substantiality of mind and purpose that will not work quickly, but when a decided answer has to be given

be noticed, in the central line of the forehead, is exceedingly strong in development, and when used in connection with his Human Nature will manifest the strong power of analysis that is expressed at the tip of the nose; he will, therefore, not only have a reason for his opinions but will be able to give a logical one. His massive brow enables him to take in details, hence he should be able to gather data and information quite readily. If he were examining a prisoner at the bar as an attorney he would

be searching in his questions in order to get the full amount of information that he sought. He knows how to come right to the point and "hit the nail on the head," when he has taken into account the general principles of the subject. Some men differ from him and will plunge to the main issue at first and focus their questions without surveying a subject. In the case of the President his head indicates that he wishes to express the thought that if a thing is worth doing at all it is worth doing well. He is not in as great a hurry or rush to obtain his point as the New York motor-men are to maintain their record; he prefers to proceed at a pace that he can sustain. This fact is indicated by the height of his head, as well as by his intellectual lobe; the former represents a large development of Veneration, Benevolence, and Conscientiousness, as will be seen in the portrait produced by Charles Parker, Washington, D. C., and the full side view taken by George Rockwood, New York.

His large Benevolence makes "the whole world kin" to him, hence he cannot easily antagonize himself or consent to a coup d'état which we have known some presidential officers adopt in order to surprise foreign nations. His Veneration is what gives him his strong respect for, and in, constitutional policies, yet his Benevolence broadens his conservatism which prevents him from being a narrow bigot or a rash radical. The elevation of his head shows sympathy, respect, integrity, and power to appreciate superiority wherever he finds it. Some men may judge him to be too yielding in his policy and too much inclined to listen to the suggestions of first one and then another; is this not rather the result of his respect for the opinions of others? and does it not show the genuine breadth of his character? We think it does.

He is not lacking in the organ of Firmness, hence can be determined in his efforts, firm in his principles, solid in his decisions, and capable of carrying out the conclusions that he forms. We suppose there is not a man who has been

elected president who has not more or less allowed himself to be influenced by others—he would not be human if he did not adhere somewhat to the solicitude of his party; yet a president requires personal will power, and a deep sense of his responsibilities in order to steer clearly in the middle of the road, or "*mediocra firma*."

Mr. McKinley's Language has developed considerably since his earlier portraits were taken, but the faculty is not extravagant and shows the thoughtful and solicitous kind of expression rather than that which is profuse or redundant. He is open, frank, and candid in argument, but he always shows in his speech a foresight that prevents him from committing himself to what he cannot carry out, and thus causes him to regret what a shallower mind would have said without thought.

If we may refer once more to the face, his hospitality is shown by the curves which pass down from the side of his cheeks, while his concentration is portrayed in the distinct indentation from the nose to the upper lip. The base of his head indicates executiveness, while the whole outline is indicative of thought, common-sense, sympathy, equity, and a desire to win the esteem and confidence of those who implant their trust in him.

#### COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Seldom has there been so much controversy and uncertainty about the nomination of a Republican Vice-President as was experienced this spring when Governor Roosevelt was asked to allow his name to stand for nomination. Being Governor of so important a State as New York it was indeed difficult for a decision to be arrived at either by himself or political wire-pullers like Senators Hanna and Platt. As Governor of New York State Col. Roosevelt occupies a very important position and an independent one to a large extent, while the duties of Vice-President at Washington are quite different. He has, however, shown himself equal to any

task where duty has seemed to point, and it is believed that he will strengthen the Republican party considerably by his personal influence and executive ability by being President McKinley's right-hand man. If events should prove that he takes this office, we trust

stitution," which is shown in his massive chest and ample lung power, hence he has more balance of power than ninety-nine men out of a hundred. His excellent stock gives a background to his character which is quite phenomenal, as he can claim to have Dutch, Scotch,



Photo by Rockwood.

COLONEL WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

there will be a bond of union between the President and Vice-President similar to that which was experienced between President McKinley and Vice-President Hobart.

Col. Roosevelt possesses an excellent organization for executive work. He has what one might call an "iron con-

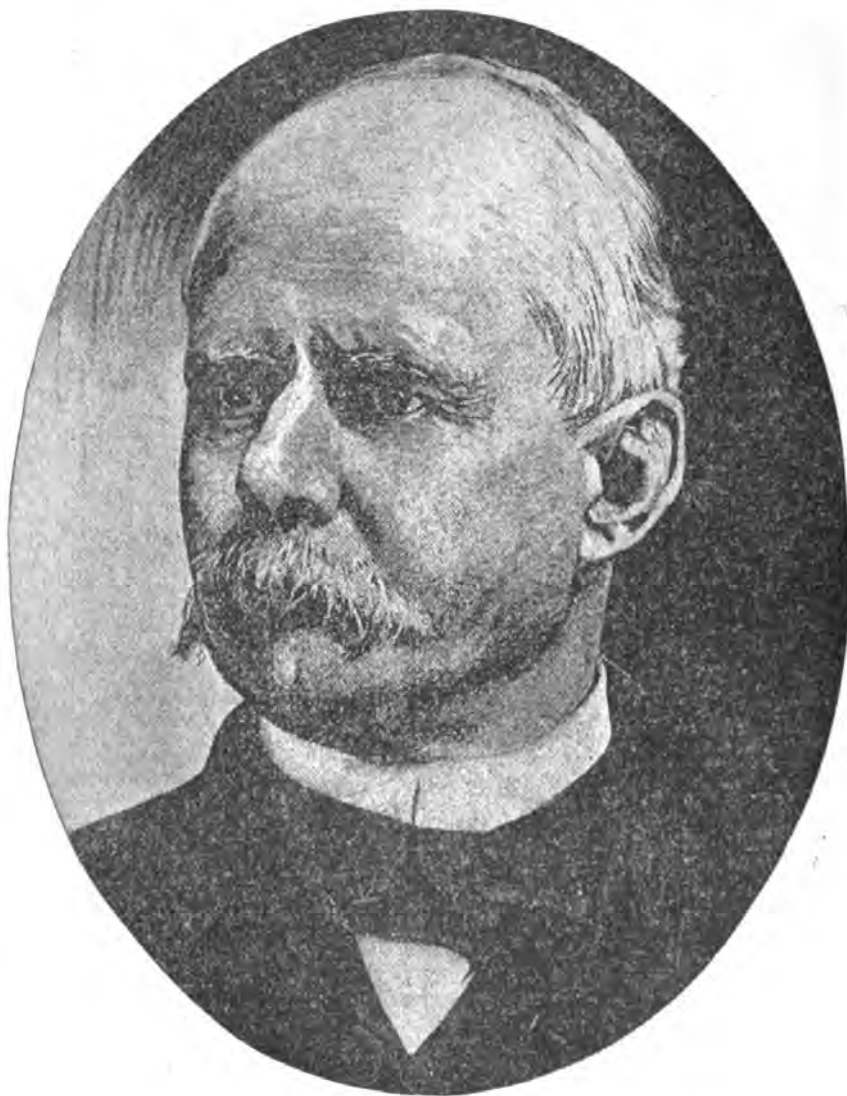
Irish, French, and Huguenot blood in his veins. His head indicates several powerful and distinct qualities of mind, which show through his large Firmness, his Conscientiousness, his Cautiousness, his Causality, and Destructiveness. The first is from his Scotch ancestry, together with the fore part of his Cau-

tiousness, giving him foresight, capacity to look ahead, and take aim before he fires a shot.

He receives his versatility of mind from his Irish inheritance, and his wiriness and integrity are inherited from his

that are granted him even when considering large and important matters.

He has dynamic force, and electric magnetism which he uses to good effect. He has been used to work where leadership was necessary, and to a certain ex-



MR. A. E. STEVENSON.

Huguenot stock; while his scrupulousness and integrity are inherited from his Dutch ancestry. He combines as very few men do, great strength and robustness and energy of mind and body with keen sympathies and gentleness. He is not beyond looking at the small favors

tent he will still hold a position—if elected—that will require the same tact and executiveness as he has used on former occasions; for in presiding over the Senate a man needs a keen sense of human nature, large perceptive faculties, and any amount of patience; thus on

this account, we believe that he will be able to fully satisfy any demands that are made upon him.

### WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

William J. Bryan, nominated as Democratic candidate for President, presents

possesses a fine physical organization and should enjoy health, but it is possible for him to over-tax his powers on account of his enthusiasm, which is so great, and being connected with political life it is not easy for a man of his nature to draw the line, and had he not inherited a great deal of his recuperative



Photo by Rockwood.

COL. W. J. BRYAN AND MR. A. E. STEVENSON.

a very different organization to that of William McKinley, hence the comparison between the two is an interesting psychological, phrenological, and physiognomical study. In preparing for any kind of race, whether it be an athletic race, a horse race, or one for a presidential office, several things have to be considered, and a man who hopes to win generally places himself in the hands of a trainer so that his limbs will be supple, the nerve power well under control, and the intellect substantial. A trainer for the English Derby or the Australian Cup would not think of placing a magnificent cart horse along with the high-spirited light-footed racer who has already won many prizes for speed; but in the contest among men substantiality of character is called for, although eloquence may go very far to secure the coveted position.

In Mr. Bryan's organization we find a suppleness and working power which make him master of himself and his position. He appears to have a keenly recuperative nature that is capable of working in a remarkable manner and of extending his energies through a tremendous fatigue of body and mind. He

power he would not be able to maintain the hard work that he often gives himself.

He possesses the ample chest power calculated to make a good orator, and he has the mental qualifications that enable him to be a ready speaker and a fluent debater. He is never at a loss for a word, hence he can fill any gap that may arise in a meeting where he is a speaker. This is owing to the fact that he has large Language, a wonderful degree of Comparison, and very little reserve to his nature. He speaks in a frank and candid way instead of cautiously approaching a subject. Were his head broad at the base and sides he would be more tactful, diplomatic, and reserved in manner and speech, but his enthusiasm carries him straight ahead, and many a slip may be overlooked on account of the earnestness and zeal that he throws into his utterances.

His forehead is particularly well developed in the central qualities, which give him an excellent memory of men; in fact, we think it would be difficult for him to forget people with whom he had once become associated. His memory of facts and special events should be

of very great service to him as a lawyer or politician. His love of metaphor is great, few men are better able to make more out of a subject under consideration, and make that subject interesting than Mr. Bryan; he knows how to throw so many side lights upon it, that the material itself does not appear to be scanty when he is handling it. Some men can only relate facts as they find them; they have no gift of imagination, no power to swell on a subject, and no emotional nature to sway an audience. Mr. Bryan to the contrary knows how to use figure of speech, geniality of manner, and the light and shade of imagination that give much color to a dry subject. He knows what people like to hear, and he has an attractive way of presenting his ideas.

His social nature and the emotional side of his character are both strongly represented, and his accurate knowledge of human nature enables him to throw more friendliness and sympathy into his speeches than actual logic, hence persons will go away from a meeting at which he has been the chief speaker and feel as though they had been entertained and also as though he had been speaking to each one of them personally.

The availability of his mind is such that he knows how to touch the right chord and stir the sentiments of the people in his favor.

Executiveness is not wanting, and he shows considerable aggressiveness in the development of his Destructiveness, as well as in the powerful outline of his nose. There is not so much concentration of thought shown in the length of the upper lip from the nose to the mouth as in some speakers, hence he will never weary an audience. The great power of the man is shown in the upper fore part of his head, namely, in his Benevolence. This brings him in touch with the people with whom he comes in contact; it is this faculty to a large extent that gives a sparkle and intensity to his eyes, and enables him to express a kindly attitude toward those who make appeals to him for help. He has also a large development of Veneration that makes him

highly religious, and with some people this will undoubtedly have a fine moral effect. He is more devoted to forms and ceremonies than he is to the strict sense of equity and conscientious scruples, he enters strongly into the spirit of the worship, particularly that form of it that he has given himself to, and we should not be surprised to find that the Presbyterian Church was more in his way of thinking than any other.

As a teacher or professor he would not be so strict a disciplinarian with his students, but he would win their confidence more through his persuasive manner and personal magnetism than by laying down rules of etiquette. His Firmness gives him tenacity of purpose, and together with the organ of Hope he shows sanguineness of mind and the capacity to work against odds, thus in law he would often win a case by his persistency and persuasiveness of argument. He is not a man who will stand aloof from people, but rather one who would mingle with the crowd and give a hearty shake of the hand to everyone who expressed a desire to meet him. His mind is electric, but he has not so much power for deep thought and reflection as those whose foreheads are broader in their upper portion. He is a man well calculated to "take" with a certain class of people, because of his wonderful ability to understand human life in all its phases, and when meeting him for the first time persons cannot fail to feel the friendliness of his nature.

He is quick to make up his mind, sagacious in deciding a knotty point of difference of opinion; in fact, his forte lies in his ready command of available language, and his power to suit himself to the occasion, but on matters requiring great deliberation he would need to use all his deliberateness of mind, and bring himself largely under control before expressing his opinions. Some men err with being too philosophical and deliberate while others fire their cannon before they have properly taken aim. The happy medium is not easy to find.

Mr. Bryan has developed many of his

qualities to the advantage of himself and character during the past few years, though as a boy he was known as the orator of his class.

#### MR. ADLAI EWING STEVENSON.

There was a spirited and even dramatic contest at Kansas City over the Democratic nomination of Adlai Ewing Stevenson, and when comparing the photograph of this gentleman with that of William J. Bryan we see that there is a great difference in the heads of the two leaders of the Democratic party. While Bryan's head is high and narrow Stevenson's is high in the posterior superior region of the head and broad at the base around the ears and across the brow. He ought, therefore, to make a very favorable balance to Bryan, if elected. There is much fluency of speech, floweriness of language, wild enthusiasm, and expressiveness in Bryan's character, while in Stevenson we find a warrior of the old type, one who is more conservative, practical, and steady-going; he may bend to rule and leadership up to a certain point, but his nose is of the executive type and fully represents the strength of his head in the region of Firmness; it has also a good bridge to it; although the fighting element is strong, yet the lines that go from it indicate sympathy and hospitality.

He is a man possessing steadiness of purpose, and the intensity expressed in his eye shows fervor, strength of character, and determination of mind. His perceptive qualities give him ample ability to observe and take everything into account that bears on his particular work. He is just the man to strengthen the candidature of William J. Bryan; we doubt if anyone could have been better selected to run in harness with him. He is a man of experience, too, and his experience he has not bought for nothing. He possesses personal magnetism and must have a strong masculine and

powerful way of expressing his opinions. With his strength of character and regard for substantiality linked to Bryan's adaptability and pliable mind we find a favorable combination of elements for the Democratic party. Very soon the country will be asked to decide who is to govern and hold the reins of administration for the next four years. Taking into account the present affairs abroad we judge that the office will be full of responsibility, hence wise and tactful administration is necessary.

In summing up the two presidential candidates we find that Mr. McKinley has a high and broad top head, while Mr. Bryan has a high and narrow development in the same region. This makes the former sympathetic and substantial, and the latter sympathetic and emotional. Mr. McKinley's forehead is broad and high, Mr. Bryan's is centrally developed but is not comparatively so broad. Mr. McKinley thinks before he speaks, while Mr. Bryan thinks while he speaks. The Language of Mr. McKinley is directed more through his Causality and Cautiousness, while the Language of Mr. Bryan is dictated through his Benevolence, Comparison, and the head above the ears in Secretiveness and Cautiousness, which give him tact and reserve, while Mr. Bryan is somewhat narrow in the same region when it is compared with its height, hence he is free and outspoken, and appears to tell all he knows on a subject.

Both men have strong perceptive qualities, but Mr. McKinley would prefer to think over what he has seen before he relates it, while Mr. Bryan can reproduce his knowledge on the spur of the moment, and prefers to take less time to consider the actual method of reproducing it.

Taking the general characteristics of the two men they differ very materially from each other, and we can see how some people will follow the one man as a leader, and why others would prefer the other man for opposite reasons.

## Dr. Gall on the Organ and Faculty of Constructiveness.

*From the "Annals of Phrenology," 1834.*

The facts on which Phrenology is founded are so numerous and varied that it is difficult to give even an abstract of them.

Dr. Gall's account of Constructiveness occupies sixteen quarto pages, so that we are necessarily compelled greatly to abridge his statements. He gives the following account of the discovery:

When he first turned his attention to the talent for construction, manifested by some individuals, he had not discovered the fact that every primitive faculty is connected with a particular part of the brain as its organ; and on this account, he directed his observations toward the whole head of great mechanicians. He was frequently struck with the circumstance that the head of these artists was as large in the temporal regions as at the cheek-bones. This, however, although occurring frequently, was not a certain and infallible characteristic; and hence he was led by degrees to believe that the talent depended on a particular power. To discover a particular indication of it in the head, he made acquaintance with men of distinguished mechanical genius wherever he found them: he studied the forms of their heads and moulded them. He soon met some in whom the diameter from temple to temple was greater than that from the one zygomatic bone to the other; and at last found two celebrated mechanicians, in whom there appeared two swellings, round and distinct at the temples. These heads convinced him, that it is not the circumstance of equality in the zygomatic and temporal diameters, which indicated a genius for mechanical construction, but a round protuberance in the temporal region, situated in some individuals a little behind, and in others a little behind and

above the eye. This protuberance is always found in concomitance with great constructive talent, and when the zygomatic diameter is equal to it, there is then a parallelism of the face; but, as the zygomatic bone is not connected with the organ, and projects more or less in different individuals, this form of countenance is not an invariable concomitant of constructive talent, and ought not to be taken as the measure of the development of the organ.\*

Having thus obtained some idea of the seat and external appearance of the organ, Dr. Gall assiduously multiplied observations. At Vienna, some gentlemen of distinction brought to him a person, concerning whose talents they solicited his opinion. He stated that he ought to have a great tendency toward mechanics. The gentlemen imagined that he was mistaken, but the subject of the experiment was greatly struck with this observation. He was the famous painter Unterberger. To show that Dr. Gall had judged with perfect accuracy, he declared that he had always had a passion for the mechanical arts, and that he painted only for a livelihood. He carried the party to his house, where he showed them a multitude of machines and instruments, some of which he had invented, and others improved. Besides, Dr. Gall remarks that the talent for design, so essential to a painter, is connected with the organ of Constructiveness, so that the art which he practised publicly was a manifestation of the faculty.

Dr. Scheel, of Copenhagen, had attended a course of Dr. Gall's lectures at

\* In the plates and busts published in this country, the organ is placed too low and too far forward. In a great variety of instances we have found it very distinctly marked, a little upward and backward from the situation in the busts.

Vienna, from which he went to Rome. One day he entered abruptly, when Dr. Gall was surrounded by his pupils, and presenting to him the cast of a skull, asked his opinion of it. Dr. Gall instantly said, that he 'had never seen the organ of Constructiveness so largely developed as in the head in question.' Scheel continued his interrogatories. Dr. Gall then pointed out also a large development of the organs of Amative-

he described to them beforehand what form of a head he ought to have, and they went to visit him: it was the ingenious mathematical instrument-maker, Lindner, at Vienna; and his temples rose out in two little rounded irregular prominences. Dr. Gall had previously found the same form of head in the celebrated mechanic and astronomer David, Frère Augustin, and in the famous Voigtlaender, mathematical in-



LARGE CONSTRUCTIVENESS.

ness and Imitation. 'How do you find the organ of Coloring?' 'I had not previously adverted to it,' said Gall, 'for it is only moderately developed.' Scheel replied, with much satisfaction, 'that it was a cast of the skull of Raphael.' Every reader, acquainted with the history of this celebrated genius, will perceive that Dr. Gall's indications are exceedingly characteristic.

Several of Dr. Gall's auditors spoke to him of a man who was gifted with an extraordinary talent for mechanics, and

instrument-maker. At Paris, Prince Schwartzberg, then minister of Austria, wished to put Drs. Gall and Spurzheim to the test. When they arose from table, he conducted Dr. Gall into an adjoining apartment, and showed him a young man: without speaking a word, he and the Prince rejoined the company, and he requested Dr. Spurzheim to go and examine the young man's head. During his absence, Dr. Gall told the company what he thought of the youth. Dr. Spurzheim immedi-

ately returned, and said that he believed him to be a great mechanician or an eminent artist in some collateral branch. The Prince, in fact, had brought him to Paris on account of his great mechanical talents, and supplied him with the means of following out his studies.

Dr. Gall adds that at Vienna, and in the whole course of his travels, he had found this organ developed in mechanicians, architects, designers, and sculptors, in proportion to their talent; for example, in Messrs. Fischer and Zauner, sculptors at Vienna; Grosch, engraver at Copenhagen; Plotz, painter; Hause, architect; Block, at Wurzburg; Canova; Muller, engraver; Danecker, sculptor, at Stuttgart; Baumann, engineer for mathematical and astronomical instruments; in a young man, whose instruction the late King of Wurtemberg intrusted to M. Danecker, because he had remarked in him a great talent for mechanics; in M. Hösslein, of Augsburg, who, in 1807, had constructed, from simple description, a hydraulic *bélier*, which, with a descent of two feet, raised water more than four feet; in Ottony and Pfug, at Jena; Hueber, designer of insects, at Augsburg; in Baader and Reichenbacher, at Munich; in Baron Drais, inventor of the velocipede, and of a new system of calculation; in Bréguet and Regnier, at Paris, etc., etc.

Dr. Spurzheim mentions the case of a milliner of Vienna, who was remarkable for constructive talent in her art, and in whom the organ is very large. A cast of her skull presents an appearance, in this particular part, resembling Raphael's.

Dr. Gall mentions that it is difficult to discover the position of this organ in some of the lower animals, on account of the different disposition of the convolutions, their small size, and the total absence of several of them which are found in man. The organ of Music in the lower creatures is situated toward the middle of the arch of the eyebrow, and that of Constructiveness lies a little behind it. In the hamster, marmot, and castor, of which he gives plates, it

is easily recognized; and at the part in question, the skulls of these animals bear a close resemblance to each other. In the "*rongeurs*," the organ will be found immediately above and before the base of the zygomatic arch, and the greater the talent for construction the more this region of their head is projecting. The rabbit burrows under ground, and the hare lies upon the surface, and yet their external members are the same. On comparing their skulls, this region will be found more developed in the rabbit than in the hare. The same difference is perceptible between the crania of birds which build nests, and of those which do not build. Indeed, the best way to become acquainted with the appearance of the organ in the lower animals is to compare the heads of the same species of animals which build, with those which do not manifest this instinct; the hare, for example, with the rabbit, or birds which make nests with those which do not.

Thus far Dr. Gall. Our own belief in this faculty and organ is founded on the following, among other observations: The organ is very largely developed in Mr. Brunell, the celebrated inventor of machinery for making blocks, for the rigging of ships by means of steam, and who has, besides, shown a great talent for mechanics in numerous departments of art. It is large in Edwards, an eminent engraver; Wilkie, Haydon, and J. F. Williams, celebrated painters; in Sir W. Herschel, whose great discoveries in astronomy arose from the excellence of his telescopes made by his own hands; and in Mr. Samuel Joseph, an eminent sculptor. In the late Sir Henry Raeburn, who was bred a goldsmith, but became a painter by the mere impulse of nature, without teaching, and without opportunities of study, we observed it large. We have found it large also in Mr. Scoular, a very promising young sculptor, who displayed this talent at a very early age. We have noticed it large in all the eminent operative surgeons of this city; in our distinguished engravers, such as Mr. James Stewart, Mr. Lizars, and Mr. C.

Thomson; and also in the most celebrated cabinet-makers, who have displayed invention in their art. We have observed it and Form large in a great number of children, who were fond of clipping and drawing figures. A member of the Medical Society, some years ago, read an essay against phrenology in that body. He asked a phrenologist to take tea with him, and thereafter to go and hear the paper. During tea his son entered the room, and his lady, pointing to the child, said to the phrenologist, "Well, what do you perceive in this



LARGE CONSTRUCTIVENESS.

head?" The phrenologist replied, "Form and Constructiveness are large, and he ought to clip or draw figures with some taste."—"Very correct," answered the lady, and produced several beautiful specimens of his ingenuity in this respect. Her husband observed that "it was a curious coincidence," and proceeded to read his paper, and remains, we believe, an opponent, but a courteous one, to this day. One fact is no evidence on which to found belief, but it ought to lead to observation, while the author of the essay condemned phrenology on argument alone. The writer of this article, many years ago, and before he knew phrenology, employed a tailor, who spoiled every suit

of clothes he attempted to make; and he was obliged to leave him for another, who was much more successful. Both are still alive, and he has often remarked that in the former the organ in question is very defective, while in the latter it is amply developed. On the other hand, we possess a cast of the head of a very ingenious friend, distinguished for his talents as an author, who has often complained to us of so great a want of constructive ability that he found it difficult even to learn to write; and in his head, although large in other dimensions, there is a conspicuous deficiency in the region of Constructiveness. The casts and skulls of the New Hollanders are all remarkably narrow in the situation of this organ; and travellers have reported, that the constructive arts are in a lower condition with them than with almost any other variety of the human race. Contrasted with them are the Italians and French. An accurate and intelligent phrenologist authorizes us to state that during his travels in Italy he observed a full development of Constructiveness to be a general feature in the Italian head; and we have observed the same to hold, but in a less degree, in the French. Both of these nations possess this organ in a higher degree than the English in general. Individuals, among the latter, are greatly gifted with it, and the nation in general possesses high intellectual organs, so that great discoveries in art are made in this country by particular persons, and speedily adopted and carried forward by those whom they benefit; but the natural tastes for works of art, and the enjoyment derived from them, are here less in degree and less general than in France, and especially than in Italy. The busts of eminent artists of former ages display also a great development of this organ; in particular, in the bust of Michael Angelo, in the church Santa Croce at Florence, the breadth from temple to temple is enormous. The reflecting organs, also, situated in the forehead, and likewise Ideality in him are very large; and these add understanding and taste to the instinctive tal-

ent for works of art, conferred by Constructiveness.

When Dr. Spurzheim was in Edinburgh, in 1817, he visited the work-shop of Mr. James Mylne, brass-founder, a gentleman who himself displays no small inventive genius in his trade, and in whom Constructiveness is largely developed, and examined the heads of his apprentices. The following is Mr. Mylne's account of what took place upon the occasion:

"On the first boy presented to Dr. Spurzheim, after his entering the shop, he observed that he would excel in anything he was put to. In this he was perfectly correct, as he was one of the cleverest boys I ever had. On proceeding farther, Dr. Spurzheim remarked of another boy that he would make a good workman. In this instance, also, his observation was well founded. An elder brother of his was working next him, who, he said, would also turn out a good workman, but not equal to the other. I mentioned that in point of fact the former was the best, although both were good. In the course of further observation, Dr. Spurzheim remarked of others that they ought to be ordinary tradesmen, and they were so.

At last he pointed out one, who, he said, ought to be of a different cast, and of whom I would never be able to make anything as a workman, and this turned out to be too correct; for the boy served an apprenticeship of seven years, and when done he was not able to do one-third of the work performed by other individuals to whose instruction no greater attention had been paid. So much was I struck with Dr. Spurzheim's observations, and so correct have I found the indications presented by the organization to be, that when workmen, or boys to serve as apprentices, apply to me, I at once give the preference to those possessing large Constructiveness; and if the deficiency is very great, I would be disposed to decline receiving them, being convinced of their inability to succeed."

Dr. Gall mentions that at Mülhausen, in Switzerland, the manufacturers do not receive into their employment any children except those who, from an early age, have displayed a talent for the arts in drawing and clipping figures, because they know, from their experience, that such subjects alone will become expert and intelligent workmen.

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## The Physiology of the Mind.

BY J. B. ELAND, OF LONDON.

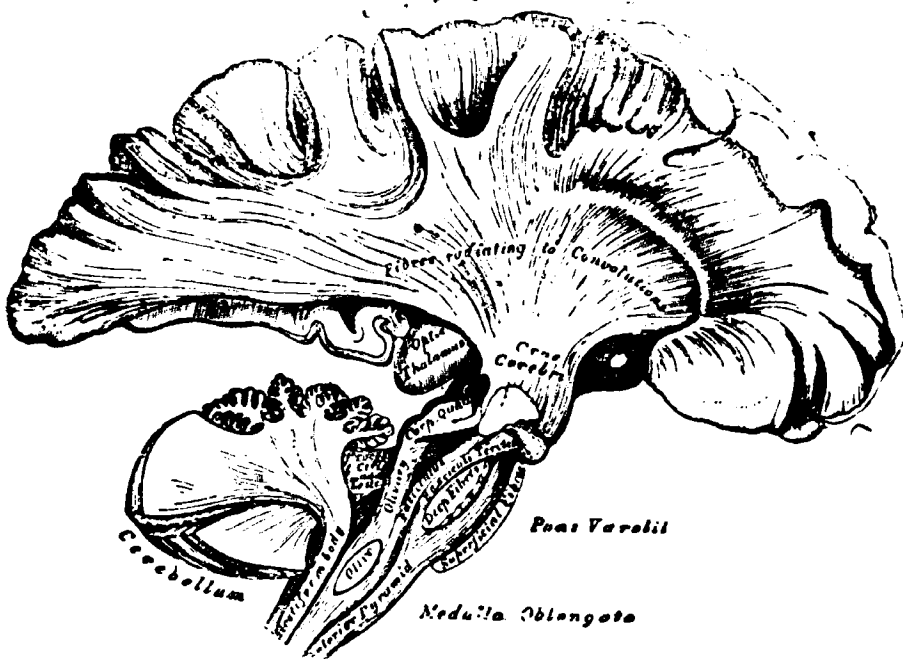
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Let it be remembered that these cells are the power by which the chemical changes in the body are brought about. The cells in the salivary glands of the mouth and of the glands of the stomach and pancreas form the juices by which food is digested. And where there are organs for definite purposes, the cells which go to form them maintain that revivifying power which keeps the organ in proper condition for its work. This cell is the beginning of the outline of my picture, and I have dwelt upon the importance of its functions as my

complete outline of the mental physiology springs up in its deviating paths—even as an artist's picture has a point of commencement and goes on to its completion. I have already assumed that the cell of which I have been speaking is a human cell and not that of a plant or a lower animal, and it becomes clear that according to the nature of the original germ-cell, so the subsequent physiology. Very early in the development of a human being the nervous system, which is developed first, is represented only by the spinal marrow in the form

of a tube running down the back part of the body. Running through the whole length of the tube is a central fine canal containing fluid. From this is immediately developed the brain with its two hemispheres and subsequent convolutions, and the thirty-one pairs of primary spinal nerves, which spring from the spine at varying distances down the spinal column. The brain, with its many organs and spinal column, which is kept in touch with the whole body by its nerve-fibres, com-

three each by the anterior and posterior development of the interior gray matter and nerve-cells of the cord, and are called anterior, lateral, and posterior columns. Along the anterior column, motor or voluntary impulses are transmitted from the brain and from the spinal column to the particular muscles concerned in the desired action. Along the posterior columns of the spinal cord sensory impulses are conveyed—sensations of heat, cold, and pain. The two middle columns appear to be chiefly



ASCENDING FIBERS OF THE BRAIN.

prises the nervous system, that wonderful central head-quarters which responds to the sensations of the five senses, and the nerve-fibres of which brought into association with the intellectual, moral, selfish, and domestic lobes of the brain, produce that marvelous sense of consciousness—knowledge, imagination, aspiration, and love—which has always been an enigma to the man who possessed it.

For the operations of consciousness, etc., the spinal cord is divided into two columns by anterior and posterior fissures, and these are again divided into

concerned in the function of respiration and the automatic action of the heart and other organs.

In connection with the spinal column I must here mention those nerve-fibres which ramified through all the body report sensations to the nervous ganglia, and which they in their turn pass on to the spinal nerves and column, forming a magnificent system of communication between the inner and outer world very similar to the telegraphic wires and apparatus of worldly commerce. At the junction with the head the top of the spinal marrow bends forward, and the

three columns on either side of the spinal cord develop into three eminences, which are named after their physical appearance, viz.: the pyramids, the olivary or olive-like bodies, and the restiform, or rope-like, bodies. These three bodies, which are the continuation of the three columns of the spinal cord, form the basis of the three primary lobes of the brain, the frontal, the middle, and the posterior. In this way the mental basis is gradually built up, showing the underlying cords and connections with the external part of the body. But further than this, it is necessary that the lobules of the brain be connected together to promote unity of action, and so we find at the base of the three primary lobes a transverse fibre or commissure about the thickness of a goose-quill which unites the lobes at the base, one for each column again. There are also other commissures, the principal of which is the corpus callosum, which is situated centrally in the head and is seen when the two hemispheres are separated from above. It is a broad and fairly long band of medullary fibre running fore and aft, some three or four inches below the skull, about three or four inches long, and forms the main connecting link between the two hemispheres. Beneath this commissure are situated the basal ganglia of the brain, the functions of which are not at present known to physiologists, but they have the appearance of being merely terminals of nerve-fibre tracts. The principal of these ganglia are the corpora striata and optic thalami. Beneath this commissure also are to be found the ventricles, or hollows of the brain, which are practically found in the longitudinal space between the hemispheres. They appear as widenings of the central canal of the spinal cord. The fourth ventricle is the first in the continuation of the canal above the foramen magnum, the hole at the base of the skull, and is located partly under the cerebellum, or small brain. The third is placed between the two lobes of the optic thalami underneath the great commissure, and is ap-

proached through the intervening canal, called the aqueduct of Silvius; and the first and second are in the internal sides of the two hemispheres. Each of these cavities open into the basal longitudinal fissure and contain a little fluid which, in cases of hydrocephalic (water on the brain) heads, increases and swells out the cavities, distending the brain generally, and the sagittal and other sutures of the skull gradually open and enlarge in proportion to the increased bulk. The fifth ventricle is a hollow formed by the meeting of the two hemispheres forward in conjunction with the corpus callosum or great commissure. I mention these ventricles and ganglia chiefly because they usually occupy a hazy position in our minds with regard to the brain and to show that they practically occupy a position centrally at the base of the brain equal say in bulk to a double-sized hen's egg. Furthermore, there are those important centres of association claimed to have been discovered by Professor Flechsig, of the Berlin University, consisting of four connected complexes essentially differing from the other parts of the cerebrum in structure. They lie in the fore part of the frontal cerebrum, in the temporal lobe, in the hinder parietal lobe, and in the lobule. The activity of the centres of sense are directed outward; that is, they receive the impulse to the exercise of their function from without. The centres of association, on the other hand, only establish the intellectual link between the centres of sense. They elaborate the impressions of the senses. Their activity is directed wholly inward. They are the bearers of all that we call experience, knowledge, cognizance, principles, and higher feelings, and also of language.

And then we have those crowning organs of the physiology of mentality, through which the primal faculties of the mind function and which are classified by Phrenologists according to their nature and position into the intellectual, moral, selfish, domestic, and other groups.

Finally, I feel it impossible to trace

this extraordinary connection between the mind and body without touching upon one, at any rate, of the most important effects of the spread of the science of Phrenology. I refer to the religious sentiment of mankind and

which Phrenology demonstrates to exist in the cerebral organs of man.

[For continuation, see article in the "Annual" for 1900—on "Phrenology and the Christian Religion"—by the same author.]

## Under the Public Eye.

### MR. DESAI, OF INDIA.

Mr. Desai, a graduate of the Fowler Institute, London, is a fine representative of his caste. He has just taken his degree of LL.D., and is now about to commence his professional life in India.



MR. DESAI.

His nature is one that is adapted to a professional life, and we congratulate him upon his attainment and fitness for the work in his own country. His brain is a very active one, and we trust that he will outlive the average of the Hindoo race, which, considering they mature so early, does not extend much beyond thirty or forty years.

His intellectual lobe predominates,

he is a born reasoner and metaphysician, and of late years he has developed more of the practical perceptive and scientific qualities. Mr. L. N. Fowler examined his head some six years ago, and the writer had an opportunity of doing so four years ago, and consequently had a good opportunity of seeing the whole head. This, however, is the only portrait we have seen of Mr. Desai. What is noticeable is the breadth of the brow and the height of the intellect; therefore he is given more to reflection than to observation. He is keenly interested in human character and is inclined to examine things fully and freely from all sides. He is a man of method, order, and arrangement, and should be able to accomplish much in a given time. He is a man of exquisite taste, his Ideality is large and active, which enables him to see things on their æsthetic side. His moral nature gives him a keen sense of right and wrong and makes him aware of his duty as well as his privileges. He should be an able advocate, and in his own language will be able to interpret law to the satisfaction of the honest and the upright. He is a man of strong mental susceptibility, is highly idealistic, ambitious, and has a strong sense of perfection. He will set a good example to his fellow-men in the practice of the legal profession, which others will no doubt follow.

### MADAME TISNE.

Madame Tisne is a gifted scholar. She is one of the few fortunate Frenchwomen who have the honor that she

bears on her dress; namely, the diploma from the French Academy of Arts and Sciences; there is one other lady who possesses it. Her portrait appeared in a former number of the JOURNAL.

Measuring Madame Tisné's head we find a size and quality above the average. It will be easily seen that her practical mind is capable of quickly absorbing all facts of interest to her, even although she may live in a country foreign to her birth. She has many gifts, one being her power to impart knowl-



MADAME TISNÉ.

edge in a pleasing and interesting manner; this has enabled her to gain a reputation in this country of which few can boast; to the same extent in the art of teaching the French and other languages. Her taste for literature has carried her beyond the desire to teach the conversational French, and consequently she gives to her pupils a love of all that is pure and best in a literary sense. She has great force of character, an immense amount of energy, great ambition and desire to excel in her work, but she is exceedingly modest and cares more for the advancement of her family and pupils than for personal distinction, though when the latter comes as a reward to her labors she values that also. She is not one, however, to lose sight of her art and the magnificence of her work, to cater for

public applause. She is one, too, who becomes absorbed in her work and cannot easily be detracted from it for other pleasures. She is in her element when she finds that her pupils are as much in love with their work as she is. She is highly domesticated, in the sense that she is a true mother and looks after the advancement of her family. Few persons can come more readily in touch with foreign languages than by their intercourse with Madame Tisné.

## AN ETHNOLOGICAL STUDY.

By A. C. E. MINOTT.

The study of Race Development is one of great interest; and no subject can afford more interest and give more proof of this than the "Negro Race." We perhaps view them and despise their thick lips and dark skin; but before the days of Pharaoh these people flourished and were just as uplifted as they are to-day oppressed. At that early period they were versed in art and science, and designated the crude, undeveloped human beings of other countries as "heathens." But with them it was, as the Messiah said, "The first shall be last and the last shall be first." Accordingly as the other races advanced into enlightenment and culture, this race shrunk downward into obscurity, and now we look with pity upon those people who are born and reared in those almost impenetrable wilds of Africa.

We little expect therefore to find innate refinement, exalted ideas, ambition, and loyalty of character among her offspring.

Yet as I heretofore said, the advancement is apparent, and that such does exist the following sketch will prove. Neither is the subject of this article an isolated case, but represents a small percentage of the integer which now exist.

Dr. Reid is one of those upon whom the opportunities of education and culture have been bestowed. He has exercised them to the highest degree and

has brought forth the effects in a very gratifying manner.

The picture represents a fine type of the race, with a manly intelligence and conscientious bearing. The facial angles are so modified as distinctly to indicate excellent breeding. The central faculties are finely developed, particularly the reasoning part of Causality, and Comparison, Human Nature, Benevolence, and the Perceptives are all well developed. He has a corresponding height and width of head, which shows that he is strong-minded, executive, active, intuitive, and refined. The height of the crown of his head indicates independence which has characterized him from a boy; the order, method, and system manifested in everything he does being indicative of the activity of his intellect.

Spirituality, Ideality, and Imitation give him a love and ready adaptation to everything that is classical; while his large Causality, Comparison, Human Nature, and Approbativeness make him quick to observe the relations in things and to excel in whatever he undertakes.

He has an active, studious mind and keeps in touch with the affairs of the day, hence he is up-to-date in everything he does; he is also a great thinker. His ingenuity works along with his intellect, which enables him to bring out many new schemes of work.

Dr. Reid's head indicates that he has a business mind, he makes a business of whatever he does, and his ardor, sympathy, and executive power seem limitless. His mind is built on a comprehensive plan, he can carry on business in large proportions; being an exceedingly practical man, he likes to examine into the usefulness of things, hence he should guide and superintend affairs in a copious and liberal way.

In short his ambition to lead among his race should be appreciated. He can superintend and direct large business enterprises and philanthropic investments; he proves this as treasurer of the McDonough Hospital Association, where he has been thrice re-elected to fill that office, and is at pres-

ent on the staff of directors. A proof of the broadness of his sympathy is that he gives freely toward the support of the White Rose Mission, a charitable instructive association for colored children, and also to other charities from whom he holds letters of thanks, and in such work his business tact serves him as one of its directors.

His ingenuity and artistic qualities are especially apparent both in his home and office, where several of his own pictures and drawings garnish the walls. His ingenuity also combines



DR. D. P. REID.

with his analytical faculties in the discovery of a liquid preparation which purifies and hardens the gums and retards decay of the teeth, thus preventing the first stages of indigestion.

Dr. Reid started from a humble beginning and has gained his present position by his industry and perseverance.

In answer to one of the letters of congratulation received by him from a professor of the dental school in Philadelphia which he attended, he replied that "he was only touching the fringe of his ambition," so we look forward to his doing much good in developing and uplifting his race.

# SCIENCE OF HEALTH

## Notes and Comments.

By DR. M. L. HOLBROOK.

### WHY DO BIRDS SING?

There has been much speculation as to why birds sing. There is certainly some disadvantage in it, for it would reveal to an enemy the proximity of a nest, unless the birds were wise enough not to sing near it, as is generally the case. A bird of prey might easily find a singer, when it could not find one which had no song. Darwin thought the songs of birds were love notes intended to charm mates. No doubt this is so, but many birds sing long after they have mated, as the song and chipping sparrow, the wood thrush and robin. I once had an opportunity to watch for hours daily a pair of chickadees building their nest. The male did none of the work, but he accompanied the female on each trip for material, and while she was gathering it he sang to her his song, and a very pretty one it was. He also repeated this song sitting on the branch of a tree while she was arranging the material in the nest. It was a very touching sight. Dr. Placzec has studied birds and their songs and he thinks "the origin of the song-habit is to be found in other sources as well as in this important factor of love, among which is the joy of life, manifested in an irresistible determination to announce itself in melody; and that the song is more perfectly brought out in proportion as this feeling is more highly developed in the organization. Birds in freedom begin to sing long before pairing, and continue it, subject to interruptions, long afterward, though all passion has been extinguished; and domesticated birds sing

through the whole year without regard to breeding-time, though no female or companion ever be in sight. Such birds, born in captivity, never feel the loss of freedom, and, if they are well taken care of, are always hearty and in good spirits. The bird sings, to a large extent, for his own pleasure; for he frequently lets himself out lustily when he knows he is all alone. In the spring-time of love, when all life is invigorated, and the effort to win a mate by ardent wooing is crowned with the joy of triumph, the song reaches its highest perfection. But the male bird also sings to entertain his mate during the arduous nest-building and hatching, to cheer the young, and, if he be a domesticated bird, to give pleasure to his lord and the providence that takes care of him, and in doing so to please himself. Lastly, the bird sings—by habit, as we call it—because the tendency is innate in the organs of song to exercise themselves."

### VEGETABLE CHEESE.

Cheese is principally the casein of milk with some fat, milk sugar, and mineral matter. The casein of cheese is very similar to the casein of peas and beans. The Japanese and Chinese make their cheese from these substances and use them extensively as foods. Our government has published an account of the methods of preparation, which is condensed as follows:

The soy bean, which is perhaps the principal legume grown in Japan and China, is less suited for use as food in its natural state. It contains large

quantities of protein and fat, but no starch when properly ripened. Though the soy bean is not relished when cooked in the ordinary way, the Chinese and Japanese prepare very satisfactory foods from it. Bean cheese or bean curd, called by the Japanese *tofu* and by the Chinese *tao hu*, is one of the most important of these products and is prepared as follows: The soy beans are soaked in water for about twelve hours, and crushed between mill-stones until of a uniform consistence. The ground material is then boiled with about three times its bulk of water for an hour or more, and filtered through cloth. The filtrate is white in appearance and has somewhat the appearance of milk. It has the taste and smell of malt. Analysis shows that it resembles cow's milk in composition. When heated a film forms on the surface which in appearance suggests cream. This is dried and eaten under the name of *yuba*. As soon as the soy bean milk becomes cool, some material is added; for instance, crude sea salt, containing magnesium chloride, which precipitates the proteid material, the fat being enclosed in the coagulated mass. The coagulated material is pressed and kneaded into small cakes or cheeses. These are sometimes dipped in saline solutions of curcuma to color them. The bean cheese cakes are sometimes eaten fresh or may be cooked in different ways. Often when practicable they are frozen. This removes a considerable part of the water present. As shown by analysis, the fresh bean cheese contains about 5 per cent. of protein and 3 of fat and the frozen 48 per cent. of protein and 28 per cent. of fat. Ordinary cheese made of milk contains about 28 per cent. protein and 36 per cent. fat.

### MISO.

Miso resembles *tofu* to some extent. It is prepared from cooked soy beans, which are rubbed to a thick paste and fermented with rice wine ferment. *Shoyu* is a thick sauce prepared from a mixture of cooked pulverized soy beans, roasted and pulverized wheat, wheat

flour, salt, and water. The mass is fermented with rice wine ferment in casks for from one to five years, being frequently stirred. The resulting product is a moderately thick, brown liquid, in odor and taste not unlike a good quality of meat extract, though perhaps a trifle more pungent. Throughout the East it is eaten in large quantities with rice and other foods and is an important source of protein. Under the name of soy sauce, it has been known to Europeans in India for many years, and is not unknown in the United States. Most of the soy bean products are fermented; that is, they are prepared with the aid of micro-organisms. The micro-organisms break down the cell walls and similar materials and thus the cell contents are rendered more accessible to the digestive juices, at the same time peculiar and pleasant flavors are developed. The manufacture of these products is of very ancient origin and affords an interesting practical illustration of the use of bacteria for economic purposes.

The Chinese in this country use large quantities of these soy bean products and it is stated on good authority that soy bean cheese is manufactured here, though seldom eaten, except by the Chinese.

### VEGETARIANISM AND HARD WORK.

A workman in one of the English shipyards where some of the largest battleships are made gives his experience, which we find in the "Vegetarian," in working on a fleshless diet. He says:

"It is just twenty years this month since my wife and I began to practise vegetarianism. Soon other men in the works joined me, and we had furnace-men, hammer-men, puddlers, moulders, engineers, laborers and lads, all doing their daily work without flesh food of any kind, without alcohol, without tobacco. They never had a day's illness, they never lost an hour. They had no publican's score written against them to be stopped from their wages. We

had a vegetarian canteen in the works, and were the happiest men in the yard. In the evening we used to go all over London, speaking in halls to crowds of our fellow-workmen, telling the story of our life, of its health and strength and wealth, and nightly winning converts to our cause. Then came the question of the unemployed in the streets at winter, seeking for work and finding none. This was in the year 1896. By the kindness of Mr. Hills, work was found on Wanstead Flats; the men were employed at digging. But many of the men had mixed diet when they returned home at night, so Mr. Hills started some Unemployed Relief Work at Wickford, Essex. This is a farm consisting of some acres, situated about 15 miles from London. To this farm came unemployed and hungry men from all parts of London. When they first came they were weak, half-starved men. At first they could not earn 4d. an hour, digging and trenching at 1s. 6d. per rood. After they had been with us about three or four days, feeding on vegetarian food and sleeping on the farm, they earned from 2s. 6d. to 4s. per day. They returned home on Saturday, and there was scarcely a man but looked better and stronger for his stay on the farm. The men spoke highly of the food, and always wanted to come again the next week. I had a good opportunity of knowing all about it, as I had to taste the soup and food, and to generally superintend all their work, and to come in personal contact with each man. Now, sir, if I wanted anything to confirm me in my opinion, what I have seen in the Thames Ironworks, and also on the land at the farm colony, fully proves that all the elements needed for building up a strong, healthy body are to be found in a well-selected vegetarian diet."

#### THE BEEF-TEA FALLACY.

As an illustration of the pertinacity of error there could hardly be anything more striking than the belief that there is nourishment in beef tea or the beef extracts which are advertised as repre-

senting "ounce for pound" the nutrient properties of the juicy beef-steak. It is true the professional mind has been disabused of this fallacy, but the error has struck its roots very deep into the mind of the laity. If the average nurse had her way in the matter of feeding the sick there would still be passing each year to the silent bourne thousands of typhoid fever patients, dead of starvation, with their stomachs full of beef-tea. When one of these "experienced" old dames is told that there is no more nourishment in her bowl of savory beef-tea than there is in the water in which she has poached an egg, she is one of the more restrained of her class if she does not denounce her informer as a—well, as a fool. She knows better. As she prepares the liquid she knows that the beef which she casts aside has been divested of all its virtue. It is useless to argue with her that the nutrient albumen has been locked up in the fibre of the beef and that her liquid is nothing more than a toothsome solution (slightly stimulating) of the salts of the beef. It is a fact nevertheless. Apply the tests for albumen to the beef-tea and the results will be negative. Not that beef-tea may be entirely banished from the sick-room. It has its place, but that is but a subsidiary one. It is a pleasant pick-me-up, but nothing more. It may be made a pleasant vehicle for the exhibition of true food, and when holding in suspension the little cubes of toasted bread, or the raw egg, it is valuable as a nutrient. Its palatability and its grateful action as a stomachic may in this manner be utilized to advantage.

Modern science has done much to neutralize the beef-tea fallacy through its introduction of the peptonized preparations. Many of these are quite as appetizing as beef-tea, besides presenting to the patient true food in a form which relieves the weakened stomach of the labor of digestion. They have quite banished beef-tea from the dietary list of the up-to-date physician.—"Therapy," forwarded by E. P. Miller, M.D.

#### SCIENTIFIC.

Might is right, say many; and so it is. Might is the right to bear the burdens of the weak, to cheer the faint, to uplift the fallen, to pour from one's own full stores to the need of the famishing.—Napier.

"Health for Woman," by George H. Taylor, M.D., the author of "Home Improvement" and "Massage." This is the most comprehensive work on the subject yet presented, and a careful reading of the chapters will bring comfort and restoration to many suffering women. Price, \$1.00 Fowler & Wells Co.



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

## Child Culture.

BRIGHT AND PROMISING.

BY UNCLE JOE.

Fig. 534.—Donald Wells Lockard, Indiana, Pa.—A phrenological baby.—This child makes a very fine comparison with the little Chinese whom we give on another column. In fact, the two illustrations appear to be a wonderful proof of the variation of mental development noticeable in childhood. Many persons think that it is useless to have a child's head examined before he is twelve years old, but we consider that the earlier the child is examined, the better it is for the parents, as valuable advice may then be given in the management, training, and education of the child, and thus considerable time and money may be saved. In the present portrait, we see a child who received special preparation for its advent from its parents (and we wish that more parents would consider the necessity of prenatal preparation).

The character of this child is indicated in his well-developed head. He differs in this respect from the little Chinese, inasmuch as the heads of the latter are particularly well developed in the posterior region of the side head, while Donald Lockard's is fairly represented in the anterior and superior portions as well as in the section directly above the ears. He should be known, consequently, for being a very intelligent child with a happy disposition and possessing mental curiosity which will enable him to gather information readily. Fortunately, his mother understands human nature, and

will be able to teach him all he wants to know, without fatiguing him with books, until after he is six years old. Who could refuse to answer his interesting questions and help him out of



FIG. 536.—DONALD WELLS LOCKARD, INDIANA, PA.

Age nine months in 1899 when the photograph was taken.

his little difficulties even although they had to give some special attention and extra time to him? He is a boy who endears himself to those who are around him. He is strikingly developed in the central qualities which make him a

good student. He will remember what he sees and hears, particularly when he hears and sees something that is similar or dissimilar. His Causality will reason on logical lines, and persons will have to be consistent to gain his respect and obedience.

He will be a law to himself, for his conscientiousness will make him very strict, and he will be very unhappy if he is not able to keep his promises and agreements. He is sympathetic and kind-hearted, he will be the father of the fatherless to the little ones who have no protector, and will make a true-born physician, if he does not follow his father's business and become a builder, contractor, electrician, and do the forty and one things that are necessary in the construction of houses.

His side head is well developed, therefore he could readily take up a business that would keep his full mind active. He will be ingenious and full of his plans and ideas about using up ideas as well as materials. If anything goes wrong in the house, if the windows will not open, or the pump-handle breaks, or the doors squeak, he will always have something to suggest to remedy them. He is a firm little fellow, and will show a distinct will of his own, and also an admirable temper, but he can be easily managed, by the right direction of his thoughts and the regulation of his energies; he is a boy who will need plenty of work to do, and if his play, work, and study are directed he will make no mistake in society, but will fill a very important position in influencing and benefiting humanity. He must not early be forced to study, but be allowed to grow strong and well so that the picture of health he presents to-day may be perpetuated. His neck is rather short and he has a full development of the vital temperament, which, combined with the mental, will need the motive to give a good foundation to his future work. Activity of body through well-directed exercises should be encouraged as much as activity of brain.

Fig. 537.—Norman Harrison, Lon-

don, England. Aged seven.—This lad has a wide awake nature, is full of enthusiasm, and is keenly perceptive in all his ideas and lines of work. He is thoroughly practical and will show his practicability in asking the use of this or that when he sees the thing for the first time.

He has a good business type of head and will know how to trade and make offers in business. His side head appears to be well developed, hence he will enjoy the enterprise of making business, he will know how to make a shilling go



FIG. 537.—NORMAN AND RICHARD HARRISON, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Aged seven and six years respectively.

a long way, in fact, he will always get the worth of his money and will not allow others to cheat him; he has his eye teeth cut relatively speaking at his present age, and he will never be caught napping when there is something important on hand. He will be a good financier, banker, and will invest money well. He will look after the smaller as well as the larger sums, hence ought to accumulate wealth, position, and influence. He is shrewd and intelligent, and considering he is but seven years old he is remarkably well developed.

Fig. 538.—Richard Harrison, London, England. Aged six years.—This child is a bright little specimen of humanity and will always have a warm place in the heart of his associates. He will take an interest in the aged who need his protecting care as well as in the young, hence he will be both young and old as the occasion requires. If he had a baby to play with he would show that he could appreciate fun and frolic, while with grandma or grandpa he would think of their wants and fetch their spectacles, slippers, newspaper, or work. He always wants to be employed in doing something useful, and will get many opportunities for making friends in this way. Nothing is a trouble to him, and he will take infinite pains with his work. He has great intensity of mind and while some boys need calling out to do their duty and need reminding of their promises he seldom will. A sharp reproof will cut him as distinctly as a splinter that forces its way under the nail. Richard will always have something that he can share with other boys. He will enjoy things doubly if

he finds some one who wants a little piece. He is not a quarrelsome lad but a very active one. He is quite a little philosopher, and will reason things out in quite a logical and lawyer-like way. He will understand the needs of humanity and were he to study to be a physician he would have all the practice he wanted. He will find no difficulty in getting within touch with people, in fact, he will understand disease and realize what is wanted, how to apply his remedies in quite an ingenious way. He will not treat all alike, even if he is not a physician he will take quite an interest in prescribing for people who are taken sick in his house. He will make a first-rate writer and one of his special tastes will be to collect books in order to get hold of men's ideas and to see whether they accord with his own. He has some musical talent and apparently takes after his mother in his reflective, reasoning, and philosophic qualities and in his literary and musical tastes. He will meet people half way and will expect others to do the same.

## Paris and its Attractions.

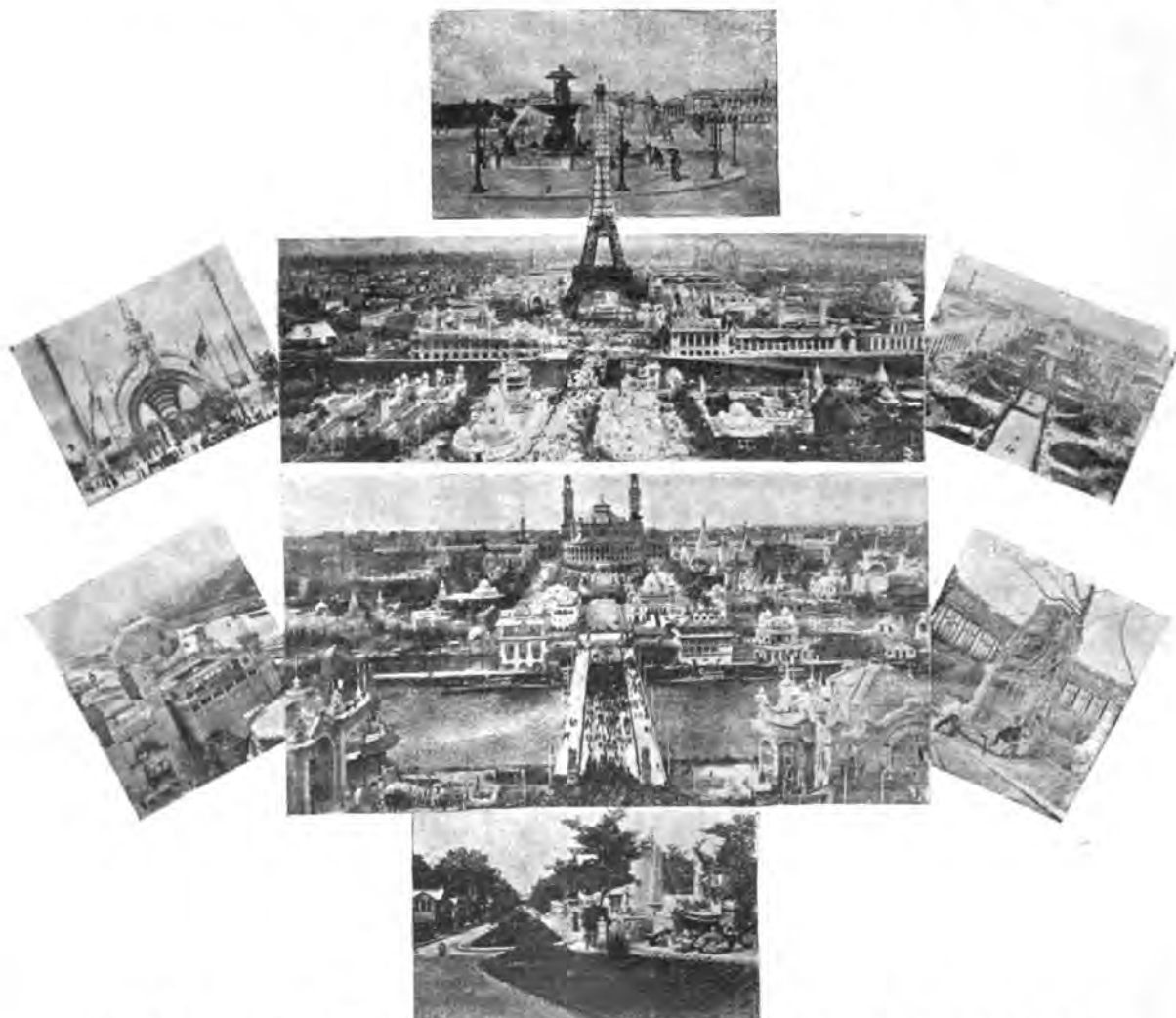
It is often said that "when good Americans die they will go to Paris," but judging from the ever-increasing number of Americans who reside in the city we judge that they are either preparing to die or hope to enjoy the pleasures of the life there for a season before they die. There are beautiful cities in the world, but it is doubtful whether there is any that has more individual charms about it than the city in question. It has an exquisite blending of the antique with modern progress, and the prevailing harmony of cleanliness and regularity in its streets and the extravagant and artistic give it a fascination that few cities can command. The life, too, in Paris is captivating; to one who likes the boulevards, the bois, the cafés, the shops, the theatres, the bals-champetre, the rest, quiet, and home

comforts are minor considerations; recreation is evidently the all-engrossing occupation and "rapid transit" is the order of the day.

It was in Paris that Dr. Gall died and was buried in Père le Chaise cemetery. In the "Life of Gall," brought out as a centenary memorial to this great thinker, a picture is given of the bust over the tomb of this illustrious thinker. No one thinks of leaving Paris without making a visit to this beautiful spot. To be buried in the aristocratic cemetery of Père le Chaise is a sign of "bonne famille," and here among the twenty thousand dead repose the remains of musicians, Chopin, Cherubini, Bellini, and Auber; among writers, La Fontaine, Molière, Béranger, Michelet, and Balzac; among warriors and statesmen, Ney, Massena, Thiers, Casimir-

Perier; among scientists, Laplace, Cuvier, and Arago; among painters, Ingres and David; Rachel, the great tragedienne, lies with her race in the Israelites' section, and Lafayette is

ings are of course the great attraction at present. The tour de monde, the monumental entrance to the exhibition, the general view of the Champs de Mars section from the Trocadero, having in



1. PLACE DE LA CONCORDE. 2. THE MONUMENTAL ENTRANCE TO THE EXHIBITION. 3. CHAMPS DE MARS, SHOWING EIFFEL TOWER. 4. CHAMPS DE MARS AND EXHIBITION BUILDINGS. 5. THE CELESTIAL GLOBE. 6. THE TROCADERO AND RIVER SEINE. 7. THE INDO-CHINESE GOD. 8. PERE LA CHAISE.

buried among the Montmorencys in the little cemetery of Piepus near by.

Paris has many beautiful museums, that of the Louvre being a great favorite. A bird's-eye view of some of the leading points of interest in and around the city is given in our combination picture. The series of exhibition build-

ings are of course the great attraction; the Champs de Mars, during the inauguration, showing the buildings at either side; the Celestial Globe, which is situated near the river Seine; the Trocadero section, from the Champs de Mars, with the beautiful little boats on the river; the Indo-Chinese god with the

banyan tree around it; and the extensive Siberian buildings are some of the beauties which must not be neglected in a visit to Paris. When passing through the Rue Royale, which separates the building on the north side of the palace, the traveller is brought face to face with the Madeleine. This building was begun in 1764 by Louis XV.; the Revolution found it still unfinished, and Napoleon ordered it to be completed as a temple of glory. It was Louis the XVIII. who carried out the original intention of making it a church, and in 1842 it was completed and stands as a massive piece of work surrounded by Corinthian columns.

Among other things noticeable in Paris and perhaps quite as attractive among the lady visitors is a visit to Mon-

sieur Worth's, renowned artist in gowns, and certainly if one wishes to see fabrics of the most exquisite and artistic taste one may be gratified by a call in his salons.

No one leaves Paris without bringing away a photograph of the Place de la Concorde, which is in the centre of the city, and is undeniably the finest public square in Europe. Its grand buildings, its fine obelisk, its magnificent fountains, its imposing government edifices, with its gilded gates opening into the gardens of the Tuileries, and the grand boulevards that open out from it and lead to the Champs Elysées, with a view of the Arc de Triomphe in the distance, bring to mind the days of Napoleon and Josephine.

EDITOR.

## Phrenology in Paris.

BY JOHN T. MILLER.

In the early part of the century Phrenology was very popular with the leading scientists of France. A member of the Edinburgh Society wrote to the editor of the "New Edinburgh Review" in 1821 from Paris: "I have heard a belief in Phrenology avowed by some of the most eminent professors, both of the College and of the Garden of Plants. Blainville mentioned in a lecture which I heard, that the principles were too well established to admit of doubt, and that he himself had made many observations, and never found an exception. He said that he regarded the greater number of the organs as established. Geoffroy St. Hilaire also, in his lectures at the Museum of Natural History, avows his belief in its doctrines and points out in the lower animals many correspondences. Monsieur Royer, too, of the Garden of Plants, is well known as a decided convert; and, indeed, he applied to me to procure for him the form of an application to be ad-

mitted a corresponding member of the Phrenological Society of Edinburgh, which I obtained and gave him. It is worth mentioning also that about two years ago, at the request of the Minister of the Interior, he commenced lecturing for the benefit of the Medical Students in Paris."

In Nahum Capen's biography of Dr. Spurzheim, prefixed to "Phrenology in Connection with Physiognomy," by Dr. Spurzheim, the following account of the organization of the Paris Phrenological Society is given. This is a good indication of the esteem in which the leading scientists of France held Phrenology at that time:

"A Phrenological Society was formed in Paris, 14th January, 1831. The object of this society, as stated in its own prospectus, is to propagate and improve the doctrine of Phrenology. The society publishes a journal, offers prizes, and bestows medals of encouragement.

"The society has a council of man-

agement, composed as follows: a cabinet council; a committee for editing the journal; a committee of funds.

"The cabinet council consists of a president, two vice-presidents, a general secretary, two secretaries for the minutes, a treasurer, and a keeper of the museum (material) of the society.

"On the 22d of August every year, the anniversary of the death of Dr. Gall, the society holds a general public meeting, in which the general secretary gives an account of the labors of the society, reads notices of the members which it has lost, and proclaims the names of those whom it has honored, announcing the prizes which it purposes to bestow.

"The society have tickets (*jetons*) of presence, bearing the portrait of Gall; and on the reverse, the title and year of the foundation of the society, with this motto—*Aux Progrès des Lumières*.

"The journal is published monthly. Its contents to be: 1. An analysis of the proceedings of the meetings; 2. Memoirs and other papers which the society shall resolve to publish; 3. Articles sent for the journal; 4. A biographical bulletin. M. Daunecy was elected president, and Casimir Broussais general secretary.

"This society, within the first year of its existence, consisted of one hundred and ten members [there are 144 on the list printed in the first volume of the society's journal], sixty of whom were physicians. Its members are of the highest respectability in medicine, philosophy and law, with some of both chambers of the Legislature. Among the members are found: Andral, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine of Paris; Blondeau, Dean of the Faculty of Law of Paris; Broussais, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, and Chief Physician of the Val-de-Grace; Cadet, Mayor of the Fourth Arrondissement; Cartier, civil engineer; Cloquet (Jules), Professor of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, and Surgeon to the Hospital of St. Louis; David, sculptor, and Member of the Institute; Falret, Physician to the Salpêtrière; Ferrus, Physician to the Bicêtre; Focillon, Assistant Physi-

cian to the Invalides; Jullien, Editor of the *Revue Encyclopédique*; Lacoste, King's Counsel; Lenoble, Head of the Department of Public Instruction; Lucas, Inspector-General of the Houses of Detention in France; Moreau, Inspector of the Prisons of Paris; Pinel, physician; Poucellet, Professor in the Faculty of Law at Paris; Rostan, Physician to the Salpêtrière; Sanson, Surgeon to the Hôtel Dieu, etc., etc."

"As the public in general," says the *Edinburgh Journal*, "in this country, have rejected Phrenology on the authority of men of established reputation, we exhibit this list of names as authority on the opposite side; and maintain that they are entitled to at least as great consideration throughout Europe as those of the most distinguished opponents of our science."

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#### THE CHILD'S HEART.

The heart of a child,  
Like the heart of a flower,  
Has a smile for the sun  
And a tear for the shower.  
O, innocent hours,  
With wonder beguiled—  
O, heart like a flower's  
In the heart of a child!

The heart of a child,  
Like the heart of a bird,  
With raptures of music  
Is flooded and stirred.  
O, songs without words,  
O, melodies wild—  
O, heart like a bird's  
In the heart of a child!

The heart of a child,  
Like the heart of the spring,  
Is full of the hope  
Of what summer shall bring.  
O, glory of things  
In a world undefiled—  
O, heart like the spring's  
In the heart of a child!  
—Arthur Austin-Jackson.

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#### IN THE DINING-CAR.

He: "Isn't it delightful to be dining together without a chaperon?"

She: "I should say so! Marriage is certainly a great economy."—Puck.



yield. A professional education should not be regarded as complete without a knowledge of this subject; and a common-school education should embrace its rudiments. It is not expected that all who study Phrenology will become expert phrenologists, but the science should have a profession to teach the community as there are professional teachers to disseminate a knowledge of grammar. To supply this demand, or at least to open the way for so great a boon to this and all coming ages, the American Institute of Phrenology and the Fowler Institute in London were established. For the many years of their existence and the facilities that they have extended verify the wisdom which gave them being. Their graduates are scattered throughout the world, in all the professions and in many trades; domestic training, education, legislation, law, medicine, and divinity feel the pulses of the new mental philosophy, and its influence is felt in a more wholesome and broader culture in all that makes life a blessing and a power.

#### THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

The Annual Assembly of the Institute will take place on Wednesday, September 5th, with an evening Reception of students and friends. No other school in America of like designation commands the facilities, or covers the field, that it embraces, or offers such advantages at so low a cost to the student. The curriculum embraces general Anthropology, the Fundamental Principles of Phrenology, Physiology, Anatomy, Psychology, Physiognomy, Hygiene, Heredity, Ethnology, and Oratory, and includes such subjects as the Temperaments, Brain Dissection, the Objections and Proofs of the Old and

New Phrenology, Mental Therapeutics, the Choice of Pursuits, Adaptation in Marriage, the History of Phrenology, Human Magnetism, Psycho-Physiology, Jurisprudence and Brain Disorders.

Last year the students had the advantage of the excellent course of lectures given by William Hicks, M.D., Physician, Pathologist and Medical Professor. He has had a wide experience in preparing students in Physiology, Anatomy, Insanity, Brain Dissection, and Laboratory work. The Brain Dissection proved most interesting and instructive and was a special feature in the course. Two lectures of the course were given at an asylum and were devoted to clinical work. The institute is looking forward to having the same assistance in this department this year.

The long and valued friend to the science, Henry S. Drayton, M.D., LL.B., A.M., who has been connected with the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for over thirty years, will lecture on the History of Phrenology, Psycho-Physiology, and Human Magnetism, etc. His lectures are thoroughly scientific and scholarly, and include the results of the latest investigations upon the subject of Cerebral Physiology.

Miss Fowler, daughter of L. N. Fowler (who assisted her father and Professor Sizer in their work), Vice-President of the American Institute of Phrenology, Graduate of the Woman's Law Class of the New York University, will lecture on Phrenology in its various bearings, namely, Its Theory and Practice, the Temperaments, Brain Dissection according to Dr. Gall, Choice of Pursuits, Physiognomy and Ethnology.

Dr. M. L. Holbrook, associate editor of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, late editor of the Journal of Hygiene, and author of "The Hygiene of the Brain," "How to Strengthen the Memory," "Eating for Strength," etc., will lecture on Heredity, or the laws of inheritance. He has had a wide experience in discussing this subject with scientists, and has made a thorough study of the subject.

Dr. Charles Wesley Brandenburg, Grad. of the Am. Inst. of Phrenology,

will lecture on Hygiene, or the laws of Health as applied to Body and Brain; Foods, and their chemical influence upon the body; Exercise, and the effects of Narcotics and Stimulants on the human system; also the health stimulus of each of the Phrenological organs.

Dr. John Ordronaux, the eminent jurist and physician, lecturer for many years at Columbia College, will lecture on medical jurisprudence.

The Rev. T. Alexander Hyde, teacher of Elocution and Voice Culture in relation to public speaking, is a graduate of Harvard College, the author of "The Natural System of Elocution and Oratory," etc., will give special instructions in regard to the training of the voice for practical purposes in the lecturing field.

Dr. Lewis G. Janes, M.A., of Cambridge, Mass., has arranged to give a special lecture on Psychology on his return from Europe. We feel he needs no introduction, as his excellent articles on this subject in the JOURNAL during the past two years have excited no little interest.

Dr. Charles O. Sahler, of Kingston, graduate of Columbia College, will lecture upon Psychology and Mental Therapeutics. For twenty years he has been studying this subject, and will interest all who hear him.

Dr. Julius King, graduate of the Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, will give several special lectures on the Eye and Color-Blindness. These lectures are illustrated with models, etc., and tests are given among the students of their ability in detecting various shades of colors.

Dr. Charles Shephard, of Brooklyn, will lecture on Diseases of the Brain. He has considerable experience on this subject, and has devoted a lifetime to the study of health and hygiene.

Charles Brodie Patterson, Editor of "Mind," will lecture on Mental Culture; or, How Mind Affects the Body. He is creating a new field of thought in this respect, and is widely known in New York, Boston, Washington, and else-

where on the above-named subjects. As we are always seeking for the newest thoughts relative to mind culture and mind development we are fortunate in obtaining his interest in our work.

The above course of lectures will be given in the hall of the Institute, which is in the central part of New York City, in fact, one of the most convenient and desirable neighborhoods of the American Metropolis. The Institute Course is recommended to all classes of men and women, for it affords an unsurpassed opportunity for the study of human organization in all its related aspects. Every effort is made to render the instruction practically serviceable to the student through its clinical work as well as by the expounding of its principles, and so minister to his or her own development and success whatever may be the vocation pursued. We have testimonials from business men and women who have to daily superintend their employees and meet their customers; from professional men, particularly ministers, doctors, and lawyers; from parents and teachers, as well as private individuals, all of whom have been graduated from the Institute, and who tell us of the inestimable value the Institute has afforded them.

#### THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

This Institute has just held its Summer Examination, the result of which will be reported in our next issue.

The Autumn lectures, which commence this month, will, we trust, prove as interesting as usual. The Evening Classes will be resumed Sept. 18th, and the private instruction given from day to day.

Wm. Brown, Esq., J.P., will give the opening address on Sept. 19th. Particulars of the Institute can be obtained from Mr. D. T. Elliott, Phrenologist and Teacher, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, E.C., London.

## REVIEWS.

"The Throat and the Voice," "The Long Life Series," edited by George Black, M.B., Edin. Published by Ward, Lock & Co., London. To be obtained of Fowler & Wells Co., New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co., Imperial Arcade, London.

Through understanding the general construction of the throat, its acute troubles, such as enlarged tonsils, diphtheria, paralysis of the throat, catarrh, and acute laryngitis, one may avoid a great deal of unnecessary suffering, and the little book that is before us, if carefully examined, will give any reader valuable hints. Who would not like to know how to avoid quinsy when this severe form of sore throat is troubling him? Quinsy generally begins with a chill, and this is followed by fever within twenty-four hours, sleep becomes difficult or impossible when the mechanical impediment to breathing is great. The disease lasts longer than common sore throat. If, however, the throat is properly managed and kept in a healthy condition very little trouble need be experienced by such a disease. Gargles and solutions, and a plentiful supply of water to tone up the condition of the throat, are useful. Croup, which is so common among children, is also a disease that begins usually with a chill, and should be treated at once. The book is divided in its second part by a treatment of the voice, the way in which the voice should be produced so as to avoid clergyman's sore throat. The proper pitch of the voice in reading or singing is considered, and the defects are pointed out. Teachers, parents, and individuals who have any delicacy of the throat would do well to obtain a copy of the above-named volume.

"Hearing and How to Keep it," is another little book of the series, and as everyone is anxious to retain complete hearing, a condensed treatise on the subject is appropriate reading for every family. Some people do not know that we have three little bones of the ear, the anvil, the stirrup, and the hammer bones. Others are unacquainted with the process of our hearing, and have never examined pictures of the ear or the skull which shows the bony protuberance in which is situated the Eustachian tube, which is a communication between the throat and the drum cavity. Persons suffering from deafness study too late the conditions of sound and the preservation of it in early life. Some diseases like measles and throat weaknesses leave the ear delicate unless it is properly treated. More knowledge of the throat and the ear would prevent a great deal

of unnecessary suffering. Hardly any pain is so difficult to bear as ear-ache. If a little present is to be given to a friend, would it not be a good idea to place some useful hints on the preservation of health before our friend? The books are so reasonable that the price will not prevent anyone from securing a copy.

"The Light Bearer of Liberty," by J. W. Scholl, has been sent us for review. It is nicely gotten up, and the cover is printed in silver on a red background, issued by the Eastern Publishing Co., Court Street, Boston. The *raison d'être* of this little volume is found in the dictum of the Rev. Homer Wilber: "Men do not make poetry, it is made out of them. It is the incarnation of the rare moments in the poet's life when the mind is at white heat, and his heart beats like a trip hammer. There is something inevitable about it." The volume is a series of poetic effusions, which show considerable genius.

"The Report of the Commission of Education for the year 1897-98, Vol. I." Chapter 21 contains "The experimental Study of Children, including anthropometrical and psycho-physical measurements of Washington school children," by Arthur Macdonald, specialist in the Bureau of Education.

Many of the annotations bear directly upon phrenological work. On page 997 we find the statement, "As circumference of head increases mental ability increases," but no explanation is given as to how much quality such a percentage of head must have. In phrenological experience we find that it is not the children with the largest heads necessarily that have the keenest intelligence unless followed by fine quality of organization. The writer goes on to say, "Children of the non-laboring classes have a larger circumference of head than children of the laboring classes, that the head circumference of boys is larger than that of girls, but in colored children the girls slightly excel the boys in circumference of head, that colored girls have a larger circumference of head at all ages than white girls." Are we to infer by this report, and it is supposed to be a scientific one brought out by the Bureau of Education, that colored girls are brighter than white girls because "the circumference of head is radically larger and mental ability increases thereby"? We doubt the logic of this statement. He goes on to say that "bright boys are in general taller and heavier than dull boys." "This," he says, "confirms the result of Porter." Under his table "A" he gives the shape of head of long-headed, medium, and broad-headed children,

and says that a large proportion of boys are broad rather than long-headed. Long-headedness, or dolichocephaly, seems to be an unfavorable sign, for the bright show the smallest percentage, the average next, and the dull the largest percentage. The unruly boys have a large percentage of long heads. If such a man as Macdonald only took Phrenology with him how much power he would have in estimating the ability in judging of the brightness of children in arithmetic, language, drawing, etc., which we find in table "C." Some other time, when space is more at our disposal, we will explain the reason why broad-headed boys are considered brighter than long-headed ones, and why long-headed girls are considered to be brighter than broad-headed ones.

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### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Dr. Miller, New York.—We shall be pleased to hear from you whenever you can spare a little time from your active work. The world ought to be better, and we know it is, for your labors in trying to set men to think aright. We have sent the JOURNALS as you directed.

H. W. Hayes, Freeport, Long Island, N. Y.—You ask for the best way to remove moles from the skin without a surgical operation. If they are inherited you had better let them remain, and do not try to extract them at all. More harm will be done to your skin by the putting on of exterior lotions than you may imagine.

E. F. W., Chicago, Ill.—You ask about the organs of Time and Tune, and cannot, you say, make out quite how these faculties distinguish themselves. It requires a good deal of experience in the phrenological cult to ascertain whether a person has ample facilities for expressing musical talent even when the organs of Time and Tune are well developed, and it is not to be surprised at that many utterly fail to distinguish a person's ability in this respect, so many things have to be taken into account when judging of the musical talent. For instance, a man with large Spirituality, Ideality, Benevolence, and Comparison, with a full degree of Tune, Time, and Weight, will make a better composer and improviser than one who has the large perceptive faculties Time and Tune. The latter is a good reader, but he seldom knows how to rearrange a piece before him; hence, while one person may have a mechanical musical genius, another may have flights of fancy in the composing department. The temperament of a person has also to be taken into account where music is

concerned, also the susceptibility of the nature of the individual, and the amount of quality of organization. Perhaps in the cases you have examined the persons have not allowed their ability to be called out.

William J. Kelly, Jersey City, N. Y.—We do not know the exact measurement of Mr. Wanamaker's head, but we judge from the photographs we have examined that he possesses a large one.

H. J. H., N. Dak.—You ask if milk taken from a mare that had been sucked by a colt for eight months should be given to an infant child, and what would the effect be or value in comparison with the mother's milk, and whether we consider it healthier than the mother's milk if given clear without mixing with water. We passed above question on to our medical editor, who says: "I do not know what the result would be, have never tried it that I know of, could only find out by experiment." We should think that it was not wise to supply the child with this kind of milk unless everything else failed, and the child was given up to die, and then we should suggest that it should be diluted with water.

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### TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

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

537.—B. S. S., Wauwatosa, Wis.—You possess a very clearly defined character with a fine development of the central intellectual faculties, which make you analytical, capable of seeing very closely into things, and able to remember associated ideas with great promptness. Human nature is one of your largest faculties which should enable you to diagnose disease correctly, and get in touch with people of various classes. You take a hint quite readily, and seldom need a full explanation. Your brain is active, your perceptions keen, your ability to gather knowledge exceptional. Study Phrenology, for it will help you very much in your work.

538.—J. H. H., Fergus Falls, Minn.—

You are improving all the time; in fact, as you develop your motive temperament you will be able to push ahead and use your ideas and also your energies. You have now quite a distinct development of the vital temperament, but you are tall, and have the indications that you will enjoy active outdoor life. You will find it easier to bend your attention to work that requires some activity than to that which requires close indoor attention. Surveying, navigation, or practical engineering will suit you better than anything else.

539.—L. L. L., Ferron, Emory Co., Utah.—You have an earnest, sincere, and practical nature; you look at things from a utilitarian standpoint, and wish other people to do the same. You have a genial and happy disposition which knows how to make the most and the best of things. You will make others feel better for being in your company. Were you a physician disease would take flight among your patients when you appeared, for you are antagonistic to it, and your personal magnetism would chase it away. You ought to be interested in several scientific, social, and economic problems. You hate to see time and money frittered away when there are so many opportunities for doing good with both. You know how to crowd a great deal of work into your every-day life. You would make an excellent teacher, and had better be where you can influence others.

540.—H. P. O., Castle Dale, Emery Co., Utah.—Your character is known for its energy and practicability, there is no hypocrisy about your work, you cannot pretend to be better than you are, hence are afraid sometimes of drawing on your imagination for fear that people will think that you are artificial. You are very ingenious, and know how to use tools and work up material. You ought to set to work and discover some new inventions, and make them serviceable to others. It would be well for you to study practical mechanics, engineering, farming, or engage in a hardware business where ingenuity is called into play.

541.—A. C., Fillmore, Utah.—Your mind acts like a streak of lightning; it does not take you long to form conclusions. You are ready for any enterprise, yet look into a thing, and generally know how it is going to work out; hence do not run many risks that meet with failure. You remember faces remarkably well, and seldom forget those with whom you have had dealings. You take after your mother in your temperament and your sympathy with others; while your keen intellectuality you have inherited from your father. You could add much to a business by study, and it would pay

you to prepare yourself for the professional side of your business.

542.—J. R., Fillmore, Millard Co., Utah.—Your vital temperament gives you geniality and pliability of mind; you know how to take people, and make the most of their knowledge and experience. You ought to succeed in music, for you have just the organization to appreciate both singing and instrumental music, and your strong sympathies, social nature, and large Time and Tune should supply you with ample capacity to work out your ability in this direction. You could succeed as a teacher, elocutionist, reciter, or would make an excellent reviewer, writer, and have artistic tastes in the arrangement of your ideas as well as in colors, shades, and hues. Your mind is very refined, and it is difficult for you to blend your tastes with those who are rough, coarse, and uncouth.

543.—A. N., Emery Co., Utah.—Your organization shows a distinct development of the motive temperament; you are strong, sinewy, energetic, and have unusual power to work without fatigue and overcome difficulties. You have a strong base to your brain which enables you to take in at a glance whatever you are working at; hence, if you were cutting down timber, or digging out ore, or attending to furnace work, or moulding, you would be able to work longer without giving up to rest than ninety-nine men out of a hundred. You have wonderful recuperative power, and do not know when you are tired or exhausted. You ought to sleep soundly and enjoy life as it passes.

544.—J. G., Millard Co., Utah.—To be in your right place you ought to be a public man engaged in duties that carry you out of yourself and those that will benefit the masses. You could make an excellent speaker, and would always draw the attention and interest of others, for you have an entertaining way of telling what you know. Your forehead is well developed, and shows remarkable power to gain information. You have gifts as an analyst, and the foresight of a physician, and intuitive judgment of a specialist. Your sympathies are broad, hence you know how to make the most of the excellencies of others, and can draw a man out to advantage. Were you to engage in business you would need one that was comprehensive in its work, that touched many subjects and interests, and that required help from a hundred men or more. You like to do things on a broad scale.

545.—D. A. M., Hinkley, Millard Co., Utah.—You have an all-round kind of character, and can suit yourself to many lines of work. You would rather be en-

gaged in a business or profession that used your intellectual, moral, social, and executive faculties, than be where you were isolated and cut off from society and had to work alone. You are wrapped up in others, and do better when you have company. Some men can write a cold, dry, philosophical treatise in their libraries when by themselves, but those who touch the people mix in a general way with the masses and gain inspiration, thought, and breadth of intellect by such contact. You should show a good deal of taste and artistic skill in arranging material. You are not one to leave the ends loose, but make everything firm and perfect your work as you go along. Your Language is equal to entertaining others, and you enjoy the company of real live intellectual people. Your influence will be very direct wherever you are, and your sympathies will be easily awakened for the benefit of others.

546.—E. W. K., Emery Co., Utah.—Your nature is very refined, and you are one of the elect sons of men. You can appreciate everything that is perfect and beautiful, hence as a writer or speaker you will use chaste language. You are not likely to lose your temper over trifles, but can bear and forbear for a long while. You live in your moral brain most of the time, and have aspirations above the common. You ought to have special work to do, and could fit yourself for professional duties. You could take up banking as a profession, but you do not care for money-making for its own sake. You should be gifted as a writer, and were you to devote yourself to geology or the practice of medicine you would write out your ideas in a very interesting way. You have a brilliant future before you if you will take every opportunity to devote yourself to study. You have keen intuition, and know things without being able to explain their meaning. You enjoy the study of the occult.

547.—F. E. B., Hinkley, Millard Co., Utah.—Your head is large in proportion to your weight of body, and you must show a good deal of mental activity. Causality is a favorably developed organ. You are thinking all the time, and seldom feel alone, but you find it difficult to express all you know, therefore must try and get into the spirit of talking and enlarging upon your ideas. Ideality and Constructiveness are very strong in their influence over you, hence you idealize things, and are not content with the ordinary affairs of life. You are the man to oversee work after it has been completed, and examine it before it passes out of the warehouse. You could design

and take up architectural drawing if your perceptive qualities were cultivated so as to make you accurate in detail. You should enjoy poetry, and be where there is first-class music, art, or mechanism. Try to be practical, and study out the detail of things more fully.

## FIELD NOTES.

Mr. Byland writes that he is shortly returning to Lebanon, O., that he has met with many cultured and intelligent people in his travels, and made many converts to the science. He has examined men of science, philosophy, and learning, and has continued to place Phrenology on a high level in his visits to Castine, O.

Miss Elsie Cassell Smith has been lecturing at Grand Rapids, Mich., and has also continued her literary work.

Mr. T. J. Desai, Lumbdi State, India, writes that he lectured on "The Utility of Phrenology" before the Rajah of the Lumbdi State. "His Highness was greatly pleased, and ordered several copies of the Self-Instructor and Phrenological busts. Phrenology is getting very popular here."

De Lancy Allen is at Asbury Park.

Owen H. Williams is at Atlantic City.

Edward P. Chalfant is at York, Pa.

George Cozens writes from Beloit, Wis.

Rev. Dr. Dodds is working in Hepburn, Ia.

H. M. Elliott is at Lebanon, Kan.

Ira W. Ely is working in Des Moines, Ia.

N. E. Mulford has returned from Cuba.

Samuel Grob is lecturing in Schwenksville, Pa.

Ira L. Guilford is in Los Angeles, Cal.

Allen Haddock is on the Continent.

Madame Hancock is in Beaulieu Street, Clements, N. J.

Charles Homes is in Milmay, Atlantic County, N. J.

J. W. Gimsolley, Lamoni, Ia.

Joseph O. Jones gives examinations at South Bend, Ind.

William King may be consulted at Forestburgh, Tex.

Dr. Julius M. King is in Chautauqua.

Miss Mallard has a wide reputation, and visitors from the United States would be welcomed at her studio in Brighton, England.

Mr. and Mrs. George Morris are enjoying a vacation.

H. W. Smith is in Calvert, Kan.

John Thompson is in Kimberley, Africa.

Gustav Stephen is in Berlin.

Mrs. C. Fowler Wells celebrated her eighty-sixth birthday on August 14, 1900.

W. E. Fraer is in Vinton, Ia.

### DESTRUCTIVENESS.

THE POWER OF SUGGESTION AMONG THE MENTAL FACULTIES IN THE EDUCATION AND MANAGEMENT OF CHILDREN.—NO. II.

Our experience of late years satisfies us that thought dominates and rules where everything else fails, but many have yet to be convinced of the power they possess in allowing their minds more influence of a permanent nature over the conditions of their body. It is no new written upon child-life just now that Phrenology should take a very important position in regard to the psychological studies of teachers. Few parents can afford to lose sight of their immense influence over their children, and if they did but know how to influence them aright we should have less of the abnormal side of character developed and more of the beauties of the normal character presented. Many parents bring their children to us to learn how to properly understand themselves to train the minds of their children aright. A mother said to me the other day: "I have a very important task to rear my two boys who are just at an impressionable age: tell me how I can best do this." Thus Phrenology as a handmaid to the right management of children is of inestimable value. With a phrenological knowledge of a child's head, a mother or teacher can make such suggestions that an individual child may be prevented from a life of misery and often of crime. It does not take a learned person to follow out the simple suggestions that will result in the modification of many of the faculties. Let us take, for instance, the organ of Destructiveness. When it is not under the control of Benevolence, of Philoprogenitiveness and Friendship, and is largely developed, it may lead to very disastrous results if not controlled. But, said a mother to me, who brought her child for examination, after taking it to Professor Ferrier, the great nerve and brain doctor, "How am I to control this faculty? Dr. Ferrier admits that the head of my child is particularly broad over the ears and is naturally destructive, but I want some practical help to know how to regulate the passion of my child." When there is a decided desire on the part of anyone to study the inner workings of the mind, one has a good field for scattering ideas and thoughts that may be of use and practical service. I told this woman, as I have advised many others, how to develop the other qualities

that act as a balancing influence over Destructiveness. Destructiveness is the element that gives energy, force, spirit, and pluck, and a child will need these qualities as he advances in life, but many persons think that Destructiveness is a bad faculty and so commence by trying to destroy this very element.

Some persons resort to fear to reduce the organ of Destructiveness, and a mother will tell a child she will call for the policeman to take him away if he does not be quiet. But, this is not a permanent or beneficial way of influencing a child in the right direction, and therefore should be avoided. When visiting Australia a very active two-year-old child was brought to me, and I soon found that the child objected to sit on a chair. Both father and mother began at the same moment and threatened to send for the geese, if he did not be quiet and sit still. This is only one attraction of fear which this child had, but the fear of the geese would soon pass away when he was old enough to feel that he in his turn would frighten the geese away. Something of a more controlling and quieting nature must be done to influence a child who has a large base to the brain. Suggestion, therefore, can be used if a person is sufficiently balanced to give it. Sometimes a very active child has a bad habit and uses his Destructiveness to defend the habit. In such case his mother has only to give him the suggestion without his knowledge as follows: "You know your father and mother are very much distressed about the habit you have contracted; it will do you harm, and you are not old enough to realize this; when you awake this idea will be so constantly with you that you will be influenced to give up the habit and you will immediately find the benefit of our advice." When he wakes up he will be found to have given up all thought of carrying on the habit, and the influence can be repeated for a few nights so as to make the thought permanent.

Destructiveness helps all the faculties and therefore, as we speak of the organs of Language, Acquisitiveness, Memory, Benevolence, Continuity, Philoprogenitiveness, Calculation, Causality and Conscientiousness we shall again refer to Destructiveness as a powerful stimulus in giving heat and force to the character. We hope mothers will try to calmly use their influence over children and thus build up a character that can utilize all the strong forces of nature for a magnificent purpose. Remembering:

"Each day we build by thoughts we think,  
And we live in the house we are making;  
We can build a heaven or build a hell,  
All aiding to the road we are taking."

Aquilla.

## FOWLER & WELLS CO.

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

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

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### CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"*Le Progrès Medical*," Paris.—The number for July 14th contains an interesting article on "Hydrocephalus." It contains many illustrations showing a child with this disease, also the illustrations of the skull external and internal, and a beautiful section of the brain of a hydrocephalic patient. It is cut down through the median section, and shows the entire opening of the lateral ventricle. Two more illustrations show deformities of the skull in a front and side portrait. The article contains some valuable tales in connection with the disease. In the number for July 21st the article is continued, and further illustrations of the brain are given, and two variétés de cranés d'hydrocephaliques. In the number for July 28th there is an interesting account of 1er Congrès International de Médecine Professionnelle. The article is profusely illustrated with the portraits

of the president and the various professors who are presidents of the various sections, and a very interesting study they are. We would like very much to present the portraits to our readers, and to describe the salient characteristics of each. We must not forget that Gall was obliged to leave his own country on account of expressions of jealousy, and finally settled in France, where he brought out his fine work on "The Functions of the Brain," and remained in Paris up to the time of his death.

"Mind"—New York—contains "The New Thought of Immortality," by the Rev. R. Heber Newton; "The Law of Compensation," by Mabel C. Thompson. Its articles always display thought and culture.

"The Ideal Review"—New York—contains an article on "The Occult, Psychologically Considered"; "The Culture of the Self by the Self," by Rose G. Abbott, and "A Plea for the Word God."

"The Temple of Health"—Battle Creek, Mich.—is full of practical ideas and helpful hints on how to live. Surely if we carried out one-half the suggestions we should be able to live to our full limit or period of life.

"The Humanitarian"—London—contains an excellent frontispiece of Sir W. B. Richmond, R.A., and an article of his on "Smoke and Art." He refers to the smoke that comes through fog and chimneys. He dreams of a smokeless London, and what it would be to have a pure, clean, smokeless city with a blue sky overhead so cloudless, clear, and beautiful that God would be seen in heaven. Nevertheless one is inclined to say with the poet: "With all thy smoke and dirt I love thee still."

"The Vegetarian Magazine."—A frontispiece is given of Edward L. Spence, associate manager of "Our Fellow Creatures," formerly Probate Judge of Brown County, South Dakota. He says, "Although fifty-two years of age I feel as frisky as a kitten, and am able to begin another day's work on short notice," and "I sincerely believe that much of the ill-

health from which people suffer is attributable to the eating of pork and other flesh foods. I have no doubt that it is a part of the destiny of the human race in its gradual improvement to leave off eating animals as have the cannibals left off eating human flesh, and eat only vegetables."

"The Dog Fancier"—Battle Creek, Mich.—for August contains an article by the Rev. Charles Joseph Adams on the subject of "The Telepathy in Dogs." Dogs certainly show a wonderful power to interpret the minds of human beings.

"The American Medical Journal."—St. Louis, Mo.—An article on "Our Baby," by A. F. Stephens, M.D., is a very interesting one, and contains valuable advice about the various stages of babydom. We hope many mothers will read it.

"Suggestive Therapeutics"—Chicago—for August contains an article on "The Sixth Sense," by Professor W. H. Cheney; "The Proper Use of Vital Forces," by John E. Purdon, M.D., articles upon which much thought has been displayed.

The April "Druggists' Circular and Chemical Gazette," says in substance: The untoward and even serious after-effects of heroin bring forcibly to mind the many excellent and time-tried remedial qualities of codeine—always safe, always certain and uniform. The combination of codeine with antikamnia presents a most desirable mode of obtaining the full value of these two excellent remedies, and there is no better form in which to exhibit them than in the well-known antikamnia and codeine tablets, each containing four and three-fourths grains antikamnia and one-fourth grain codeine.

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"The Quarterly Journal of Inebriety"—Hartford, Conn.—has just come to hand. T. H. Marable, M.D., has answered the question, "Are the uses of tobacco detrimental to mankind?" in such a scientific way that no one can read the article without feeling convinced of its truth. We wish that boys and young men could be induced to examine its points. "The Children of the Female Inebriate" is an article by William Charles Sullivan, M.D., which subject is not sufficiently considered.

"The Journal of Hygeo-Therapy."—Kokomo, Ind.—Dr. Gifford commences a series of articles on "Life Science," which contains some of the best thoughts. "The Neglect of Drinking proper amounts of Water" is an article that points out this theory in a very distinct way.

"Every Month"—New York—for August. This number is given up prin-

cipally to stories adapted to the season of the year, seaside pleasures, etc.

"Physical Culture"—New York—continues to contain lessons on movement cure. It is profusely illustrated.

"Human Nature."—San Francisco.—Articles on "A European Trip," by the Editor, who is taking a vacation abroad; "Cycle of Life and Motion," by D. C. Seymour; "Some early American Phrenologists," by J. T. Miller, are among the interesting articles of the month.

## PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

"Life and Beauty," 50 cents a year, is the most entertaining monthly we have ever seen, and we hope it will reach the large circulation it merits.

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J. Howard Moore's little pamphlet is indeed a "projectile"—but one fired at the camp of ignorance. Not only is his

language vigorous and trenchant, but, what is more, the thoughts that he clothes with the language are sound and mature. It is one of the ablest expositions of the superiority of vegetarianism from the scientific and ethical points of view we have ever come across. 25 cents.

"A System of Phrenology" (\$1.25), by George Combe, with an appendix containing testimonials in favor of the truth of Phrenology, and of its utility in the classification and treatment of criminals. This work was first published in 1824, and is considered to-day the most exhaustive work on the subject in any language. It shows clearly the great superiority of Phrenology over other systems of mental philosophy.

The American Institute of Phrenology contains hundreds of busts, casts, portraits, and sketches of men and women, noted and notorious, from all classes, including statesmen, soldiers, lawyers, divines, inventors, philanthropists, etc., with murderers, pirates, and others from the lower walks of life. Citizens and strangers will find this one of the most pleasant places in the city in which to spend an hour.

"Water Cure in Chronic Diseases" (\$1.50), by James Mauby Gully. This work, which is considered by many a standard authority on the water cure treatment, has been out of print for some time, and responsive to urgent demands for it we have brought out a new edition, and to show the scope of the work we present the following:

"Looking Forward. For Young Men" (\$1.00), by Rev. George Sumner Weaver, D.D. The young we have always with us, and work for them will always be in order. The world's improvements must be made largely through them. They are the readiest to be instructed, the most susceptible to ennobling influences, and least hindered by prepossessions and prejudices. The hopes of the ages are in them, and those who are in sympathy with them can help humanity through them. The author acknowledges with pleasure that of all he has done in a many-sided life, that which he has done for the young has given him the best satisfaction. They have helped him while he has endeavored to help them. They have renewed his youth, and given him inspiration, and now he joins with them to give a grand exit to the greatest century the world has seen. They are to be leaders in the great uplifts of the society that is to be. All hail to them and the centuries for which they are preparing. In the hope of joining with them to keep step to the music of human improvement and joy, the author asks once again to be admitted to their company and confidence.

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Elocution.—How to cultivate the voice; eloquence, how to attain the art.

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Text-books.—Among the works most useful to be studied by those who wish to master Phrenology, we recommend the following "Student's Set," which will be sent by express for \$10, when all are ordered at one time:

"Brain and Mind: a Text-Book," \$1.50; "The Temperaments," by N. Sizer, \$1.50; "How to Read Character," by S. R. Wells, \$1.25; "Constitution of Man," by G. Combe, \$1.50; "New Physiognomy," by S. R. Wells, \$5.00; "Self-Instructor in Phrenology," by L. N. Fowler, \$5.00; "Popular Physiology," by R. T. Trall, \$1.25; Phrenological Bust, by Fowler & Wells, \$1.00.

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"Lectures on Phrenology." George Combe; \$1.25. Including its application to the present and prospective condition of the United States. The extensive knowledge and sound philosophy exhibited in these lectures must inspire the reader with profound respect for the intellectual power and attainments of the author.

"Moral Philosophy; or, the Duties of Man Considered in his Individual, Domestic, and Social Capacities." George Combe; \$1.25. This work appears in the form of lectures delivered by the author to an association formed for the industrious classes of Edinburgh; they created at the time considerable excitement.

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OCTOBER, 1900

[WHOLE No. 742

## Victor Emanuel II., who Succeeds King Humbert on the Throne of Italy.

The portrait of the present King of Italy presents a man quite different from his father, and judging phrenologically of his organization, his head is quite different in its side portions from that of King Humbert. His head is unusually high for its width, and we judge from this fact that he will show a manifestation to encourage peace rather than the spirit of war. He is well developed in the superior region, giving a love of justice, right principle, and equity. He has a large development of Benevolence, which, joined to his intellectual qualities, will manifest an interest in the people who are under his rule. He is not one who would easily transform himself into a tyrant, but is evidently desirous of carrying out the best discipline for the greatest number of his subjects. His head is not broad at the base, and if anything it is not sufficiently developed in this region to give him a balancing power with the moral qualities. Fortunately he will reign in an era when there will be little need for strife, and this apparent deficiency will not be so noticeable. He has a good proportion of chin, which indicates strength of character and longevity, but there is not width of

jaw half way between the ear and the point of the chin which accompanies the fighting disposition, consequently he will court peace rather than conflict and a settlement of disputes or differences of opinion by arbitration rather than through combat. The chin as well as the nose from the top of the head all agree on one thing, namely, firmness of character, stability of will, and resolution of mind. The power to look ahead is manifested by a full development of Cautiousness, situated on the posterior lateral portion of the parietal lobe under the parietal bone. He has a keen perception of men, an analytical sense which can be used to a good purpose in affairs of state.

Although the new King of Italy, Victor Emanuel II., is in his thirty-first year little has been heard of him up to the present; indeed, the crown prince of a monarchical government, like the Vice-President of the United States, is supposed to keep himself in the background. He is allowed to do little, and little is expected, except to be on hand and ready in case he should be called into active service. Some crown princes are content to amuse themselves, while others use their time

to prepare themselves for the position which they may at any moment be called upon to fill, or to travel and to

ous and industrious. He is said to have been sensitive about his small stature and delicate health, and he avoided



VICTOR EMANUEL II., KING OF ITALY.

study subjects that interest them. The young Crown Prince of Japan is one of this kind, who led the armies of his people against the Boxers. As Prince of Naples, Italy's new King was seri-

public and court life as much as possible. He is known to have shut himself up (when not travelling) in his palace in Naples, which overlooks the lovely bay and the volcano of Vesuvius,

and there he worked in his electrical laboratory, that is said to be the finest private one in the world. He corresponded with Edison, Marconi, Tesla, Lord Kelvin, and other students of the science of electricity and famous inventors, and he entertained them whenever they visited Italy.

Besides his love for science, he is fond of literature, especially Shakespeare and Dante, and being full of his love for science and poetry it is said that he talked a good deal about them

of the forehead we recognize his literary taste. He is as great a proof of Phrenology as was his father before him.

#### THE QUEEN OF ITALY.

The wife of Victor Emanuel II. is the beautiful Queen Helene, who will help him to make the court and capital of Italy brilliant. Although one of the most beautiful women in Europe she was one of the poorest princesses before her marriage, and was brought up in a mountain village among the



THE QUEEN OF ITALY.

at the various courts of Europe, and that the Emperor of Germany playfully gave him the nickname of "the Royal Encyclopædia." By his portrait anyone can quickly realize that the scope of his mind would naturally get in touch with scientific study, research, chemistry, and comparative subjects; and the breadth of the brow, together with the breadth of head where the hair comes to the point on the lower side-head, combined with the height of the head above this region, naturally gives him his love of electrical science.

From the width of the upper part

mountaineer warriors of Montenegro. Her father's little principality of Montenegro is almost opposite the heel of Italy's boot on the Adriatic Sea. It contains less than four thousand square miles, and is about as large as the State of Connecticut. Because of its mountains this little country, although surrounded by Turkey on three sides and by the sea on the fourth, has never been conquered. Queen Helene's father, Prince Nikita, once held back a Turkish army of 200,000 with 20,000 mountaineers and prevented their entering the country.

Here in the high mountain valley at Cettinje the present Queen of Italy was born and grew beautiful and free and light-footed. She wore, until her twentieth year, a short white skirt, scarlet apron, embroidered silver belt, and ornaments of the peasant girls of the mountains; but she was carefully taught, and while she loves books and pictures and science as much as the King, her husband, she is fond of the pomp and ceremony of court life and the stimulus of brilliant society. She loves the people also, for she was born in a democratic country, and bids fair to make a self-possessed man-of-the-world and popular King out of the man

who was, as the Prince of Naples, a shy and sensitive student.

She is taller in build than the King, and has a well balanced organization. Her head is broad enough at the base to give her executive ability and considerable energy and force of mind. Her forehead is square and broad rather than high, hence natural science will please her better than deep reflection. She is a keen observer, and has a watchful eye to take into account the ways and wishes of others, and should stimulate and be a counterpart to the King, her husband, who has the high and rather narrow type of head.

EDITOR.

## Phrenology in Paris.—Part II.

BY JOHN T. MILLER.

(Continued from page 96.)

The honorary members of the society were Dr. Vimont, George Combe, Dr. Andrew Combe, Dr. Elliotson, John Sedgwick, Edward Wright, Professor Ucelli and Dr. Spurzheim.

The members of the society not named above are Dr. Abraham, Honorary Member of the Royal Academy of Medicine; Appert, editor and proprietor of the *Journal des Prisons*; J. B. Ballière, Publisher; Barres, Engraver of Medals; Basiles; L'Abbé Besnard; Beugnot, Man of Letters; Boulland, Professor of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris; Dr. Brierre de Boismont; Casimir Broussais, Doctor at the Military Hospital of Gros-Caillon; Canuet, Doctor at Saint-Perin; Dr. Chapelaine; Comte, Professor at the Athenæum; Corby, M.D.; Daunecy, M.D.; Dauvergne, Doctor at the St. Louis Hospital; Desmarest, Property Holder; Desmarest, Jr., M.D.; Devilliers, M.D.; Dinoncourt; Douin, M.D.; Dumontier; Dupuis, M.D.; Ferrus, Doctor at the Asylum of Bicêtre; Foyatier, Sculptor; Frapart, M.D.; Forget, M.D.; Dr. Fossati; Guerard, Sculptor; Harel, Manufacturer; Koreff, M.D.; Lacorbiere, M.D.; Lamaze, Attorney;

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Fabre; Foissac, M.D.; Dr. Fourcode Prunet; Leon Faucher; Baron Gerard, Artist, Member of the Institute; Dr. Halma Grand; Imbert, Surgeon in Chief at the Charity Hospital in Lyons; Dr. Jacquemin; Dr. Jolly; Dr. Layner; Lebaudy, Banker; Lemaire, Sculptor; Lefevre; Methias, Druggist; Count Alfred du Maussion; Baron Noel Girard, Brigadier-General in the Department of Morbihan; Nizard; Dr. Parent Duchatelet; Dr. Royer-Gollard, Division Chief in the Department of the Interior; Dr. Sorlin; Dr. Taveau, Vismara, Attorney.

The corresponding members are Adolphe Aulagnier, Army Physician at Marseilles; Dr. Cadenat, of Toulouse; D'Etilly, Health Officer at Forbach; Foville, Physician to the Hospital for the Insane, at Rouen; Guiot, Professor of Mathematics at Nancy; Lelut, Physician at the Bicêtre; Dr. Lombard, of Issy; Leuduger, Formorel, of Saint-Brieux; Dr. Patrix, Pellene, Jr., Prefect of Finisterre, at Quimper; Dr. Pierquin, Inspector of the Academy of Grenoble; Richy, M.D., India; Beniot Trompeo, M.D., of Turin.

The first officers of the society were: President, Dr. Daunecy; Vice-Presidents, Drs. Fossati and Fontenelle; General Secretary, Dr. Bouilland, succeeded by Dr. Loude, and later by Dr. Casimir Broussais; Secretaries for the Minutes, Dr. C. Broussais, who was later chosen general secretary, and Dr. Robouam; Editor in Chief of the Journal de la Société Phrenologique de Paris,

Dr. Bouilland; Editing Committee, Dr. Mege, Dr. Voisin, and Dr. Pinel Grandchamp; Treasurer, Mr. Harel; Finance Committee, Messrs. Basiles, Royer, and Regley; Keeper of the Museum (material) of the society, Dr. Frapart.

During the second year Prof. Dr. Broussais was president; for the third year the Prof. Dr. Bouilland was president; and for the fourth, Prof. Dr. Andral.

When one reads this long list of competent laborers who devoted their efforts to the perfection and dissemination of Phrenology, in one city, besides its other advocates throughout the civilized world, and can appreciate the value of the science himself, it is an easy matter to comprehend the statements of the eminent Alfred Russell Wallace, who has lived almost the whole of this century, when he says: "In the coming century Phrenology will assuredly attain general acceptance. It will prove itself to be the true science of mind. Its practical uses in education, in self-discipline, in the reformatory treatment of criminals, and in the remedial treatment of the insane, will give it one of the highest places in the hierarchy of the sciences; and its persistent neglect and obloquy during the last sixty years will be referred to as an example of the almost incredible narrowness and prejudice which prevailed among men of science at the very time they were making such splendid advances in other fields of thought and discovery."—In "The Wonderful Century," published 1898.

## Drawbacks to Memory.

BY M. TOPE.

In phrenological parlance Memory may be defined as one of the different mental processes or phases of action of which the intellectual faculties are capable, by which impressions, pictures or ideas are retained and resuscitated. The principal causes of bad memory are not hard to discover and enumerate. And to consider them even briefly will

not be unprofitable, as it will tend to the cultivation of good memory. Let us name these drawbacks as nearly as possible in the order of their importance:

1. *Weak Mental Faculties.* If the faculty of Tune, for instance, be weak, few tunes, if any, will be remembered, and these poorly, until the faculty shall have been strengthened and aided by

proper cultivation. And this illustration applies to all the other faculties.

2. *Bad Health.* As the brain is the organ of the mind and at the same time a part of the body, whatever weakens or impairs these correspondingly enfeebles the mental action. In fainting or stupefaction from any cause nothing is distinctly remembered; and so of poor health conditions generally.

3. *Not Knowing How to Call the Faculties Into Play.* As few persons have any particular knowledge of the real nature of the mind in either its structure or action, only the same few have any idea at all of how to apply and use their faculties in remembering. How could they be expected to do so?

4. *Too Hurried and Too Extensive Reading, Listening and Seeing.* A lecturer talks rapidly and for nearly two hours; but what listener can remember well all he says? People go to large expositions and world's fairs, but who comes back to clearly describe all he has seen? And the modern habits of inattentive and skimming reading of papers and books are wellnigh ruining the minds of millions.

5. *The Practice of Taking Notes.* This is a notoriously bad fashion which leads one to rely almost entirely upon the notes taken which are apt to get lost. This practice prevents taxing the natur-

al memory sufficiently and thus not only cultivates forgetfulness, but gives a whole lot of unnecessary work.

6. *Unconscious Mental Laziness.* Many persons express a seeming satisfaction in the really stupid and useless defect of forgetting names, etc., of persons with whom they meet from time to time. They seem to allow their receptive and retaining powers to sink into a dull, protoplasmic condition, as it were, which cannot be any better described than by calling it a state of habitual mental indolence, or easy-going carelessness.

7. *Overwork, or Brain Tire.* The cells in the cortex or surface of the brain which act as store-houses of energy are depleted by too rapid or too long exertion in mental work or worry, especially if not well nourished, and this gives a state of brain fatigue. It is a well-known fact that memory is less faithful when a person is sleepy or mentally tired. Hence it is that most persons can remember better in the morning than in the afternoon or evening, especially after a good night's sleep.

A careful study of these causes carried out in their details we think is worthy the time of any one. At another time we may treat upon the laws of memory.

## Three Essentials.

BY FRANK TASKER.

Since man is a very complicated being and possessed of powers which may be manifested in a great many ways and in relation to a great many conditions and things, it is well for him to give careful attention to the question of his own constitution and the relation it logically bears to those things by which it is surrounded and with which it has to do.

He should study the laws which relate to his physical being, that it may be kept in a state of wholesomeness consistent with its function as the or-

gan of an immortal life. Due attention to these things requires not a little inquiry into those facts and deductions by a knowledge of which, alone, is one able to gain a correct conception of what right living is, and the importance it bears in relation to the expression of man's finer parts. Facts are the basis of knowledge. Philosophy needs them for its foundation. Correct deductions from primary facts bring truth. The great real value of truth lies in its practical application to life. Facts are not inconsistent with

each other, nor with logic. However they often contradict sophistry. All truths agree.

People should so place themselves in relation to truths that they may make a success of living.

Living, *per se*, is well worth the while. "To be or not to be, aye there's the rub," and a right sharp rub it would be not to be after having been.

So to know and to do those things by which we may continue in life after having come into it should be the aim of those who are not satisfied to let life consist in eating, sleeping, and working. Humanity should never be content with such a condition of existence. Not only is it possible to get greater pleasure out of life in itself by correct living, but also the body and the brain portion especially are in condition to better serve as an avenue through which the mental powers may make themselves manifest.

People in a very poorly kept physical condition cannot make that success of mental or physical undertaking which would be possible if the body were in a clear, elastic and strong condition. Living is for self. Self gets the direct pleasure. Others may derive pleasure from the fruits that are produced by the activity, energy, and industry of one who lives correctly, and so right living spreads out in its effects.

After the matter of living we may consider two grand divisions of the realms of man's activity. Domesticity and occupation are prominent expressions of man's nature and are worth giving some attention to.

Everything which has a bearing upon man's position in society—those spheres of activity through which he is enabled, by applying himself, to indicate the extent of his innate possibilities, should receive attention, that their existence as a factor in civilization and society may be understood and their relation to man's welfare rightly estimated.

The laws and conditions which relate man as a domestic being are hardly less complicated or less extensive in

their ramifications than are those relating to his whole body direct. That these matters are sadly neglected needs only to be mentioned to be apparent to those who are at all conversant with the laws that apply in this realm and the signs of their violation.

It is important to attend well to those things which in their application touch upon the most sacred relations in which man may become associated.

If it should be necessary after having become related domestically, to direct those forces which play in that region, then the knowledge of the laws that apply to man's domestic nature is seen to be of much service.

The closest and most exalted relationship that can exist on earth certainly is that properly existing between husband and wife.

What can be more intricate and beautiful than that which has as its consummation the generation, bringing forth, and the after-development of a human being? I can conceive of nothing that makes an appeal, as effectually as this, to the true manhood or womanhood of one who is so constituted as to get a full conception of it, and where the relationship is so intricate and beautiful as this, so must the laws regulating its proper carrying out be both many and complicated.

And, too, where there is such an exalted association and complication of laws governing it, must there be greater difficulty in fulfilling the requirements than where the whole matter is on a less elevated plane, and also if "there is no excellency without great labor," then conversely great labor should produce excellency. So it is in this case. Of what surpassing importance is the production of an excellent child! No other effort of man can compare with this in value—yet no other is given less earnest intellectual and moral attention.

But the husband-and-wife relation is not all of man's domestic side. There are brothers and sisters, fathers and mothers, sons and daughters, and also neighbors. All people are bound by

ties to each other, and society is the result. General friendliness and good neighborhood are indeed pleasing to look upon and yield a good harvest for the sowing of seed, but the domestic circle is the nucleus of that heaven upon earth which can be attained if the means placed within man's reach are laid hold of and put to good use. It is not enough that two people be married according to the law of the land—they should be married by that higher law that states do not make nor perhaps even see. They should be married by the laws of mental unisonance and spiritual harmony from which there can flow naught but good and happiness. This all-important nucleus begins with husband and wife, next to it is added father and mother, son and daughter, brother and sister, that completes the circle, and if it has been formed of the proper material by the proper forces, it shall be "a thing of beauty and a joy for evermore."

But a man cannot live and grow and become strong on these things alone. This is a physical life as well as it is spiritual, it is practical as well as theoretical. There are many needs in the civilization of the nineteenth century, especially in that of the Caucasian race, and on account of these needs man's attention must be partially directed to those pursuits which shall enable him to procure the necessities, perhaps the conveniences and in some cases even the luxuries that the present condition of affairs calls for. Therefore man must love an occupation—a regular line of work by which the means of physical sustenance may be secured. The requirements of a complex civilization such as that in which we are now living are not easily met and consequently it is plainly necessary to attend well to the task in hand if success is to be attained. This state of things argues strongly for careful and complete preparation for the life pursuit one may have mapped out for himself in order that he may be able to maintain himself against the competition with which he shall have to come in contact. Not only should self-knowledge be had,

but that acquaintance with usages, customs, laws, etc., in the business, and also a good training in the laws of human science whereby ability is conferred to interpret the ways and habits of others with whom one may have to deal. Knowledge of human character on the part of one may compel honesty on the part of another, whereas if that scientific knowledge were not possessed the dishonest individual would have no check laid on his sinister purposes.

Undesigning people are more easily preyed upon in the absence of any systematic understanding of human nature. An occupation is something at which a person may engage his or her powers. What we have should be used. Idleness breeds poverty and begets crime. Society is thus disturbed. Laws have to be made for the purpose of regulating the conduct of those whose inherent sense of proper conduct and individual and general rights is so wanting as not to enable them to guide themselves with propriety and a due regard to the demands of justice.

It is then not difficult to see the good that follows the intelligent, successful moral and peaceful pursuit of a line of work best adapted to the capabilities of the individual.

Strength comes only from exercise under proper conditions and careful guidance. Inactivity can never bring forth a strong body or an able mental expression. If activity is so useful then the benefit of a suitable occupation for every person becomes evident.

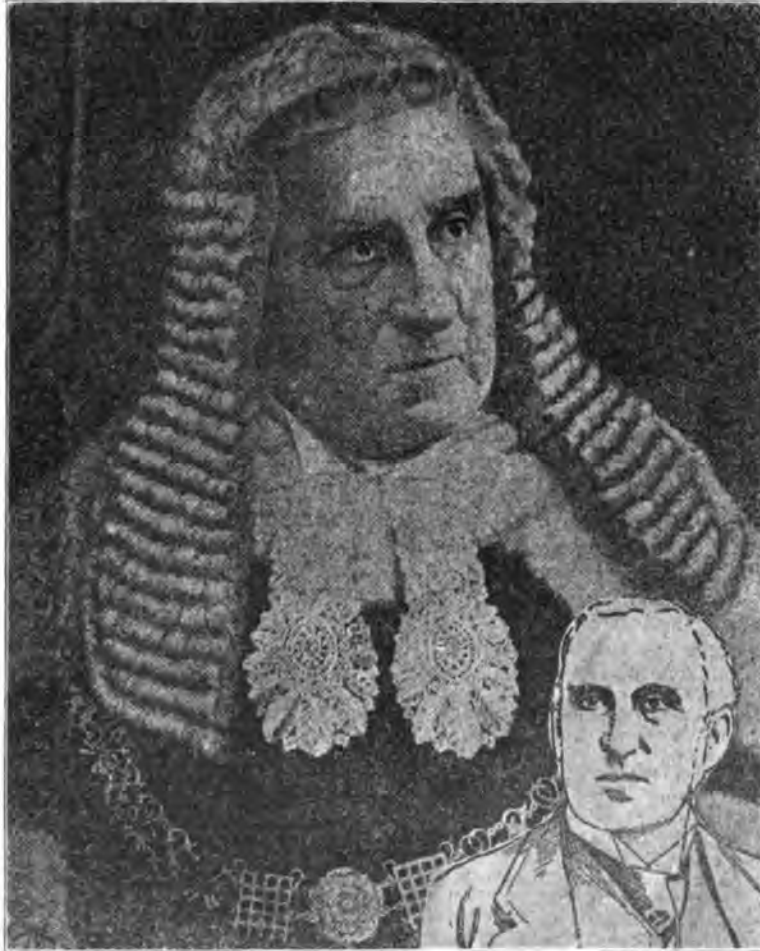
Now if we have a society made up of people who are right in the way of living—who make a success of living, and who are harmoniously mated—are happy domestically—who know the responsibilities and have the good purposes to put their knowledge into execution, and are also where they should be in an occupation which they pursue with assiduity, then we shall have a very good foundation for the building of a progressive society, flowing from which shall be the blessing of peace and advancement for those who may come under such influence.

## People of Note.

### THE LATE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND.

Lord Russell, of Killowen, the late Lord Chief Justice of England, who died on August 10th, was a prominent figure in English law. Few cases of

eminence as an advocate (which was conclusively established before the lawyers of two hemispheres while he was a member of the Behring Sea Commission and the Venezuela Arbitration Commission), eulogized his capacity, even although his decisions were some-



LORD CHIEF JUSTICE RUSSELL.

importance (when he was at his prime) were conducted without his valuable opinion. He crowded a great deal of valuable work into a short life of sixty-eight years. Ever since he was elevated to the bench Lord Russell had been a strong Radical partisan; but Englishmen generally, proud of his

times against their politics. His head shows an ample development of the anterior lobe. He had what all great lawyers need, a strong central development of brain, which gave him a comparative, analytical, and critical ability which enabled him to decide on all the technical questions of the day. He was

a keen observer, a broad and liberal thinker, and his large Human Nature, Comparison, and Causality made him a persuasive and weighty pleader before juries, and a terrible cross-examiner.

He was shrewd, observing, farsighted, and combined these characteristics with a kindliness of mind in which few of his profession have excelled him. He was known to the American public, for he visited this country as a guest of the American Bar Association at the time of the Venezuelan dispute, and came as a companion of Lord Coleridge in 1883. He conducted himself with such admirable discretion as really to discourage the few intensely unrepresented Americans who, on the occasion of a dinner at Saratoga, sought to curry favor with him by their criticisms of President Cleveland. He knew that Mr. Cleveland represented American purpose at that time, and that the Americans who said he did not were very few. He also knew that it was necessary for Great Britain to learn the essential unity of America on a stern and unyielding policy, and the hearty willingness of America to meet the consequences of that policy. The advice which he took home on that occasion is supposed to have not been without influence upon Lord Salisbury in meeting Secretary Olney's propositions.

As a lawyer he was sound, and his eloquent speech before the Parnell Commission has often been described as one of the most masterly orations of modern times. He was not so successful as a Parliamentary speaker as at the bar.

Law in America and England is conducted on very different lines; in England the business part of law is conducted by solicitors, barristers simply conducting the cases in court; in this country lawyers do everything from the beginning to the end of the case. It is said that Sir George Lewis discovered the abilities of Lord Russell for trying cases before juries, who in the beginning worked his own way

and eked out his income by outside work—partly journalism. He sat in the House of Commons for Dundalk in 1880, which position he held till 1885, when he was returned for South Hackney. On being appointed by Mr. Gladstone as Attorney-General, one year later, he was knighted by the Queen. After leaving this position his private practice was worth \$150,000 a year. He pleaded for the defence in the case of Mrs. Maybrick, and tried to secure her release. He secured the highest damages for breach of promise ever awarded in England, namely, \$10,000. Considerable renown was won by him by the exposure of Pigott in 1888-89, who had deceived the London "Times"—the argument lasted six days. Mr. Gladstone said that his effort had won him an immortal name.

Being born in Newry, Ireland, in 1832, he possessed all the remarkable qualities of the Irish orator. His head, as well as his features, indicate the fire, fervor, intensity, thought, and earnestness of the orator, and he could declaim, gesticulate, reason logically, in what an English correspondent calls "graceful vivacity."

His organ of Benevolence was exceedingly active, and he showed in his life his excessive generosity to his friends, which sometimes cost him \$100,000 per year and often involved him in debt. Strange to say, a friend proposed to him to syndicate himself; this was done, and the managing director took his earnings and gave him a liberal allowance, paid his debts, and invested for him in safe and remunerative securities what he would probably have spent on others. This would not be a bad plan for many other celebrated men and women to adopt.

He was the first Irishman and the first Roman Catholic for more than three hundred years to hold the office of Lord Chief Justice. He was wholehearted in everything he did, and his portrait shows energy, force, spirit, and executiveness which bubbled over in all that he undertook to do.

EDITOR.

## “Square Pegs in Round Holes.”

### A PHRENOLOGICAL STORY.

By ELSIE CASSELL SMITH, F.A.I.P.

#### CHAPTER I.

Farmer Walton stood leaning against his plow one late summer afternoon after the wheat harvest had been garnered, wiping his brow vigorously as if attempting to rub away the deep-set frowns that wrinkled his swarthy forehead.

“Thet boy’s too derved lazy fer any use, er else he’s a born fool,” he muttered into his grizzled beard. “Five years of stiddy plowin’—ever since he was a twelve-year-old—’nd cain’t run a straight furrow yit. ’Nd when I think,” he went on, “of the wheat that sp’iled on this here ground last week all on account of his laziness, a-lettin’ the rain pour on it when it might ’a’ been in the barn well’s not, it makes me mad. Bill! Bill!”

All the anger he had thus roused in himself found utterance in that savage shout.

The boy at the end of the field paused attentively, while under the torn hat a dark flush indicative of wounded feelings deepened on the really fine face of the farmer lad as his father hurled many an angry epithet at him over the jagged furrow he had just plowed. Plainly the boy’s thoughts had not been on his work, for now as he looked back he smiled bitterly.

“I don’t blame father,” he thought as he watched the energetic figure going up the field. “I can’t plow straight; I can’t hoe potatoes decently, for that matter. Lord only knows what I can do,” he muttered, his lips trembling as he dashed his rough hand over his eyes. “I’m a ninny, that’s sure, but I’m clean discouraged, and no wender.”

That evening after the chores were done the young fellow strolled down to

the four corners to work off his ill feelings by mingling with his country friends.

Gathered on the benches in front of a little grocery he found an animated group of men all more or less engaged in some discussion.

“What’s on?” asked the young man of a silent witness whose seat on a sugar-barrel he had been invited to share.

“Jim Ramsey’s son’s come back from the city with the job of fore-closin’ the mortgage on the Widder Larkin’s farm. It’s a piece o’ dirty work for them city sharps, but there’s them in this crowd that upholds him in it,” was the laconic reply.

Will Walton’s cheeks burned with indignation. Time was when he had envied Jim Ramsey’s son who had gone away to college and been “given a chance,” but he saw in this a mean attempt to show his newly acquired power and authority and he now felt only anger and contempt for the young man.

The villagers’ arguments pro and con were heated and earnest, but suddenly a hush of awkward silence fell on the group as Horton Ramsey, foppishly attired and with a sinister smile on his evil, malicious face, drew near.

“He han’t no more right to fore-close that mortgage and turn a poor lone widder out of house and home than nothin’,” spoke up an old man boldly, his voice trembling with wrath. “Yer the tool of a sneakin’ set of sharps, Hort’ Ramsey, and I’d like to hear ye prove yer case.”

“Proofs! proofs!” echoed several delighted listeners, at the brave assault.

Young Ramsey bit his lips to suppress his anger.

“I can prove my case all right,” he

said scornfully, "for everyone here knows that I am invested with the proper authority, but I do not care to do it before a careless crowd. I challenge anyone to beat me on this question in a fair debate, and my cause is as good as won already."

"I accept that challenge," said a manly voice, and Will Walton stepped out before the crowd and faced his sneering opponent.

## CHAPTER II.

Farmer Walton was smoking his after-dinner pipe next day upon the vine-clad porch, when a neighbor joined him.

"Squire Bill's boy has come back from New York—did you know it?" was the visitor's first remark.

"Nother swell-head, I suppose," was the farmer's laconic observation.

"Well, no, I guess not, seems like a nice chap. Full of new-fangled learnin', but sensible, rather, I should say. Long of the rest he's been and got ahold on Phrenology."

"Gee Whiz! what's that—some new disease?"

"No," replied the other, laughing, "it's learnin'. It's something that tells folks how to—how to find one's place in life. He says most folks are like square pegs in round holes, and I guess he's about right."

Farmer Walton was bothered. "He needn't be comin' around here to show off his knowledge," he said gruffly; "I've got no use fer college-bred chaps. Look at young Ramsey."

"Well, there's a difference in pun'-kins, I reckon," observed the other dryly; "Ramsey's boy always was a worthless scamp; but Horace Bell, he's different."

"Makes no odds! Schoolin' spoils boys," said Mr. Walton, with emphasis.

"Well, I dunno; you can't put every boy through the same mill. Now, when I was a lad I took quite natural to religion and was always plannin' to be a minister, wasn't given no chance

though, so when my boy grew up I allowed to make a preacher out of him to sorter even up. Sent him off to college for three years, and by jingo! if he don't come back and pitch into farmin', smart too, and makes crops pay as I never did. Educated farmin', he says, is the right thing, and I guess that's so."

Farmer Walton winced under this convincing argument, for he knew it to be true.

Horace Bell did come around, whether he was wanted or not, one day not long after; a handsome young man whose noble bearing could not be lost sight of in the common clothes he wore. Finding Farmer Walton engaged in weeding a large onion patch he went down on his knees and proceeded to assist while he talked cheerfully of many things.

In a short time Mr. Walton was fascinated by his visitor's intelligence and sympathy, and was led out to talk freely of his gardening and farming; of the best kinds of soil for different kinds of crops, of different ways of producing desired results in gardening, etc.; and through this friendly converse young Bell soon led up to the topic he had really come to discuss.

## CHAPTER III.

"I heard your son make his first plea in the Widow Larkin's debate the other night," he said. "Didn't he rout Horton Ramsey and his party in fine style? His eloquence and courage have been much admired. You must be proud of your son."

The farmer's face clouded. "Yes," he said slowly, "that boy hes got the gift of gab, but he ain't got much else."

"In that you are assuredly mistaken," was the earnest reply, "and you are misjudging your son, just as thousands of other people are being misjudged and consequently misplaced in life. Your boy Will is possessed of superior talents for certain things which you have not dreamed of. He

may not be successful as a farmer, but if you will give him a chance there are certain other vocations in life that he can surely succeed in."

"How do you know that?" asked the elder man incredulously.

"I know it because my knowledge of Phrenology enables me to read your son's true character and inherent possibilities as you have never learned to know him, and probably never will without the aid of Phrenology practically applied, which aid I freely offer you."

"But I need my son right here on the farm, and that's where he'll have to abide."

"Now see here, Mr. Walton, you have just been telling me how different kinds of food products such as you are raising, need different kinds of soil and treatment. You wouldn't think of trying to raise onions and cabbages in ground best adapted for wheat and oats. You understand these things because you are a farmer, and in a similar way I understand the different kinds of environments and adaptations needed by different natures on the human plane because I am a Phrenologist. Let me give you one plain, unvarnished truth—you will never make a farmer out of your son Will. He isn't built that way. If he was he would take to agriculture as naturally as a duck takes to water, and like to work and succeed in it, too. Many boys do—boys no less bright and intelligent than your son, for farming needs just as much brains as any other business. But you will spoil a fine nature

by keeping Will here. Let him go away to school and fit himself for the profession of law, to which he is so eminently adapted, and my word for it you will some day have a son to be exceedingly proud of."

Farmer Walton was not a man whose mind could be easily changed, and it took many such convincing arguments as Phrenology could amply furnish before he came to accept its principles as applied to his son. But Horace Bell had earnestly set out to put this friend of his childhood in his right place in life, and eventually the truth triumphed, and a young boy full of bright hopes for the future set off one day for the big and busy city, the goal of his hopes and dreams.

At the little railroad station as Horace Bell clasped his friend's hand he said seriously: "Don't forget what you owe to Phrenology, Will; and let it be your guiding star to the success that awaits you. It will teach you first to know yourself, and second to know others, a two-fold wisdom that will surely carry you on to the very pinnacle of your life-possibilities."

Will Walton carefully followed this sensible advice and to-day looks back over the first years of his professional career with honest pride and satisfaction, as do all others who knew him as a lad at work in his father's fields. He carries Phrenology into all his daily life and declares it to be a never-failing source of assistance in his dealings with men and in the honest dispensation of justice.

The End.

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The real harm done by the denial of a divine presence and providence in nature and life is that in the long run it will destroy our interest in the world, in men and in events. Such atheistic, pessimistic, cynical views take the life out of us. I see young men who are tainted by such notions, and what strikes me in them is that they seem to take very little interest in anything. Their inward man per-

ishes, though the outer man may be renewed by God day by day. It is sad to see an old man whose heart is dry, and whose soul is withered; but it is still worse to see this in the young, to whom God has given an inheritance of faith and hope, and to whom all things might appear new or fair.

James Freeman Clarke, in "The Ideal Review."

## Hygienic Notes and Comments.

BY DR. M. L. HOLBROOK.

### EDUCATION IN CHINA.

Rev. Dr. Smith says, in his "Village Life in China," that in this country education holds an important place, and the village school and the travelling scholars are objects of more than common importance. There is a great multitude of teachers, many highly educated and ill-paid. Unfortunately Chinese education is based on the wisdom of the ancients, and of those ancients Confucius is held to be the chief. The great Sage is regarded as the patron of learning, and special honor is paid to him, though the more elaborate ritual, involving images, altars, and candles, and prayers to Confucius, is for the most part dying out in schools. The scholars in a Chinese school have long hours. By sunrise they are at work until breakfast, then a brief interval, and back again at the books until noonday dinner. After dinner they study again until dark, and when they are released, it is not to romp about like Western school-children, but to return home in formal and orderly routine, like grown-up Confucianists. The way of learning is hard in China. On the other hand, every honor is paid to scholarship. The occupation of a teacher is most honorable. Confucius and Mencius, the great Sages of antiquity, were only teachers; and many of the "strolling scholars" are persons of considerable learning and ability.

Higher education is widespread in China. The Government desires to encourage learning as much as possible, and Government high schools or colleges are founded in many cities. The Chinese have a great desire for literary degrees; they are eagerly sought and coveted, and for their sake a Chinaman will submit himself to the most rigorous examinations. In China power is in the hands of the learned and the

rich. Wealth is harder to acquire than learning, and far more difficult to keep. Hence the desire for learning—that they may gain power. This, at least, can be said in honor of China. "The immemorial traditions of the Empire are all in favor of the man who is willing to submit to the toils that he may win the rewards of the scholar."

The Chinese brain is large. Ferrier mentions the fact that the few of them which have been weighed average heavier than any other race. There are a large number in China who would adopt western ideas in education, and if left to themselves they would in time do so. It seems to me that it would be better to withdraw all missionaries from China and send only teachers of science. On knowledge they can agree with us, on religion they will hardly do so except a very few. The Chinese have much to complain of of western notions, and there is much excuse for them in regarding western people as "foreign devils." England, France, Germany, and Russia have each and all demanded concessions they do not give, and the great weakness of China in the past has been to yield to them. Let us be just to the Chinese, and in so doing we shall be just to ourselves. "Let Justice reign though the heavens fall," is a truth too little considered.

### PURE MILK.

Attention is called by The Philadelphia Medical Journal to a new method of securing a supply of pure and therefore safe milk for cities that has been adopted in Copenhagen and has received official approval in Germany and other parts of the Continent. The milk is collected at the source of supply and pasteurized before shipment. It is then cooled nearly to the freezing point. By this method the milk re-

mains entirely fresh, and has the taste of fresh milk. The cream rises in the same way as with ordinary milk. The milk which is thus prepared is put in cans sterilized by steam, and is kept in a cooler until shipment. In Summer a certain amount of frozen milk is added, the amount of this milk-ice depending upon the distance which it is to be transported and the temperature at the time of shipment. This keeps the milk cool until it reaches its destination. It is stated that this method is applicable in all towns which serve as milk supplies of large cities when the daily shipment amounts to 7,000 liters, and the cost is only an eighth of a cent per liter. This system avoids any use of preservative drugs, which are extensively employed in this country. These drugs keep the milk from souring, but to an exactly equal degree they render it difficult of digestion, changing what ought to be a food into worthless liquid at best and into an active poison at worst. "At present," concludes *The Medical Journal*, "it is impossible to obtain milk suitable for the use of sick people, and particularly sick children, without great trouble and expense, and it has been repeatedly shown that epidemics of various diseases frequently arise from an improper milk supply. We hope that this method will come to the attention of all interested in the sanitary improvement of our cities and towns."

There is a dairy of four hundred cows near Caldwell, N. J., where the milk is all canned in quart bottles and sold to customers at ten cents a quart. The greatest pain is taken to keep the milk clean. The udders and parts of the cow which might bring dirt to the milk are washed before milking the cows, and the milkers dress in sterilized clothes kept perfectly clean. Financially the enterprise is a great success. What we need, however, is a substitute for milk, or several of them of different sorts to suit different needs. Some made from fruits, some from grains, some from nuts, or mixtures of all. Who will invent them?

## VENTILATION OF SCHOOLS.

Dr. Dennison, who has been a prolific writer on consumption and its treatment in high altitudes, has just published a pamphlet on educational and legislative control of this disease. In it he says:

"A course for the study of ventilation should be made a prominent feature in all advanced schools and colleges, and the government should carry out the many investigations which will help to determine both the best means and proper and necessary limits of ventilation. This is one of the ways in which a national bureau or board of health, properly established and supported by our general government, could prove itself one of the most useful and worthy of all the different departments which are represented by secretaries in the President's Cabinet. Until such a national board is established, the government ought to found and liberally maintain a commission on ventilation of houses, public halls, schools, factories, and mines. Properly conducted, such a commission could do incalculable good."

While we do not agree that this work should be done by the government, it should be done by our rich colleges and universities. They can do it far better than the government can and there would be no politics in it. It is one of the evils of our time that we want the government to do so much for us. The government should protect us in our rights and then let us do for ourselves.

Dr. Dennison tells us that there was a man in his town who was much annoyed by the constant dinging of a piano in an adjoining apartment of his lodging-house. So he rigged up a gong run by electricity and his improvised music was made to accompany the piano until the latter stopped. If an automatic ventilator could be invented, built into a window pane or into the outside walls of a room, which would sound a gong whenever ventilation was imperfect—by reason of excess of carbonic acid or any organic impurity above an

established healthy standard—and if such a device could be used in all living-rooms, there would be so much noise in every town that nothing else could be heard. The racket would probably bring relief in perfect ventilation, and the readjustment of the hearing organs to suit this noisy environment would be accompanied or rather followed by a great decrease in the degeneration which induces tuberculosis. The reward for the successful inventor of such an automatic ventilator should be great, for the good results would be almost inestimable. A visual index of atmospheric purity and impurity might be substituted for an alarm or gong. This would not be a more wonderful discovery than many that have been made of late, as, for instance, the thermostat or heat regulator, which automatically controls the heat of a building within one degree of a desired point, but what a salutary correction it would be of the defects of our living-rooms!

#### HOW TO LIVE ON TWELVE CENTS A DAY.

Professor Harper has recently been expressing some views of how people may live on fifteen cents a day. This strikes many as being impossible, but we have tried the experiment suggested by T. L. Nichols, M.D., of "How to Live on Twelve Cents a Day," and even this is a luxurious diet to millions who live on less. Throughout our travels in the East through India and Australia we have studied the diet question and wondered how it was that persons should delight in spending such fortunes as they do on the food of the stomach. It is not so much the cost of a meal that is beneficial to a man, but the combination of foods to give the proper nourishment to the system. However the question of finance in relation to food is an interesting one, and a few hints on the question may be practically compared with those of others to advantage.

In some Poor Law Unions the whole expense of supporting paupers has been

reduced to an average of thirty cents a week for each person, while the dietary of the Irish prisons has been reduced to an item below twelve cents a day. The laborer's family of five persons supported on wages of two dollars and a quarter to three dollars a week live on a little more than two-thirds of twelve cents a day each, including rent, fuel, etc. It is estimated that one-third of the people of England and two-thirds of the people of Scotland and Ireland live on less than twelve cents a day, while the peasantry of the Continent subsist healthily on a still more economical scale, and the daily cost of food to millions of people in Asia and Africa must be reckoned in farthings.

This has been tested in many ways, and it is said that to him who will try it he will become like the old adage, "Early to bed and early to rise, healthy, wealthy, witty, and wise." We believe that a simple and cheap diet sufficient for the perfect nourishment of the body and conducive to strength of mind and activity of brain is perfectly consistent with a dietary that costs no more than twelve cents a day.

A man, like all animals to which he is supposed by our philosophers to be so nearly related, requires certain foods to supply matter for the growth of the body in childhood and to make up for its daily loss of substance by the exercise of muscles, by the action of the nerves, by the evolution of animal heat, and all the processes of life, thought, and feeling. Action, and emotion, which is also action, cause change of the forms of matter, and must be expelled from the system. At every breath we exhale carbonic acid, thus losing a certain weight of carbon; every moment from our lungs and the myriad pores of our skin we throw off watery vapor, oxygen and hydrogen; considerable quantities of solid and liquid matter, the waste of life, also pass off daily. All this waste matter, carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, sodium, calcium, potassium, phosphorus, etc., must be restored to the system day by day, and so all animals eat and drink, take in the

matter which makes bone, muscle, brain, nerve, all the organs and tissues of the body. Man finds a wide range of diet in the vegetable and animal kingdoms, for he can live on the leaves of plants, as cabbage, lettuce, and spinach; on the stalks of plants, as celery, rhubarb, and asparagus; on roots, as beets, carrots, turnips, etc.; on seeds, as wheat, rye, oats, barley, maize, etc.; on fruits, as apples, pears, and peaches; on nuts, as chestnuts, walnuts, Brazil nuts; on flowers, as broccoli; and an almost endless variety, from Iceland moss to the productions of the fertile tropical regions, as sago, tapioca, and chocolate. Milk, on which every young mammal is first fed, is formed from the blood; it is, in fact, blood freed from its impurities, its fibrine changed to caseine; milk has flesh-forming, bone-forming, nerve-forming, and heat-producing materials in the exact proportions required by each young mammal. In a similar way the bodies of animals furnish food for other animals, but whether we eat milk or butter or cheese, or beefsteak, or mutton chops, we eat grass at second hand. The eggs of fowls are like milk in composition; the egg is formed from the blood of the fowl, and this blood is made of the grains on which it has fed.

But enough about the composition of food; taking for granted the truth that most people eat too much, we must recognize the fact that half their strength goes to dispose of surplus food. It is possible for a person to live in the best possible manner with all their powers and faculties at their highest efficiency on a diet of from eight to twelve ounces of dry food in twenty hours. By dry food we mean food without water, pure nourishment. Bread is one-half water, a potato is three-fourths water, a beefsteak is three-fourths water, fruit and vegetables are from seventy-five to ninety per cent. water, even wheat and rye contain a good deal of water; we may thus be obliged to eat two pounds of food as it comes to the table to get our eight ounces a day. An American Indian will run, hunt, paddle, and fight day

after day with a few handfuls of parched maize to eat, with water from the spring or brook to drink. A pure light diet makes a clear head, and is not inconsistent with strength and agility.

In one case, recorded by respectable American authorities, a man lived for a year and a half on from two and a half to three ounces of dry brown wheaten bread a day and no drink but water. He was not only cured but led an active life and increased in strength and even in weight on this diet. One dyspeptic consulted Professor Sizer, who told him to get some of the best wheat and chew it for his diet three times a day, and live on nothing else. The man decided to try the experiment and took a bag of good wheat with him before he set off for a trip to Europe. He lived entirely on this bag of wheat and came home in a few months cured of his dyspepsia and having gained a number of pounds in weight. Wheat, split peas, beans, Indian corn, macaroni, semolina, milk, and cheese are a menu worth having. Two cents' worth of the more common kinds of fish, as herring, plaice, and mackerel, is of more value as food than six cents of bacon. Salads are also nourishing when dressed with eggs, oil, milk, potato, sardines, crab, and lobster. Fruit is the most natural and helpful part of our diet, and no food is so cheap as well as wholesome.

Now for a table diet. Or practically a menu. For breakfast take two ounces of brown bread, one ounce of oatmeal, one-half pint of milk; dry weight, two and a half ounces. For dinner, pea soup, bread pudding, grapes, dry weight seven ounces. Weight for the day nine and a half ounces; cost eight cents.

Try another day. Breakfast, oatmeal, bread, egg, milk, stewed apples; dry weight, four and a half ounces. Dinner, soup, bread, potato, cabbage, pudding; weight, five ounces. Weight for the day, nine and a half ounces. Cost, twelve cents; seven cents for breakfast and five for dinner.

Try another day. Breakfast, bread, wheat and groats, sugar, fruit, milk;

three and a half ounces; six cents. Dinner, potatoes, onions, fish-cake, bread, grapes; five and a half ounces; five cents. Total weight, nine ounces; total expense, eleven cents.

Try another menu. Breakfast, oatmeal, milk, apple; two and a half

ounces; four cents. Dinner, baked potato, cauliflower, bread, fruit pudding; three and a half ounces; six cents. Total weight, six ounces; cost ten cents. Other menus containing butter or meat could be substituted if preferred.



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

## Child Culture.

BRIGHT AND PROMISING.

BY UNCLE JOE.

Fig. 539.—Francis Hartly, Jr., Webster, Mass.—Aged five years; circumference of head, 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; height of head, 14 inches; length, 11 in.; weight, 35 pounds; chest, 23 in.; waist, 21 in.; color of hair, brown; eyes, dark brown; complexion, dark, ruddy.

This child has a large head for his age, and it is a good height with the circumference of head; we should not have been surprised to have found it thirteen and a half or three-quarter inches. His head does not come into the entire measurement, but shows in the fulness and activity of the parts between the measurements. He has a bulk of head development in the central lateral region which makes his Cautiousness, Sublimity, Approbateness, and Secretiveness play quite a prominent part in his character. It is not difficult for him to look ahead and see how to prognosticate about the result of things. He is always on the anxious seat, particularly when he is going to do anything or have anything given to him. He is a very conscientious lad and will be very mindful of his duty and obligations to others; in fact, he is so particular how his work is done that he worries himself unnecessarily about its results. His mirthfulness is well marked, he seems to

appreciate fun and humour and take a real interest in hearing funny stories



FRANCIS HARTLY, JR.

and repeating them. He will be full of jokes and will enjoy teasing a younger

brother or sister. If he cultivates his speaking talent he can show quite a distinct talent for politics. He will not be afraid of expressing his own mind or of doing what he knows to be right. He will be very cautious about committing himself and his mother had better make an appointment with him to tell her what he has done and where he has been. He may shift round a little and wait to see whether he is going to receive a pun-

to bring forward and will win his way into popular regard.

Fig. 540.—Percy W. Hoag, Seaforth, Ont., Can.—This lad shows quite a disposition to think, ask questions, and to find out about everything that comes along in a line of inquiry. He is not one to find out so much for himself as his sister, but will ask another person for his opinion and will make consid-



FIGS. 540 AND 541.—PERCY W. HOAG AND EDITH M. HOAG, SEAFORTH, ONT., CANADA.

Circumference of head,  $20\frac{3}{4}$  inches; height,  $13\frac{1}{4}$  inches; length,  $10\frac{1}{4}$  inches; weight, 40 pounds. Age, 4 years 7 months.  
Circumference of head, 19 inches; height, 13 inches; length,  $10\frac{1}{4}$  inches; weight, 45 pounds. Age, 6 years 9 months.

ishment or not before he commits himself, but when spoken to in a frank and kindly way he will express no fear and tell all he knows. He has a good deal of ingenuity and will show adaptability in mathematics and will take quite an interest in mental philosophy, but his perceptive qualities are not quite so strong as those that give him the power to reason and fill out a line of thought. If he enters a printing establishment he will want to produce the best literature done in the finest style of anyone in his State. He will have many discoveries

erable out of his ideas on intellectual-moral subjects. He will be thinking while his sister is working. He does not observe quite enough and may fail to see where he is going. His weight does not appear to be very active. He should balance-himself on a pole placed on the floor and use the pulleys from the side of the wall and learn to balance himself in walking, dancing, and skating. He must cultivate his Order, by putting away his toys and his clothes at night. These are minor but very important details to carry out.

He has a keen sense of humor and will keep a company in good humor.

The base of his brain appears to be very well developed and shows itself in executive force, power to utilize his energy, and ability to set other people to work. He is healthy and should develop into a fine and capable man.

Fig. 541.—Edith M. Hoag.—This little girl has quite a practical type of intellect. She sees everything around her, is quick to notice what people say and where they have been, and does not need to ask so many questions as her brother on this account. She is ready to give off her ideas and should be a very great help to her brother, as she exercises perceptive talent, while he uses his reflective qualities. She is a bright child and is perfectly frank, candid, and open hearted in what she says and does. There is plenty of blue sky of an Italian character in her organization. She is full of sympathy and is quite attractive to strangers. She will win favorable comments and know what to do for the sick or aged. She would even make an excellent surgeon or dentist, but would rather pack a tooth than draw it, still she would be so gentle in her work, yet forceful and energetic that she could even pull teeth without hurting people very much. It is hard work for her to bring herself to sleep, but when she does she sleeps soundly.

It is a fortunate thing that these children can be brought up in the same family, for each will supply what the other lacks, and thus will draw out the missing talent in the other.

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#### SERVANT PROBLEM WILL NOW BE SOLVED.

The Household Economics Association expects to solve the servant problem when it opens its improved intelligence office at No. 1771 Broadway next month.

Only members of the association will be allowed to patronize the office, and servants will be given a careful trial before they will be recommended.

Classes in housekeeping and cooking will be maintained.

#### THE CHILD IN THE HOME.

By Mrs. Charles H. Kerr, in the "American Kitchen Magazine."

Nearly every young mother experiments upon her first child, because no previous training has been provided. A better social order will some time give such training, but meanwhile much can be done by earnest study in the first months of married life.

One of the first things to learn is that a baby is not sick without a cause, and that the way to make it well is to remove the cause. Teething is a natural process which need make no trouble if a child is cared for properly. Natural food and sensible clothing will make a healthy baby. The writer noticed when her own baby was learning to walk that even a short skirt tripped up the little feet and caused needless tumbles, so she began dressing the little girl in blouse and trousers, and has continued this for a play-time dress ever since. The use of starch in children's clothing is absurd and often inhuman. Nearly all the children's shoes offered for sale are so shaped as to distort the growing feet. A radical reform is needed here.

A child should always be spoken to in distinct but low tones; "baby talk" should be avoided; singing should be encouraged. Care should be taken that the stories told to a child should be such as will help develop his mind naturally. Do not teach reading too early, nor indeed any other occupation that taxes the little eyes before they are ready for close application to a task.

The best moral training for a child is that which develops his reasoning powers, his judgment, and his will. Do not require obedience without explaining why it is reasonable, unless it be in case of some physical danger. A child who is made to obey without understanding why will usually grow up incompetent to make any important decisions for himself. If punishment is necessary, let it have some obvious connection with the fault.

The object of moral training should be to establish self-control, which can by watchful care be accomplished at a very early age. Suggestion is an effective method which is only now beginning to be understood and applied. It is often used unconsciously, and results in harmful actions which the child by himself would never have thought of. It can be used consciously to guide the child helpfully without his realizing it.

It always demoralizes a child to say "Don't" to him. Properly guided, a child will prefer to do healthful things rather than harmful ones.

## TEACHING OBEDIENCE.

"Willie, I have told you twice during the last hour to put that top in your desk and let it stay there. It keeps your attention from the lesson. Put it on my desk now."

The teacher, a girl with a calm face, spoke in soft clear tones, but with a ring of determination that caused the boy addressed to hesitate before he refused to give up his highly prized plaything.

"I don't want to," replied Willie. "I will put it in my pocket."

Mary Montcalm, the new teacher of the primary school, cast a quick glance around her schoolroom. She knew that, though apparently busy at their tasks, every child was "taking her measure."

"Oh, if I could only let him put it in his pocket," thought the kind-hearted girl; "but there is a principle involved. I must teach obedience, or I shall be untrue to my trust."

Turning to the blackboard, she wrote in a large round hand, "Obey them that have rule over you"; then quietly seating herself, she requested Walter Wade to read aloud what she had written, and then the whole school to read it in concert.

It was done.

"Who can tell what is meant by obey?" she asked. A number of hands went up, but Willie's head went down.

"It means, do what you are told to do," said eager little Johnnie Gray.

"Johnnie, suppose a big boy should give you a cigarette this evening and tell you to smoke it. Ought you to obey him?"

"No," said Johnnie, with a puzzled air.

"Why not?" asked the teacher.

"I know," said Clarence Carlton. "You wrote, 'Obey them that have the rule over you,' and the big boy has no rule over Johnnie, and so he ought not to obey him."

"Very well, Clarence," replied Miss Montcalm.

"Now, who has the rule over him?"

"Why," said Clarence, "his father and mother."

"And teacher, too," quickly added Charlie Brown.

"Is there no one else?" inquired the teacher.

"Yes, God has the rule over us all," said quiet little Mary Green.

"You are right, my child, and these are God's words, spoken to us through His Book," said the teacher, in an earnest tone.

After a pause, during which she did not glance at Willie, the teacher said: "All who think it right to obey the teacher may stand up." A moment's pause—then every child arose.

"Thank you," said she. "Take your seats now."

Just then a little form was seen moving slowly up the aisle, and with eyes beaming with triumph of self-conquest, Willie laid his top on the teacher's desk.

"My noble, little man," said the teacher, "I can teach you nothing that will be more valuable to you than the lesson you have learned to-day."—American Primary Teacher.

## LOVING MOTHER WITH ALL HIS STRENGTH.

A little boy declared that he loved his mother "with all his strength." He was asked to explain what he meant by "with all his strength." He said: "Well, I'll tell you. You see, we live on the fourth floor of this tenement, and there's no elevator, and the coal is kept down in the basement. Mother is dreadfully busy all the time, and she isn't very strong; so I see to it that the coal hod is never empty. I lug the coal up four flights of stairs all by myself. And it's a pretty big hod. It takes all my strength to get it up there. Now, isn't that loving my mother with all my strength?"—Selected.

## To a Skull.

ON FINDING ONE ON THE PRAIRIE.

Here lies a deserted temple,  
Forsaken by the soul that wrought this  
frame  
And built this changing structure year  
by year.  
How tall the dome, how proud the  
frontal arch;  
How nicely joined each part and how  
complete the whole.

Here from these deep-cased windows  
looked he thro',  
And thro' these tiny doors others com-  
muned with him;  
And thro' these portals rolled the  
music of sweet speech.  
Within these walls were marvellous  
furnishings  
Whose uses he but partly understood,

Tho' used by him according to his impulse or his mood.  
 Like coral reefs each tho't, each word or deed  
 Was crystallized to form this fragile shell,  
 And here we read his each ambition or desire;  
 Alike his temper, health, energy and power,  
 His hopes, failures, joys, sorrows, loves.  
 He was a thoughtful man, a careful reasoner,  
 Yet loving Nature's teachings more than books.  
 He worshipped not by creed; the sun and moon,  
 The winds, the season's change were priests and preachers  
 To him. Yet he loved MORE than all the home fireside  
 With dear ones clustering round in sweet content.  
 Their needs supplied no added wealth he craved;  
 No vain ambition stirred his quiet soul.  
 Yet he was noble and his hands were hard  
 With toil upon these vast and virgin fields:

His heart was warm with human kindness and with love.  
 But meek in self-respect, preferring others first,  
 The outer world he knew not and it knew not him.  
 Alas, how stern a fate that to these lonely wastes  
 Called thee to perish! Was it by ambushed foe,  
 Or in the relentless storm that thou didst fall?  
 Was there not somewhere in home shelter hearts  
 That watched for thee thro' weary days and sadder nights  
 Till hope at last died in them? Ne'er they found  
 Thy sacred corse. Low was thy dying-couch,  
 And plaintive wild birds sang thy requiem;  
 And the long grasses spread their mantle o'er thee,  
 So wast thou comforted when thy strong soul  
 To meet its Maker winged its upward flight.

E. C. S.

#### THE BRAIN AND ITS CARE.

The cutting which follows was sent to us the other day by J. M., of Montclair, part of which is as follows: "A day or two after the recent death of Munkacsy a letter was published, in which the writer complained that the papers did not print the cause of the great artist's brain giving out at the age of fifty-four, an age, the correspondent writes, to my mind, when one should be in full intellectual vigor. No one's brain, the writer continued, that is properly cared for, should give out at fifty-four years of age or 104 for that matter. When one's brain gives out, publish why, if you know, and I will do my best to prevent my brain from giving out in just that manner, and will urge all my friends to take good care of theirs, that they may have good brains to the end of life." The cutting goes on to say that Munkacsy's brain gave out from overwork; anybody's brain will do the same. The brain is not a unique portion of the human outfit subject to none of the natural laws; it needs rest, the most perfect

rest that it can obtain; it is a complex and a delicate organ. Nature thinks so highly of it that she not only gives it the strong dome of the skull for its protection, but even under that she encloses it in three wrappers, the outer one being the dense elastic membrane, which we call the dura mater. Because the brain is so intimately connected with the rest of man's being by the nervous system, it is constantly doing work for other parts of the body; for the same reason it is liable to sympathetic attacks of organic trouble. Herein lies the importance of a healthy body as contributory to the maintenance of a healthy mind. The brain comes to a state of approximately complete development sooner than does any other organ; under normal and approved conditions of health and work it should retain strength and clearness to the last.

Gladstone kept his mind fresh and well balanced in his extreme old age, not only through outdoor exercise, but by various forms of literary activity (as

well as by a plenty of sleep). Pope Leo maintains a diversity of interests as a means of preserving the stately equilibrium of his intellect. It seems indeed to be an established fact that the indulgence of fads, or the pursuit of entertaining side occupations, is an almost invariable accompaniment to the passing of bright mentalities into old age with their lustre still undimmed.

Phrenology explains that the plurality of the faculties helps one to make the desired change that Pope Leo realizes is so beneficial. There are abounding examples of the retention of sound active

minds in the midst of multiplied years: Lord Roberts leading a great army at sixty-seven, Senator Hoar in his eighties delivering the most memorable speech of years at Washington, Senator Platt at sixty-seven keenly playing his political cards, Lord Salisbury, a septuagenarian premier, the late Dr. Martineau, a hard worker in his ninetieth year, Sir George Mivart planning fresh volumes, when suddenly seized by death at seventy-three, Wellington a great military figure at eighty, Von Moltke, white haired, leading the German army to Paris; in fact, there is no end to the list.

## THE OPENING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

The opening exercises of the American Institute of Phrenology were held on September 5th, at eight o'clock, in the hall of the Institute. There was a very large and intellectual audience present, and the students for the autumn class had assembled from various parts of the country.

Dr. C. W. Brandenburg occupied the chair. Earl Gulick, the boy soloist, who has been called "the American nightingale," delighted the audience with his musical talent. He sang two of Dudley Buck's beautiful songs, "Where have you come from, baby dear?" and "In thy dreams."

Mr. Piercy, secretary, then read letters of regret from the following ladies and gentlemen: The president of the Institute, Mrs. C. F. Wells, Dr. H. S. Drayton, the Mayor, ex-Mayor Hewitt, Dr. Helmut, Mrs. McLean, Dr. Parkes Cadman, Mr. L. E. Waterman, Rev. Phebe Hanaford, Mr. M. F. Richardson, Dr. Mason, Mr. Ogden, Mr. Frank Tilford.

Mrs. C. F. Wells wrote to her niece, Miss Fowler: "It has been my hope and expectation to be able to enjoy the pleasure of being with you at the opening of the session of the class of the American Institute of Phrenology for 1900, but the very trying conditions of the weather make me apprehensive that I shall be compelled to deny myself that much-prized pleasure, yet rest assured my spirit will be with you. Hoping the best of blessings may be with you, and that great prosperity may attend the class during its sessions, and follow their hopeful future. Ever and affectionately yours, with unbounded appreciation."

Rev. Phebe Hanaford wrote:—Dear Friends of the American Institute of Phrenology: I regret that I am too far away to speak to you face to face, but I gladly send my written testimony to the value of the instruction given, year after year, in the Institute by those who

believe health to be a duty, and the body to be intended by its Creator as "the temple of the Holy Ghost." Great success has attended your efforts in the past. May still greater efficiency in teaching, and ability in acquiring valued and valuable knowledge, be the result of all future efforts. God bless the Phrenological Institute, its officers, teachers, and students, is my prayer. I revere the distinguished lady who has the honor to be the president, and who honors every place and position which she occupies. I love the gifted vice-president, whom I am proud and glad to recognize as a kinswoman, and my high appreciation and hearty good wishes attend all the officers. May the Institute long exist as an educational and benevolent influence in the land! Hastily, but sincerely,

Phebe A. Hanaford.

North Tonawanda, Niagara Co., N. Y.

Mr. L. E. Waterman wrote from Lake Placid: "Yours of the 27th has reached me here, and were I to be in the city at that time I should take pleasure in complying with your complimentary request. If you think it would be any encouragement to your class to know that I have found my limited knowledge of Phrenology, which I gathered principally from attending a course of your lectures, has been of great practical service to me in reading the character of those with whom I have come in contact during my business career, you may tell them so. I have found it well worth the cost of time, effort, and money which I gave to it."

The chairman then called upon Dr. Shepard, of Brooklyn, who said: "I am glad to be present this evening on the occasion of the opening of the American Institute of Phrenology, and to welcome the incoming students, who, I hear, are from Massachusetts to Texas and Kentucky, and Brooklyn to San Francisco. I remember the time when I first met

Professor L. N. Fowler, and how he gave me advice which has been of use to me all my life. I was in very poor health, but I have improved in that respect ever since, and I am glad to see the good work in which he was interested prosper and continue. People need to know more about themselves from a mental and physical standpoint, and this is the place to come to for just that information. I have known the Fowler & Wells Company for over fifty years."

The chairman then called upon Dr. Miller to say a few words. He recalled the time when he first began his study of Phrenology. He was convinced that through a knowledge of Phrenology must come the true interpretation of many of the predictions of the Bible. He had been instrumental in establishing considerable thought on the question of hygiene in the city, and always considered health, law, and Phrenology should go hand in hand. He referred to his acquaintance with L. N. Fowler and Mr. Wells, and the good the firm of Fowler & Wells had done for fifty years or more in disseminating good literature on the questions of Phrenology and health. He was glad to meet the students and so many friends of the Science.

Earl Gulick then sang "Angels ever bright and fair" and "Home, sweet home." In the latter song, which is such a general favorite, he introduced an exceptionally high note, showing a remarkable register of voice. Both songs he sang with great taste and expression. As he had now to leave, Miss Fowler presented Earl with a badge of the Institute, accompanied by a short address from the trustees, in recognition of the child's superior mental abilities.

Miss Fowler placed the badge at the top of the others that already adorned his coat, because she said Phrenology was at the head of everything, and should be given that distinction. She considered that the proper place for it. She spoke of the time when she made an examination of Earl's head, and mentioned the abilities he possessed beside music.

He gratified the audience by singing one verse of "The last rose of summer," and left us with pleasant memories of his sweet and powerful voice.

Dr. Brandenburg, in commenting on the soloist who had added to their enjoyment, thought they were now in a receptive mood to hear something about Phrenology by Miss Fowler, who was a vice-president of the American Institute of Phrenology.

Miss Fowler said she was happy to welcome the students and friends in the

name of the trustees and professors, who were not able to be present. They were unable to present them to Mrs. C. F. Wells, the president; Mr. Sizer, the late president, and Mr. L. N. Fowler, her father, all of whom they had learned to love, appreciate, and revere, but she was glad that two friends who had known them half a century were able to be with them—Dr. Shepard and Dr. Miller. Miss Fowler advised the audience, if they wished to live long, to study Phrenology. She thought the names already mentioned were fine examples of longevity and the doctrines of hygiene, as her father and Mr. Sizer lived to be eighty-five, and Mrs. Wells was eighty-six. She hoped herself to live to be a hundred if she could be useful.

She had been asked to explain what the Phrenological principles were, but that would take too long. Still she would give them some idea of what the Institute course would embrace in its curriculum, and indicate its usefulness. She said Phrenology embraces the subjects of Anthropology, Psychology, Physiognomy, Hygiene, Ethnology, Experimental Physiology, Anatomy, Brain Dissection, Temperaments, Brain Diseases, Mental Therapeutics, Choice of Pursuits, Human Magnetism, and Clinical Work.

Phrenology is the greatest pioneer of the century.

The grandest science that has ever been discovered.

It is without doubt the finest interpreter of character we have.

The best training of the Over-Soul.

Life is a fine art, and the best that human nature is capable of is within the reach of everyone.

Many people try to make out that Phrenology is materialistic, that mind and matter are one. Old Dr. Johnson used to say when asked "What is matter?" "Never mind." "What is mind?" "No matter"; and that is true.

Every man is responsible for his own thoughts, hence the more knowledge we have the more responsibility.

Phrenology has lifted men out of doubt and despair many, many times, and can do it again.

Phrenology is the scientific study of the evolution of personality: higher life can only be accomplished through the study of self, and this by the aid of Phrenology.

The dynamic force of individual life can only be used by a knowledge of one's self, and this can be best done by and through the study of Phrenology.

It may be the newest of the sciences, being but little over one hundred years old, but it is one of the most valuable

of sciences. Botany, Zoology, Anatomy, Physiology, Medicine, Chemistry, Music, Art, and Law are all useful, but no one who studies these can proceed far without Phrenology, whether he knowingly uses it or not.

Nothing is calculated to do so much good for humanity. It reveals to one a knowledge of himself that will be of inestimable advantage to him all his life.

It gives him an insight into his abilities and talents that he never thought of, and it gives him an influence and power over others that must help him all his life.

It assists a person to know the strength and weakness of those with whom he comes in contact.

The power that Phrenology gives a person is serviceable in every calling. It opens possibilities so vast that it is impossible for everyone to comprehend them until he has mastered the subject and applied it in all its details, but not until he has actually used this power himself does he realize the extent to which he can put his knowledge, or the advantages that it will give him, and the success it will bring.

To the unsuccessful man it may furnish information that will prove the turning point in his career.

If a person is a medical man he needs to study his patients and understand their dispositions before he can successfully prescribe for them. If he is a lawyer, he needs Phrenology to help him to interpret the motives of clients and witnesses and detect trickery.

If he is a minister of the gospel, he cannot fail to use Phrenology when called upon to give spiritual food to a congregation composed of varied degrees of intelligence.

All should have an aim in life. There is a text in the good old book that says, "Teach me Thy way, O Lord." God intends us to use our knowledge of self for His glory. It is a great thing to feel we have a place in the world. There is nothing so sad as a life adrift, to be labelled "Not wanted."

God has a plan for everyone.

The rose-tree is true to itself. There are chrysanthemums the size of half a dollar, but those that are seen at shows are cultured to the size of a saucer. All do not search enough for an aim in life, some do not even have a plan to carve out for themselves.

The greatest thing in life is to be useful for one hundred and twenty years if possible, as one man was, but there are many well-dressed intellectual paupers in the world who never earn their living, and never could without the aid of Phrenology.

A Grecian artist was touching up his work, and was asked why he was so careful. He replied: "To make my work permanent and enduring."

She would like to ask what work is enduring in life? She had found nothing but character. What did J. Gould, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Astor, and scores of others carry with them when they passed away? Only their character. Character will outlive the most enduring thing here on earth.

The Grecian and Egyptian temples, the Babylonian wall, and the wall of Peking have crumbled and fell. Where will New York, Washington, and Chicago be in years to come; or the Ferris Wheel, the Crystal Palace, the Eifel Tower, if they are not restored, where shall we find the enduring? Are governments enduring and abiding? are thrones stable? Ask Maximilian, Don Pedro, France, the Czar! Are the Mogols of Delhi secure? Are friendships sincere? Go to politicians. Was slavery intended to last? Ask Greeley, Grant, Lincoln, and Garrison.

The proudest works of men shall cease, but God's work will last. Character is the only abiding thing, and Phrenology helps everyone to develop the most that is in him.

In order to develop the analytical powers of the mind no study is equal to law, and as women are now given an advantage in the New York University to study law, the feminine mind will have a great opportunity to gain logical power. There is no such opportunity offered to women as is given by the New York University. All who wish to know of this means of study can apply to me for full particulars; also for facts about the Hundred Year Club, but remember that Phrenology teaches us how to live aright, and through its knowledge we seek other avenues for developing mind.

We can tell you here of nearly every club and Institute of learning in New York City, and their names are legion, but Phrenology is the all in all to start with.

When men awake to the beauty of the science of Phrenology, its philosophy and art, then will the great organ of humanity be played, on all its keys, with every stop rightly adjusted; and with louder, loftier strains, the march of civilization will be immeasurably quickened than ever before.

Through Phrenology God's sunshine and roses throb with the pulse of life, the sea and the storm become but phases of life, and men and women are no longer isolated units upon the field of action, but all are vivified by a common purpose—a desire to ennoble and enrich

the world through a clearer understanding of its scope. It induces charity and sympathy in our hearts, restraining our passions and emotions, weighing our judgments and decisions, doing unto others as we would be done by. These are a few of the rare gems which a clear insight into Phrenology makes us the possessor of.

A man who knows how to use one talent is richer than a man who has ten, yet uses none as he ought.

The chairman said they had had one case clearly proved for Phrenology. They would now call on Professor Isaac Franklin Russell to say a few words.

In a peculiarly original and racy speech, he said in part he was glad to come from his summer home in order to be present to hear more about Phrenology, to hear the boy singer, Earl Gulick, and to see many of his friends again. Many present might doubt the propriety of his speaking with authority on the subject before them, but, although he did not pretend to know very much about it (to be perfectly frank), he said he knew a great deal more than he did a year ago.

He was a profound believer in human truth, and could say that now he was a thorough convert to the principles of Phrenology. A year ago, when Miss Fowler examined his cranium and made measurements of his head and hat-band and wrote a sketch of his character, he was a sceptic, never being able to trace from the skulls of his college days any resemblance to their probable intelligence, but he had read quite a number of the copies of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, and had found there was more in the science than he expected at first.

Dr. Miller and his friend Dr. Shepard, of Brooklyn, had given him an insight into the connection between Phrenology, Hydropathy, Longevity, and Hygiene. He thought at one time it was wonderful that Phrenologists could remember the location of the faculties the same as a young lady once said to him that she could not see how he could tell her so much about the planets and constellations when there were so many of them and so difficult to combine. His father was a believer in Phrenology before the war (not the war with Spain, but the Civil War), and he took a deep interest in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for many years.

He was glad to meet his friend and sister-in-law, Miss Fowler, to-night. He thought he could tell them something that even they did not know about her. The purple ribbon and the gown she wore were indications of the study of law that she had been interested in. She had also a sheet of parchment signed by the

Chancellor of the New York University and himself, and, whatever she had learned and told them on law, they could believe, whether she charged for it or not. She has come by inheritance, as well as by hard study, to attain to the eminence which she now holds, and is gifted with intelligence to carry out her work. The name Fowler was known in the two worlds, and he was proud and honored to know some of her relatives who were great students in law. Miss Fowler had told them what Phrenology was in a concise speech; that it was the pioneer of the century, and he was glad to know that a knowledge of Phrenology was conducive to longevity. He would ask them (if they knew) what Herbert Spencer gave as a definition of life. It was a most marvellous bit of composition, and he repeated it twice for fear some might have lost a word.

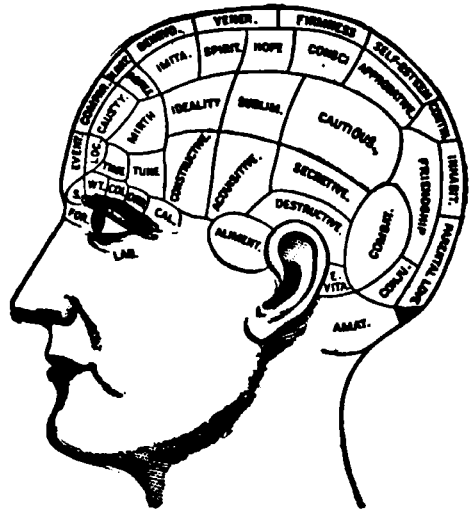
Phrenology further told them what man was—as the great motto of Phrenology was—"Man know thyself." The life insurance companies knew what men were, while some writer has declared that "man was a little lower than the angels." An anatomist once told him that man consisted of certain minerals and two pailfuls of water.

He was not sure whether it was always comforting to "know thyself," but he supposed it should be. The subjective ego was not always as creditable as it ought to be. In Phrenology there was no element of humbug. There was a time when heads were compressed like the Chinese women's feet. Phrenology teaches us how to live. It teaches us to make the best use of our mental power.

He admonished the students to take diligent heed of what was taught them, not only in regard to the faculties themselves, but also concerning their wonderful combination, as shown by all classes of men. All life seems to be represented and interpreted by Phrenology: the various dispositions and passions, desires and aspirations of human nature, and the imagination and cause and effect of life. This is what men come here to study from all parts of the world, and the study of man from his foot to the crown of his head was a study of the greatest importance. He envied the students their opportunity, and, were it not for the fact that he had several important cases pending that were engaging his attention, he might have applied for instruction. He was pleased to welcome all the students, and congratulate them on the prospect of the work that lay before them.

Mr. Tiers and Mr. W. H. Wells spoke briefly on the work of the Institute, and the audience was dismissed.

THE  
**Phrenological Journal**  
 AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH  
 (1838)  
 AND THE  
**Phrenological Magazine**  
 (1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, OCTOBER, 1900.

## The Late Chief Justice of England.

The death of Baron Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, deprives Great Britain of a great jurist; in fact, so international in character was he that the whole world will feel his loss. A short character sketch and portrait of him appear in another column.

It has been well and truly said of him that "he had become one of those judicial magnates which the closer mutual approach of English-speaking countries has made a peculiar place for, as arbitrators in difficult cases, and as illustrating in their persons the binding force of Anglo-Saxon common-law and the traditions from which it springs. Great judges from all English-speaking countries, when they meet now in international tribunal, stand perforce for legal concepts and political beliefs that have much in common. Lord Russell did as much as he could to emphasize that idea."

The Albany "Law Journal" says of

him: "He was known as a sound lawyer, an acute cross-examiner and persuasive advocate, and for many years was without a rival at the English bar, and, since his elevation to the bench, he won the reputation of being an exceedingly able and upright judge who could be relied upon as always maintaining the highest traditions of the judicial office."

### A FEAT OF MEMORY.

The function of memory is attached to each faculty. The memory of place, the memory of faces, the memory of figures, one hears of every day, but the memory of music attaches itself particularly to those who possess musical talent.

William Mason, the veteran American musician, tells of a remarkable feat of memory performed by the composer Liszt:

"My friend knew Liszt very well,

and having taken a fancy to a composition of mine, 'Les Perles de Rosée,' which was still in manuscript, he said: 'Let me have it for publication. Dedicate it to Liszt. I can easily get Liszt to accept the dedication. I am going directly from here to Weimar, and will see him about it. At the same time I will prepare the way for your reception later as a pupil.'

"Not long afterward I received a letter from my friend, in which he told me that when he handed the music to Liszt the latter looked at the manuscript, hummed it over, then sat down and played it from memory. Then, going to his desk, he took a pen and accepted the dedication by writing his name at the top of title page."

#### THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

The American Institute Class of 1900 is a fine and intelligent one, and promises well for the future progress of Phrenology. It is representative as to the latitude and longitude of the country, representative as to the nationality, and also as to professions. Students have come from many States between Texas and Massachusetts; California and New Jersey, etc., while the northern and southern elements are united with the English, Irish, and Scotch.

#### THE LATE WILLIAM BROWN.

We have just heard on going to press of the death of our valued friend and co-worker, William Brown, Wellingborough, England. He has filled the position of president of the Fowler Institute since the death of Professor L. N. Fowler, and his loss will be keenly felt by all the members of the Institute. He was a remarkable man in many ways. He carried on an extensive business, and was diligent in superintending its least details. His work among his employees,

who numbered several hundreds, was marked by the erection of two mission halls in the town of Wellingborough, in one of which it was his custom to speak on Sunday afternoons on various interesting topics that touched upon the great problems of life. He was a great biblical student, and his interest in Phrenology dated from the time when he met Professor L. N. Fowler about the year 1860. He has been an ardent advocate of its principles in many of its departments of work. He used it in business and as a magistrate. He was exceedingly clever as an artist, particularly with the blackboard. So wide was his influence, and so many were his friends in various parts of the country that his death will be universally regretted, and his place will be hard to fill.

The 1901 Annual will contain a frontispiece and character sketch of this remarkable man.

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#### 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.*

#### REVIEWS.

"The Library of Health," Vol. II., by Charles Brodie Patterson, Editor of "Mind," The Alliance Publishing Co., Life Building, New York.

The book opens with an inspiration upon the subject of light. Of all men the author of this book seems to have had an unusual flood of light given to him, and so much does he appreciate this blessing that he is anxious that every one should be endowed with the same amount. That it is possible for man to seek this light is what he strives to encourage. He speaks of light that is found within, which is the highest state of consciousness, though many look for it in outward form. He further explains the inner life of man, and, as we read more and more of the book, we catch glimpses of what is so much of a reality to the writer, namely, inner consciousness, and which is so little studied by the rushing mass of humanity. One needs a little oasis in life to flee to when the kaleidoscope of life changes con-

stantly from day to day, and Mr. Patterson's books take us to just that kind of oasis where we may drink deeply of subjects that will heal the bruised and diseased conditions into which men often fall.

"Household Remedies for the Prevalent Disorders of the Human Organism," Felix L. Oswald, M. D., \$1.00.—The author is no agent for a drug store. The doctor is a high apostle of the gospel of hygiene, and gives the mild blue pill and other alteratives at every opportunity, and often forces the opportunity to launch a broadside into the old favorite of the profession. Nature is a great healer and the great merit of the book is that it demands for nature and the human organization a fair show.

"The Mother's Hygienic Handbook," for the normal development and training of women and children. R. T. Trall.—The great experience and ability of the author enabled him to give just that advice which mothers need so often all through their lives. It covers the whole ground, and if it be carefully read, will go far towards if it be carefully read, will go far toward The work should be read by every wife and every woman who contemplates marriage. Mothers may place it in the hands of their daughters with words of commendation, and feel assured they will be the better prepared for the responsibilities and duties of married life and motherhood.

## 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 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.

M. S.—Brooklyn.—The question of co-education is certainly one that touches the experience of many of our colleges to-day. We recognize that it has been settled very largely to the advantage of both sexes, but we recognize that there are needs for separate colleges as well. When co-education is allowed we find that there is a certain stimulus that goes out to the pupils, and an exchange of thought is beneficial.

C. H.—Illinois.—It would be well for you to drink warm milk rather than tea or coffee, and take no spirituous liquor. You ask "If it would be advisable for you to eat pie, cake, cookies, bananas, oranges, vegetables, fish, game, chicken." It would be well for you to cut

off from your menu rich pastry and cake, but you can take bananas and oranges and the leaves of vegetables rather than the roots, so that spinach and lettuce en." It would be well for you to cut up, and eaten raw will not probably disagree with you. The spices you should avoid are pepper, mustard, cinnamon, and cloves. Yes, ice cream taken in moderation and of the purest kind would be beneficial, but you do not need soda-water or sweet cider, and had better take water, pure and simple, filtered or boiled.

B. F. I.—Ohio.—We would advise you to study Matthew William's "Vindication of Phrenology." It is an excellent work on the subject, and one that we know you will derive much profit from reading.

## TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

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

546.—P. A. S., Texas.—You possess a very practical mind, no work is too comprehensive for you; you can succeed either in a commercial calling, or take your place as mayor of the town, alderman of a city, trustee of a church, or guardian of the poor. You have had a varied experience, and it has given you power which men will learn to recognize if they have not already done so. You could plead your own case in court, and attend to a big enterprise and comprehensive business. You should be a family man and live in a thriving locality. You have a strong will of your own, and must be the master of the situation.

547.—A. K., Teeswater, Ontario, Can.—You have a bright outlook as far as your fitness for mental work is concerned. You reason on mature subjects as though you had had fifty years' experience. You could turn your intellect to a good account in the study of mathematics, chemistry, and electricity, and had better give your time to study rather than to business if you have the opportunity. You have a strong moral

brain, are very conscientious in carrying out your duty and obligation to others, and will become quite a monitor to others without knowing it. You are bound to take an important place in society, particularly in the thinking world, if you will take care of your health.

548.—W. V. O.—Quincy, Ill.—You have a fine organization for scientific work. You enjoy observing nature in all her quaintness. You are original in your style of work, and prefer to do your own thinking rather than borrow thoughts from others. You are in your element when you have plenty of work on hand to do, and are thoroughly scientific and practical in what you carry out. Human nature is well developed, hence you enjoy the study of human character, and would make an excellent Phrenologist.

549.—H. W. E., Milnor, Ill.—The photographs of this lad indicate studiousness, but it will take him some time to get started. He must be given an extra year or two to prepare for his life-work. When he gets worked up he will succeed better and persevere right along when comparing himself with others who are brilliant at the start. He has a good anterior lobe, and his brain from the opening of the ear around the front to the opposite ear is well developed. He has many good points about him, is a sensible lad, and can be trusted when away from home with responsibility. We think he could work up as a capable engineer, and wish that you could have a more complete examination by sending a larger photograph to examine.

550.—E. M. S., West Salem, Ill.—This little girl is a bright specimen of humanity. She is wide-awake, and knows how to use her intelligence to some purpose. She will show a good deal of imagination and make stories up to suit the occasion, and will probably write many of her own in due time. She has a full development of language, and is quite a chatter-box. She will expect everyone to tell the truth and do as she agrees; she will have no sliding scale for delinquents. She should have a good education, but she must not be teased with book knowledge beyond her strength. Some one should watch her development, and give her a plenty of nourishing food.

551.—A. A., Dallas, Tex.—You have a fine forehead, but need more physique to balance it. You should try to fill out your cheeks, your chest, and your chin, and throw your shoulders back, or else you will find professional life which you ask about to be too severe a strain upon you. You could succeed as a lawyer, and take up the real estate business. This will suit your intellect and your health. You have apparently a good

head for engineering, and could take up the profession with credit. You like to be actively engaged, and would like the outdoor life connected with construction work.

552.—L. B., Fillmore, Utah.—This lad has an old head on young shoulders. He will grow younger as he grows older, but he has quite a good deal of intelligence for his age, and will make a sincere and honest worker. He should be handled with kindness and he will get on well, but he must not be ordered about in a gruff or rough-and-ready way, for he is quite sensitive to any treatment that is given him. He is one of our youngest subscribers. We are glad to see his picture. He will make a good business man, but a better builder, house decorator, and agent.

553.—T. C., Deseret, Utah.—This photograph indicates an organization full of ambition, culture, and artistic ability. She has a retentive memory, and if she studied elocution she would succeed well in representing character. She would make a fine actress and orator. Her imagination and ability to adapt herself to people and circumstances is exceptionally good. She will seldom fail in what she undertakes to do. She will make an excellent teacher, and has good musical ability. Her organization is well suited to that of a singer. She would throw her whole soul into her work.

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## FIELD NOTES.

### FOWLER INSTITUTE REPORT.

We would remind our members they are entitled to bring a friend to the lectures held on the first and third Wednesdays in the month. The meeting on November 7th will be addressed by Mr. S. Sarna, and on November 21st by Miss E. Higgs, F.F.P.I.

Miss L. Hendin, A.F.P.I., has been engaged in phrenological work at Hunstanton, and reports a very successful season.

Mr. J. W. Taylor, F.F.P.I., has been very busy this season at his phrenological bureau, Morecambe.

Mr. W. A. Williams, F.F.P.I., has again visited Aberystwyth for the summer season, where his phrenological work is greatly appreciated.

Our phrenological friends of the provinces who intend visiting London on November 9th, Lord Mayor's day, will be heartily welcomed at the Institute if they will favor us with a call.

In Christ Church, Woburn Square,

London, September 5th, James Van Allen Shields, of the Columbia Phonograph Company, and Miss Roselle Lathrop, of Bridgeport, Conn., were married by the Rev. J. J. Glendenning Nash, vicar. Mr. Shields is a native of Washington, where he served an apprenticeship on the "Evening Star," and he has been with the Columbia Phonograph Company in St. Louis, Bridgeport, and finally in London, where his position is one of the greatest importance.

Mr. and Mrs. Shields are spending their honeymoon on the continent.

### AMERICAN FIELD NOTES,

D. T. McKenzie, Ont., Can.—We are glad to hear of your travels, and wish more graduates would follow your example and give us an account of their work. The country must be very beautiful, and we are glad to think it is very sensible of you to work in certain neighborhoods. You get well known in this way, as one town advertises you in the next.

Professor George Cozens, who is well known to all our readers, is commencing his season's work, lecturing in Fort William and Port Arthur, Ontario, Canada. He expects to lecture in Minnesota and Illinois very shortly. His lectures take well, and bring forth warm commendation from the Press in every town. He is a graduate of the American Institute of Phrenology, through having studied the subject, and lectured on Phrenology many years in the north of England.

The method of dealing with disease, known as the "Cascade Treatment," and which is specially practised at Tyrrell's Hygienic Institute, 1562 Broadway, New York, is one of the most valuable discoveries of recent years. It is a hygienic system of treating disease, by flushing the intestines, a proceeding which is accomplished by means of an ingeniously constructed instrument, known as the "J. B. L. Cascade," the invention of Professor Charles A. Tyrrell, of the above institution. Its value, which is being demonstrated daily, is so great that many eminent physicians do not hesitate to endorse it, fully and unreservedly, and commend its use to all who desire to be well and strong once more.

Dr. C. O. Sahler, Kingston, N. Y., reports a very successful season. We wish him well in his good work.

Professor R. E. Dutton, of McCook, Neb., has given considerable attention to the study of hypnotism.

J. B. Howard is the manager of the Phonographic Institute Company, Cincinnati. Literature published by this firm is increasing rapidly.

### FOOD THEORY OF MEDICINE.

Walter Emery Merrill, M.D., U. S. Marine Hospital Service, says: "Among the advanced members of our profession, I believe the drug tissue-feeding theory no longer obtains. And rightly so, for it has not been proved that medicine is ever, in itself, a food. The large number of malarial cases emanating from the tropics are cured in the Marine Hospital service, not by tissue-feeding, but by ridding the system of the intruder and directing the vital forces along the lines of repair. This I find to be best done by the frequent and judicious administration of laxative antikamnia and quinine tablets."

"I have been lecturing some and giving examinations part of the time this summer with very satisfactory results. Kindest regards and best wishes for you all."

E. M. Gard,  
Denver, Col.

### WHAT THEY SAY.

"I have read a number of the books contained in the Student's Set, and am delighted with the study."

Miss Mae L.,  
McKeesport, Pa.

"I have been reading Phrenology for thirteen months and think I have a very fair knowledge of its principles and doctrines. I am a firm believer in it."

S. S.,  
Lake Charles, La.

I should miss the JOURNAL, as I look upon it as a valued friend. It is the most helpful as well as the most interesting magazine that I have ever read, and I hope to soon have the Student's set and fit myself out to attend the Institute.

I. L. F., Waterville, Mass.

"I am heartily in sympathy with every branch of knowledge tending to better the race, and shall be glad to recommend your institution to any interested along that line. I read your magazine with great interest. Wishing you success, and assuring you of my hearty co-operation, I remain,"

I. S.,  
Buffalo, N. Y.

"I am very familiar with your publications. Own quite a number, and from experience always regard a book bearing your imprint as a sure sign of excellence and of standard merit." Wishing you success, I am,

W. F. C., Hope, Idaho.

"The JOURNAL has been coming regularly to our family for thirty years, until this year I thought I would try some other, but find I would rather have it than the one I have."

Mrs. Mary C. J.,  
Paris, Tex.

"I don't see how I could do without the JOURNAL. I love the study of human nature."

E. Y.,  
Bellefontaine, O.

"May your success be like the sunshine—never ceasing."

C. F. M.,  
Lemon, O.

"I find the JOURNAL very interesting. Wishing all success in phrenological works, I am,"

B. I. O.,  
Mifflinburg, Pa.

"Am pleased to report that business is improving. Am gradually extending my practice into the better educated class of this city."

J. M.,  
Chicago, Ill.

The JOURNALS are being better appreciated all the time, and the value of Phrenology better understood.

Geo. W. Terry,  
Hinkley, Utah.

"To-day, for the first time, I bought a copy of your PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. It was the first I had ever seen, and that part concerning the "Treatment of Children," whose mental development was retarded or arrested, struck me with such force that I determined to write you about it."

Mrs. E. M. Taylor,  
East Providence, R. I.

"In compliance with my order of recent date I have received the books sent me. I am well pleased and hope to be benefited by the contents."

H. C. D. M.,  
Arp, Tenn.

"The books you shipped are received. I was exceedingly glad to have them. I think them to be very interesting, and I intend to order more in the near future. I am very much taken with the study of Phrenology, and think it to be the most valuable and beneficial study I know of."

Alex. S.,  
Attie, Mo.

Mr. Balfour's recent striking address on "The Nineteenth Century," delivered before the University Extension classes at Cambridge, is given in full in "The Living Age" for September 8th.

Just received from the author "The Bibliography of Progressive Literature." Descriptive catalogue comprising a complete and classified list of works relating to Science, Philosophy, Religion, Evolu-

tion, Sociology, Ethics, Psychology, Psychical Science, Thought Transference, Telepathy, Psychometry, Hypnotism, Mesmerism, Animal Magnetism, Chiromancy, Phrenology, Physiognomy, Metaphysics, Christian Science, Mind Cure, Massage, Hydropathy, and Physical Culture. Price, 25 cents.

Contains a list of all books procurable on the above subjects.

#### DR. D. K. PEARSONS EXPECTS TO LIVE A CENTURY.

Chicago, March 31.—Dr. D. K. Pearsons expects to live to be a hundred years old. He is now eighty, is hale and hearty and after amassing a fortune of \$3,500,000 has given it all away because he does not want to burden himself with its care.

He declined the other day the honor of serving on the Dewey Reception Committee because, as he expressed it, he might have to attend an afternoon meeting and miss his regular after-dinner nap. He believes he knows the secret of longevity and for the benefit of his fellow men has devised these rules:

#### HIS RULES FOR LONGEVITY.

"Most men dig their graves with their teeth.

"No pies or cakes, no pains or aches.

"If you overwork your liver it will tell on you to your brain by and by.

"Live like a farmer, and you'll live like a prince.

"Men can live without eating ten days. They can't do without pure air five minutes.

"Let a man abuse his stomach, and he'll get fidgety, cross to his family and go to the devil.

"Doctors say, 'Don't sleep on a full stomach.' You can't believe all the doctors say.

#### ONIONS THE BEST MEDICINE.

"If you catch a cold, lose your quinine and eat an onion.

"Give away your money; it's exhilarating and tends to longevity. The idea of giving while one's alive will become epidemic as soon as men discover what fun it is. I'm happier than any other man in the world.

"There are lots of fellows downtown who tell me they want to live a short life and a merry one. I want to live a long life and a jolly one—in my own way.

"A lot of men have a fine time with mid-night banqueting and speech-making. Let them go. I've a room up here on the hill, two hundred feet above the city, with the windows open at the bottom.

"I don't drink either tea or coffee. They enter the heart. A vegetable and a fruit diet will help a man to remain young."

Sir Charles Nicholson, who has been called the "Grand Old Man" of Australia, has entered on his ninety-second year. He emigrated to Australia in 1834, and is now the sole surviving member of the first Australian Parliament.

#### WISE SAYINGS OF THE JUNIORS.

Father (sharply): "Lucy, stop pulling the cat's tail."

Lucy: "I'm only holding the tail, pa; pussy is pulling it."

"My little man, aren't you pleased to have a new baby brother, or did you want a little sister?" "If it was all the same to the Lord, I preferred a goat."—Scribner's.

"Vot's der dog's name, little girl?" "It used to be Fido, but I changed it to Dewey so's the pleeceman would let him run on the grass and have a good time."—Truth.

"Dick, why did you eat so little of your Christmas dinner? Your sister ate so much."

"Well, auntie, I lost my appetite, and I guess she must have found it."

Clergyman (to his wife): "I wish I could think of some way to make the congregation keep their eyes on me during the sermon."

Young Tommy: "Pa, you want to put the clock right behind the pulpit."

A teacher said to a boy who had the reputation of being very bad: "How many bad boys does it take to make a good one?" "One, sir, if you treat him well," was the answer.

A little girl about eight years of age, witnessing the ceremony of ordination at one of our recent conference sessions, was much impressed, and, after the service, asked the mother what it meant. "What do you think it meant?" the mother inquired. "I don't know," was the answer, "unless the Bishop was feeling of their heads to see if they had any brains before he sent them off to preach."—Pacific Christian Advocate.

A gentleman going into his stable one day found his little son astride of one of the horses, with a slate and pencil in his hand. "Why, Harry," he exclaimed, "what are you doing?" "Writing a composition," was the reply. "Well, why don't you write it in the library?" "Because the teacher told me to write a composition on a horse."

"Nellie," said a mother to her little daughter, "I wish you would run over and see how old Mrs. Smith is; she has been quite ill." In a few minutes Nellie came running back and reported: "She said to tell you that it was none of your business." "Why, Nellie," said the astonished mother, "what did you ask her?" "Just what you told me to," replied the little innocent; "I told her you wanted to know how old she was."

A boy three and a half years old, of very poor parents—so poor that each child, no matter how small, had certain work to do—was required to bring in the kindling wood each day. One Sunday he did not seem inclined to do his work. At last his mother spoke to him and said:

"Graham, why don't you bring in your wood? All the others will have their work done before you start."

The boy sat still. His mother added: "Graham, why don't you obey? Go at once!"

Then the real reason came out.

"To-day is Sunday," the lad replied, "and I won't work. I am going to heaven, if the rest of the family don't."

#### TWO COLLEGE BOYS.

Two boys left home with just money enough to take them through college, after which they must depend entirely upon their own efforts. They attacked the collegiate problems successfully, passed the graduation, received their diplomas from the faculty, also commendatory letters to a large ship-building firm with which they desired employment. Ushered into the waiting-room of the head of the firm, the first was given an audience. He presented his letters.

"What can you do?" asked the man of the millions.

"I should like some sort of a clerkship."

"Well, sir, I will take your name and address, and should we have anything of the kind open, will correspond with you."

As he passed out, he remarked to his waiting companion, "You can go in and 'leave your address.'"

The other presented himself and his papers.

"What can you do?" was asked.

"I can do anything that a green hand can do, sir," was the reply.

The magnate touched a bell, which called a superintendent.

"Have you anything to put a man to work at?"

"We want a man to sort scrap-iron," replied the superintendent.

And the college-graduate went to sorting scrap-iron.

One week passed, and the president, meeting the superintendent, asked, "How is the new man getting on?"

"Oh," said the boss, "he did his work so well, and never watched the clock, that I put him over the gang."

In one year this man had reached the head of a department and an advisory position with the management at a salary represented by four figures, while his whilom companion was "clerk" in a livery-stable, washing harness and carriages.

## WIT AND WISDOM.

### AMBITIOUS.

"What I want," said the young applicant, "is a chance to rise in the business." "Very well. How would 5.30 A.M. suit you?"—Harvard Lampoon.

### GREAT IMPROVEMENTS.

"I see," remarked the observant boarder, "that meals are to be served in Chicago street-cars." "When," asked his neighbor, "will sleeping-cars be put on the Philadelphia street railways?"—Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

### A REAL SINECURE.

Tired Tompkins: "There is one job I wouldn't mind havin', Horace."

Hungry Horace (in amazement): "What's that?"

T. T.: "Lineman fer er wireless telegraph comp'ny."—Life.

It needs, therefore, in us, infinite carefulness and watchfulness as we walk ever amid other lives, lest by some word, or look, or act, of disposition, or influence of ours, we hurt them irreparably.—J. R. Miller.

Many tribes of aborigines elevated the bodies of the dead on poles.

What is put into the first of life is put into the whole of life. Start right.

Poverty and hardship have ever been the great schoolmasters of the race, and have forced into prominence many a man who would otherwise have remained unknown.

Give a youth resolution and the alphabet, and who shall place limits to his career?

A great opportunity will only make you ridiculous unless you are prepared for it.

The lucky man is the man who sees and grasp his opportunity.

The world always listens to a man with a will in him.

The man with an idea has ever changed the face of the world.

Find a way or make one. Everything is either pusher or pushed.

There is nothing small in the world where a mudcrack swells to an Amazon and the stealing of a penny may end on the scaffold.

Hospital Physician (with a view to diagnosis)—What do you drink? New Patient (cheering up at the proposal)—Oh, sir!—thank you, sir—whatever you—I leave that to you, sir.—London Punch.

"Who was the greatest financier ever known?" "Noah, because he floated his stock when the world was in liquidation."—New York Press.

### A THOUGHT FOR EVERY DAY.

There's many a thing for you to do,  
My lad, if you but knew it,  
That's sent to you, and only you—  
Don't let another do it.

Don't let another lift the load  
Your back was meant to carry;  
Don't think your task were done as well  
By Tom or Dick or Harry.

Don't say God's work can wait to-day—  
'Twill do as well to-morrow;  
Don't put your own will always first,  
And count His service sorrow.

Don't wait till you are strong and wise—  
Trust Him to gauge your burden;  
And then at last trust Him, my lad,  
To give the well-earned guerdon.  
C. W. G.

## NOTICE.

### THE CLOSING EXERCISES OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

On Friday, October 26th, at 8 P.M., the closing exercises of the American Institute of Phrenology will be held. Certificates will be presented to the graduates on this evening and special addresses from the students will be given.

For further particulars and tickets for the above meeting apply to the Secretary, 27 East Twenty-first Street.

### THOUGHTS FOR QUIET MOMENTS.

Those who wish to gather strength of character from the Bible should read the following: When in need of Benevolence read 2 Cor. ix.; when in need of Boldness read The Acts iv., Combative-ness; when in need of Cheerfulness read Psalm cxlv., Hope; when in need of Companionship read Prov. i., Friendship; when in need of Concentration read Philip. III., Continuity.

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

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

### CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"Every Month."—New York.—One of the principal articles in this month (September) is "The War in the Orient." It gives several fine illustrations of the Yellow Race. The music is, as usual, interesting to those who like a lighter form for song and waltz selection.

"The Writer"—Boston—is a fine little magazine containing criticisms on authors and many helps to young writers.

"The Christian Endeavor World"—Boston—contains an article on "Young Men in the Ministry," by Amory H. Bradford, D.D., which is full of practical help for those just entering the ministry.

"The Household Journal"—Philadelphia—is full of readable matter. The variety is so great that all may find a corner suited to individual taste.

"The Scientific American"—New York—is always up to date, and answers

many scientific questions that we cannot receive answers to in any other paper.

"The New Church Messenger."—New York.—The number for September 12th is illustrated with the tomb of Swedenborg, who was born in Stockholm, 1688, and died in London in 1772 in his 85th year.

"The Western Mining World"—Butte, Mont.—contains a consensus of facts on mining operations in the various States. Particulars concerning various kinds of metals are to be found within its pages.

"The New Voice"—Chicago—raises its voice against "The Canteen in the Philippines."

"The Family Doctor"—London, Eng.—explains the proper exercises for developing muscle in women, and suggests orange-juice for influenza. It has proved to be a very beneficial specific for influenza. "Sunstroke and its Treatment" is explained. Madame Patti's recipe for good health should be known to everyone. She says that if you want to preserve the beauty of face and the priceless beauty of youth keep well, keep clean, keep erect, and keep cool.

"Everywhere"—Brooklyn, N. Y.—contains some of Will Carleton's finest selection of poems as well as much that is interesting on other subjects.

"Good Health."—Battle Creek, Mich.—J. H. Kellogg, M.D., writes an article on "The Wet Hand Rub" which is very important. "Effects of Alcohol upon the Nervous System in the light of Scientific Research," by Riley, is another article of value.

"The Dog Fancier"—Battle Creek, Mich.—contains interesting facts on the intelligence of animals, and many beautiful pictures of dumb animals.

"The Youth's Companion"—Boston—has an article by Sir Edwin Arnold on "How to Understand China." Fine illustration for the children's page is called "The Playful Children just let Loose from School."

"The National Rural and Family

Magazine"—Chicago—discusses timely topics on agricultural questions.

"American Gardening"—New York—contains many valuable hints on the cultivation of flowers, the orchid being the one selected for September.

"The Cohocton Times"—N. Y.—gives an account of Edward Everett Hale and his work as president of Boston Floating Hospital. He is genuinely interested in the work of the hospital, and has made more than one trip on the hospital boat, where he goes among the sick babies and their mothers, speaking a word of cheer to all.

"The Vegetarian Magazine"—Chicago—contains an article on what Nikola Tesla says on vegetarianism. It still further states that the late King Humbert of Italy was a vegetarian.

"Literary News."—New York.—This magazine is printed on good paper, and contains a review of "Robert Orange," Mrs. Craigie's sequel to her former book, "School of Saints." Also gives a portrait of L. N. Rogers, author of "The Kite Trust."

"The Psychic Digest and the Occult Review of Reviews."—Columbus, Ohio.—This magazine holds a unique position in the field of occult literature. It quotes from the sketch given of Dr. Sahler, and presents his portrait in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL of July.

"The Massachusetts Ploughman"—Boston—for September 8th contains the sixteenth view of Old Boston. In this number we have Tremont House, corner Tremont and Beacon streets, in 1860.

"St. Louis Globe-Democrat"—St. Louis, Mo.—is foremost in its news of the world.

"Our Dumb Animals"—Boston—contains articles on the "Cat and the Gifford Home," as well as other interesting paragraphs connected with this animal, the dog, and horse.

Other interesting monthlies have also been received.

#### PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

"All who love good health as well as good eating" will find in "Hygienic Cookery" the way to cook foods without robbing them of their luscious flavors and rich juices, by soaking, under-cooking and burning, with vain attempts to compensate by adding butter, pepper, sugar, salt, and other seasonings. This book is divided into three divisions: "The Compromise," "The Hygienic Dietary," "The Reason Why." Price, \$2.00, postpaid.

The Student of Phrenology.—What books are best for me to read? Is it pos-

sible to acquire a practical knowledge of it without a teacher?—It is much better to have a teacher, but the next best course to adopt is to procure the series of books arranged on the subject, with the New Bust, showing the phrenological organs so as to make the study simple and plain. The cost of this outfit is \$10. It is safely boxed, and sent by express or freight at the purchaser's expense.

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"A Natural System of Elocution and Oratory" by the same author is invaluable to the student of human nature and to the philosopher. Its wide aim and sincere spirit should be generally acceptable. Price, \$2.00, postpaid.

In conversation with a student recently on various text-books on Phrenology, he said that "the Manual of Mental Science" had taught him what he did not know before, and he thought it was the most helpful book he had ever read on the subject of Phrenology, as it contained the glossary and the explanations of the action of the brain, which may be easily understood and comprehended. 200 pages; price, \$1.00.

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The "Standard-Union" of Brooklyn says of "Not in It," by Anna Olcott

Commelin: "It is of sincere purpose, of excellent ideals, and evidently written with the desire to inspire and develop a higher thought and life. To say that 'Not in It' is a book of mysticism and socialism might, perhaps, be taking it too seriously, but certainly its lines run into the debatable country in which those themes find the largest development." Price, 75 cents, postpaid.

Mrs. Commelin has written a book of "Poems," the edition of which is exhausted, and her later one, "Of Such is the Kingdom," received numerous press notices of great praise. The "Review of Reviews" mentions that "some of its sonnets and lyrics are of commendable quality." The "New York Observer" stated that if the author had written nothing else but her lines about the children, she would deserve to be ranked with the poets, adding that it is a sweet and tender poem about them. Libraries would find this book a valuable addition. Price, \$1.50.

We keep a supply of Charles Brodie Patterson's Works.

He says in "Beyond the Clouds" (\$1.00): "Be not deceived. Know that it is only as we press forward that success will attend our efforts. If newly awakened desires thrill our minds, let us not seek to put them aside, and thereby quench the Spirit of Truth that is seeking to animate us. If, however, we are perfectly satisfied with the things that we believe in, then to such 'twere worse than folly to proclaim a new gospel."

In "New Thought Essays" (\$1.00) he says: "If you purposed taking a journey into a strange country, where the languages, manners, and customs of the people were different from those of your own land, and where the climate differed radically from yours, you would make it your business to become as well informed as possible concerning that country. This, according to most people, would be the common-sense way of acting, and a man that did not thus equip himself would be considered neither prudent nor wise. We are all on a journey that begins in the cradle and ends only when the physical form is laid away; a journey that, though fraught with momentous consequences, we must travel whether we will or not—the journey of life. How about the way of life? How about the road that we must travel? Do we know aught concerning it? Has it been the chief thing in our lives to seek knowledge regarding this way?"

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Dr. Holbrook, the writer on "Hygiene and Heredity," is not surpassed. We shall be pleased to send a catalogue of

his publications to any address, or any of his works on receipt of the published prices. "How to Strengthen the Memory," "Eating for Strength," and "Hygienic Treatment of Consumption" are having especially large sales. Price, \$1.00 each.

O. S. Fowler's "Creative and Sexual Science" is being published in larger quantities than ever. It is the book for the times. Price, \$3.00.

New subscribers to the JOURNAL will find a special offer in our advertising columns for THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and "Mind."

The museum of the American Institute of Phrenology is on exhibition daily at the rooms of the Fowler & Wells Co. It contains a rare collection of casts and skulls.

The Phrenological Annual and Register will be published on the 31st of December. Send in your orders early for registrations. The contents will be varied as usual. The usual celebrated writers will honor its pages, and the readers may look forward to a good time on receipt of the fourteenth number. Price, 25 cents.

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We have advertising space to dispose of in the Annual. We can receive articles for the Annual not later than the 15th of October.

Charles Brodie Patterson, the author of "New Thought Essays," "The Library of Health," "Beyond the Clouds," and "Seeking the Kingdom," after lecturing before the class of the American Institute of Phrenology, one student said that he would like to have a talk like that every day. This would be impossible, but it is possible to procure his books, which are advertised on another page of the JOURNAL.

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Vol. III.

NOVEMBER, 1900

Number 5.

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VOL. 111—No. 5]

NOVEMBER, 1900

[WHOLE No. 743

Sketch of the Rev. Thomas Allen, D.D., President of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference.

By D. T. ELLIOTT.

The Rev. Thomas Allen, D.D., succeeds the Rev. F. W. Macdonald as president of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference. He was born in 1837, and spent the first twenty years of his life on a Cheshire farm in the Whitchurch Circuit. At the early age of thirteen he became a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. At the age of eighteen he began to preach, and two years later was accepted as a candidate for the Wesleyan ministry. He received his theological training at Didsbury College, near Manchester. For nearly forty years he has exercised his ministry in leading Methodist centres, and has occupied the important position of chairman to the Sheffield and Birmingham districts. Only last year he was representative of the British Conference to the Methodist Conference of America. Dr. Allen is the son of Cheshire yeomen, and has inherited a fine physique and a manly bearing. Nature has dealt bountifully with him in the gift of a sound constitution and a well-developed brain. He is the type of man that would succeed

in the administration of law, in statesmanship, or in directing the operations of an army, but the powerful influence of the coronal region of his brain has directed him to the ministry of the church of his fathers. In this sphere his whole life has been spent, and the qualities above mentioned have been utilized in the councils of important committees connected with the church of his choice. These great qualities have been fully recognized by the church of America in the presentation of the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and by his brethren in the English ministry in his appointment to preside over the great Methodist Church of England. Taking a critical survey of the doctor from a phrenological standpoint, we observe a massive brain with "the other things" being equal, and herein lies the secret of his success as a literary worker, his system recuperates itself quickly, his respiratory powers are excellent, and he is not liable to brain exhaustion. His mental strength is equal to his physical strength, hence he will accomplish a

great deal of work requiring severe thought and attention without feeling any injurious effects. He is a thorough worker, diligent, painstaking, and steadfast in the pursuit of his purpose. He is not easily discouraged nor troubled by adverse criticism, neither will he go out of his way to seek the applause of men; he is forceful in argu-

his public work, and he can depict the lights and shades of character with unerring faithfulness, and deal with a complex or delicate subject with precision and nicety. In all business matters he is far-seeing, cautious, and reliable. His quick perception and analytical power enables him to see all round a subject, and his opinions,



THE REV. THOMAS ALLEN, D.D.

ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE, AT BURSLEM, ENGLAND,  
JULY 24, 1900.

ment and faithful in the expression of his views upon the great questions that affect humanity. Conscientiousness is the great controlling organ of his mind, and will enable him to give an unbiased opinion upon the results of the negligence of those laws which should direct the lives and aspirations of his fellow-man. He is intensely earnest in

which are quickly formed, are very helpful in unravelling a knotty point in any discussion. He can turn off business with dispatch and arrive at correct conclusions speedily. His warm sympathies will endear him to all classes of men, and his clear insight into human nature makes him a ready adviser and a wise counsellor. His

mental strength lies in his power to generate thought, in the comprehensiveness of his mind, in the vividness of his perception, and in the activity of all his intellectual faculties. He has the powers of the orator, and the simple trust of a child. His strong emotional feelings are well governed by the breadth of his intellect and his practical cast of mind. As a public speaker he is forceful, sympathetic, and distinct; he can readily recall to his mind what he has seen and read, and his facts and illustrations are orderly

arranged, and delivered without the use of superfluous language. He is a capital conversationalist and apt at repartee. He is equally at home in social functions, on the platform, or in the pulpit; his wide knowledge, well-disciplined mind, and graphic powers of illustration are unique. He is a worthy successor of a long line of able men who have filled the presidential chair of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, and a type of man whom all classes of people will be glad to hear.

---

## Is there a Social Consciousness?

Dr. Lewis G. Janes, director of the Cambridge Philosophical Conferences, addressed the students of the American Institute of Phrenology, on Thursday afternoon, September 27th, his subject being, "Is there a Social Consciousness?" He spoke, in part, as follows:

"One of the most important results of the recent scientific study of man is the recognition of the interdependence of all the social sciences. For the purpose of orderly classification and study we speak of the separate sciences of ethics, psychology, sociology, politics, comparative religion, etc., but we are coming to see that these are all parts of one great science of man—term it anthropology, or what you will—and that it is impossible to draw correct conclusions in one of these branches of social science without trenching upon the ground of other branches. Particularly, we are beginning to understand that correct views of social psychology are essential to a true understanding of every branch of social science.

"It was formerly believed, for example, that there was such a thing as that one-sided monstrosity, the economic man, a being who could be studied wholly from the side of his selfish needs and impulses, and that from such studies the laws of economic science could be formulated. Economists who base the superstructure of their

science on Adam Smith's remarkable book, 'The Wealth of Nations,' forget that he had also discussed the altruistic side of man's nature in another book, 'The Theory of the Moral Sentiments,' and that just conclusions can only be drawn from the harmony of the two. There has thus been a misdirection of thought and experimentation in political economy, for which Adam Smith is not wholly responsible, and from which we are only just beginning to recover. Equally fatal to just conclusions is the effort to separate ethics from religion, or politics from religion and morals. Unless we put our ethics and our religion into our politics, into our business, into our daily lives, we shall surely go astray.

"The doctrine of evolution has come in these latter days as a solvent to these apparent antagonisms in the field of social science, and the science of sociology is taking form under the influence of this idea. We now see that man is one, that he is the product of the universe, that its laws are his laws. His religious ideas, his social and economic functions, are all in a large degree products of his social relationships, reaching back into pre-human ancestral conditions.

"The older method resulted in an extreme individualism—an apotheosis of the selfish instincts. The new ten-

dency swings the pendulum of thought in the opposite direction, toward an extreme socialism, an apotheosis of the altruistic sentiments, and the rigid subordination of the individual to the caprices of what is termed the 'Social Mind,' or 'Social Consciousness.'

"What is meant by the Social Consciousness? This conception rests ultimately on the teachings of Auguste Comte, amplified and developed by Herbert Spencer and the modern school of evolutionists, that society is an organism. Every individual organism which is highly developed exhibits three distinct classes of functions—a sustaining system, a distributing system, and a regulating system. In the human animal the sustaining system comprises the mouth, stomach, and organs of digestion, and the means of securing food. In societies we find its analogue in the farm, mine, lumber-camp, manufacturing establishment, in all productive activities of social groups which directly minister to the sustenance of the social commonwealth. The distributing system, in the individual organism, comprises the heart, veins, arteries, and blood. This finds its social analogue in the railway, the ocean steamer, and all the avenues of transportation, from the footpaths worn by savage and primitive races through the forest to the camel in the desert, and all the marvellous modern appliances of transportation.

"The regulating system in the human organism comprises the brain, nerves, and their related mental activities, especially, in man, the volition or will. It thus comprises two factors, one physical and the other mental. It is not difficult to perceive the analogue to the physical or objective factor in societies in all the functions of government, from the control of the father and mother in the family to the intricate governmental machinery of the State or nation. But, can we also find the mental analogue? If so, where do we find it, and what is its related physical organ? Is there a 'social consciousness' which we can separate even

in thought from the individual consciousness? If so, where is its unitary organ, the social brain? Does society think, will, reflect, decide, apart from the performance of these mental operations by individual brains and minds? This is a most important and practical question. Upon our correct and logical understanding of it will depend our ability to reason logically and act consistently on all the great practical problems growing out of the relations of man to society.

"We cannot solve this question by speculation or mere philosophical theorizing, but only by an appeal to facts familiar to us all. While holding that society is, indeed, an organism, Mr. Herbert Spencer has pointed out one most important difference between the social and the higher individual organisms—there is no social sensorium. In the individual organism it is the sensorium that feels its contact with the external world, that experiences pleasure and pain, thus becoming the chief factor in effecting that adaptation of the organism to the environment which is the goal of all evolutionary processes. But society, as such, does not think, feel, or will. It does not suffer pleasure or pain. It grows and decays without knowing whither it is tending. The penalties of social blunders, errors, or crimes, the rewards of social well-doing, are felt only by the individuals who make up the social commonwealth.

"In organic structures, therefore, the individual unit, or cell, exists for the sake of the completed organism. Its health or utility is tested by the value of the service which it renders to the organism. If by dying as an individual cell it best serves the organism, this becomes its highest and most useful function. In this way, indeed, all the nobler functions of the organism are performed. The more active and useful the life, the more rapid are the processes of waste and repair, of decay, death, and substitution, among the cells which make up its vital tissues.

"In societies, on the other hand, the

organism exists for the sake of the individual or social unit. It is the individual alone who struggles, suffers, or enjoys. Societies, governments, or institutions are approved or condemned by their relative utility in conducing to the health, freedom, happiness, opportunity, and completeness of life in the individuals. Society profits not, under normal conditions, by the death of its individual units, but by their life. The founder of Christianity understood this principle when he said, 'The Sabbath is made for man, not man for the Sabbath.' All institutions, scientific sociology affirms, are made for man, not man for the institutions. This is perhaps the most salient and important social principle which Christianity brought into the life of the world. The ethnic religions, like the older family cult, subordinated the individual to society. The State ordained the religion, and commanded the service of the individual. Christianity emancipated man from the crushing bondage of this iron hand of the past, and placed the individual soul face to face with the problems of life and duty. It said, 'Let religion no longer be regarded as a question of national or racial obligation, but of personal and human obligation. Let no man, no institution, stand between you and God, between you and the dictates of your own conscience.'

"It has never been shown that there is such a thing as a social brain or a social sensorium, and this fatal weakness undermines the argument for an independent social consciousness. The scientific sociologist sees this, though he sometimes uses the term 'social consciousness' to describe those ideas and impulses which bodies of men hold in common. In this way our leading American sociologist, Professor Giddings, justifies its use. 'The social mind,' he says, 'exists only in individual minds, and we have no knowledge of any consciousness but that of individuals. The social consciousness is nothing more than the feeling or thought that appears at the same mo-

ment in all individuals, or that is propagated from one to another through the assembly or community.' Thus defined, the social consciousness is, indeed, a very primitive and important fact in human experience, but a fact which allies it to the lower rather than to the higher and more progressive tendencies in social evolution. It is more significantly illustrated in the brute animal than in the human world, as in those sudden impulses, akin to unreasoning fear, which sometimes seize upon a herd of cattle, driving them blindly to destruction.

"In our human world these illustrations of the operation of a social consciousness are most notable in communities of the ignorant and unreflecting. On its worthier side, the phenomena of the religious revival and the political campaign are common and noteworthy examples. It inspires the patriotic sentiment in time of war, and in its violent, reflex action, it shows itself in the spread of popular 'fads' or delusions, financial panics, or panics among crowds of people, mobs, lynchings, riots, and revolutions. Under such an impulse a great people may suddenly forsake a well-considered line of public policy, and rush into an avoidable war.

"Generally speaking, the dominance of 'social consciousness' as thus defined is a thing to be avoided, and, when unavoidable, to be wisely guided and directed. The great leaders of men are always superior to these popular waves of animal impulse. The politician or military leader sometimes diverts them to his selfish ends, or rides them into the port of his ambition, but he is never mastered by them. The community which is least susceptible to such impulses is most secure in its liberties. All true progress is away from the conditions in which they are dominant—away therefore from militarism, state-socialism, communism, and all restrictive and autocratic forms of government. The perception that there is no social sensorium, that 'the social mind exists only in the indi-

vidual mind,' that it is the individual alone who suffers, wills, and enjoys, determines the true direction of all efforts for governmental expansion and social reform.

"In the biological structure the attractive forces which bind atoms into cells, and cells into an organic unity, are molecular and physical. They can be studied only in their secondary aspects, through their observed effects in combination. In the sociological structure they are functional and psychical. We can study them directly in the movements of our own thought. Affection and self-interest are thus seen to be the forces which bind societies together; and these are directed solely by individual volition. The permanent expansion and integration of societies must proceed from the voluntary co-operative action of individuals—it can proceed in no other way. If we would work in harmony with nature, we must direct our efforts toward convincing the judgment and converting the moral natures of individuals rather than by forcibly changing customs and institutions by conquest, military domination, legal enactment, or any coercive method of direction or tutelage. Science thus supplements the loftiest teachings of religion by emphasizing the 'law of Love' as the strongest motive force for

the building of societies and the redemption of the world."

Dr. Janes concluded by saying that accident had furnished him with strong corroborative evidence of the truth of these principles during his recent sojourn in Europe. In Brittany he had found an indigenous Celtic population, still speaking their own tongue, retaining many of their ancient customs and superstitions, and living a life quite apart from that of the French people, with whom they had been politically incorporated for many centuries. They recognize their racial unity with the Irish, Welsh, and Scotch Highlanders, and bear the yoke of French domination almost as unwillingly as the Irish bear that of England. Accident had also brought him in contact with a little colony of educated Poles, whom he found strongly inspired by the ideal of a Polish nationality, and wholly unreconciled to the division of their country between Russia, Austria, and Germany. Every imperial government, resting on conquest and military domination, thus bears within itself the seeds of its own decay. In reply to a question, he said that he was not here to talk politics, but he deemed it the duty of all to think carefully upon these problems, and apply the results of their thinking fearlessly to practical issues of to-day.

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## The Organ of Hope.

By J. A. FOWLER.

Austin Nuttall, LL.D., speaking of Hope, says "it is a desire of some good, accompanied with expectation of obtaining it; confidence in a future event; the highest degree of well-founded expectation of good anticipation; trust."

In the brain matter, and bordering upon its upper extremity and ascending frontal and ascending parietal convolutions, the organs of Spirituality and Hope have their location. Hope is in front of Conscientiousness

and behind Spirituality, being elongated in the direction of the ears. A line drawn upon the head perpendicularly upward from the opening of the ear will pass just back of the space allotted to Hope.

Its function is to give a tendency to believe in the future attainment of what the other faculties desire. It reaches forward into the future, and, ignoring the slow plodding and uncertain steps by which success is usually

secured, it delights in the contemplation of its results. It thus tinges the future with a rosy hue, by dispelling doubt and the fear of failure, and furnishes a powerful incentive to the activity of the other faculties by impressing the mind with a conviction of the certainty of success.

Dr. Gall did not recognize the existence of a separate faculty of Hope, but deemed it an affection of other powers.

Dr. Spurzheim, however, was of opinion that it is a primitive sentiment, and quite different in nature and influence from any other faculty. He found by his observations—and those of other inquirers endorsed his opinions—that the organ was located by the side of Veneration. See design.

L. N. Fowler divided the organ into three parts: Hope future, in the superior division, the middle division to Hope present, and speculation in the inferior division.

The expression of Hope is to smile and to draw up the corners of the mouth and the eyes. Dr. Voisin, of Paris, is recognized as the greatest living authority on paralysis, and it is on his experience that we are able to state that it is this centre of Hope which is diseased when persons become very excitable at one time and very despondent at another. A man who suffers from paralysis has a twitching of the corners of the eye and the mouth, and his character changes from a state of great cheerfulness to great despondency.

#### LOCATION.

It is located in front of Conscientiousness and behind Spirituality, being elongated in the direction of the ears.

#### COMBINATION OF THE FACULTIES WITH HOPE.

The object upon which Hope fastens itself will be determined by its combinations. One having large Hope, for instance, with small Acquisitiveness and large Philoprogenitiveness, will indulge the highest expectations con-

cerning his children, yet show very little about his property; with large Approbativeness and only small moral and religious organs, will hope for distinction and fame, yet his hopes will be confined chiefly to this life, and he will be sceptical concerning another state of existence. Thus it is that Hope acts with the greatest vigor upon those things which are the objects of the desires of the other faculties. Hence, some individuals are very sanguine about some things while others things cause their hope to flag.

#### ITS USE.

The great use of Hope is to stimulate. It is like champagne—at least, what it appears to be like—or the climate of Aberdeen. It makes one forget the present sufferings and lightens the sorrows.

#### ITS DEFICIENCY.

Its influence on a person, when the organ is small, makes him hardly able to raise himself by the brightest prospects, and he takes little delight in contemplating the future; is easily discouraged if not flattered or praised, sees some obstacle in the way, broods over misfortune, borrows trouble of others, fears to undertake a risk, lacks enterprise and buoyancy, and indulges in melancholy.

#### ITS ABUSE WHEN TOO LARGE- LY STIMULATED.

Hope is an abused faculty when not kept in check by reason and judgment. Its abnormal expression excites to an ecstatic command of language, and a person will revel in bright anticipations, be on the tip-toe of expectation, and will be hazardous in his undertakings and imprudent in speculations.

#### NATIONALITIES.

Hope shows itself differently in various nations. The Australians and Americans have a large development of the organ of Hope. The Scotch and Irish also have much of this faculty.

The Greek and the Negro have it largely developed, as is seen in their skulls, while the English and Germans have a lesser development of the faculty.

A great stimulant would have been left out of the mind's store-house if the organ of Hope had been forgotten or left undiscovered. It has a function to perform among the faculties that no other one can take.

It acts as a restorative. It is the bend in the pendulum that sets the machinery to work when Cautiousness has almost caused it to stop. It is the sunshine when all around is cloud, and in darkness it opens the door of light. It is of vital importance when Self-Esteem and Combativeness are small.

It inspires courage when the odds are against one.

What would the sailor do without Hope in the fog?

What would the captain do without Hope?

What would the farmer do without Hope?

What would the engineer do without Hope?

What would the lawyer or the barrister do without Hope?

What would the parliamentary agent do without Hope?

How would the doctor succeed without Hope?

How would the minister be able to inspire hope in others if he had not Hope himself?

What would the inventor do if he had not Hope to inspire him in his enterprise?

What would the Alpine climber do without Hope?

What would the reformer do without Hope?

What would the pointer do for the sportsman without Hope?

What would a mother do without Hope when managing her irrespressible boys and girls?

What would the explorers like Columbus, Captain Cook, Stanley, have done without Hope?

What would the little match girl, the paper boy, the flower girl, do without Hope?

The gambler at Monte Carlo, the bookmaker on the Derby Day, both show the speculative hope.

#### HOW DO OUR LITERARY FRIENDS CONSIDER HOPE?

Shakespeare says:

"Hope is the lover's staff, walk hence with that, and manage it against despairing thoughts."

Haliburton is far-sighted in his description of Hope, for he says:

"Hope is a pleasant acquaintance but an unsafe friend. Hope is not the man for your banker, though he may do for a travelling companion."

We are shown the extremes of Hope by Sir J. Stephens:

"Used with due abstinence, hope acts as a healthful tonic; intemperately indulged, as an enervating opiate. Thus hope, aided by imagination, makes one man a hero, another a somnambulist, and a third a lunatic, while it renders them all enthusiasts."

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## Perversion of Human Faculties.

### ALSO COMMON MISTAKES IN PHRENOLOGY.

BY WILLIAM J. FOWLER.

It is the teaching of Phrenology, as also of revelation in our Bible, that the rightful use of every faculty of the human mind is good and that also all the evil in the world comes from their per-

version, resulting in one-sided development that amounts in some cases to such human monstrosities as are seen in prisons and other places where the undeveloped or the over-developed are

cared for. All human faculties are liable to either excessive or one-sided development. Even those wherein men are wont to pride themselves most are no exception to this rule, though many think so. How can a man or woman have too great conscientiousness? some may ask. But out of an excess of this faculty has arisen all the bigotry and religious persecutions that the world has seen, not only among what are called heathen and false religions, but even among those who profess the name of Christian, yet repudiate the loving spirit of one who called himself the son of man, but whose mission on earth was to teach the universal fatherhood of God to all human beings, and that the divine love is over all and for all.

The Puritans of New England, and especially those who came after the Mayflower, had a great excess of religion. It was enough, so some think, to last their descendants till now. The excess of reverence for the letter rather than the spirit of revelation led very religious men to flog, and sometimes to burn, witches and to drive those under such suspicion out of the State. But the witchcraft delusion was soon ended when Judge Samuel Sewall, of Salem, publicly confessed his awful mistake, and yearly bore his testimony by one whole day of fasting and penitence for his great sin in this matter.

Pride is, as quaint John Bunyan says, the most elusive and deceitful of all sins; yet in its place pride is a good thing. It gives a man the dignity which comes from innate consciousness of his integrity, which the patriarch Job stoutly maintained during the days of his trials, and which the inspired writer (probably Moses) says that Deity justified him in maintaining. Let those who insist that confession of sin is always the proper attitude for a Christian read carefully the story of Job. Because he was covered with sore boils, and had lost all he had, Job's three cruel comforters tried to make him believe that God had deserted him. But Job answered in those noble words, "Though he slay me yet will I trust

him." Such faith never yet failed of its reward.

Pride and approbateness, or the love of approval, are often mistaken for each other. Because a man dresses in shabby clothes, when he could well afford the best, does not show his humility but his pride. It probably means that the man thus marked is so sure he is right that he does not care what others think. In religion or politics this is bigotry, which a Southern negro once defined when he called another colored man too bigoted to be fit to live.

He was asked what the word "bigotted" meant as he used it. "It means, sah, when a nigger am too big for one pusson and not quite big enough for two pussons."

Pride often disguises itself as an angel of light, as it did in the Pharisee's prayer not of confession and humiliation, as it well might be, but of vain-glorious exaltation. "I thank thee, Lord, that I am not as other men are." Verily, the publican, who could only stand afar off and cry "God be merciful to me a sinner," went forth fully justified rather than the Pharisee.

It is always very ill manners, or, as modern society calls it, "bad form," to brag about our own goodness when addressing Deity. One of the old prophets had such a vision of God's purity and justice that he put down the prayer, "Depart from me, for I am a sinful man, oh Lord." Sometimes the great familiarity of some preachers in addressing Deity is almost shocking from its irreverence. Such a preacher was once rebuked by the remark of a little child to her mother after a very importunate prayer: "Mother, don't you think that if the preacher got a little closer to God he needn't hollo so loud as he did." In England, more than a hundred years ago, Rev. Rowland Hill was once asked by a loud-shouting woman who was a disciple of John Wesley, "Mr. Hill, do you suppose you ever experienced any really genuine religion?" "None to brag of," was the reply that ended further questioning.

## People of Note.

### PROFESSOR ALBERT ROSS PARSONS.

In the photograph before us we see a man of marked personality. Not only in physique is he finely developed, but also in brain-power do we find unique and remarkable talent. There is a majesty about every line of the face,

this country, and possibly in the world. What is the reason for this? we hear many ask. To answer this completely we would direct our readers to the quality of organization possessed by Mr. Parsons; secondly, the wonderful health and constitutional vigor and fine physique that is noticeable. He has ample chest-power to vitalize his

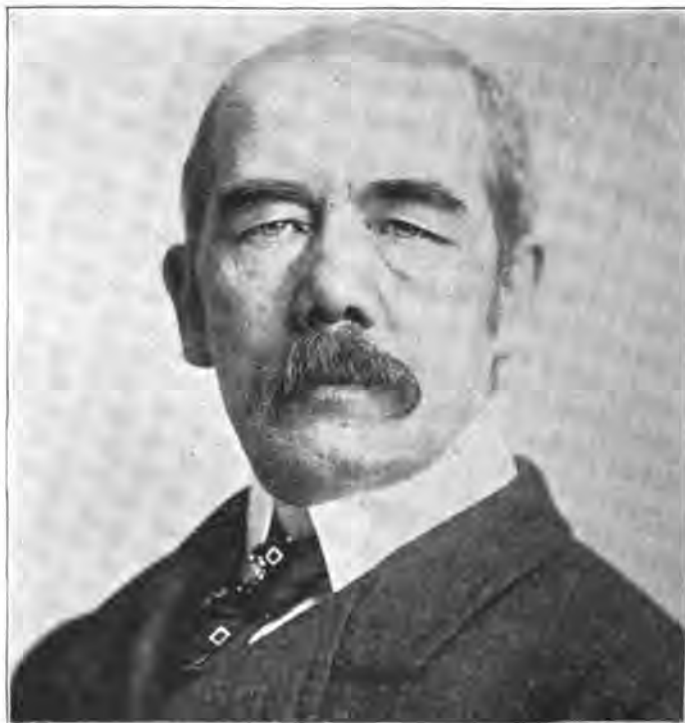


Photo by Rockwood

PROFESSOR ALBERT ROSS PARSONS.

and strength in the strong appointments of the head, the anterior lobe being well represented both in the inferior as well as in the superior part; there is massiveness in the brow under and above the shaggy eyebrows which manifests scientific and observing powers. His Individuality, Weight, Order, Time, and Tune are well represented, consequently it is not surprising to find on good authority that he is one of the greatest piano-teachers in

blood. But what has that to do with music? is asked. A very great deal in regard to a teacher of music. No man who is a successful musical professor can long hold his position without an ample foundation of the physical requirements of his organization. Mentally he is equipped with capacity to command respect, and, besides his wonderful perceptive intellect, his keen understanding of men, his large constructive ability and his superior

taste, he has great will-power and determination of mind, strong sympathies, and capacity to understand the principles of technique. His Causality unfolds many of the underlying powers and possibilities of music, hence he is able to produce in another what possibly he could not reproduce himself. He has great power of concentration, which makes him an exception to the rule in the present day. He can bend his mind to a subject in a remark-

selects his expressions, and economizes the expenditure of language, but when he talks he wants to exhaust the whole subject. A word or a look are sufficient to indicate what he means.

The peculiar slope of the eyebrows indicates penetration of mind and concentration of thought on his work. The nose indicates power in its bridge in the upper part, while the lower portion indicates analysis and that cogitative power that evolves many plans



Photo by Rockwood.

PROFESSOR ALBERT ROSS PARSONS.

able way; hence, when teaching, he becomes absorbed with the eloquence of his theme or the subject before him. He is no teacher for beginners, but is just the man to add the finishing touches to anyone whose musical education is about complete. He is a master in the art of summing up music in its finest ideals, and combines ruggedness, power, delicacy, and sympathy in one unique whole. He is not a man of many words. He chooses and

and theories. Truly we have here a man of leonine type, whose strength and gentleness are so interblended that one does not know where the one begins or the other ends.

#### LONGEVITY.

The Mohawk Valley Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of Ilion, N. Y., holds an excellent record for "Daughters," of whom there

are six in the chapter. One of these, Mrs. Adeline Jones Whitney, is now one hundred years old, having passed the century mark last April.

When asked recently to what she attributed her length of years she replied: "To the great care that has been bestowed upon me by my loving family." Recently the chapter lost by death the oldest of the "Daughters," Miss Eliza



MRS. ADELINE JONES WHITNEY.

Marks, who lived to the advanced age of one hundred and five years, ten months, and thirteen days. She attributed her long life to the fact that she never drank tea or coffee and never got married. Miss Marks was a great-aunt of Charles W. Skinner, State Superintendent of Schools of New York. Another "Daughter" is Mrs. Eliza Wright Going, who was ninety-one years old on March 22d last.

If wrinkles make up the sum total on longevity certainly this lady, Mrs. Adeline Jones Whitney, is remarkable for her long life. She possesses, however, other indications and strong features. Her nose is long, and carries with it a bridge which is always indicative of strength, vitality, endurance, and long life; and the end of it partakes of a cogitative character, which also adds to the strength of the organ. The chin is broad, and is of good length from the lips; while the jaw, half-way down from its dividing section of the cheek, indicates what we have often explained as the enduring pugnacious characteristic that carries people through a long and eventful life. She has no waste adipose tissue, and consequently cannot take on disease so readily as those who possess a strong vital organization.

J. A. Fowler.

## "Render Therefore unto Cæsar the Things which are Cæsar's."

BY JOHN T. MILLER.

It is now more than a century since Dr. Gall began his public lectures on the science of Phrenology. From the beginning it met with opposition. Some who later became its most able advocates were opposed to the science at first, but, through a careful investigation of its principles, were converted to its truths. "Dr. Vimont, after attending Dr. Gall's lectures, thought he could easily refute Phrenology; and, with that aim, began what afterwards

proved to be the most extensive and varied collection that has ever been made, amounting to upward of six thousand specimens of the skulls, brains, and casts of both man and animals. Instead, however, of thereby undermining Phrenology, as he expected, Dr. Vimont found his scepticism give way as his knowledge increased, and with commendable candor he, who began his labors with the view of subverting the new Phrenol-

ogy, is continuing them as one of its most zealous supporters."—"Observations on Mental Derangements," by Dr. Andrew Combe, page xxxv., introduction. This was written while Vimont's great work, "Human and Comparative Phrenology," was in preparation.

The able advocates Phrenology has had would entitle it to an impartial investigation by all persons, and especially students, but some students of science to-day, in mentioning Phrenology, speak of it as something of the past, something that has served its time, and has been replaced by sciences more enduring and useful. If that is the case, it would be gratifying to know what has taken its place. Is it psychology, cerebral physiology, experimental psychology, or child-study? A person may study all of these, and then add greatly to his knowledge of the mind by studying the principles of Phrenology.

Psychologists, who should at least be acquainted with the fundamental principles of Phrenology, seldom mention them in their text-books except to misrepresent them. There are, however, some honorable exceptions. Roark, in his "Psychology in Education," page 30, says: "While modern experimentation has shown that there was something, after all, in Phrenology, it has so far failed to do more than establish the general conclusion that the front of the cerebrum is the seat of the thought-power, and that intelligence is to some extent proportioned to the weight of the brain and the convolutions of its surface."

Quite a confession to make after these truths have been before the world a century. But some who are less liberal than Mr. Roark treat the reader to the words, bumps, pseudo-science, protuberances, etc., when writing on Phrenology. Dr. Hill, in speaking of Phrenology, calls it "A pseudo-science which professes to localize mental faculties by excrescences on the cranium." "Elements of Psychology," by D. J. Hill, page 414.

Webster says that an excrescence is "An excrescent appendage, as a wart or tumor; troublesome superfluity." Dr. Hill's explanation will be something new for students of Phrenology.

In the "Popular Science Monthly," for March, 1897, the following is contributed by William Z. Ripley, Ph.D.: "The shape of the human head—by which we mean the general proportions of length, breadth, and height, irrespective of the 'bumps' of the Phrenologist—is one of the best available tests of race known." Here the author has appropriated phrenological principles, and has shown his ignorance of the science in speaking of the "bumps" of the Phrenologist. One is reminded here of what Henry Ward Beecher says in "Forty-eight Sermons, Vol. I., page 303: "All my life long I have been in the habit of using Phrenology as that which solves the practical phenomena of life. Not that I regard the system as a completed one, but that I regard it as far more useful, and far more practical and sensible than any other system of mental philosophy which has yet been evolved. The learned profession may do what they please, the common people will try these questions, and will carry the day; to say nothing of the fact that all the great material and scientific classes, though they do not concede the truth of Phrenology, are yet digesting it, and making it an integral part of the scientific systems of mental philosophy."

Although Phrenology is not considered worthy of a place in the curriculum of orthodox educational institutions, it is being studied by the common people. Its influence is increasing, and some of the greatest scientists of the world anticipate its general acceptance during the next century. There is an increased interest in the educational works of Horace Mann, George Combe, and other great educators, who built their system of education upon phrenological principles which will result in placing the science of Phrenology before the world in its true position.

During recent years several biographies of Horace Mann have been written, where he receives credit for the part he took in educational progress. In a book of 326 pages, entitled, "Horace Mann and the Common School Revival in the United States," by Dr. B. A. Hinsdale, published in 1898, the author devotes several pages to Phrenology and Mr. Mann's relation to that science. On page 94 Dr. Hinsdale says: "Only one of Mr. Mann's schools remains to be noticed. Just as he was about to take the public schools of Massachusetts for his province, he was converted to Phrenology by reading George Combe's 'Constitution of Man.' A few years later Mr. Combe visited the United States, remaining in the country two years, which time he devoted to travel, to study, to writing, and particularly to lecturing on his favorite subjects. Mr. Mann became his interested auditor, firm disciple, and devoted friend. The correspondence between the two men, that began in America, continued, with some slackening toward the end, until closed by the Scotch philosopher's death." All things considered, the most interesting series of letters that Mrs. Mann has inserted in "The Life" are her husband's letters to Combe. Combe wrote of Mann: "He is a delightful companion and friend, and, among all the excellent men whom we meet in Boston, none entwine themselves more deeply and closely with our affections than Horace Mann." Later in life Mr. Mann wrote to Combe: "There is no man of whom I think so often; there is no man of whom I write so often; there is no man who has done me so much good as you have. I see many of the most valuable truths as I never should have seen them but for you, and all truths better than I should otherwise have done." Personal qualities aside, what interested Mann most in Combe was the philosophy of human nature and human development that he found in his writings, lectures, and conversation; and what interested Combe most in Mann was the practical

experiment that Mann was making to carry out some of his own favorite educational ideas. Mann avowed the opinion that George Combe would work a revolution in mental science equal to that which Lord Bacon had worked in natural science. Still he did not follow his master at all lengths. Essentially prosaic and destitute of imagination, although gifted with great logical powers, Combe could believe in nothing that he did not see and understand; while Mann, on the other hand, with his mental endowment, was able to transcend the empirical sphere and believe firmly in a future life of endless progress. The two men always found an inseparable bond in their common belief in the improvability of the race.

"The acknowledged ability of the early Phrenologists, the high character of many of its adherents, and the undeniable fact that they had laid hold of some important truths have not prevented the so-called science from falling into universal contempt." Page 96.

Is it true that Phrenology has fallen into universal contempt? We shall hear from some of the leading scientists of the world. In "The Wonderful Century," by Alfred Russell Wallace, published in 1898, the author devotes thirty-four pages to Phrenology. He says: "We have also neglected or rejected some important lines of investigation affecting our own intellectual and spiritual nature; and have in consequence made serious mistakes in our modes of education, in our treatment of mental and physical disease, and in our dealings with criminals. A sketch of these various failures will now be given, and will, I believe, constitute not the least important portion of my work. I begin with the subject of Phrenology, a science of whose substantial truth and vast importance I have no more doubt than I have of the value and importance of any of the great intellectual advances already recorded." Page 160.

"In the coming century Phrenology will assuredly attain general accept-

ance. It will prove itself to be the true science of mind. Its practical uses in education, in self-discipline, in the reformatory treatment of criminals, and in the remedial treatment of the insane, will give it one of the highest places in the hierarchy of the sciences; and its persistent neglect and obloquy during the last sixty years will be referred to as an example of the almost incredible narrowness and prejudice which prevailed among men of science at the very time they were making such splendid advances in other fields of thought and discovery." "The Wonderful Century," page 193.

The statements of W. Mattieu Williams, F.C.S., F.R.A.S., in his able work, "A Vindication of Phrenology," published in 1894, says: "I beg to state that my Phrenology is the old Phrenology of Gall and his scientific followers, the study of which I commenced more than half a century ago, and have continued ever since with ever-increasing conviction of the solid truth of the great natural laws it has revealed, and of its pre-eminence as the highest and most important of all the sciences, being the only philosophy of mind that rests upon a strictly inductive basis."

"I believe that its general acceptance, its further development and practical application will contribute as much to the moral and social progress of man as the inductive study of the physical sciences has contributed to his physical power and progress; and, therefore, the best service I can possibly render to my fellow-creatures is to devote the rest of my life to the work of justly reinstating it." Page 2.

There are many other scientists who value the science of Phrenology as highly as these mentioned, and it is a mistake to say it has fallen into universal contempt.

Dr. Hinsdale says: "In the minds of students it means unscientific method and false results; in the common mind it is associated with the quackery of the showman: while it has no place whatever in the history of thought as

conceived and written by orthodox writers on the history of philosophy."

The above quotations from Wallace and Williams are an answer to the first statement, the second will apply only to those who are ignorant of the merits of the science; and, if George Henry Lewis is an orthodox writer on the history of philosophy, there is at least one who is progressive enough to consider Phrenology. In his "Biographical History of Philosophy," he devotes twenty pages to Phrenology, and closes his chapter with the following paragraph: "To conclude this chapter, we may point to Gall as having formed an epoch in the history of philosophy by inaugurating a new method. From the time when philosophy itself became reduced to a question of psychology, in order that a basis might if possible be laid, the efforts of men were variously directed, and all ended in scepticism and dissatisfaction, because a true psychological method did not guide them. The history of the tentatives toward a true method has been sketched in various chapters of this volume, and with Gall that method may be said to have finally settled its fundamental principles." Page 768, "Biographical History of Philosophy."

Continuing, Dr. Hinsdale says: "In fact, Phrenology long ago fell into such complete discredit that the man who mentions it to-day expects to see on the faces of his auditors either a smile or a blank stare."

If that is true, ignorance and bigotry are the cause of it.

He says, further: "It is now difficult even to create in imagination the state of mind that led many able men, both in Europe and America, to look confidently to Phrenology as the harbinger of great mental and moral ameliorations—to find in the 'Constitution of Man' a manual of universal training and cultivation; in a word, a sort of a Bible. To recreate that state of mind is far from the present purpose."

(To be continued.)

# SCIENCE OF HEALTH

## Notes and Comments.

By DR. M. L. HOLBROOK.

### NEED OF A STRONG BODY AND GOOD BRAIN.

Huxley often expressed wisdom in his off-hand utterances. In one place he has told us that broad shoulders and a deep chest are of great importance to a man. He lays stress on physical strength, because the turning point of a man's life may be included in a few months, weeks, or days, and during this time success may depend on the power to sustain continuous exertion of the most intense kind to take the tide of fortune at the flood. He says: "A varied experience with men has led me to set less value on cleverness, and to attach more and more importance to physical endurance. In our struggle for existence, in our efforts to keep pace with modern civilization, it is the men and women of sound minds and sound bodies that win. Without them we can do nothing except to hew wood and draw water, and indeed it is doubtful if we can do these things well. It is of most importance to be born with a good brain, but, as we are hardly ever consulted on this subject, we must do our best with what we have, and I might say that generally people have good enough brains for most purposes. It is only in breadth of generalization that they fail. The brain is a material organ, subject to physiological law. The anatomist, as he passes a brain around to his class for examination, remarks: 'Handle with care.' The living brain, too, requires care, exercise, rest, and food. On the other hand, if the brain substance be injured or deficient, idiocy, stupidity, ignorance,

feebleness, lack of will and moral force become at once apparent. In our age nervous exhaustion is in the ascendant. It crops out in every direction; our sedentary ways of living promote it. Our haste to get on, our risks in business, our anxieties, our cares all help to bring on nervous exhaustion. Only the prudent and well-organized escape, and even these are sometimes engulfed by the stupidity and treachery of others. It is time for us to consider this subject in the light of science and common-sense."

### THE ART OF LISTENING.

Not long ago I listened to a conversation between two men interested in natural science, and one of them interrupted the other whenever he attempted to speak, so that he finally ceased and only listened to the one who was so ill-mannered. In a recent editorial in the "Golden Rule" I find some words on this bad habit of interruption so well said that I copy them. The writer says:

"A few days since I was present at a small luncheon party of ladies, and I noticed with some surprise the scant courtesy they showed to one another during conversation. One of the party would start to say something, and before she had finished another would break in with another topic, only to be interrupted in turn. I must confess that I was a bit surprised, for all these women were supposed to be well-bred, and yet they were disregarding one of the simplest rules of polite behavior.

"A little later I was calling on some friends, and I noticed the same thing. Each member of the family would interrupt the others, and the interruption was considered quite as a matter of course. Then I understood the situation better, and put the blame just where it belonged—on the lack of home training. If the mother grows careless, and allows her children to contract the habit of interrupting one another constantly, she must not be surprised if this habit is carried beyond the home circle, and her children show in society the result of indulgence of thoughtlessness.

"The habit is one of the most unpleasant that can be contracted, and the fact that it is such a common one does not make it one whit better or the more excusable. It is a habit that grows on one unconsciously if one does not keep close watch. It should be the care of the mother in the house to teach her children to respect one another, and insist upon that courtesy of treatment which she expects them to give to strangers. Unless politeness is a habit it will never be a grace. It must be ingrained, and the teaching cannot begin too early."

#### CARE OF THE EYES.

Our eyes are the most important of our sense-organs, and they ought not to fail us so early in life as they do. They should be cared for as wisely as we would care for a fine horse, a precious diamond, or a beautiful child. I have found a special daily bath for the eyes, as age advances, very useful. Have a glass eye-cup which fits over the eye, and will hold a teaspoonful or so of water, fill it with warm salt water, place it over the eye tightly so the water will not run out, then turn the head back and open and shut the eye a few times. After the bath give the eyes a good massage treatment for a moment, and wipe them dry. After a while the eyes will miss the treatment if omitted by an uneasy sen-

sation. In "Harper's Bazar" I find also a paragraph on the care of the eyes which may be useful. It says:

"On arising in the morning the eyes should be bathed gently in cold water—twenty 'passes' are said to be decidedly strengthening. While using them closely they should be rested at intervals of an hour or two, for the strain of constant reading or sewing is like that of extending the arms at a certain height immovable. Imagine then, the taxing of the eyes, which cannot complain save after years of irreparable neglect. When dust settles in the eyes warm water will soothe them of any inflammation. Tea leaves grandfathers used; but, in these modern days of absolutely hygienic and antiseptic simplicity, water, especially in a distilled form, is considered powerful enough."

#### HEAD WORK.

It is remarkable how much head work can be done by one with a well-developed and trained brain. Here for instance is an example: Littré, author of a great French dictionary, during the thirteen years he was composing it regulated his life so as to give the least possible time "to the current requirements of existence," and managed to prepare 415,636 pages of manuscript, besides matter for a supplement. He rose at eight o'clock, and wrote for an hour while his room was being arranged. Returning to his room, he read proof till luncheon-time; was at his desk again from one o'clock till six; and, after an hour for dinner, kept on at his work till three o'clock in the morning, or till the task allotted for the day was done, if it was not done then. Everything having been put in order, "my bed," he says, "almost touched my desk, and in a moment I was there." He slept as soundly as a man of leisure, till his regular hour for rising came. This was at his country workshop. In town, his hours were more liable to be broken into. Scribe rose every morning at five, and worked steadily till noon, when he varied his

employment by gossiping at the theatres, etc., to put himself in harness later in the day. He lived to be seventy years old, and during his forty years of solid work produced 345 pieces, comprising 897 acts, and wrote more than 100,000 verses.

## EVOLUTION OF EDUCATION.

In a recent address on Modern Education Prof. Murray, of Columbia University, says: "Every conception of this nineteenth century has been cross-fertilized by the doctrine of evolution. We have incorporated it into educational theory, and have thereby shed a flood of light upon problems hitherto dark. It has bound the universe together by homogeneous law; and the relations of each to all, both physical and social, have become far clearer and more definite. But much remains to be done in applying the teachings of evolution in actual plans and methods of instruction. The application is going on, however, all around us and is the cause of not a little of the existing educational unrest. Our schools have shed one shell and the other is not yet grown. Illustrations of this will be found in the teaching of mathematics, of language, of history, and of natural sciences. We halt often between the logical and the psychological order, failing to appreciate that evolution gives a place to each. The logical order is the order of proof, of demonstration; the psychological order is the order of discovery, of learning. Children do not learn logically; they come later to see logical relations in what they have learned. The well-equipped teacher knows both logic and psychology. He is prepared to guide the pupil in his natural course of learning, and also to point out to him the structure of relationship of what he has learned. Text-book writers the world over have been slow to see this distinction; but with but few exceptions, the best American text-books, which control so powerfully all school processes, are in advance of those most in use in

Europe. The logical order is so simple, so coherent, and so attractive that it seems a pity to surrender it for the less trim and less precise order of development; but this will have to be done if teaching efficiency according to evolution is to be had.

"The course of evolution in the race and in the individual furnishes us also with the clew to the natural order and the real relationships of studies. It warns us against the artificial, the bizarre, and points us to the fundamental and the real. Only educational scholarship can protect the schools against educational dilettanteism. . . . The existence of wonder-working elective system in secondary schools and colleges, together with the limitations put upon it, is due to a real as opposed to a sham individualism. The marked emphasis now laid upon the social aspect of education, in Europe as well as in the United States, as well as upon the school as a social institution and social centre, is additional evidence of the dominance of the individualism of Froebel rather than that of Rousseau. The demands for the establishment of a proper system of secondary education in England, for the making over of the secondary school systems of France and of Germany, for the closer articulation of lower schools and higher schools, of schools and colleges, in the United States, for making elementary school instruction as little wasteful and as full of content as possible, for bringing forward studies which give adequate scope for expression in various forms, and the demand that the community shall relate itself to its educational system simply and effectively—all these are based, consciously or unconsciously, upon the desire to apply the teachings of evolution and to progress toward the ideal of a perfected individualism."

## WILL CURE.

A few physicians recognize the influence of the mind on the body, and use it when they are able to do so. The

trouble is that such influence must usually be secured by indirection of some kind, either by an acted lie, as when bread pills are administered, or by the aid of some variety of credulity or superstition. In an article in *La Science Française*, M. Gabriel Prevost advocates what he calls the education of the will, so that each person so trained may have power within himself to exert on his own body the influence of his mind, so far as it may be exerted at all.

### BREAD MAKING A SCIENCE.

The Agricultural Department at Washington has been for some time past engaged in carrying on a series of experiments in the line of bread-making and analysis of all kinds of food-products that will, if continued, be of great value to the human race. The results of these experiments are published in the form of bulletins, some of which are for free distribution. The agricultural departments of the different States have many of their chemists employed, who are assisting in these experiments. The most of these bulletins are published at the Government Printing Office at Washington. By writing to the Agricultural Department at Washington you can have sent to you a list of the various documents already published, which are sent free and the price of those which are not free. The following are the titles of some of the bulletins issued:

Bulletin 23—"Foods: Nutritive Value and Costs."

Bulletin 24—"Meats: Composition and Cooking."

Bulletin 28—"Chemical Composition of American Food Materials."

Bulletin 43—"Losses in Boiling Vegetables, and the Composition and Digestibility of Potatoes and Eggs."

Bulletin 67—"Studies on Bread and Bread-making."

Bulletin 74—"Milk as Food."

Bulletin 85—"Fish as Food."

Bulletin 93—"Sugar as Food: Cheap Food and Diet."

Bulletin 112—"Bread, and the Principles of Bread-making."

The following notice of the work being done in this line in the west is copied from the *Kansas "Farmer"*:

"At the recent Millers' Convention in Kansas City, Professor David Chidlow, of Chicago, advised the placing of young women at the head of the analytical departments of bakeries and mills, to carry on tests of grades of flour, for which they are better fitted by their delicate touch and keen eye for shades. The school of which the professor is head is training women for this field. Professor Chidlow, assisted by Miss Agnes Snell, a graduate of the school, lectured to the millers on analyses of flour to ascertain the value of different grades for bread-making. Tests made with exact quantities of flour, water, degrees of temperature, etc., show exact amount of gluten in a certain grade, the amount of water it will absorb, and the grade of bread it will make. Every detail from mill to table is followed. The professor has studied this subject, and the cereals of every land for twenty years, first in San Francisco, later in Minneapolis, and has reduced bread-making to an exact science. He finds Kansas wheats to excel even those of the northwest, and advised millers to use all they could get hold of."

DR. MILLER.



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

## Child Culture.

BRIGHT AND PROMISING.

BY UNCLE JOE.

Fig. 542.—Little Suye, Japan, aged five and one-half years.—A little while ago we gave some illustrations of Chinese children. We would like this month to illustrate a good representative of our little folks in Japan. We hardly know all that these little ones do, and what responsibilities they have to carry out. As soon as the oldest girl in a poor family is strong enough she takes the whole responsibility of the younger children, and the baby is generally strapped on her back to be carried about all day. This is done often when the child is too frail to endure it. Frequently, after the baby is able to go by itself, the oldest girl is sold if the parents can get a good price for her. There is a very excellent girls' home in Tokio, where children can be brought up and educated for \$75 a year.

The picture of Little Suye represents the child who is being educated by the Young People's Christian Union, and is now under the charge of Miss Osborn, who says that she has been a much-petted member of their Sunday-school ever since she was old enough to be carried on the back of her oldest sister. She is odd and clever, and much enjoys the work of the kindergarten class. Being but five and one-half years old she will be educated in ample time to develop her usefulness, and it is considered by missionaries that it is far better to take them as early as possible. When Little Suye first went into the home she is said to

have regarded her teacher as some terrible creature who had robbed her of her precious sister. Now she tells



FIG. 542.—LITTLE SUYE OF JAPAN.

everyone that she has become Miss Osborn's little girl.

This little child appears old for her

age. Her head is well developed in the anterior and superior regions. In fact, she has an exceptionally high head. It will not be difficult to teach her lessons of respect, for she will readily acquiesce in following the advice that is given to her by her seniors. Her head is broad at the base, which we believe will give her ample energy to carry out the work proposed and organized by her intellect. She appears to have large Firmness, and plenty of will-power and determination of mind. We think she will be persevering in her efforts and will not allow difficulties to stand in her way. The lateral portion of her head is developed in the organ of Cautiousness, which makes her sensible to responsibility and the future, and rather timid to venture in any untried paths until she knows the way. She is looking out of her eyes in rather a shy, uncertain way, as if to ascertain what she might expect from others. She has fair perceptive faculties, is broad between the eyes, and shows considerable breadth in the organs of Acquisitiveness and Constructiveness. We consider that she will have an ingenious turn of mind, and will be able to make her own dolls' clothes as well as those for little children when she grows older.

We are glad the children of Japan are being educated, and that the little girls are having a chance to study as well as the boys.

Fig. 543.—Esther M. Schwarzlose.—West Salem, Ill.—This little girl is developing the vital temperament, which is just as well, as her head is large and she will be inclined to use her brain early enough, and will need to be kept back rather than pressed forward in her studies.

She is bright and intelligent, and will have much to say about things she sees and hears. She is a fine companion.

She is a very conscientious child, and expects everyone to speak the truth. She will be a very honest and straightforward child herself, and she will not understand people if they break their promises with her. She will make an excellent teacher and make the children toe the mark, but her discipline will be of such a character that every child un-

der her will be delighted with her administration of the work. Some teachers are too strict. She will blend strictness with kindness, and everyone will recognize that her ruling is correct. She is very sympathetic, tender in her thoughts for others, and capable of regulating a large establishment. Her moral brain will have a distinct influence over her and enable others to come under her sway. She will be exceedingly fond of children, and it would be well for her to have a dozen dolls to play with, and give them different names and allow



FIG. 543.—ESTHER M. SCHWARZLOSE, WEST SALEM, ILL.

Age two years and eight months. Circumference of head  $19\frac{1}{4}$  inches; height 13 inches; eyes, dark brown; hair, medium light; complexion, fair.

them to go through all the experiences of her immediate family.

She asks a great many questions, and rather expects to be treated like an older person. She will express old ideas, and persons will wonder where she gets them from. She will be full of imagination, and have a great many stories to tell. She can be kept quiet longer by some one telling her fairy stories than by anything else, and her mother had better have a good stock on hand. She has large development of agreeableness and usefulness as well as imitation, hence is able to adapt herself to all classes and conditions of people. She will never be odd

or awkward in society, and on this account will be courted and admired by a large circle of friends. She will take a good education, but she must not be pressed with studies until after she is six years of age at least, then her or-

ganization will have become more settled.

Let her study music, singing, reading out aloud, and be encouraged to recite. She must forget herself, and be taught to depend upon her own efforts.

## West Point and What Phrenology Has to Say of It.

BY THE EDITOR.

Phrenology, in order to be practical, must examine every phase of life. It was on this account that we took an opportunity to visit West Point with

explanations of their military home. We had long wished for phrenological purposes to have an opportunity of seeing the place that we had only caught



FIG. 1.—NO. 1, THE BAND AND THREE ROWS OF CADETS; NO. 2, CADETS HOLDING THEIR DIPLOMAS; NO. 3, CADETS READY FOR PARADE.

the Patria Club, Political Study Class (a club of intelligent boys), during the summer, and had the facilities of examining this military centre under the guidance of two of the cadets, who were most gallant, and interested us in

a glimpse of from the "Rhine of America," as we passed up the Hudson, and on this opportunity we felt that a great treat was in store for us, as the weather was perfect and our companions were untiring in their inquiries.

The operations of war are no sine-cure, and, when one examines the arduous work that has to be followed by the students in this academy, one understands a little of the vast amount of

The class this year was divided in five groups. The five honor men, in addition to having their names starred in the "Army Register," as having been graduated with distinguished



FIG. 2.—NO. 1, CULLUM MEMORIAL HALL, EXTERIOR ; NO. 2, CULLUM HALL, INTERIOR ; NO. 3, SEA-COAST BATTERY.

study that has to be understood before military operations can be in the least successful.

In the chapel we saw several cannons of the Revolutionary and Mexican wars, British, and other flags.

Every Sunday morning all the cadets are obliged to attend the divine service held in the chapel.

The course is four years, and is fine discipline to all the cadets. It not only prepares them for official positions in various parts of the country, but it disciplines their character.

The characteristics of the students who qualify for such a course naturally include first a fine perceptive intellect which enables them to gain a scientific insight into their work.

honor, may have their choice between the engineer corps, the ordnance, the artillery, the cavalry, or the infantry. The next group of seven may choose between ordnance, artillery, cavalry, or infantry. The next group of twenty-seven may choose between the artillery, the cavalry, or the infantry. The remainder of the class must take either cavalry or infantry.

From this academy fifty-four were graduated this summer, and many manly and intelligent cadets are to be seen in Figure 1, No. 2, as they sit under the trees and hold their diplomas. They truly show some of the finest examples of young men at their highest development in intellect and physique.

From here they are assigned to posts

by the War Department, and soon begin to serve their country in stations of the East, on the plains, in Cuba, or on the battlefields of the Philippines. There has been an unusual demand for officers of late, and the posts have been readily filled.

In No. 1, Figure 1, we see the masterly band as it is ready for parade work, and further in line are three rows of cadets, who stand perfectly erect and ready for action. In No. 3, Figure 1, we have a picture of the cadets with their caps on, in line and ready for parade examination or scrutiny.

In Figure 2, No. 1, we have a fine portrait of the beautiful Cullum Memorial Hall, where we saw a picture of General Scott and the flags of many States and battles. The red flags represent the artillery; red and white, cavalry; the white, infantry. No. 2, Figure 2, represents the interior of the hall, where examination work is conducted, and where several evenings a week during the summer the cadets are allowed to entertain their friends with dances, or "hops," as the cadets call them. Their costumes, for an evening entertainment, are pure white, while those of the dress parade are white trousers and gray dress-coats. No. 3, Figure 2, is a picture of the Sea Coast battery, which is observable from the boats that ply up and down the Hudson.

Figure 3, No. 1, we see the new academy building which was erected in 1893. This contains a fine museum of trophies and relics, and everything interesting in military work.

In the museum we saw self-adjusting guns, some of 1,400 pounds weight; breech-loaders, safety disappearing guns, various kinds of shells, rapid-firing guns, the Gatling gun, a model of a magazine, and many other interesting things.

No. 2, Figure 1, is a fine representation of the Battle Monument, which cost \$50,000, in memory of the Civil War (the name of every man who was engaged in it is inscribed thereon), at the base of which we sat for a

few moments and looked off on to the Hudson and the Catskill Mountains. No. 3, Figure 3, introduces us to a fine gymnasium that was erected in 1891, and when we look at the cadets themselves we realize how much good work has been centred in this building. No. 4, Figure 3, is a bird's-eye view of the encampment, and shows the many fine buildings that surround it. The little white tents are picturesque on a summer's afternoon, and we can well fancy that the quarters in these tents are preferable to indoor barracks in such a lovely atmosphere. The cavalry parade ground is in the centre of the picture; while No. 5, Figure 3, are the cadet barracks from the northwest.

There is a considerable choice given to the cadets in the line of work for which they wish to prepare themselves. The engineers stand first in rank; the ordnance, second; cavalry, third; artillery, fourth; infantry, fifth.

From a phrenological standpoint we often have to make use of our knowledge in relation to the work that is carried out by these cadets, therefore we need to study the various powers of the mind that are used by the men for these spheres of action. We hardly know of any place that is so intensely interesting to us from a scientific standpoint, or one that can inform us more completely with regard to details of the art and science of war.

The mental work of the engineer is the most comprehensive and difficult, and naturally includes that of all the others, though the graduate may select his particular course that he wishes to pursue when he leaves the academy after he has passed his examinations, but every cadet has to pass the same examinations year by year.

The second, or ordnance, includes the knowledge of heavy weapons of warfare, cannon, or great guns; mortars and howitzers, which includes a study of mathematics, the calculus, etc.

The third, artillery, is sometimes a general term for all weapons such as machines and apparatus of all kinds used in war; vans laden with arms; ord-

nance, including guns, mortars, howitzers, and their equipments of cartridges, balls, bombs, and shot of all kinds; cartridges, and matches.

The fourth, cavalry, that part of a military force that serves on horseback, divided into heavy and light.

The fifth, infantry, a body of soldiers serving on foot who learn the art of handling hand-weapons.

close study of innumerable calculations, deductions, and works on construction. An engineer of this school must also know the work undertaken by the artillery, cavalry, and infantry, as well as all ordnance work.

The work of the artillery calls for the certain extent to the military engineer, in that he has to give considerable time and attention to practical mathematics,



FIG. 3.—NO. 1, THE NEW ACADEMY BUILDING; NO. 2, THE BATTLE MONUMENT; NO. 3, THE GYMNASIUM; NO. 4, A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE ENCAMPMENT AND BUILDINGS THAT SURROUND IT; NO. 5, THE CADET BARRACKS.

Military engineering includes the use of such faculties as Constructiveness, Sublimity, Ideality, Comparison, Human Nature, and well-defined Motive Temperament. The temperament of a military engineer should be as near as possible of the Motive-Mental order; the Motive in itself is not quite sufficient, as it does not enable the student to sufficiently comprehend a

the calculus, and must know the construction of the various heavy weapons of warfare. He requires a good perceptive intellect, a healthy organization, and quick and ready mind.

The work of the artillery calls for the finest built men in the country. They must have not only height of stature, but solidity of limbs, and a strong Motive Temperament. The faculties

of Individuality, Order, Weight, Calculation, and Locality are particularly exercised, while he is called upon to use courage, and often a daring neglect of personal danger. He thus must have large Combativeness, Destructiveness, and Vitativeness, the latter to give him a strong hold on life and ability to rough it whenever necessary. The experience in the last war with Spain and the recent encounters in South Africa indicate a tremendous endurance of the American and British soldiers in transporting cannon and heavy artillery up the slopes of almost perpendicular hills and cops. A slender, delicate man has no right to venture upon such work, yet, strange to say, we have examined some lads who have hoped that we would say they were adapted for West Point, although their physicians had advised them in the negative.

For cavalry a man needs a fair quality of organization, and one who can endure the life of continuous horseback riding over rough and difficult stony or uneven country. A person who is accustomed to riding in Rotten Row, London, where the turf is beautifully smooth and yielding, knows none of the experiences of a cavalry rider who takes part in a military force. He must take, perhaps, force rides, as General French did in going to Kimberley; therefore, his organization must be seasoned by considerable discipline and exercise, aside from having a complete bodily health at the starting point. A cavalry man must be fond of horses, and he generally has a largely developed organ of Inhabitiveness and Philoprogenitiveness. The first gives him a patriotic love for his country, the second enables him to feel devoted to the condition of the horse. Many horses appear almost human in their understanding of the wants of their riders.

Many pathetic stories have been told of the dying agonies of horses on the battle-field: sad, indeed, is the sight of the lingering sufferings of

some of our finest animals who have served their country bravely. More humane would it be sometimes to end their struggles by instantaneous death than to leave them in their sufferings. The other qualities necessary to a cavalry rider are Firmness, Destructiveness, Sublimity, and the perceptive faculties.

The infantry soldier is called to serve on foot. He also needs a strong and healthy organization. He must be able to bear exposure and the vicissitudes of warfare in relation to food.

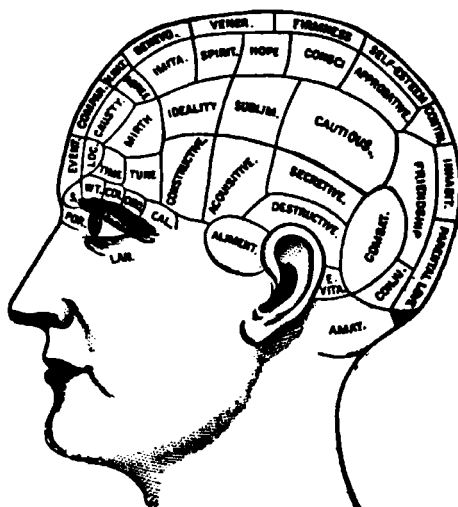
The academy derived its first impetus from General Washington, and in his last annual message to Congress he said: "Whatever arguments may be drawn from particular examples, superficially viewed, a thorough examination of the subject will evince that the art of war is both comprehensive and complicated, and that it demands much previous study, and that the possession of it in its most improved and perfect state is always of great moment to the security of a nation."

It has had many struggles since that period, but it is now thoroughly established as one of the finest military academies in the world—based upon the personality of the men guiding its formation and early operation, its ideal location for its special functions, and its purpose and methods.

It superintends the homo genus almost absolutely from the initial moment when he enters the academy until he graduates. It controls his mental and physical being, and sends out men well equipped for service in all parts of the world.

The scrutiny at five o'clock was an exercise well worth staying to see. The forming in rank, the examination of the men, their guns, their dress, even to the cut of the hair, was interesting to us as we sat under the trees witnessing the operation. Long remembered will be the day that introduced us to one of the finest institutions for discipline in the country.

THE  
**Phrenological Journal**  
 AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH  
 (1838)  
 AND THE  
**Phrenological Magazine**  
 (1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, NOVEMBER, 1900.

### The Rev. Thomas Allen.

As the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is international in character we are pleased to present our readers with the portrait and sketch of the Rev. Thomas Allen, who is the new president of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, England. This office is one of the most exalted gifts of the Wesleyan Conference, and in the discharge of his duties the president is called upon to participate in various important functions, and to perform many services involving considerable travel, attention to detail, and a constant draught upon his intellectual resources. A phrenological description given of Dr. Allen shows that he is conspicuously able to fill such a position, and to add to its honor and dignity by his year of successful administration. We refer our American readers to his recent interesting visit among them, as he was appointed as the fraternal representative of the International Wesleyan Methodist Con-

ference to the General Conference of the Methodist-Episcopal Church which was held in America during the summer of this year.

It was our great privilege to not only hear Dr. Allen preach a sermon of peculiar power, but also to speak with him at its close. On mentioning the name of Mr. Fowler as a lecturer on Phrenology in England, he expressed considerable interest when he said that he had heard him lecture many times in the town of Birmingham, where he presides over an important college.

His conspicuous ability, the simplicity and vigor of his preaching, the breadth and power of his fraternal utterances, and his charming personality will long be remembered by those who had the opportunity of hearing him speak. His sermon showed breadth of intellect, a knowledge of men and things, deep criticisms for the things that should be altered in both coun-

tries, and a strong cementing sympathy seemed to permeate his whole character. We are, therefore, glad to be able to present such a fine portrait of the reverend doctor, which will in itself prove the principles of Phrenology.

### HOW PHRENOLOGY FINDS A HAPPY PERSON, AND HOW DR. DOWLING SEEKS A PESSIMIST.

Dr. Dowling recently preached a sermon on "What Makes Happiness?" In referring to the need of something to occupy the mind and energies, he said: "If I were looking for a pessimist, a man who felt that life was not worth the living, where would I be most likely to find him? I would not go to the mechanic, whistling as he handles his trowel and lays the brick with which the structure is to be built. I would not go to the domestic in the kitchen, contentedly singing to herself while doing her scrubbing and anticipating her 'Sunday out.' I have taken occasion to know many such people. I have talked with them, and tried to learn their views of life, and I cannot now recall one pessimist among them all.

"But I will tell you the people to whom, as a rule, life is a business which fails to pay current expenses. The unhappiest people in this world are they who have nothing on earth to do but to seek for happiness—the men who are studying life through the French plate-glass of club windows; the young women who are devoting themselves merely to society—not as an avocation, which would be right, but as their very vocation. It is they whose hearts have become burned out; actuated with no worthy purpose, driven by no compulsory engagements, they are the discontents; yes, they are the dangerous classes of society.

"You recall, perhaps, that homely but pungent statement of Charles

Spurgeon: 'A dog when he is not noticed does not like it; but when he is after a fox he doesn't care whether he is noticed or not.' Let a man be aglow with expectancy, with something before him to be accomplished, then the whole world, with its criticisms, is forgotten; he is after the fox."

To tell if a person were happy Phrenology would not need to see a man at work or hear him whistle, nor hear a servant girl or nurse sing sweet lullabies. It would tell, before hearing these things, whether the organ of Hope was large or small, or if Cautiousness was active or inactive. It could decide whether Destructiveness, Firmness, and Approbativeness were strong factors in the person's character, and if so, "the dog would be after the fox"; but if a person is wanting in these salient characteristics, then the ambition would be at a low ebb, the purpose in life would be small, the person's heart burned out. Let us not wait for the outward expression of character, to judge of our servants' disposition, our sweetheart's sincerity, and our employee's industry, but consult the aid of the science of Phrenology.

### WHAT FACES SHOW.

CLEVER METHODS OF DIAGNOSIS USED BY  
A HOSPITAL CHAPLAIN.

DEAR SIR:

In an interesting article in the "Spectator" you remark on the power of the mind, or soul, to mold the body, as is seen in the countenances of the thinker and saint. It may not, perhaps, be without interest to mention how very useful I find this fact to be in my daily duties as a hospital chaplain. By continually scanning the faces of a never-ceasing stream of new patients, one learns to make a fairly accurate diagnosis of the religious state of mind within by merely looking at a person's face, and before any word is uttered it becomes indeed comparatively easy to distinguish between the opponent, the indifferent, and the earnest without any

questioning whatever. It may seem exaggerated, but I believe it to be true that it can very generally be seen from the face to what religion a man belongs.

And what seems to be more remarkable is the effect that a man's work has through the mind on his face. The being accustomed to rule others seems to leave a distinct trace on the face, as does also the being ruled by others.

Many trades can be distinguished by the face; and there seems to be a particularly marked difference on the face between the coarser and the more refined trades. I do not in the least wish to pose as an adept on this subject. Very far from it. Nor do I profess to see more than my neighbors. But, having for some time thought that there is a great deal yet to be discovered on this line of thought, and as my experiences seem to bear out what is put forward in your article, I have thought it might possibly be interesting to mention them.

This follows out the fact that we have often stated that Phrenology and physiognomy are in daily use among our professional men.

### REVIEWS.

"Outline Study of Law," by Isaac Franklin Russell, D.C.L., LL.D., Professor of Law in the New York University. New York, Baker, Voorhis & Co., Law Publishers (to be had at Fowler & Wells Co.).

This book contains, as the title indicates, an outline to the study of law in its forty-eight chapters. In the third and last edition the Professor has added some hundred pages or more of important notes, facts, and statistics, which makes the book more complete and greatly adds to its value. Those who are making a thorough study of law cannot well afford to be without "The Outlines," given in this excellent work.

It takes a bright, intelligent, and capable mind to reduce so much information into so small a space as Professor Russell has succeeded in doing. Students who know anything about the study of law realize the immense volumes that have to be studied in order to complete one's education. We, therefore, consider this volume a treasure to the law-student, at whatever degree of the study he has arrived. It serves as a book of reference

for many who do not intend to give much study to law in general, yet want an expert's advice upon special points. We have confidence in recommending such a book as this, and hope to be able to circulate it widely during the coming season.

"Heredity and Christian Problems," by Amory H. Bradford. New York: The Macmillan Co.

The trend of thought of the present day is to make men better, and every book that makes us know ourselves more clearly, that dispels some of our ignorance, that leads us to think more closely of our responsibilities—that is the book for us to read. "Heredity and Christian Problems" is such a book, and worthy of our earnest attention. The subject is one that is ever new, and is constantly creating fresh interest. The writer, in his preface, strikes at the keynote of the usefulness of studying heredity. He says the old theories were that the offender was an object of vengeance, and that it was the duty of government merely to protect itself and punish law-breakers; but the new teaching is that no criminal ceases to be a man, and that government is charged not only with the protection of its citizens but also with the salvation of its offenders. In order that that duty may be properly discharged the criminal classes must be carefully studied in themselves. He asks: What are these men in their essential nature? What tendencies are in them? Where did their tendencies come from? What forces are at work in them? These questions are pertinent and searching, and they should be answered by the law-makers before they make laws for the criminal classes. In fact, it is the duty of all such to study heredity before they can understand the circumstances that have made them what they are.

The book aims at solving the problems that face every Christian thinker and worker, and indeed with this aim in view we think the writer has more than succeeded.

No modern thinker on the great problems of to-day can afford to be without the book. Throughout its pages there lies a deep current of religious thought, which is just the very thing that is needed to-day to give completeness to the study.

There are fourteen chapters, beginning with "The Law of Heredity," and, among others, one on "Physical Heredity," "Intellectual and Moral Heredity," "Environment," "The Problem of the Will," etc. The book is well printed, and contains 276 pages of reading matter. It is sold by Fowler & Wells Co.

"Telepathy and the Subliminal Self."  
By R. Osgood Mason, A.M., M.D. New  
York: Henry Holt & Co. New edition,  
1899.

The above book contains an account of recent investigations regarding hypnotism, automatism, and related phenomena.

The growth of literature upon the above subject seems to tend to the thought that the public is awake to the phenomena that is more or less engaging, namely, "The New Psychology." There is inquiry concerning telepathy or thought transference—is it a fact or is it a delusion? Has hypnotism any actual standing either in science or in common-sense, etc.?

It is in order to answer these questions that we present this book, written by an able pioneer of the subject. For many years the writer has been investigating the subject of hypnotism, with all its side-lights and shades of telepathy and clairvoyance. Since 1882, when the Society for Psychical Research was started, a much more general investigation has been carried on, and various phenomena in connection with mind have been scientifically studied, and many proofs given that the mind often sees without the use of the physical organ of sight. Further, that the mind can act at a distance from, and independent of, the physical body and the organs through which it usually manifests itself.

For those who are making investigations along these lines, we recommend this work as one that will yield a lucid explanation of the above. Sold by Fowler & Wells Co.

## 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 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.

A. C. M.—Brownsville, Ore.—You ask if the consumption of superfine white flour causes social degeneration? We have often explained the evil of the white flour when compared with the graham. Many people think that the whiter the flour the better the bread, but such make a great mistake. Social degeneration is certainly caused by the food that is eaten, and it has been proved in many ways to add or take from the culture and strength of mind of a nation. Study the diet of the French, Swiss, Italians, Scotch, English,

and Americans, and you will realize what an important factor brown bread is.

C. S.—Cooleytown, Neb.—Yes, you can help your friend by telling her just how to mould the head of her infant child. A child should be laid on both sides of the head, not on one exclusively. A knowledge of Phrenology is of great service to every mother.

Ed. C. P.—New Jersey.—Your questions concerning Mrs. Gladstone:

On the evening of June 15 the bells of Hawarden church rang muffled peals for Catherine Glynn Gladstone, who had just passed away. Two years ago, in the month of May, they tolled for her husband, the Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, England's "Grand Old Man," and friends who knew how perfectly they had been united in life felt that Hawarden's bells, in this merry month of roses, albeit they rang so mournfully, signalled a happy reunion of two, who for fifty-nine years had been beautiful in their lives. "Whatever of success I have attained in my career has been chiefly due to the devoted comforter, counsellor, and companion by my side," was the tribute which her husband paid to Mrs. Gladstone in an address to his neighbors in 1889.

Mrs. Gladstone was born January 6, 1812, being the first daughter to Sir Stephen Glynn, of Hawarden. Her marriage occurred in 1839. She was the founder and supporter of many charities, and was greatly beloved. She had six children; her eldest son died in 1891, and her second son is rector of Hawarden. "I desire to be buried where my wife may lie," was a special clause in Mr. Gladstone's will, and in accordance with his wishes arrangements were made at the time of his own interment at Westminster that his wife should be laid by his side.

It has been well said that, if man does the work of the world, woman creates the atmosphere in which he does that work, and that few men attain greatness without the sympathy of woman.

Great and varied as were the gifts of Mr. Gladstone, it may well be questioned if he would have reached such heights and lived so long without the noble helpmeet who entered into rest last June, at the same age attained by her distinguished husband, whom she married in 1839. A person of marked energy and sagacity, untiring in charitable and philanthropic work, an ideal wife and mother, with a character strong and sweet, Mrs. Gladstone leaves an indelible impression upon the Victorian era.

It will be remembered that there was a rigid direction on one point left by Mr. Gladstone—he would not be buried where his wife might not share his last resting-place—and so the devoted wife of the

great Englishman will repose in Westminster Abbey beside him whom she survived two years.

### TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

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

Fig. 554.—M. R.—Cambridge, Mass.—You have a strong Vital Temperament blended with the Mental. You inherit some qualities from your father and some from your mother. Your size of head is inherited from your father, while your temperament is like your mother's. You ought to be able to fit yourself for some artistic work, but you would not do very well for dressmaking. You would hate to sit and sew all day, but you could show taste in designing or arranging colors and materials. You would make a good reporter, typewriter, secretary, book-keeper, or could help anyone in an editor's office. You have large Intuition, and ought to be able to study character well, and be able to recognize conditions and theories connected with human life. Encourage yourself as much as possible, and you will be able to succeed in carrying out your ambition.

Fig. 555.—L. M. B.—Carlisle, Pa.—Your photograph was taken some years ago, and we expect you have improved some since then. Your photograph, however, gives us a good opportunity of judging of your mental developments, which appear to us to be the following: Your Perceptive faculties give you an ample insight into the affairs of life, while your Approbativeness makes you very thoughtful as to your future success. You are quite ambitious and desirous of doing your work well, and this characteristic marks everything you do. You are kind-hearted, but you do not waste any words over others. You are inclined to condense what you think into a little. You ought to make a good manager, superintendent, and director of work. You could make an excellent housekeeper or business manager, and you must keep busy.

Fig. 556.—J. A. M.—New York.—Your organization favors the Mental Temperament. You will always prefer to be engaged in mental rather than physical work. You are well adapted to the study of Psychology, Phrenology, Anatomy, Physiology, and the practical sciences. You have more ideas than you will ever use. In fact, you generate thought very quickly, and possess an idealistic type of mind that is able to place things on their higher plane and fill them out with proper environments. Go on with your studies, take lessons in elocution, bring out your voice for public speaking, and increase your conversational talent. You are not wanting in energy, but need to be able to express your ideas fully and freely.

Fig. 557.—J. B. M.—Beaver Falls, Pa.—This lad will need to develop his physique before he does much studying. He is intelligent and wide-awake, but he will not show to as good an advantage mentally if he does not take special pains to develop his lung-power and arterial system. He has a very ardent nature, is thoughtful, and shows more than ordinary penetration of mind. He possesses a good deal of imagination, and must try to get into a practical way of looking at things, and not allow his fancy to rule and regulate his mind. The more attention he gives to scientific subjects, the more practical his mind becomes. He will make a good student with proper care and encouragement.

Fig. 558.—J. W. N.—Georgetown, Tex.—You are bound to succeed in the world and rise above the average man, for you will be willing to put forth a manly spirit and a full amount of energy, but you must be willing to take responsibilities upon yourself, and not lean on your father too much. You will be quite enthusiastic, and if you engage in business you will be able to succeed in increasing the scope of the business. You will not be one to lag behind. There are a few things that you do not feel equal to even now, from writing a good newspaper article to hunting up evidence for a law case or conducting business on a large and comprehensive scale. You have a good deal of ingenuity, which can be turned to a good account in some engineering enterprise.

Fig. 559.—W. H. L.—Youngstown, O.—Your head is fortunately balanced by a healthy organization, firm muscles, and a motive temperament. You are broad in the temples, showing ingenuity, skill in doing mechanical work, and capacity to work by the eye. You have large Form and Individuality, hence can remember people readily. You are full of energy, pluck, and resolution, and will not allow obstacles to deter you from

succeeding in life. You could succeed in scientific work, and the more time you can do to educate your whole mind, the more complete you will become and the more influence you will have.

Fig. 560.—S. E. D.—Deray, Mo.—You have had a very noble purpose in life, and you should feel that the result of your thought has culminated in your fine children. You are capable of taking up scientific work, or could succeed in literary and journalistic labor, which you could do at home. In scientific work we mean the study of some of the exact sciences such as Anatomy, Physiology, Hygiene, and Heredity. The two latter you could apply to your own family, and teach or lecture on the subject. You are not wanting in artistic taste, and know how to ornament and beautify a home, a shop, or a church with flowers, and appropriate drapery. You could succeed in horticultural work. You would enjoy being where there are flowers to a high degree.

### WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

#### THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE LECTURERS.

In December, Dr. King, Dr. Brandenburg, and Miss Fowler will give addresses on Phrenology and Physiognomy, and delineations of character will be given at the close.

The following ladies and gentlemen are expected to take part in the remainder of the course of lectures of the session: Dr. Drayton, Mr. L. E. Waterman, Dr. Sahler, Rev. Phebe Hanaford, Dr. Foote, Mr. M. T. Richardson, Dr. Simon, Hon. Theodore Sutro, and Mr. C. Brodie Paterson.

#### THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

On going to press arrangements have been made for the closing exercises of the American Institute of Phrenology, which are to be held on October 26th (Friday) at eight o'clock.

Dr. Julius King has consented to take the chair, and Mrs. Donald McLean, president of the New York Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, has promised to present the diplomas to the graduates.

Some of the graduates will read papers, and the members of the Faculty will make brief speeches.

Professor G. Morris, Fellow of the American Institute of Phrenology, New York, gave six free lectures at Hutchin-

son Opera-house, for ladies and gentlemen, on the evenings of September 28, 29, and October 1, 2, 3 and 4.

#### TOPICS.

How to read character by the head, face, form, walk, gestures, hand-shake, dress, and hand-writing. Training of children, choice of pursuits, or what can I do best? Who may and who may not marry, and live happily together. Lectures illustrated by one thousand good, bad, wise and otherwise men, women, and children, horses, dogs, and birds.

Free public examinations of men, women, and children on the platform at the close of each lecture.

Many in Minneapolis and St. Paul have been helped in health, business, and marriage by following the advice of Professor Morris.

Call at his office and see their testimonials; also the names of noted doctors, Phrenologists, and physiognomists on his diplomas and certificate.

Professor G. Morris lectured in our town twenty years ago, and marked many charts for the people of Hutchinson and surrounding country. For comparison he will examine free in public any one who has an old chart of his marking.

The opera-house will be open free each afternoon from one to six. Mrs. Morris will entertain visitors with pictures, skulls, and charts. From this town the Professor goes to Glencoe.

#### THE FOWLER INSTITUTE REPORT, ENGLAND.

On Wednesday, September 19th, the first meeting of the eleventh session of the above Institute was held. Mr. W. Becker occupied the chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting were read, Mr. D. T. Elliott referred to the recent sudden death of William Brown, Esq., J.P., president of the Institute, which occurred on September 3d. The Institute has sustained a severe loss in the death of Mr. Brown, whose unique character, genial disposition, and hearty enthusiasm in every good work were the admiration of his friends. His adaptability was very marked, and his lectures to the Institute were interesting and instructive. He had spent a very busy life. His services were frequently in command in the cause of temperance and social reform, and the religious community of Wellingborough found in him a strong adherent, a faithful worker, and an able speaker. Earnestness and sympathy characterized his whole life. As a student he was diligent, painstaking, and thoughtful. Notwithstanding his multi-

tude of duties in the directing of his large business, he found time for active labor in the great cause of moral and religious reform, and in the improvement and elevation of his fellow-men. To enable him to understand and further enhance his usefulness among men he commenced the study of Phrenology, and became quite an expert in delineating character. The same enthusiasm characterized him in Phrenology as in religious and temperance work. He was not ashamed of Phrenology—he knew its value and utility to all classes of people. He put its principles into practice in business life, and applied those principles in engaging his work-people. Mr. Brown possessed a happy organization; a warm-hearted, sympathetic nature, and a well-disciplined mind; he was a type of man that could not be lazy, neither was he prolix. He presented his thoughts in a clear, concise style, and could be easily understood. His public addresses were crisp, and fresh struck off from his own anvil. In dealing with the varied aspects of phrenological teaching he spoke as “one having authority,” for he had no doubt of its value or its accuracy as a science. To say that he understood the science thoroughly would be superfluous. He knew by experience what it could accomplish in the lives of men and in the training of the young, and he did what he could to make known its teaching. The founder of this Institute, the late L. N. Fowler, valued very highly the abilities and friendship of Mr. Brown, and it was his wish that Mr. Brown should succeed him as president, and we know how ably he discharged his duties. We have lost a valued friend and co-worker. This loss will be keenly felt by Miss J. A. Fowler and Mr. M. H. Piercy, and they will share with us the sorrow of the separation. I feel myself I have lost a personal friend. He has left us a splendid example of faithfulness and thoroughness which we should endeavor to copy.

Mr. Elliott then read the following resolution:

“It is with feelings of deep sorrow that we hear of the death of our esteemed president, William Brown, Esq., J.P., of Wellingborough. He had by his geniality of manner and kindness of disposition won the affection of all the members of the Fowler Phrenological Institute. The deep interest he displayed in the advancement of Phrenology generally was apparent to all who came in contact with him, and his decease means a great loss to the Institute and to the cause as well. We place on record the high esteem in which we held him, and we desire to express our deep sympathy with his widow and family in their sudden and

painful bereavement, and assure them of our heart-felt sympathy.

“Signed on behalf of the members of the Fowler Phrenological Institute, on the 19th of September, 1900.

“D. T. ELLIOTT.”

Miss S. Dexter and Mr. W. Becker also bore testimony to the value of the late president's work in connection with the Institute.

Mr. William Musgrove, of Blackpool, intends spending the winter at Fall River, Mass., U. S. A.

#### THE FOWLER INSTITUTE MIDSUMMER EXAMINATION REPORT, LONDON.

The following gentlemen were successful in their examinations and received the Institute's diploma: Mr. W. J. Corbett, of Glasgow; Mr. F. G. Sleight, Mr. James Brake, of Australia.

The following students have received the Institute's certificate: Mrs. Chambers, Mr. W. Bone, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Hitchcock, Mr. J. Walton Clinton, Mr. F. P. Wood.

We heartily congratulate the above candidates, and trust they will make good use of their knowledge, and continue their studies in mental science and human nature, which subjects include man as a whole.

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#### PERSONAL.

##### LONGEVITY.

##### MRS. BELVA A. LOCKWOOD'S FAMILY.

Her mother, Hannah Green, married Mr. Bennett when she was fifteen years old, and of the son and four daughters who survive her the oldest, Mrs. Rachel Robinson, of Onarga, is seventy-two years. In January last she celebrated her eighty-eighth birthday. She had not been sick, and was in full possession of all her faculties. Softly the vital cord was disengaged.

##### MRS. HASKELL.

One of Chicago's best-loved philanthropists and pioneers recently passed away at the age of eighty. This was Mrs. Caroline E. Haskell. Prominent among her gifts to public institutions was the Oriental Museum of the Chicago University, which was erected at a cost of \$100,000. Mrs. Haskell also donated \$40,000 for the establishment of two lectureships, one of which is devoted to courses to be given in India. Mrs. Haskell gave over \$50,000 to the Hahne-mann Hospital. Among her recent gifts was \$10,000 to Oberlin. She was greatly

interested in children; and the Haskell Home for Children in Battle Creek, and the Vilas Home for Children in New England, are among her beneficiaries. Her works, her purity of life, and excellent example, follow her.

## CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

### HOW TO AVOID CONSUMPTION.

The following are nine concise rules for avoiding tuberculosis:

1. A generous dietary of nitrogenous food.
2. Free ventilation of dwelling and sleeping rooms, by open windows, with wire-gauze blind.
3. Adequate house-heating in winter.
4. Boil all milk or cream previous to using.
5. Obtain eight hours' sleep; if not sound sleep, contract hours to seven and rest during the day.
6. If debilitated with weak digestion, rest in a recumbent position shortly before and after meals.
7. Wear loose clothing, especially around the waist and lower ribs, to afford freedom and respiration.
8. Take systematic daily exercise in the open air on foot.
9. If means and station in life admit of a long holiday, from time to time, live during fine weather in a tent in the open air, or in a summer-house for most of the day, and, if unemployed, pursue a hobby to occupy the mind.

### SCARLET FEVER.

I have just passed through a siege of the scarlet fever, and consequently learned something regarding the treatment of children afflicted with this dread disease that may help some other mother.

Over a month ago my seven-year-old boy, Leigh, awoke one morning telling me that there was a sore lump on his throat. I looked, and on both sides of the neck were large lumps. The throat was full of sores, of an ashen white color. I summoned a physician at once, and he pronounced it diphtheria. We treated him for that disease; yet he complained constantly of pain in the bowels. The second morning I found him almost completely covered with small, red pimples, closely resembling measles. The physician was summoned, and he pronounced it scarlet fever of a malignant type.

Now, as to treatment: and here let me say that if your child awakens some morning with the above symptoms, don't get frightened! Set to work bravely, and keep cool and clear-headed. Very little medicine is needed, with the exception of washes for the throat. If the fever is very

high, give treatment to induce perspiration.

You will need an atomizer and a thermometer. Keep the room cool—never above seventy degrees. Much depends upon this. Have the covering on the bed light; anything heavy presses upon the patient, and makes him uncomfortable. Get a bottle of peroxide of hydrogen (medicinal), and fill your atomizer with it; spraying the throat and nostrils frequently. Give the peroxide internally; for a child of seven years, twenty drops every three hours. If too strong, weaken a little with water. I believe this remedy saved my child's life, and I am using it now, with the atomizer, spraying his throat and nostrils five and six times daily.

## WIT AND WISDOM.

### TRY SMILING.

Why scowl and growl at all you find,  
Nor heed hope's sweet beguiling?  
Each frown will leave its mark behind,  
A ragged scar upon the mind—  
Try smiling.

Why always mourn and weep, the heart  
At sorrow's bowl keep quaffing?  
The melancholy tears that start  
Will hold your soul and peace apart—  
Try laughing.

If in life's course you nobly run,  
Then do not be repining;  
For you will find with duty done,  
Behind the darkest cloud the sun  
Is shining.

A good mother, when her son was leaving the home of his childhood and going out into the great world, knowing that he was ambitious, gave him this parting injunction: "My son, remember that, though it is a good thing to be a great man it is a great thing to be a good man."

We must put the glory of love, of best effort, of sacrifice, of prayer, of upward looking and heavenward reaching into the dull routine of our life's every day, and then the most burdensome and uneventful life will be made splendid with the glory of God.—J. R. Miller, D.D.

Christianity wants nothing so much in the world as sunny people, and the old are hungrier for love than for bread, and the oil of joy is very cheap, and if you can help the poor on with a garment of praise it will be better for them than blankets.—Henry Drummond.

We meet at the table three times a day in most families, and our best opportunity for conversation is found there. To sit at a meal in silence, speaking only about the affairs of the moment, asking and answering questions, but having no genuine table talk, is a mistake.—*May Ladies' Home 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 PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE** is \$1.00 a year, payable in advance.

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

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

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

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

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### CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"The International Monthly."—New York.—This is a magazine of contemporary thought. On that account it touches subjects that deal with problems that are interesting to men in all parts of the world. The first article is on the "Expansion of Russia," another is on "The New Italy," a third on "Party Government in the United States"; hence the magazine is important in its wide-reaching interests.

"Suggestive Therapeutics."—Chicago, Ill.—This magazine deals with subjects that bear upon "magnetic healing" and "hypnotic treatment." It is a consensus of thought on the newer lines of treatment in the present day. One article is on "The Mind and Activity during Sleep," another on "Magnetic Hand-shaking," and throughout it gives thought on therapeutic treatment along suggestive lines.

"Health."—New York.—This is the new title of the magazine formerly published under the name of "Omega." This journal devotes considerable attention to physical culture and hygiene, and its contributed articles bear plainly on the subject of health notes. There is a "Home Department" and "Suggestions from the Diet School." Many valuable hints are to be found in this **JOURNAL.**

"The American Monthly Review of Reviews."—New York.—The October number naturally contains a good deal of political matter. There is a character sketch of the Lord Chief Justice of England by W. T. Stead. Price Collier gives an article on "The Rise of Golf in America," with illustrations of various golf clubs throughout the country.

"The Ladies' Home Journal."—Philadelphia, Pa.—The October number is particularly attractive. Mr. Clifford Howard begins the story of "A Young Man," which is the opening article. He tells the events in the life of Jesus Christ as suggested by a thought given in one of Dr. Amory Bradford's sermons.

Lippincott's Magazine—Philadelphia, Pa.—for October contains a complete story by Mr. Joseph Altsheeler called "My Captive." Dr. C. C. Abbott contributes a pleasant study of "Autumnal Odors," while the late Stephen Crane's descriptions of the "Late Battles of the World" are continued.

"The American Medical Journal"—St. Louis, Mo.—contains an article by W. A. Goad, M.D., on "Malarial Diseases." So many persons are suffering from various forms of malaria that this article will be of very great benefit. Malaria, the doctor states, is a gaseous poison which permeates the atmosphere, and when we inhale the air we come in contact with miasmatic poisons. The access is an easy one, and it will not take long to get our blood contaminated, and then it is our glands that absorb and take it up and try to throw it off, but when we get it faster than Nature can dispose of it then it is that we succumb. He recommends he use of enemas to act on the

bowels, both with sedatives for fevers and nourishment as paramount issue. "Nourishing in Fever" is the title of an article by G. W. King, M.D., and "Castor Oil in Neuralgia" is by H. T. Webster, M.D.

"Human Nature."—San Francisco, Cal.—Professor Haddock continues his "Journal on his European Trip." A lecture of his is also given that was delivered before the Batley Working Men's Club and Institute. C. P. Holt has an article on "In the Northland," where he has been visiting during the summer. He gives some valuable information upon the Alaskan people, all of which we are glad to know about, as his observations are useful and profitable. "Nervous Dyspepsia" is an article which treats upon a subject of much moment to large numbers of the community.

"The Humanitarian."—New York and London.—There is a frontispiece of Sir George Williams and an interview with this distinguished and philanthropic benefactor. "The Social Work of the Young Men's Christian Association" is the subject of an article which is an interesting interview. It was in 1844 that he founded the Young Men's Christian Association, and little did he think then of the immense value of that small society to humanity to which his organization would grow.

"The Hahnemannian Advocate"—Chicago, Ill.—contains an article by A. C. Halphide, M.D., on "The Theory of Psychic Healing—an Explanation of the way the Mind Cures the Body," which will be read with great interest.

"Boots and Shoes"—New York—is a magazine always up to date, and makes one look down at their own shoes to see if they resemble the neat appearance of many of the cuts which are displayed through its pages. Anyone who has a difficulty in finding boots and shoes to fit him would do well to consult this magazine.

#### PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

An entirely new edition of "Plain Home Talk," by E. B. Foote, M.D. (\$2.00), will be issued early in November. This work is thoroughly revised, and three hundred pages are added, which will be a great advantage. Orders may be received at this office. L. N. Fowler & Co., 7 Imperial Arcade, Ludgate Circus, London, have been appointed sole agents for the United Kingdom for this work.

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The Phrenological Annual for 1901 promises to be of unusual interest. It is edited by D. T. Elliott and Jessie A. Fowler. This is the last opportunity we shall have of reminding your advertisers before the forms go to press. It is desired that names that have not already been sent in for registration should be sent at once.

The evening class for special study on character-reading for business men will commence on Monday evening, November 5th. Applications will be made to the Secretary at once for intending students.

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## THE TEACHING OF CHILDREN.

It has long been known that to ply the brains of children with too much diligence does great harm. When not so excessive as to produce absolute illness, physiologists tell us that a slowly accumulating degeneracy of physique is the inevitable result. The mind, it seems, like the body, cannot assimilate beyond a certain rate, and if facts, languages, etc., are forced upon it faster than it can appropriate them, they are soon rejected again; they are not permanently built into the intellectual fabric, but fall out of the recollection after passing an examination for which they were got up. Educational reformers hold that it is highly desirable to make intellectual training available in the struggle of life. Success in the world depends far more on health and vigor of faculty than upon mere stored-up information. In fact, strength and power of intellect will always compensate for defects of knowledge. Knowledge, too, it must be remembered, is not wisdom. In order to prevent overworking the minds of children, it is necessary that the teacher should know something of mental science. Miss Jessie A. Fowler, daughter of the late Mr. L. N. Fowler, purposes to equip teachers in this direction. Her manual of "Mental Science" gives us not only a knowledge of all the mental, moral, and social centres of the brain, but a comprehensive statement of the temperaments, so that the characteristics of each child may be easily read. An interesting feature is the location of the faculties, not only on the head but in the brain. We are also instructed in the physiognomical signs of the faculties which hitherto have not, so far as we are aware, been given before in a consecutive manner or on any phrenological plan. There is an explanation of each organ for teachers which is more technical than that which follows for the children, the object of which is to assist them in cultivating and restraining the needful powers by a simple knowledge of each element of their minds. Miss Fowler is a gifted writer, and it is clear to us that the mantle of her talented father, who was known throughout the world as an authority upon Phrenology, has fallen upon her. The influence of her book is calculated to accomplish much good in building up harmonious and well-balanced characters.

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We are often asked for a text-book on physiognomy. We cannot recommend one better than "New Physiognomy," by S. R. Wells, especially on account of the large amount of illustrations of all natures. Price, \$3.00.

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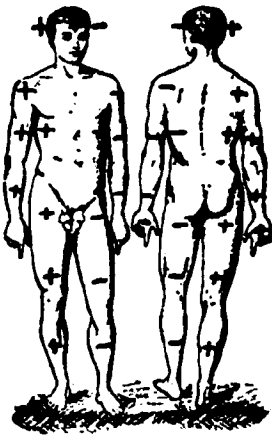
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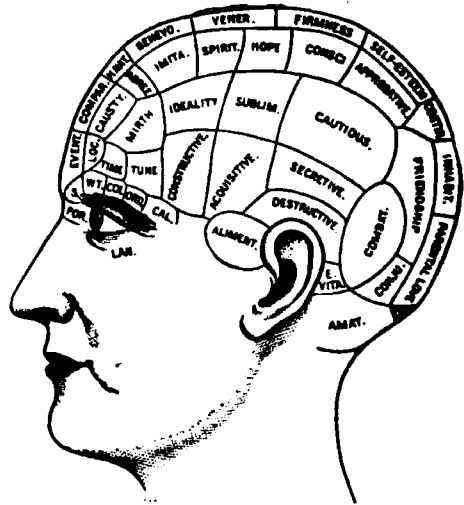
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"I received the phrenological delineation of my character by you on the 18th of March, and have pleasure in stating that I am exceedingly satisfied with it. You have thoroughly understood my susceptible nature and have depicted qualities which I inherit from both my parents." MARY S. NEAL, Cambridge, Mass.

"I have had two other examinations at the Institute and wish to say that I do not consider either one in any way comparable with yours." E. VICTOR FOULK, New York.

"My Phrenological Character at hand. I wish my Phrenological examination had been made years ago. It is all true. I will follow your instructions." GEORGE PAE, Alta, Can.

"I was in to see you February 25th. I consider that I have received full value for my money and also beg to thank you very much. My brother and sister both want to see you now." PHILIP V. WEAVER, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I received the examination last Saturday evening, and was very glad indeed to get it, but I was more glad on account of your thinking so highly of me. I knew myself pretty well what I am able to do, but I wanted to see how close you could come to it. I let some of my intimate friends see it (those who understand me the best) and they say that you hit me pretty square and did not stretch in the least about my capabilities." J. J. GRAHAM, Bridgeport, O.

"Your esteemed favour of recent date with delineation to hand. It pleases me very much to say the least. The lady friend of whom you made a few remarks, says that you could not have spoken more exactly of me had you known me all my life." T. W. KRACKE, New Orleans, La.

"The examination papers of my son were received last Friday, for which please accept my thanks. There were many suggestions in them which will be of much benefit to him, and to his parents in helping him in his future work."

Miss Fowler's opinion regarding what he is best fitted for, coincides with mine, and I expect to educate him for a business life." A. NORRIS, Jersey City, N. J.

"I am in receipt of the 'Phrenological Character' of myself, dated November 25th, and I beg to extend my sincerest thanks for the very full and kindly manner in which you have treated me."

W. H. HARTER, Great Falls, Mont.

THE  
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DECEMBER, 1900

[WHOLE No. 744

## Sketch of Charles H. Shepard, M.D.

BY THE EDITOR.

Being deeply interested in health and longevity, we take the opportunity of presenting a short sketch of Dr. Charles H. Shepard, who has been for many years connected with a health institution in Brooklyn, where he established the first Turkish bath in this country.

The parental as well as the maternal side of his ancestry were long-lived. Dr. Shepard, who has just passed his seventy-fifth birthday, looks a much younger man at that age than most men generally do, and this can be attributed largely to his temperate habits, hygienic living, and his active life. He is thin, spare, and somewhat muscular, and carries a weight of only one hundred and twenty pounds, every particle of which appears to be now in a normal state. His pulse is firm and full, his tone of heart and muscles excellent, while his temperature is normal.

Of his ancestry, his father died at the age of ninety-three years and six months, his father's father was eighty-three years old when he died, the age of his father's mother was eighty-four years, the age of his mother was seventy-eight, the age of his mother's

father eighty-five years, the age of his mother's mother eighty-two years. Of himself he can say that he has been confined to bed but two days during the past fifty years.

Physiognomically speaking, Dr. Shepard's hair has not whitened with his present age, as it is dark, though his whiskers are white. His eyes are blue, his complexion is light and clear, and contains a slight color, while his constitution is particularly wiry. He possesses clean-cut features, an aquiline nose, a well-developed but not obtrusive chin, and a firm mouth and lips that express kindly interest as well as decision of character.

Dr. Shepard is a very active man, and will probably sustain himself into a ripe old age.

Phrenologically speaking, his head is high and narrow rather than broad and flat. With the exception of Vitativeness and the anterior part of Destructiveness, his basilar faculties do not predominate, consequently the qualities of Alimentiveness, Acquisitiveness, Secretiveness, and Combativeness do not rule his nature. Vitativeness is the re-

deeming quality in the base that enables him to hold on to life, and sustain himself through bodily fatigue even when a more robust man than he would succumb. His appetite is not a large one, and he finds that he is better in health for eating but two meals a day. He has no adipose tissue to become diseased, and this is more than a large majority of men of to-day can say of themselves.

His intellect is supported by the anterior part of his Destructiveness, hence he is a man of industry, and has no idle moments. He believes that disease can be kept off by judicious work and the

tion, and it would not be easy for him to violate any of nature's laws.

He was at one time, in the earlier period of his history, a member of the Fowler & Wells firm, and it was then that he began to receive the benefit of knowing how to study one's organization. Mr. L. N. Fowler encouraged him considerably as a young man, and Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Wells continued to give him further help along phrenological and hygienic lines. He is a man who will always secure the respect of others.

Mr. L. N. Fowler said of him in 1848:



DR. CHARLES H. SHEPARD'S SANITARIUM.

Turkish bath, by right living, eating, and sleeping, and he is putting these principles to a daily test.

His Perceptive and Reflective faculties appear to be about equally balanced, hence he does his full share of reading, and, what is even more necessary in the present day, he digests what he reads. His moral brain indicates special activity in the development of Benevolence and Conscientiousness. He is a man who cannot live to himself, and consequently has the interests of humanity closely imbedded in all his work. He is strict in matters of duty and obliga-

"He is more sound than showy, more practical than brilliant, more reserved and diffident than forward and frank."

### BIOGRAPHY.

Charles Henry Shepard, Brooklyn, N. Y., was the son of Timothy and Betsey (Vail) Shepard, grandson of Timothy Shepard, and was born September 28, 1825, at Morrisburg, Canada. He received an academic education at Ogdensburg, N. Y., and was then for ten years, 1840-50, in a printing office. He

undertook the study of medicine in 1847, under the direction of Dr. R. T. Trall, of the Water Cure School, New York City. In 1857 he entered and attended two courses of lectures at the New York Medical College, having for a special preceptor, Dr. George H. Taylor, and was graduated in 1859. Immediately after graduating Dr. Shepard entered upon the practice of medicine

it his life-work to demonstrate to his countrymen the advantages of the Turkish bath, and has written extensively upon this subject, including "Treatment of the Insane by the Turkish Bath."

Dr. Shepard is a member of the American Medical Association, of the American Public Health Association, of the Medical Society of the County of



Photo by Rockwood. 5

DR. CHARLES H. SHEPARD.

in New York City, remaining two years, then removed to Brooklyn, July, 1861. He established the first Turkish bath in America, at Columbia Heights, October 6, 1863, and in 1865, travelled through Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, going as far as Constantinople, Turkey, to familiarize himself with the working of the Turkish bath in those countries. He has made

Kings, and of the Medico-Legal Society of New York; is also a member of the New York Reform Club, of the Twilight Club of New York City, of the Brooklyn Institute, the Long Island Historical Society, and of the Brooklyn Ethical Association, Brooklyn, N. Y., being treasurer of the latter since 1892.

He has been twice married, and has seven children living.

## “Render Therefore unto Cæsar the Things which are Cæsar’s.”

By JOHN T. MILLER.

(Concluded from page 151.)

It is not difficult for one who has studied the principles of Phrenology to create in imagination the state of their minds; it is even possible to have great hopes for Phrenology at the present time. Less than a year ago I heard an experienced superintendent of schools, who is familiar with the various schools of psychology, say that he does not think there is a true science of mind without a phrenological basis, and he is not alone in that opinion.

Dr. Hinsdale says: “Still, Mr. Mann’s enthusiastic adhesion to the quasi-science, and its extraordinary influence upon his mind and work, compel a brief review of the subject.”

“As a science, Phrenology was built on two fundamental ideas. One is the idea that the faculties of the human mind can be localized in the human brain; the other is the idea that the localization of these faculties can be effected by observing the protuberances of the human skull. The Phrenologists differed in many points, but in these two they all agreed. The first idea is now fully accepted by all accredited authorities; the second is just as thoroughly rejected.”

Nothing that the learned doctor has thus far said about Phrenology has shown his ignorance of the science as much as these statements. If he had said that one is a classification of the mental faculties, the other is the idea that these faculties are localized in the brain, and that their strength can be determined by the development of the brain regardless of the protuberances, it would have been more nearly correct.

Again, the doctor says: “But this was not the only fatal mistake that Gall and his followers committed. They formed wrong ideas of what mental faculties are, conceiving them

as things, or forces, rather than as modes or forms in which the one energy that we call the mind asserts or manifests itself. Another fatal mistake was the defective observation and analysis that led to the elaborate, but crude and even fantastical scheme or chart of ‘faculties’ that they made out. And, thirdly, they were largely discredited by their false localizations. The portions of the brain lying under the labels that the Phrenologists pasted on the human skull do not, in general, correspond with the functions that the labels name. Surely, such blunders as these are sufficient to discredit any scheme of philosophy, and especially a new one.”

For an answer to these misstatements the reader may consult “A Vindication of Phrenology,” by W. Mattieu Williams, F.C.S., F.R.A.S.

The biographer of Mr. Mann continues: “But the break-down of Phrenology as a science should not blind us to the fact that its cultivators started with a sound postulate, and that their general method was right. Their postulate was the doctrine of localization; their method, observation and experiment. They were the experimental psychologists of their time. If they had cultivated interior as well as external observation, they might have been saved from some of their great blunders, but they broke wholly with the introspective tradition, and, it can hardly be doubted, gave the objective method of mental study a considerable impulse. They did stimulate a certain kind of mental observation and create much independent study of human nature. What is more, if little can be told about a man by feeling of his ‘bumps,’ something can be told by studying the size and form of the head,

his face, manner, and temperament—to which last the Phrenologists attached great importance.”

It is true that Dr. Gall emphasized the inductive method, but Phrenologists have always studied mind by means of observation, experimentation, and introspection, and there were never more careful students of science than these early Phrenologists.

On page 98 Dr. Hinsdale says: “The Phrenologists built upon the basis of their science an extensive system of education. Combe, in fact, regarded his best-known book only as an introduction to an educational treatise. This system embraced the whole human being—his physical, mental, and moral nature. Some of the favorite ideas of the Phrenologists were these: The body must receive careful attention as well as the soul; physical health is essential to efficiency, usefulness, happiness; food and clothing are moral factors as well as books, studies, schools, and sermons; man must be considered in his environment, and not merely in himself. In fact, the full title of Combe’s best-known book is ‘The Constitution of Man, Considered in Relation to External Objects.’ The fundamental postulate in this educational system was that man is governed by definite laws, and that wisdom consists in observing them. ‘The laws God has impressed on man,’ says Combe, ‘are the keys to the right understanding of His rule.’ No doubt ‘observing the laws’ often became mere cant in the mouths of Phrenologists; but the conception of law as dominating the human world, at the opening of this century, greatly needed to be preached. Another most important principle was that the faculties, and so the whole mind, can be developed through appropriate exercise or activity. The tendency was strong to individualize the constituent elements of character as they were understood, and so to effect the application of stimulus, or its withdrawal, as might be thought necessary. If the doctrine of environment tended to make man

the creature of circumstances, the doctrine of growth through activity tended to put his mind and character, so to speak, in his own hands, and thus to give education a powerful impulse. Possibly the Phrenologists conceived the law of activity more mechanically than Fröbel and Herbart, but they certainly put upon it an equal stress.”

But the Phrenologists did much more than to encourage education. Holding law to be universal, as they did, they strove to free teaching from its empiricism and to render it scientific. They said education should be practical. They emphasized the sciences among studies, and particularly physiology and the science of the mind. They entered most enthusiastically into practical educational work, both in England and in America. The fact seems to be little known, but it is a fact that George Combe was almost as active in the cause of popular education in England as Horace Mann was in the United States.

The reader must not suppose that these paragraphs are an attempt to rehabilitate the Phrenologists. The aim is merely to discover and, if possible, to explain why they attracted Mr. Mann, and whether, and in what way, they influenced educational progress. And there can be little question that in a day when mental science was to a great degree abstract and barren; when the doctrine of individualism and the current theory of the government of the world excluded the conception of universal law from the minds of most men; when opinion was chaotic, and practice empirical, and when education was deeply marked by the characteristics of the time—the Phrenologists did set before men certain definite educational ends, and did point them to a method that they promised would lead to those ends. In other words, Phrenology gave her devotees, as they thought, an insight into human nature; a vision of human perfectability, and a practical work to be accomplished. Undoubtedly, in its day, Phrenology energized for the work of

life some very influential men who would never have been energized, or at least not fully so, by the old metaphysics or the old theology. In a sense, the impression that Phrenology made on men's minds may be likened to that created on the first appearance by the sensational philosophy. But there was a great difference.

Why is the fact so little known that George Combe was such an active worker in the cause of education? William Jolly, H. M. Inspector of Schools, says of him: "There is no doubt that to George Combe personally the country is more indebted than to any other single individual for the development of national education as now chiefly accomplished, and for the prevalence of broader views regarding



GEORGE COMBE.

the function of government in the education of the people." "Education," by George Combe, edited by William Jolly, page lxviii., introduction.

And why is the part Horace Mann took in educational reform so little known by the people of this nation?

Nicholas Murray Buttler, Ph.D., in "Educational Review," for November, 1891, says: "A generation has arisen that knows not Horace Mann. His name and, to a certain extent, his fame survive; but the precise grounds on which his reputation rests, and the definite ends that he sought to accomplish, are neither clearly nor generally understood. The common school never had a more enthusiastic and unselfish apostle than Horace Mann, and it is quite fitting that in the present era

of educational activity attention should be called anew to his life and writings." Page 387.

Dr. Albert E. Winship, in his book, "Horace Mann, the Educator," on page 1, says, "By common consent Horace Mann is the educator of the century." Again, on page 41: "There has never been anything to compare with the volume of his writings, its freshness and vigor, its practical and philosophical wisdom. At this day (1896) it is a better education to read his twelve reports, his speeches, and his controversies than the writings of any ten men aside from Henry Barnard and W. T. Harris."

I quote the following from Colonel F. W. Parker's article in "Educational Foundations," for September, 1896: "It would be difficult to find a child ten years of age in our sixty-five millions who does not know of Abraham Lincoln or George Washington; but the third, at least, on the list of the builders of the American republic is not known to millions of intelligent people.

"He wrote for the people twelve annual reports, which are classics in education—masterpieces of eloquence, enthusiasm, zeal, and wisdom. In these reports he covers the whole ground of education. Indeed, there is very little that we have to-day that cannot be found in his prophetic writings.

"One hundred years have elapsed since his birth; fifty-nine years since he took the office of secretary of the Board of Education of Massachusetts. The little nation of a few millions has grown into a great stature, but the living spirit of common education has slowly, but surely, permeated the whole nation. Every word that Horace Mann has written can be read to-day by every teacher with the greatest profit."

In his final paragraph on Phrenology, in the "Life of Horace Mann," Dr. Hinsdale says: "Whatever may be the value of the foregoing speculations, Mr. Mann accepted at the hands of Gall and his disciples his whole philosophy of human nature. He built all his



HORACE MANN.

theories of intellectual and moral improvement upon the ideas with which they furnished him. Their teachings strongly reinforced his belief in the improbability of man, thus making him still more optimistic. His aim, as a practical reformer, became more defi-

nite and certain under their influence. He sometimes wrote his letters in their jargon. He even believed that it was his 'causality' which saved him from utter wreck in the two great crises of his life, viz., those growing out of his early theological training and of his great bereavement. Phrenology doubtless led him, as in the sixth report, to overvalue the study of physiology and to commit other blunders. Still, it is difficult for one who looks over the whole ground to resist the conviction that the measure of truth found in the pseudo-science did much more to fit him for his great educational work than his earlier readings of Brown and the other metaphysicians."

The direct influence of Horace Mann, George Combe, Dr. Spurzheim, and others who labored with them, and of Phrenology, which was the basis of their educational system, can to some extent be measured, and by many has already been recognized. Future generations will, no doubt, give them their true position in the history of human progress.

## The Organ of Hope.

### HOW DO OUR LITERARY FRIENDS CONSIDER HOPE?

By J. A. FOWLER.

(Continued from page 144.)

One writer gives a searching criticism on the benefits and curse of hope, for he considers:

"Human life has not a surer friend nor many times a greater enemy than hope. 'Tis the miserable man's God, which, in the hardest grip of calamity, never fails to yield him beams of comfort. 'Tis the presumptuous man's devil, which leads him awhile in a smooth way, and then makes him break his neck on the sudden. Hope is to a man as a bladder to a learning swimmer—it keeps him from sinking in the bosom of the waves, and by that

help he may attain the exercise; but yet it many times makes him venture beyond his height, and then, if that breaks, or a storm rises, he drowns without recovery. How many would die did not hope sustain them? How many have died by hoping too much! This wonder we may find in hope, that she is both a flatterer and a true friend."

\* The comparisons of Watson are good. He says:

"Hope has a sustaining influence. It is like the cork to the net, which keeps the soul from sinking in despair;

and fear is like the lead to the net, which keeps it from floating in presumption."

Nothing is truer than the words of Johnson:

"Our powers owe much of their energy to our hopes."

The radiancy of Hope is expressed by Byron as

"Be thou the rainbow to the storms of life,  
The evening beam that smiles the clouds away,  
And tints to-morrow with prophetic ray."

Jeremy Taylor takes us up to another world in his expressed thoughts on Hope, for he thinks that

"Hope is like the wing of an angel, soaring up to heaven, and bearing our prayers to the throne of God."

Roderick considers Hope as an early riser, and says:

"Early they rise whom Hope  
Awakens, and they travel fast with whom  
She goes, Companion of the way."

Charles Dickens, who was ever practical and pathetic, said:

"There are hopes, the bloom of whose beauty would be spoiled by the trammels of description; too lovely, too delicate, too sacred for words, they should be only known through the sympathy of hearts."

"Hope is a joyful ray in the ruddy morning and recollection is its golden tinge, but the latter is apt to sink amid the dews and dusky shades of twilight; and the bright blue day which the former promises breaks indeed, but in another world and with another sun."

Shenstone denounces Hope when he says:

"Hope is a flatterer, but the most upright of all parasites; for she frequents the poor man's hut as well as the palace of his superior." •

Jeremy Collier, on the other hand, speaks of the benefit of Hope, and remarks that

"Hope is a vigorous principle; it is

furnished with light and heat to advise and execute; it sets the head and heart to work, and animates a man to do his utmost. And thus, by perpetually pushing and assurance, it puts a difficulty out of countenance and makes a seeming impossibility give way."

Herschell says:

"To what, then, may we not look forward when a spirit of scientific inquiry shall have spread through those vast regions in which the progress of civilization—its sure precursor—is actually commenced and in active progress? And what may we not expect from the exertions of powerful minds called into action under circumstances totally different from any which have yet existed in the world, and over an extent of territory far surpassing that which has hitherto produced the whole harvest of human intellect."

The progress of the future deserves our thought, for it largely partakes of this particular feature of the mind. The hope of the progress of the future will be realized: First, with increased knowledge of nature and the properties of matter and of the phenomena which surround us, which the children of the future generations will be able to appreciate; for the advantage which we enjoy to-day in travelling, postage, etc., over those enjoyed fifty years ago, are nothing to those that lie at the threshold of the twentieth century; and, secondly, through the extension and improvement of education, the increasing influence of science and art, of poetry and music, of literature and religion—of all the powers which are tending to good—will, we may reasonably hope, raise man and make him more master of himself, more able to appreciate and enjoy his advantages, and to realize the truth of the Italian proverb that "wherever light is, there is joy."

M. Comte once said with regard to the heavenly bodies: "We may hope to determine their forms, distances, magnitudes and movements, but we shall never by any means be able to study

their chemical composition or mineralogical structure."

Yet within a few years this supposed impossibility has been actually accomplished, showing how unsafe it is to limit the possibilities of science by the want of a hopeful outlook.

It is necessary to have Hope to see the visions of the future as well as the discoveries that are just at hand. For instance, in the case of the electric light: For years it had been known that if a carbon-rod be placed in an exhausted glass receiver, and a current of electricity be passed through it, the carbon glowed with an intense light, but on the other hand it became so hot that the glass burst. The light, therefore, was useless because the lamp burst as soon as it was lighted. Edison saw what was needed, and had the necessary enthusiasm to try a new improvement. He hit on the idea that if you made the carbon filament fine enough you would get rid of the heat and yet have abundance of light.

The difference was small, no doubt you will say, but it was just the difference that made the electric light usable. If he had not had Hope he would have let the thing alone and been despondent about any idea of success.

The inventor of porcelain had more Hope than any member of his family, and hence went on keeping up the fires of his furnace until he had conquered in his art. Again, in the discovery of anæsthetics, Sir Humphrey Davy discovered laughing-gas, and he found it produced complete insensibility to pain, and yet it did not injure health. Although his discovery was made at the commencement of the century, yet for fifty years this fact was allowed to lie unused. No one had the enterprise, nursed by hope of success, to introduce it into common affairs. The same may be said of printing, which was discovered in the fifteenth century for all practical purposes. But printing was known long before that. Stamps for one word were used by the Romans. The Assyrian kings had their names printed on their monuments. The

printing of that day differed only in one little way, but it was a transformation step. The real inventor of printing was the man in whose mind burned the lamp of Hope, the rays of which flashed the idea that separate stamps could be used for each letter instead of for each word. For three thousand years this idea had never had the enterprising mind to foster it.

We live on Hope, we actually breathe with its influence. Fear would close up the lungs, while hope expands everything.

Lubbock says: "We have every reason to hope that future studies will throw much light on the various interesting object of nature."

If there is a possibility of studying nature with profit, ought we not to make the most of our minds, which some of us do not? The body ceases to grow in a comparatively small number of years, but the mind will grow, if we let it, as long as life lasts.

Our hope of future progress will not, must not, be confined to mere material resources or discoveries. We are on the high road to higher mental powers.

Lubbock also says: "The problems which now seem to us beyond the range of human thought will receive their solution, and open the way to still further advance."

Progress, we may hope, will be not merely material, not merely mental, but moral also.

It is not unnatural that we should feel pride in the beauty of England or America, and in the size of our cities and the magnitude of our commerce, the wealth of our individual countries, and the vastness of the empire and dominion. But the true glory of a nation does not consist in the extent of its area, in the fertility of its soil, or the beauty of nature, but rather in the moral and intellectual pre-eminence of the people.

Yet few of us, rich or poor, have made of ourselves all we might be.

If he does his best, as Shakespeare says, "What a piece of work is man!

How noble his reason! How infinite  
his faculty! in form and movement,



STEPHEN CRANE.

how express and admirable!" How  
few of us reach this high ideal.

The future of man is full of Hope,  
and who can foresee the limits of his  
power, aims, and success.

#### THE THREE LESSONS.

There are three lessons I would write—  
Three words as with a burning pen,  
In tracings of eternal light  
Upon the hearts of men.

Have Hope. Though clouds environ now,  
And Gladness hides her face in scorn,  
Put thou the shadow from thy brow—  
No night but hath its morn.

Have Faith. Where'er thy bark is driv-  
en—

The calm's disport, the tempest's  
mirth—

Know this—God rules the host of Heaven,  
The inhabitants of earth.

Have Love. Not love alone for one,  
But man as man thy brother call,  
And scatter, like the circling sun,  
Thy charities on all.

Thus grave these lessons on thy soul—  
Faith, Hope, and Love—and thou shalt  
find

Strength with life's surges rudest roll,  
Light when thou else were blind.

—Schiller.

Stephen Crane had an excellent example of a large development of the organ of Hope. His head showed that the faculty is well represented, and his writings indicated the faculty of Hope along with large Spirituality and keen imagination. We do not know when we have found so fine an illustration of this faculty, and the hair is so arranged that the location of the faculty is easily recognized. Any one who has read Stephen Crane's remarkable imaginative work called "The Red Badge of Courage" will readily see that he could not have written the work without possessing in a marked degree the quality before mentioned. He had a fact-gathering mind, and along with facts he was able to weave a considerable amount of melody and imagination. All the merits of the narrative were extolled, and stress was laid on the fact that, although the author was a youth who had never seen war, the story struck the reader as a statement of facts by a veteran. The vigor, directness, emotional force, and great imaginative power of the book were cordially praised. He was a man of bright possibilities; he had a genius peculiarly his own; his power of analysis and discernment of character were noticeable features in his literary talent. His head was symmetrical, but the anterior and superior portions of it were more fully developed than the basilar regions.

## People of Note.

ROBERT SIMPSON WOODWARD,  
PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION  
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

When delineating the character of celebrated men it is very often difficult to convince non-believers of Phrenology of the truth of our remarks, because they say that everything has been

aim at any credit which is not due the science.

The celebrated gentleman whose portrait we present with this number is a man who is universally known for his scientific work in the domains of mensuration, physics, physical astronomy, and pure and applied mathematics. In fact, there is no finer representative



ROBERT SIMPSON WOODWARD,  
PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

indicated in the newspapers, and, therefore, there is no credit due to Phrenologists on the question of delineating the character or abilities. We recognize that this is partially true, yet there are many things that a Phrenologist speaks about or brings to light that a newspaper reporter cannot possibly find out, and consequently the observations that we make of public men are more to bear out the general principles of the science and to illustrate the hidden characteristics of the man than to

of the latter subject than Professor Woodward. In 1886-88 he filled the chair of civil engineering in the Corcoran Scientific School of Columbian University in Washington, D. C., where he acquired much reputation by his success as a teacher. Since 1895 he has filled the most important position of Dean of the School of Pure Science in connection with Columbian University, and is held in high esteem by his associates. He has published a considerable amount of valuable data

on "The Historical Survey of the Science of Mechanics," "Mechanical Interpretation of the Variations of Latitudes," "The Effects of the Atmosphere and Oceans on the Secular Cooling of the Earth," "On the Form and Position of the Sea Level," and many other similar subjects. In 1892 the degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by his Alma Mater, and in 1896 he was chosen to membership in the National Academy of Sciences. For more than ten years he has been an associate editor of "The Annals of Mathematics," and since 1894 he has been an associate editor of "Science"; also he is one of the editorial staff of "The Columbia Quarterly." It was in 1884 that he joined the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a few years later he was elected to the vice-presidency over the section of Mathematics and Astronomy. In 1894 he was chosen treasurer of the association, which office he now holds.

His portrait indicates two very important principles. First, that he has a well-developed perceptive intellect, but which is under the control (as is not often the case) of his large reflective qualities. Some men are purely scientific, while others are purely theoretical and speculative in their reasoning. Mr. Woodward possesses a balance of mind, and is able in a unique way to manifest more than ordinary power of thought in regard to applied science.

Darwin possessed an ample brow with rather a retreating forehead. His brow was so fully developed that it caused the reflective faculties to appear much smaller than they actually were, while Herbert Spencer's forehead represents a man whose special delight is in the region of speculative thought. In fact, he is the finest reasoner of the age. His volumes on "Philosophy" and "Sociology" raise him above the ordinary line of thought which interests pure scientists of Darwin's type. Mr. Woodward certainly stands between the attainments of these two men, and should be able to reason

logically on practical phenomena and scientific subjects that require special comprehension of mathematics.

Causality, Comparison, and Human Nature are particularly well developed, and enable him to unravel complex subjects. His Individuality, Form, Weight, and Order are also in a high state of cultivation, and give to his mind a superior development of power to deal with exact facts. His superior quality of organization is noticeable in all the powers of his body and mind, hence he shows a more appropriate way of dealing with intricate scientific problems than those who have a poorer quality. His memory of special events is better than his recollection of off-hand names, dates, and minutiae, which probably has come about through the using of his comparative memory in connection with his mathematical studies. Whatever he comprehends he never forgets, even if he did not endeavor to repeat a thing verbatim. His head is lofty and bears the stamp of the moral brain. He values scientific knowledge at its proper price, and has no tendency to underrate the great issues of life in any way. He has the element of kindness and thoughtfulness for others in his disposition, and must manifest a good deal of interest in those who seek his advice and counsel. He is firm and positive concerning his opinions, yet he weighs and considers matters and things before he gives an opinion. He is not wanting in intuitive knowledge, hence he seizes hold of subjects and comprehends them from an intuitive as well as from a scientific and philosophic standpoint. He has large Constructiveness, which enables him to understand the combination of forces and their chemical affinity; thus as a chemical demonstrator or engineer he would be able to follow out many new ideas in the path of an inventor or investigator.

His eyes, nose, chin, and ears are all indicative of character. The first indicates intensity and intellectual keenness as well as depth of sympathy; the second shows strength of character,

and the dip at the end analytical power; the third manifests resolution and determination of mind, courage, and superior energy; while the latter shows strength, longevity, and constitutional health.

We seldom find that an individual is so completely master of himself and so intellectually well balanced as the gentleman before us.

### REV. JOSEPH ODELL.

PRESIDENT OF THE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

By D. T. ELLIOTT.

The Rev. J. Odell, who was elected to fill the presidential chair of the



*Photo. Montfort, Birmingham.*

THE REV. JOSEPH ODELL,  
PRESIDENT OF THE PRIMITIVE METHODIST  
CONFERENCE.

Primitive Methodist Conference at Bristol, is fifty-three years of age, and has been a minister for thirty-five years. For a period of four years he held the position of Connexional representative in New York. The past fifteen years he has devoted to work in Birmingham. He is, perhaps, best known for his evangelistic services. The reverend gentleman is best characterized by ardor, enthusiasm, and in-

tensity of feeling. All the powers of his mind are active, he is fully alive to all that is going on around him, and can easily adapt himself to new environment. He is in his element when he has plenty of work on hand, and in directing and influencing for good those around him. He is quick in his movements, agile, vivacious, and versatile. He can accomplish a great deal of work in a short time, is decisive in his actions, and will prefer doing things his own way; he cannot tolerate restraint or interference. He throws considerable energy and enthusiasm into his work, and does not believe in half measures. His mental activity is wisely directed by his thoughtful mind and sound judgment, and is sustained by a favorable measure of the vital temperament, hence he can get through more work with less friction than most men. He is a careful business man, is shrewd in his actions, and tactful in dealing with strangers. He will manifest a good degree of worldly wisdom in dealing with mundane affairs. This trait in his character will frequently be called into play during his presidential year of office, and will enable him to discharge his important duties satisfactorily. He is distinctly sociable, sympathetic, and warm-hearted, and is in his element when ministering to the wants of others. He can exert a powerful influence upon the minds of his fellows; his enthusiasm is contagious, and all his energies are directed to the accomplishment of his great mission in life. He has always manifested a good degree of ambition, and preferred responsibilities to a subordinate position. He could not hide his light under a bushel, nor pass through the world unknown. His striking personality and fervor of mind demand recognition, and he can sustain his individuality with dignity in any sphere of responsibility. He is determined and resolute, independent and self-reliant, quick in resisting encroachments upon his rights, and forceful in the expression of his views. These traits give strength to his char-

acter and adapt him for public work. He has a hopeful, buoyant disposition, and would quickly lose patience with a pessimist. He sees no need for despondency, and will always look upon the bright side of life. He has a ready wit, a keen sense of humor, and a very youthful disposition, and will enter heartily into the social enjoyments of his people. His acute intelligence and ready grasp of a subject enable him to keep abreast of the times, notwithstanding the conservative element in his character. He has an excellent memory of people and the locality of objects. His penetrating intellect sees far into a subject, and all his knowledge and facts are available for use when required. He is decidedly intuitive and quick in gauging the motives and peculiarities of people, and is an apt character-reader. Such a unique combination of mental powers give him excellent abilities for preaching or lecturing; he is neither dull, tedious, nor prolix. He is admirably fitted for the exalted position in which his brethren have placed him.

**MRS. D. O. MEARS, PRESIDENT  
OF THE NEW YORK STATE  
ASSEMBLY OF MOTHERS.**

This association has been fortunate in securing the able presidency for another year of Mrs. D. O. Mears, of Albany, wife of the Rev. Mears, Congregational minister of that town. She possesses many qualities that amply fit her to preside over such an assembly. She is thoroughly at one with the object of the work; she has the executive ability that can bend her energies to the continuous work of organization, and the planning of meetings and the arranging of details. She has the geniality of manner that wins all hearts to her noble and inspiring work. She possesses the happy faculty of knowing how to say the right thing at the right time, and in a sweetly acceptable manner. She knows how to get hold of the best side of everyone, and is able to put to use the energies she finds in those

around her. These are characteristics necessary for a president, and it is very fortunate for the Mothers' Assembly that they have a woman at their head (during the early years of its existence) who can adapt herself so wonderfully to her work. She is modest and retiring, is thoroughly womanly, and sensitive to public work, but she feels the work is above personality, therefore



**MRS. D. O. MEARS, OF ALBANY.  
PRESIDENT OF THE NEW YORK STATE  
ASSEMBLY OF MOTHERS.**

honors it with her womanly presence. Even when others are opposed to her on matters of principle or of opinion, her geniality of manner will often bring about a reconciliation or change of attitude from those who at first did not see eye to eye with her. She possesses a strong social nature, is sympathetic in her ways, and has a strong maternal spirit.

Her forehead indicates keenness of perception in making note of all important details through the faculties which are located above the eye, while the upper arch of the forehead indicates organizing ability and power to plan, think, and reason upon what she knows.

Her moral qualities are manifested

in her large Benevolence, which enables her to see the needs and requirements of others in a truly philanthropic way.

True it is that the mothers' clubs, congresses, and assemblies have brought together mothers, grandmothers, and teachers in a practical way, and thus the community at large has been benefited.

#### THE NEW YORK STATE ASSEMBLY OF MOTHERS.

The New York State Assembly of Mothers held its fourth annual meeting at Buffalo the last week in October and arranged a programme which covered Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, October 30th and 31st and November 1st, through the invitation of the Bureau of Conventions and Industries of the Merchants' Exchange; the President of the Women's Union and the Mothers' Club of

to make the work of the State a greater force in elevating the home by unifying home influence with that of the school, the church, and community. Enlarging upon this is the education and development of the mother herself through the closer union of home and school, and the co-operation of parents and teachers. The State Organization of Mothers co-operates with mothers' clubs in cities and villages and acts in harmony with the national congress of mothers in order that there may be an organized concerted movement throughout the land for child-culture and the elevation of the home.

The special topic for discussion by the Assembly was the care of the physical child in the home—(a) the dependence of the mental and moral life of the individual conditions; (b) special needs of children of full age; (c) evidences of fatigue; (d) the combined responsibilities of mothers and teachers.

Some of the topics brought before the Assembly were as follows: "Child Study in the home," by Mrs. Feiedman; "A Wise Parenthood," by Mrs. Hensley; "The Influence of Music in the Home," by Madam Von Klenner; "The Newspaper in the Home," by Mrs. Alden; "The Influence of Twentieth Century Motherhood in the Home," by Miss Jessie A. Fowler; "Nature Study," by Mrs. Tuttle; "Hygiene," by Mrs. Harris, President of the Mothers' Club of New York; "Hidden Forces in the Education and Discipline of the Home," by Professor M. V. O'Shea; "American Citizenship Safeguarded by the American Home," by the Rev. O. P. Gifford; "Vacation Hours, How Shall they Profit the Home?" by Mrs. Merrell, among other important topics. It will be seen, therefore that the range of subjects was very elastic, and we shall have occasion to give many hints and suggestions that were offered during the Assembly in our Child Culture Department from time to time.

Of all the clubs that have been formed within the last five years we consider



From *The Tribune*.

#### DELEGATES AND SPEAKERS AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW YORK STATE ASSEMBLY OF MOTHERS IN BUFFALO, NOVEMBER 1st.

Mrs. G. M. Kendall, Mrs. S. M. Harris, Mrs. A. Hensley, Miss E. M. Lindley, Mme. E. Von Klenner, Mrs. J. C. Pernald, Mrs. W. H. Porter, Miss J. A. Fowler.

Buffalo. The meetings were attended by a large number of members and delegates.

The objects of the State organization are to promote in the State of New York conferences of mothers and teachers upon questions vital to the best interests of home and school, to stimulate active interest in all that pertains to the highest and best development of children, and

none are more important than the mothers' club; here the mothers and teachers assemble to confer with one another and to exchange experiences, and the result will manifest itself in a higher grade of

intelligence, of greater thought and care for infants and young children, and for a solid and substantial knowledge of the responsibilities of motherhood in the twentieth century.

# SCIENCE OF HEALTH

## Notes and Comments.

By DR. M. L. HOLBROOK.

### KNOWING AND THINKING.

Margaret Fuller, one of the writers of the early part of this century, used sometimes to say to people who ventured positive opinions on subjects of which they had very scanty knowledge "that, perhaps, when they knew more they would think differently," and Darwin, in the preface to an early edition of the "Descent of Man," tells us that "it is those who know little—and not those who know much—who so positively assert that this or that problem will never be solved by science." These statements are certainly true, and may be taken to heart by most of us. There are so many people in the world who have positive opinions on subjects of which they know almost nothing that it is discouraging at times to know how to deal with them. The wise man does not form positive opinions on meagre knowledge, or, if he does, he holds them subject to change as his knowledge increases. There are people who are adverse to changing their views on any subject, and certainly they should not do so on every slight provocation, but every one may very properly hold his opinions on intricate subjects subject to change. He will then express himself less dogmatically, and be far more respected.

### NO FILIPINO DRUNKARDS.

The Filipinos seem to have a more healthy condition of that part of the

organ of Alimentativeness, which is related to fluid food and drinks, than many Americans, especially American soldiers. In an article in the New York "Independent," President Schurman, chairman of the Commission to the Philippine Islands, said: "I regret that the Americans allowed the saloon to get a foothold on the islands. That has hurt the Americans more than anything else, and the spectacle of Americans drunk awakens disgust in the Filipinos. We suppressed the cockfight, and permitted the taverns to flourish. One emphasized the Filipino frailty, the other the American vice. I have never seen a Filipino drunkard."

### TOBACCO HABIT CURED BY HYPNOTISM.

Some thirty or more years ago the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL printed some articles on hypnotism, and among other things suggested it could be used to cure bad habits of all sorts. But few, however, then took advantage of it for that purpose. Now it is again brought to the front for the cure of disease and also such habits as are not easily cured by the individual's own will power. Rev. Mr. Cutten of New Haven, if we may believe reports, has used it effectively in reforming people of bad habits.

Mr. Cutten has kept an accurate record of the cases which he has treated, of which the following are examples.

His record of Foley says that the man has used tobacco since twenty-one years old, and that he was taken by Mr. Cutten for treatment on July 9th. He was put to sleep for the first time in four minutes, which is an unusual record for a patient in such a shattered condition. After the first day's treatment Foley had no longing for tobacco and after two days he had none for drink.

Thomas Duck, a street pedler, known as "Jim, the Penman," was treated for incipient delirium tremens. He had been on a spree for three weeks and had taken eight drinks of whiskey the day he applied for treatment to Mr. Cutten. His heart was irregular in its movements and a stroke of apoplexy was a possibility. His pulse was making one hundred and twelve strokes to the minute. He had been unable to sleep for four nights and total collapse threatened him. Cutten put him to sleep in ten minutes. Of course sleep from any source would have produced the same result, but opiates had failed and Duck's case seemed hopeless. When he awoke after half an hour's hypnotic slumber his pulse was almost normal and his heart was quite regular. This single treatment cured him of his threatened attack of delirium tremens. He was told by Mr. Cutten to return for another sitting, but he felt so much better the next day that he went back to his work.

Johnny Malley, a seventeen-year-old boy, who was trying to stop smoking between thirty to thirty-five cigarettes a day, was treated by Mr. Cutten. The second day after the treatment began he was able to get along with only twenty, the third with only ten and the next day he smoked only one. This was his last. He smoked that one on March 27th. He says that he has no desire to take up smoking again. It was simply the craving for cigarettes which troubled the boy. He did his best to stop smoking, but his will power had been shattered.

Perhaps the most peculiar case Rev. Mr. Cutten has treated has been that of Arthur Benedict, a parishioner of Mr.

Cutten's, forty-one years old. When he was seven years of age he fell down stairs and injured the left side of his head. The speech centre of his brain was affected and he has since then been a stutterer. Mr. Cutten treated him four times. During each hypnotic sleep Mr. Benedict talked without a lisp, and on being aroused from his sleep he was able to talk much more fluently than before. His improvement has been wonderful. His case is not yet dismissed, but Mr. Cutten says that he sees no reason why a complete cure should not be reported after two or three more sessions.

One of the severe medical cures effected was that of Percy Butterfield, superintendent of Calvary Industrial Home. He was suffering from an aggravated case of neuralgia and was unable to work. Mr. Cutten put him to sleep for a few minutes and when he awoke the neuralgia had completely vanished.

It seems as if here was an opening for clergymen to add to their usefulness, and would it not be wise for them to study the subject carefully with the end in view of helping those with bad habits to get rid of them.

#### ETHNOGRAPHICAL NOTES CONCERNING THE FILIPINOS.

Every student of anthropology is interested in the study of the character of every race. Just now we are interested in the characteristics of the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands. Are they all savages, or all civilized? Are there few or many tribes, etc.?

Sixto Lopez, himself one of them, said in a lecture recently given in Massachusetts that it is utterly incorrect to say that there are eighty-four tribes, and that these tribes are at enmity with each other. He states that the word "tribes" cannot be properly applied to the Filipinos. There are a few uncivilized or half-civilized tribes in northern Luzon and in central Mindanao, corresponding roughly to our Indians, but we do not say that all peo-

ple of the United States belong to "tribes." The Schurman Commission compiled its list of eighty-four tribes from imperfectly kept and imperfectly spelled Spanish records. People of the same race, with different dialects and in different provinces, have been confused as tribes. It would be just as absurd to say that the people of Boston and Brookline were of two different tribes, and then to double the number by misspelling or by translation into French.

The main portion of the people may be mentioned as follows: They constitute more than nineteen-twentieths of the entire population of the archipelago, and are divided into provincial districts inhabited by the Visayans, the Tagalogs, the Bicolis, the Ilocanos, the Pangasinans, the Pampangans, and the Cagayans. All of these people belong to one race, and all of them are practising the morals and arts of civilization, and speaking dialects which are as similar to each other as are the dialects of the different provinces in England.

The difference between the dialects of the seven provincial districts would not be a difficulty to self-government, because the difference is so slight, and, secondly, because Spanish is the official language of the country, spoken by the educated people of all provinces. These educated people "are far more numerous than is generally supposed." When Tagalogs, or Visayans, or Bicolis meet together, they never dream of speaking in their own dialects; intercourse between them is carried on in Spanish.

Now, as to the supposed enmity between the so-called tribes. Such enmity is quite unknown. There may be, and no doubt there is, enmity between individuals, but the enmity does not exist between the people of the different provinces. During the short term when our government was not interfered with, the most perfect harmony and unanimity existed, and provincial and racial differences were never even thought of. To imagine that the inhabitants of these provinces, or the provinces generally, are at enmity with

each other, or that they would be likely to tear each other's throats, is as absurd as to suppose that the inhabitants of Massachusetts would naturally desire to rend the men of New Hampshire or Rhode Island. The inter-relations of the people of the several provincial districts show that no such enmity has existed or does now exist. For instance, in the schools and colleges, especially in Manila, there are representatives of all the chief provincials, and it would be impossible to tell which were which.

### THE DIGESTION OF FOODS.

One of the ablest American authors on Human Physiology is Dr. Austin Flint, Professor of Physiology in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York. In the revised edition of his work for 1893 will be found the latest discoveries in physiological science up to date of its publication. In it he divides alimentary substances into three different classes.

1. "Organic nitrogenized substances (albumen, fibrin, caseine, miosene, etc.) belonging to the animal kingdom, and vegetable nitrogenized substances (gluten and legumen)."

2. "Organic non-nitrogenized substances (sugar, starch, and fats)."

3. "Inorganic substances."

Nitrogenized substances are obtained both from animals and vegetables. Carnivorous animals obtain their food entirely from animal structures. There are many animals that obtain their nitrogenized food entirely from vegetables, but man has hitherto obtained his food from both animals and vegetables. Nitrogenized elements from animals are mostly obtained from muscular structures, from eggs, milk, etc. Those obtained from the vegetable world are largely from cereals, grains, fruits, and from the juices of some vegetables. Albumen and miosene are the principal materials in the animal kingdom that furnish nitrogenized foods. Miosene is the chief constituent in the muscles of animals. The white of eggs contains a large amount of albumen; the casein

in milk consists mostly in nitrogenized elements.

Dr. Flint states that "a peculiar character of nitrogenized substances is that, under favorable conditions of heat and moisture, they undergo a form of decomposition called putrefaction." How much of this form of decomposition takes place in the human system has not been discovered.

In the process of digestion nitrogenized substances are changed into peptone, and afterward, it is thought, into lucine, tyrosin, and some other substance not well defined. Nitrogenized foods are digested mainly in the stomach by the action of the gastric juice upon them. They require an acid fluid for their digestion, with pepsine.

The non-nitrogenized alimentary substances are sugar, starch, and fat. They are composed mainly of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. In sugar and starch the hydrogen and oxygen exist in almost the exact proportions found in water, and on that account these substances are sometimes called carbohydrates. They have a definite chemical composition, and are capable of crystallization. Among the carbohydrates there are three varieties of sugar, cane-sugar, milk-sugar, and grape-sugar. The cane-sugar is that obtained from sugar-cane, sugar-beets, sorghum, etc. Milk-sugar is obtained from human milk, or made by honey bees, or from the liver of animals used as food. Grape-sugar is obtained mostly from all kinds of fruits, grapes having the largest percentage of it.

The difference in the chemical constituents of these three varieties of sugar are as follows:

Cane-sugar (saccharose),  $C_{12}$ ,  $H_{22}$ ,  $O_{11}$ .

Milk-sugar (lactose),  $C_{12}$ ,  $H_{22}$ ,  $O_{11}$ .

Grape-sugar (glucose, dextrose),  $C_6$ ,  $H_{12}$ ,  $O_6$ .

The sugar obtained from cane and from sugar beets is identical in com-

position. It will be noticed that cane-sugar and milk-sugar have the same amount of carbon, but differ in the amount of hydrogen and oxygen. Grape-sugar has just half the amount of carbon, and only about half the amount of hydrogen and oxygen that there is in cane sugar. Relatively, the chemical formulæ of milk- and grape-sugar are the same.

Now a peculiarity in the digestion of these different kinds of sugar as food, admitted by the best physiologists, is this: That all the cane-sugar and milk-sugar taken into the human system is converted into glucose or grape-sugar before it is absorbed by the blood. Nature seems to have provided grape-sugar, which is the sugar obtained from fruits, as the only formula of sugar that is taken into her laboratory with which to carry on vital processes. This is clearly an indication that the sugar obtained from fruits has qualities best suited for the requirements of the human body. As this form of sugar is obtained from fruits, those who eat fruit freely get nutrition in a form that readily affiliates with the blood. The cane- or milk-sugar taken into the system undergoes a change by the action of the saliva and digestive fluids that converts it into grape sugar before it is absorbed.

Starchy food is obtained from the cereals (wheat, rye, corn, barley, rice, oats), from potatoes, chestnuts, in grains of leguminous plants (such as beans, peas, lentils), in tuberous roots and many plants like the yam, tapioca, sweet potato, arrowroot, sago plant, etc. The cereals, when perfectly dry, contain from 60 to 70 per cent. of starch. Rice contains the largest percentage of starch, nearly 85.65 per cent. The chemical constituents of starch are  $C_6$ ,  $H_{10}$ ,  $O_5$ . It will be noticed that the chemical formula in starch is more like that of grape- than cane-sugar.

(Continued on page 198)





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

## Child Culture.

### LOVING INNOCENCE.

BY UNCLE JOE.

Fig. 544.—The picture before us is an ideal one. It shows a mother and child, and is taken from a painting by Gabriel Max. The mother's face and forehead indicate just the qualities that an ideal mother ought to show, namely: serenity, affection, thoughtfulness, anxiety,



FIG. 544.—MADONNA AND CHILD.

and a keen observing mind. She is devoted to the child she has resting upon her bosom, and she looks to have the wisdom to know how to guide the young impulses and the talent of the little stranger to this curious world of

ours that is full of temptations and possibilities. The infant in her arms manifests more than average ability, and he partakes largely of her nature, which is more complete than is often the case. He has a well-developed head, and the expression of the face betokens a world of wonderment and love which an innocent child just pushing his little bark out into the ocean of life often shows. Here is the human side of life beautifully portrayed; but is there not something else to be seen as distinctly as the human? We can see the divine quality in such a picture. The mother's character is full of inspiration, and she has given to her newborn babe the attributes of a moral and spiritual nature. Should we not at this time of the year think more deeply of the conditions that go to make our lives more heavenly and divine? Does not the giving of little gifts make us conscious of the wants of others, and are we not willing to think first of our neighbor rather than ourselves? Let us answer this as we severally know how.

Fig. 545.—M. B.—New York.—Little Merriam has been very fortunate in her inheritance. She has many points of character and much constitutional strength for which she should be particularly thankful. She will not find the hardships of ill-health to contend with such as many children suffer from, but she will know how to sympathize with these without the actual experience, for her mind is full of sympathy and kindly feeling, which will enable her to get in

touch with her fellow-creatures. Merriam will want to do some good in the world. Even if she is wealthy and brought up to affluence she will not forget the conditions of those who are around her. Her eyes are large and lustrous, and indicate she wants to see everything. Small eyes look for particulars, while large ones seek generality. She will make an excellent student, and will show a prodigious memory. She should be taught to store this with useful knowledge rather than allowed to

selves in a design to which they are magnetically drawn by a law as certain in its operation as that which produces the frost-work upon the window-panes, or the pearl in the oyster-shell

### THE FIRST CHRISTMAS.

The children mentioned in this little story are supposed to be making an imaginary journey through Palestine.



Photo by Rockwood.

FIG. 545.—M. B.—NEW YORK.

feed her imaginations. If she is not spoiled she will make a very fine and useful woman. She has apparently large Spirituality, Human Nature, and Benevolence, which will give her a taste for literature and a desire to write.

The body is the expression of the thought, so that the Phrenologist can read the character in the conformation of the head, and the physiologist in the facial expression. It then follows that to change the thought is to change the body. The physical atoms arrange them-

"Where do you suppose we are now?" queried Roger.

Jack looked about him thoughtfully. They were seated on a low wall by a roadside. At their feet lay a well, arched over the top to keep out the sun, and with stone steps descending to the level of the water.

The country round was hilly. The nearer slopes were cut into terraces covered with vines, olives, fig-trees, and other products of a rich and well-cared-for country; below in the valley lay a few well-tilled fields, and about a quar-

ter of a mile up the steep road could be seen a village.

Jack shook his head.

"Palestine," he said, "undoubtedly; but what part, or at what period, I am unable to guess."

"It's not a deserted neighborhood, at all events," observed Roger.

It was true. Numbers of people were passing on to the village, some on foot, some riding asses or mules, but one and all hailed the well as an old friend.

"It's many a long year since we drank here last," cried one of a party of fierce-looking Jews.

"True," said another; "many a wild and stormy scene have we passed through since then."

"You speak well, Matthew. It is true," said a third; "and all has been in vain," he added, sadly—"all in vain. The tyrant only sets his foot more firmly upon us for all our striving. When, O when, will He come—the Messiah, the King!"

"Peace," said the first speaker; "it is not safe to say such words aloud. He will come soon, for all the signs point to His coming."

A thoughtful, elderly man then interposed. "Are you sure, Jacob, that when He comes He will be altogether such as you expect?"

"Why not?" broke in Matthew, fiercely; "surely He needs to be a king to put down the pride of the priests, and a warrior to throw off the Roman yoke."

"Most true," was the quiet answer; "yet there are one or two in Israel who say that when He comes we shall not know Him for the Christ."

"Peace to thy prating," said Jacob; "let us hasten, or methinks there will be but little space left for wayfarers."

As they passed on Jack rose from his place, saying quietly: "We are going to Bethlehem."

Filled with wonder, Roger took up the waterskins and filled them at the well, and then they went slowly up the hill.

Now a company of white-robed priests passed them, eagerly disputing aloud some trifling point of doctrine; then followed the steady tramp of a small party of Roman soldiers, then several family parties—all hurrying up the steep ascent, eager to find a resting place before the sun went down.

The khan or inn at which the boys halted was the first of any size within the gates. It had a good many rooms and a spacious courtyard. Here were more apartments leading back into the hillside; a sort of shed was erected in front of the openings, in which were doors, so that at first sight they appeared like huts. These caves were dry and airy, though dark, and were generally used for stores or stables. Now,

however, in view of the arrival of many visitors brought here by the last imperial edict of taxation, these places had been cleared out, and most of them were occupied by families.

The host of these places of entertainment, or rather shelter, was not supposed to supply food. Shelter and water he was bound to give, but all else the traveller provided for himself.

Jack and Roger were busy until long after sunset, Roger carrying water to wash the feet of the weary guests, and Jack clearing out the last of the rock dwellings with the help of another of the servants.

It was quite dark when on his way across the courtyard he was accosted by a man who looked anxious and worried. "Is there no room anywhere?" he said.

As Jack turned to answer he caught sight of a woman, young and fair, but looking tired with her day's journey. She stood beside the ass from which she had just dismounted, and Jack thought he had never seen so sweet a face.

"We are full everywhere inside," he said, gently, "but if you follow me quickly I think I can find you a shelter, though it is not a very comfortable one."

Followed by the two, the man leading the ass, he led the way to the apartment which he had just cleared out, and after seeing the travellers installed hastened away to fetch water, which is almost more necessary to an oriental traveller than food.

Entering the house, Roger met him.

"What is it, Jack?" he cried, seeing by his friend's face that something unusual had happened. Jack so rarely grew excited over anything.

"Don't stop me," he cried; "I am waiting on some of the guests."

"Who?" queried Roger, with a detaining hand upon his arm.

"Mary and Joseph."

"Impossible!" cried Roger. "What can you mean?"

"I mean," said the boy, reverently, yet with a strange, underlying thrill of excitement in his tones, "that we have come to the First Christmas."

Roger stood still. What on earth should there be in Jack's announcement that should bring tears to his eyes? He couldn't understand it, but the words seemed to have touched something deep down that had never been touched before.

He was kept busy until late, and when at last the two lay down in the open air for a few hours' rest he fell asleep at once.

The next day the little village was still more crowded. Every house and cottage had its complement of visitors, and the Roman officers who had to superintend

the collecting of the tax added to the crowd.

When night came, weary as the boys were, it was long before they could get to sleep. The broken fragments of talk they had heard from all kinds of people had given them a far better idea of the restless impatience, discontent, and other evils that possessed the nation at this time than any modern book had ever done.

At last they dozed off, their confused thoughts following them even in sleep. Suddenly Jack started up, and, shaking Roger awake, exclaimed, "Did you hear?" Roger listened. Was it only fancy, born of their own excited expectations, or did they really hear something of the most wonderful music that ever fell on mortal ears?

They could not tell, for even as they listened the sound died away and was followed, or so it seemed to them, by a stillness that might be felt.

They were wide awake now and Jack threw off his blanket and sprang to his feet. They took no heed of time as they waited, it might have been an hour, it might have been much longer, but at last Roger, who was still lying down, caught the distant sound of hurrying feet.

"They are coming," he said.

Jack sprang to the door of the courtyard and threw it open. In pressed, with eager haste, a group of men—shepherds as their dress plainly showed.

"Where is He—the Child born to-night? Do you know?"

Silently Jack led the men to the door of the cave, and they passed in, Roger following. All at once he turned back, "I couldn't go any further," he said, "something seemed to hold me back."

By this time everyone was being aroused to the consciousness that something unusual was taking place, and from unsuspected corners sleepers arose asking breathlessly, "What is it?"

"You will hear directly," answered Jack, and not another word could he have spoken to save his life.

After awhile the shepherds came out again and were at once surrounded by an eager throng. They looked grave, yet glad; there was a subdued exultation about them that affected the listeners strangely.

"He has come! The Christ! The Messiah!" they said.

The news spread like wildfire, and the courtyard was soon thronged.

"How do you know? Have you seen him?"

Then in simple language, and tones which thrilled with emotion, the shepherds told the story so often repeated since, so often to be told again so long as the world shall last.

They were watching their sheep on the hillside, and talking, as they often did, of the wonderful dealings of God with His chosen people, when—

Lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shone round about them; and they were sore afraid. And the angel said unto them, Fear not, for behold I bring you good tidings of great joy which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day, in the city of David, a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord. And this shall be a sign unto you; Ye shall find the Babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger. And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God and saying, Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, goodwill toward men.

"Then it was that we heard," whispered Roger.

"Hush," said Jack. "Listen."

"So we came," said the spokesman of the group, "and found it, even as the angel said, and we have seen him. It is enough. Let us return."

As they passed out of the door followed by the wondering, half-incredulous comments of the crowd, the boys followed them. But on the hillside all was quiet, and here under the silent stars they listened again to the story of that marvellous announcement. When at last they lay down to sleep under the brilliant Eastern sky, some words he had heard before seemed to ring in Jack's ears; Blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed.

Little Folks.

#### CHRISTMAS TWICE A YEAR.

Some children think that Christmas Day  
Should come two times a year;  
But that is not at all the way  
That it should be, I fear.

For in the summer Christmas trees,  
Are very, very small;  
And all the games and toys one sees,  
They are not ripe at all!

The dolls are very tiny ones;  
The wagons will not go;  
The balls are littler than buns—  
It takes them months to grow.

The candy it is, O, so sour!  
The guns they will not shoot;  
There's need of many an autumn shower  
To ripen Christmas fruit!

A VERY MERRY CHRISTMAS TO  
YOU ALL.

## CHILD LIFE.

Too often the self-righteous family has been at fault, more or less, for the wrong-doings of the black sheep, says Ella W. Peattie, in "Self-Culture." The dull homes, the sullen fathers, the irritable, exacting mothers, the absence of light-heartedness and mirth, and the joy of life are to blame, very often, for the estrangement from home of those of the family who are pleasure-loving.

If the father and mother be of a serious turn of mind, quiet and decorous, frugal and industrious, they have little patience if a child of light spirit comes into the household, forgetting that God made butterflies and singing birds as well as plough horses, and that one is as much a part of creation as the other.

There is a very foolish idea in some houses that noise is an offence, and that the children must be quiet. They must keep still when father comes home; they must not talk much at the table; they must not make a noise in the evening when father wants to read; on Sunday afternoon they must on no account amuse themselves. In fact, the whole scheme of parental training appears to be a negation, a refusal.

In such an atmosphere talent dies or becomes warped, generosity is frozen in the heart, joy perishes, obedience ceases to be a privilege. The girls elope with the first man who understands how to laugh and love; the boys go in search of amusement, which too often they find in the saloon.

The subject is an old, and possibly a tiresome, one. But the condition still exists, and so it is difficult to avoid commenting upon it.

So many parents habitually say, "No." "May we blow soap bubbles?" say the children. "No," says the mother, promptly. "Then may we go out into the yard and play?" "On no account," the father declares. "What can we do then?" "Sit still and read," say father and mother together. "Here are all these books we have provided—" "But we have read those!" "Then read them over again. Or improve your minds with something else. You're getting quite old enough to read a little history, but you're never contented unless you are reading stories. How do you expect to get an education that way?"

Ennui, disgust, and rage devour the child who is thus repressed. All that is most sullen and unlovely in him comes to the surface. He suspects that he is not loved; his pride is injured, and he naturally thinks with irritation of those who have injured it.

It is true that parents are often fa-

tigued and worried, but quite as often this unintentional injustice to their children arises from a sort of mental indolence. They will not go to the trouble to help the children to happiness.

A little boy came home from school a few days ago, very hungry, as little boys will be on such occasions.

"I do wish I could have something to eat," he said, pleadingly. His mother was entertaining callers, and she looked up somewhat impatiently.

"I don't think there's a thing for you, Karl," she said. "It's all nonsense, anyway, this nibbling all the time." And she addressed herself once more to the callers.

The little boy grew still hungrier as the possibility of acquiring food grew dim, and he sat down heavily in the dining-room chair, conscious of a headache, and wondering if he was going to cry.

He had a little friend with him, and the friend offered sympathy. It happened that, having a penetrating and high-pitched voice, his words reached to the drawing-room, where, in a lull in the conversation, they made themselves audible with great distinctness.

"You'd better come and have part of my mamma with me," said the friend. "When I come home she says: 'Bless my soul, I guess my boy's hungry! If he'll tag me he'll get a glass of milk and a cookie.' Some mammas have more sense than other mammas. They're born so, I guess."

There was nothing for the ladies in the drawing-room to do but laugh, and the one who had received this frank rebuke made the best of the situation by excusing herself while she went to the kitchen to request cook to get ready a small banquet of the sort boys enjoy.

## A CHILD'S SLEEPING HOURS.

The baby should be taught to sleep at regular hours. At first he will sleep most of the time not occupied in feeding. At the age of six the child should sleep ten or twelve hours at night and two hours during the day. Training babies to sleep is simple: Be sure that they are comfortable as to externals, and are well, then leave them alone in a properly guarded crib. After several months' humoring it may be dangerous to leave a child alone, as the little tyrant may work himself into such a rage as to have convulsions or to do himself physical injury; but the young infant may be trusted to "cry it out" in safety, and after the first disappointment is over he will be happier and more contented to take the ups and downs of life uncomplainingly.—Dr. A. L. Benedict.

## Rev. Ng. Poon Chew.

EDITOR OF CHING SAI YAT PO.

Any one who thinks that John Chinaman is a depraved opium-smoker, gambler, and illiterate individual, and furthermore that he is going to remain so for all time, makes a great mistake, for he is making great strides in America as well as at home; in fact, wherever contagious enterprise stimulates the most stolid brain to activity, and the longest step forward is to be realized, we find that the Chinese are awakening to their possibilities.

The portrait that illustrates these remarks shows a man of keen susceptibilities, of intellectual acumen, and of uniform energy and force of character. The only Chinese newspaper that has been started outside of China is printed in California. This is an undertaking that will surely be a boon to the many Chinese people in San Francisco. Vast as are the differences in other national characteristics between the Chinese and Americans, in no one are they greater than in the art of printing. This is owing mainly to the great difference in the constructive forms of the respective languages. The English language has as many roots as it has derivatives, and no attainable classification could bring them into a form where composition would be possible. The Chinese language, on the contrary, having neither the orthographical or etymological department—each word being fixed and unchangeable—is derived from two hundred and fourteen root words which expand into fourteen thousand characters or words in ordinary uses, and can be expanded far beyond this. Where, then, the ordinary letters and marks of the English language can be placed in a small case in less than one hundred squares or boxes, it requires fourteen thousand boxes or spaces to hold a font of Chinese type. In the work-room of a Chinese printer's office the great pieces are ranged about the room resting on the floor, and with

his stick the printer dances from one section to another, backward and forward, until the spectator, not knowing what the printer was doing, would be apt to believe he was afflicted with the St. Vitus's dance. Each type is a word complete in itself, and is in a box with other type for other words, but all come from the same root, and any one of them can do duty for several words in the English language. The Chinese character which means storm will also mean rain, wind, thunder, lightning, electricity, telegram, telephone, and so on, for all words that have their roots in storm. The storm is known to produce electricity in the form of lightning, and all the other words follow.

A Chinese printer will pass around his great case, and average four thou-



A CHINESE EDITOR AND PRINTING ROOM.

sand characters a day, or what is equivalent to five thousand ems of type. His method of distributing type is also unique, and possible only to such a language. The great case is in ten sections, each section being the depository of certain roots and derivatives. The printer takes a handful of type, and first distributes them into ten small boxes, each holding the root-word of one of the large squares. He then stands with the small box before the section it represents, and places the characters in their proper boxes. To those who know only an English font of type it

looks strange to see type in many boxes that have never been inked, while others in the same boxes have been used many times. This is accounted for by the fact that, while they are from the same root, they are altogether away from common uses, and are only brought into play when the copy of some scholarly Chinaman is being set. The type used is between thirteen and fourteen points, and of middle size. The sizes of type range from one to eight, one being the largest, and equal to two-inch poster type.

The hundred thousand Chinese within the State of California have, by the laws of absorption and amalgamation as they apply to commerce and trade, gradually merged their interests with those of leading American houses, and their world-wide reputation for business honesty and sagacity has won for them fast business friendships which all the demagogues on earth could not break or make. Steamship lines and brokerage and banking are largely in

Chinese hands, and the stated clearing-houses of San Francisco pass upon such a volume of Chinese commercial paper as to surprise those who do not keep pace with the wonderful progress of this people. Having such great interests in financial circles, the Chinese merchant needs a daily adviser and counsellor just as his Caucasian neighbor, and so the great innovation of the nineteenth century follows—a Chinese daily newspaper in San Francisco.

The Rev. Ng. Poon Chew is a capable man who looks considerably Americanized. His eyes and cheeks have not that peculiar Chinese angle or angularity that we generally find in the yellow race. His forehead is high, and particularly well filled out and developed in the central portion where the analytical faculties are located. He sees with an understanding eye, and is a man capable of taking great responsibilities upon himself. With one Chinese paper in the country, may we not expect to find others equally enterprising?

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## Elder John Whiteley, of the Shaker Societies in Massachusetts.

Having the opportunity the other day of interviewing a remarkable man belonging to the community of Shakers, who represents some rather strong peculiarities, we asked him for his photograph to use in the JOURNAL.

He is at present eighty-one years of age; was born at Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England, and was the first total abstainer in that town when ten years old. He weighs one hundred and seventy-five pounds, and has a height of five feet ten and a half inches. His mother was eighty years of age and died of old age, and was a hard worker and a pioneer. His father died at seventy-three of apoplexy. Mr. Whiteley has seldom known what it is to be sick. Mr. L. N. Fowler was the first gentleman he met in America with whom he had any special conversation. He arrived in the packet-ship Sheridan in



ELDER JOHN WHITELEY.

1842 from Bristol, England. He consulted Mr. Fowler regarding his future, and went from New York to Illinois. He has lived at Andover and Lowell, and now is the oldest person but one living in the Shaker village at Shirley, Mass.

The other member of the community who is his senior is Olive Hatch, jr. She is ninety-two years of age.

His size of head is twenty-three and a quarter inches in circumference by fourteen and five-eighths in height and fourteen and a half in length. He possesses the mental temperament, and is certainly exquisite in type, and, when seen in full front view, resembles several notable personages. When we re-

sented in the organ of Constructiveness, and joined to a full development of Ideality. He has the capacity of showing taste in whatever he undertakes to do. He has been manufacturing all kinds of brooms, of late years, on the Shirley estate, and, being a member of the Shakers, he naturally believes in their ideas of brotherhood and their communal principles. He is frank in admitting the usefulness of the sisterhood in the Shaker fraternity, but if any brother or young maiden chooses to marry, they have to leave the community.

He possesses excellent health, and, what is of so much importance, he possesses the mental development of Vita-



SHIRLEY, MASS.

marked to him that he had a look of Horace Greeley he remarked "I have been told so several times," and when we further stated that he reminded us of Benjamin Franklin he said, "Without wishing to appear egotistical I have been told this by others." He has a favorable organization for health, a clear complexion; a bright, intelligent eye, which often shows a merry twinkle; his hair is white, long, and silky, while his nose is a prominent feature of his face, and it looks as though it would carry him through many a season yet.

He possesses a fine quality of organization, which gives facility to his large and active brain, and availability of mind to use his talents in the right direction. His side-head is well repre-

tiveness, which adapts him to the continuance of his life. Many men would have given up the struggle for existence if they had passed through what he has, unless they possessed a similarly active organ of Vitativeness.

The phrenological developments that struck us as being so strongly defined (besides his large Constructiveness and Vitativeness) were his large Benevolence, Human Nature, Philoprogenitiveness, Cautiousness, and Conscientiousness. His Benevolence is keenly represented through, or manifested by, his interest in his fellow-men. He has always possessed the capacity to understand human nature with more than an average degree of intuitive insight, while his Philoprogenitiveness gives

him a deep interest in his three children. He is devotedly attached to his wife, and speaks of her as possessing marked ability.

The crown of his head is deficient, and he has never felt sufficiently confident to bring himself to the front and take the position of a public man, though he says Mr. Fowler told him when a young man that he needed to cultivate more Self-esteem; and if he had cultivated this faculty he would have made an excellent speaker, enter-

tainer, teacher, and exponent of the views he holds.

He has a keen sense of humor which will keep him young, and he will always be able to see the force of a joke.

The ear is a well-developed organ, and indicates health and longevity.

As is the custom with the Shaker community, all the earnings of the members go into one purse, hence, all share alike. The fraternal spirit is strong, and the goodness of heart always manifested.

## THE DIGESTION OF FOODS.

*(Continued from page 189.)*

Now, starchy food is digested almost entirely by the alkaline secretions of the body, which are the saliva, the bile, pancreatic, and intestinal juices. All starchy food taken into the mouth, if thoroughly masticated and mixed with saliva, is converted into glucose, which is almost identical in its chemical formula with, and subsequently becomes, grape-sugar. Thorough mastication and insalivation is a very important process in the digestion of starchy food. If such food is not thoroughly mixed with saliva it passes through the stomach without undergoing any particular change, but when it gets into the duodenum, or second stomach, it there comes in contact with the secretions of the liver, pancreatic, and the intestinal glands, which are all more or less alkaline in their constituents, and which complete the process of converting starch into grape-sugar.

Now, as starch is changed into grape-sugar, and as cane- and milk-sugar are also converted into grape-sugar before they can be absorbed into the blood, and as grape sugar is the kind obtained direct from fruits, why not eat more fruits and thus get the nutrition required for the human system direct from the fruits themselves, instead of going through the laborious process of raising grains and requiring the labor

of the digestive organs in order to fit the nutriment for the sustenance of the human body?

Nearly all forms of fruits contain a small amount of nitrogenized food. There is some starch, and much nitrogenized food in nuts also, which, when thoroughly masticated, are readily digested and taken into the blood.

It is admitted by nearly all physiologists that the human system cannot be sustained on pure starch or pure sugar. There is no doubt but that nitrogenized and non-nitrogenized substances are found in fruits and nuts in sufficient quantities for the support of animal life.

Fat used as food is in the form of oils, butter, fat of animals, etc., and is obtained from many vegetable products, such as olives, cotton-seed, and many varieties of nuts, and it is held in suspension in caseine. There are three varieties of fats which are used as foods. The use fats subserve in the animal economy is believed to be in sustaining animal heat. All physiologists claim that neither man nor animals can live entirely on fatty substances.

Dr. Flint says, "It has been proved by repeated experiments that fat as a single article of diet is insufficient for the purpose of nutrition."

The digestion of fat takes place

through the aid of the gastric and pancreatic juices. In the stomach it is reduced to a fine emulsion, this emulsion being carried on more minutely by the aid of the pancreatic juice; from a fine emulsion it becomes chyle, and as such passes into the blood.

Inorganic alimentary substances, such as water, chloride of sodium, calcium, phosphates of iron, etc., are taken into the system largely with the foods. So large a portion of the solids and fluids of the body are water, that it is used freely, both in food and as drink. Inorganic substances are also eliminated with the ordinary waste elements, by all the excretory organs.

The discoveries in physiology thus far sustain the theories of the advocates of natural food, that fruits and nuts contain the elements of nutrition required for the human system, and that food provided in this form is in a better condition for being digested and assimilated than when provided in animal structures or in the cereals. There is no doubt but that too large a portion of the food used by the human family is starch, and that in the process of digesting and preparing starch foods, the digestive organs are too severely taxed. The liver especially has a large portion of this work to do, as one of its functions is to convert starch, cane-, and milk-sugar into grape-sugar. In fact, it manufactures grape-sugar as one of its functions. The blood from the intestines and pelvic organs is carried by the portal veins into the liver, and, while passing through that organ, it secretes bile, glycogen, or grape-sugar, and urea. The grape-sugar is absorbed or assimilated, and goes to support nutrition, while the bile promotes peristalsis, and aids materially the removal of excretory matter from the alimentary canal.

The urea is largely passed off through the kidneys. Glycogen, or grape-sugar, it is believed, assists materially in promoting the absorption or assimilation of all alimentary substances.

DR. E. P. MILLER.

## HOW WOMEN MAY KEEP WELL.

Mr. Corbett, in an article in the "World" tells women how to get and remain healthy. He refers to city women, both those in business and those who have leisure, and not to those who live in the country.

First as to exercise: If you are a woman of leisure rise at seven or half-past seven. If in business, rise two hours before work begins.

Start the day by standing straight and taking in succession ten long, deep breaths, drawing in and expelling the breath very slowly. Then, keeping the knees rigid, bend forward, and try to touch the floor with your fingers. Try this twice the first morning, increasing by one a day till you reach ten times. Move slowly, not with sudden twists of the body. Do not try the backward bending.

Then raise the arms straight out at each side, keeping elbows rigid, until the fingers meet over your head. Then bring the arms to the side again, and repeat ten times. Then bring the arms up in front until the fingers touch (as in diving position), bringing the arms down again and backward (elbows still rigid) until the fingers meet behind the body. Do each of these ten times.

Then rise twenty times on the toes.

Don't use dumb-bells, Indian clubs, or pulley-weights. They are, I think, too violent a form of exercise for women.

After these calisthenics take a bath. If your heart is not affected, take a cold bath, into which, the night before, three handfuls of sea salt have been thrown. If you cannot take a cold bath, take one from which the chill has just been removed by a little hot water.

Rub yourself dry with a rough towel.

Eat a breakfast of fruit, cereals, two medium-boiled eggs, and toast. Better leave off tea and coffee if you can.

Soon after breakfast (which must not be bolted, but which must last at least half an hour), if you are a woman of leisure, take a brisk walk for one mile. If you have to go to work, walk one

mile on your way there. People often say: "I live too far uptown to walk to the office."

It never seems to occur to them that they can ride to within a mile of the office, then get off and walk the rest of the way.

When lunch-time comes, shut your eyes to the allurements of pie, tart, salad with mayonnaise, fried food, and such like horrors.

Eat any kind of meat or vegetable you choose if it isn't fried. Take some dessert that is not pastry. Avoid heavy, cloying foods.

Walk home from work (or one mile of the distance), and, if you can get time, walk an extra mile, or else try some mild form of athletics. Go to a women's gymnasium, where the instructor will see that you don't overdo exercise, or else take a spin on your wheel.

Spend eight hours in bed. Nine is still better—or even ten. The more sleep a nervous person gets the better.

The wholesome diet and steady exer-

cise will benefit the digestion, and thus improve your complexion. The exercise, plenty of fresh air, and long sleep will quiet your nerves, and add muscle and energy to your body. Your figure will also grow better for the athletic work and good diet.

Avoid late suppers. Choose your food carefully. If you must eat candy and drink ice-cream soda, do so in moderation and soon after meals—never on an empty stomach.

Get an hour's rest in the afternoon if you are a woman of leisure. If you work for your living, you can always arrange your leisure-hours so as to get time for the exercise I have prescribed.

It costs less to live healthfully than to live on bad terms with your muscles, nerves, and stomach.

Remember, mild exercise, good diet, lots of fresh air, and plenty of water are Nature's grandest remedies for all ills.

Try this plan for six months, and you will try it for the rest of your life.

DR. M. L. HOLBROOK.

## WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

### THE CLOSING EXERCISES OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

On October 26th, Friday, the Closing Exercises of the American Institute of Phrenology were held in the Hall of the Institute. The same evening had been arranged as a grand demonstration to Governor Roosevelt, consequently, there was a great demonstration in the sending off of cannons, bombs, and fireworks and the music of bands, and the shouting of paraders during the whole evening. Fortunately, these only added to the enthusiasm that existed within the walls of the Institute, and as Mrs. Donald McLean wittily remarked that, although perhaps Governor Roosevelt considered that all the demonstration was on his account she considered that part of the celebration might be properly taken as a spirit of enthusiasm on their own account. Singular as it may seem just at the point when one of the readers of the papers had mentioned the firing of a bomb in expression of enthusiastic appreciation for Phrenology the largest bomb of the evening was fired off. Dr. Julius King occupied the chair and made

some very appropriate remarks on the usefulness of Phrenology, and the advance it had made during the past fifty years. He first called upon Mr. J. R. Carrothers, of Iowa, to give his salutatory address. Mr. N. A. Clapp, of Michigan, followed with a paper on "Philanthropy and Phrenology." Mr. Rockwood sang very effectively the solo called "The Friar of Orders Gray," after which Miss E. M. Lutze, of New Jersey, read a paper on "The Ethnological and Hereditary Influences of Phrenology." Mr. F. W. Jacobs, of California, who is totally blind, read his own paper from raised type on the subject of "Musical Talent, and how accounted for by Phrenology," Mrs. L. Brown, of New York, read a paper on "Educational Uses of Phrenology in the Home;" Dr. J. W. Hastings, of Vermont, read a paper on "The Metaphysical Bearing of Phrenology," while Dr. J. W. Anderson, of Texas, gave the valedictory. At the close of the papers Mr. Rockwood, by request, sang another song in his usual sharp, crisp, artistic manner, which song was as highly appreciated as the first. The chairman then asked Miss Fowler to present Mrs.

Donald McLean to the audience. In a few well-chosen words she said the Institute was glad to welcome the President of the New York City chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and she hoped that if the Hall of Fame was ever open to receive the names of women (although she did not wish Mrs. McLean to die until the next century was nearing to its close), that her name would have the honor of being added. She belonged to a noble band of women who could trace their ancestry back to the early days of American History, and she was glad to know that so many of that Society were interested in the science of Phrenology, the study of mind, and the interpretation of character on scientific grounds. When looking over the list of the prominent names that had been selected to adorn the walls of the new Hall of Fame she was proud to find that there were two distinguished Phrenologists among the number, these were Horace Mann, the educator, and Henry Ward Beecher, the divine, both of whose labors had been directly useful to the cause of Phrenology, both were influential in their day as well as through their writing for all time in supporting the principles of mental science. She considered it very brave of Mrs. McLean to venture out on such an evening, and knew the audience would be gratified with her address. Mrs. McLean was most apropos and eloquent in her remarks to the students as she distributed the diplomas. She showed a wonderful memory and a keenly intuitive mind by the way she alluded to the remarks that various speakers had made in their papers. We only regret that all our readers could not be present to hear her for themselves. At the close Miss Fowler presented her with a badge of the Institute, which she placed above the many decorations that adorned her dress, and said she knew that Mrs. McLean would carry forth the tidings and unfurl the banner of Phrenology whenever she wore that badge. Mrs. McLean replied in highly eulogistic terms of the Institute, and she said that the bust on the side table, pointing to one on the right, reminded her of a similar one that she remembered seeing during her school days which was owned by her teacher. Ever since then the subject had interested her, and she believed that it was now universally accepted in all parts of the world. She thanked the Institute for giving her the opportunity and pleasure of coming among them and of presenting the diplomas, which she hoped the students would prize as they went home to their various States. Dr. King closed the meeting with a few words of appreciative thanks to Mrs. McLean and

others for their kind services and their appropriate words of encouragement to the students, and said he thought that all would be glad to know that they had on the desk before them a model of Dr. Gall's skull, and invited all to examine it. Greetings and words of farewell were extended to the students and friends, and the audience dispersed to find their way in the crowded streets around them.

#### REPORT OF SPECIAL EXAMINATION OF STUDENTS.

The following are the names of the successful graduates of the American Institute of Phrenology for 1900 who have received the degree of Fellowship: Dr. J. W. Anderson, Dallas, Tex. (with honors); Mr. F. W. Jacobs, San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. D. Anderson, Dallas, Tex.; Mr. N. A. Clapp, Wixom, Mich.; Mr. B. F. Stephens, Martinsburg, Ky.; Miss E. M. Lutze, Trenton, N. J.; Mr. L. A. Davis, Greenleaf, Kan.; Mrs. L. Brown, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. J. Hastings, Burlington, Vt.; Mr. L. C. Stewart, Willow Hill, Ill.

The papers showed hard study, thoroughness, and excellent preparation.

[Signed] E. P. Fowler, M.D.,  
R. M. Dixon, M.E.,  
L. W. Baner, M.D.,  
Examining Board.

#### THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

##### THE OCTOBER REPORT.

On October 3d, the Rev. F. W. Wilkinson gave an instructive lecture on "The Geography of the Brain and Skull." In the course of his address he said, "One of the most pleasing features of the times is the increased interest manifested in the science of Phrenology, and it augurs well for its future progress. But the most striking feature is that this is not simply an increased interest by the people generally, but of some of the leading scientists of the day, and one, viz. Professor Wallace, has taken possession of the censor's chair and expressed himself vigorously on the subject. It seems strange that every science, like nature herself, becomes strong by the struggles through which it passes, or in other words shows its vitality and manifests its truthfulness and usefulness by its patient endurance and ultimate victory. Whilst the signs of the times may be very cheering to the adherents of Phrenology, and though a breach may manifest itself in the ranks of its opponents, yet its staunch supporters must not rest upon their oars, but they must be alert, ever strengthening their position by an increased application to study and investigation, so that with our enlarging views and substantiated

facts, they may be prepared to present their credentials at all times to inquiring minds. Phrenology, like all kindred subjects and sciences, has not yet reached its goal, neither have its investigators scanned all its facts, nor yet realized its forces. Each adherent or exponent of the science should not only be fully acquainted with its fundamental principles and be able to expatiate upon the same, but should also be a keen, practical observer. Phrenology is not a science that can be acquired in a few lessons; true, a few facts may be gleaned, and a few truths stored in the memory for meditation, assimilation, and digestion, but for a person to have a fair grasp of the subject, and a moderately workable knowledge, needs patient, serious investigation and study. The lecturer then dwelt upon some salient points necessary to be known by practical Phrenologists.

Several questions were asked and replied to by the lecturer.

On Wednesday, October 17th, a good attendance of members and friends were

present to hear an address from Mr. James Brake of Australia. Mr. Brake has spent the last six months in London, studying the Science of Phrenology at the Fowler Institute, and has been awarded the diploma of the Institute by examination. Mr. Brake is an enthusiastic philanthropist and a keen business man, and we are sure the knowledge he has acquired of practical Phrenology will be of great value to him in his future career in the colonies. The address he delivered at the Institute, on the eve of his departure from London, was full of practical advice upon the best means of making Phrenology more widely known amongst commercial men and the general public. The address was greatly appreciated and created a useful discussion, in which the chairman (Mr. W. J. Williamson), Messrs Wilkins, Bone, Dommien, and Elliott took part. A public delineation of character was given by Mr. D. T. Elliott. The audience very heartily thanked Mr. Brake for his address and wished him good-by.

## NOTES.

### HYPNOTIC DENTISTRY.

A cavity is demonstrably a condition and not a theory. A man with an ulcer pulsating at the root of a molar goes to the dentist because he must, and for no other reason. Everything the dentist does in a professional way is a little more disagreeable to a patient with normal nerves than anything else in his repertoire. He has worked the transparent fiction of "painless dentistry" until it no longer deceives even himself, and he should welcome the discovery of a practitioner of this useful art, which shows that painless dentistry of a very rough and radical variety can now be advertised in good faith. The discoverer of this boon to humanity was lately called upon to operate upon a veteran printer. In a survey of the patient's mouth he saw that to prepare him for the new equipment of teeth he needed it was necessary to remove certain old roots which had been worn down to the level of the gums by years of industrious mastication. Finding that considerable preliminary excavation was required, he concluded that the operation, while perfectly safe for the patient, was not at all safe for himself. Thereupon he bethought himself of hypnotism. Not being himself an adept, he sent for a local violinist who was, and engaged him as assistant. The service of the assistant consisted in rubbing the patient's forehead and repeating over and over again the words, "You

will feel no pain." The interested spectators remained at a safe distance, doubtless expecting the patient to reply, "You're not telling the truth," or make some other appropriate answer to this inane reiteration, but nothing of the sort happened. The patient thought he was setting up a patent medicine display "ad." Meanwhile, the dentist dug around with his lacerators, and pulled the deep-seated three-fanged molars at his leisure. When he had finished, the patient was called to consciousness by the operator, and declared that, all things considered, he had enjoyed himself very much indeed.

This pleasing incident is extremely suggestive. Hypnotic dentistry is a great scheme. The patient would be met in the ante-room by the expert and filled up with suggestions. When called to the chair he would be made to imagine it a front seat at a vaudeville, the hypnotist officiating as usher. When the customary napkin was brought into requisition he could readily assimilate the suggestion that he had stepped out between the acts to take something. In the grind of the electrically rotated reamer he could fancy he was munching a clove, and in the final yielding of an obstinate molar to the persuasive forceps he could be made to believe he had unloaded a large block of Bay State Gas, common, at 102 $\frac{7}{8}$ %. This would be a vast improvement on anything hitherto known in dentistry, and we hope it will be practical.

## SUCCESS.

There is but one straight road to success, and that is merit. The man who is successful is the man who is useful. Capacity never lacks opportunity. It cannot remain undiscovered, because it is sought by too many anxious to utilize it. A capable man on earth is more valuable than any precious deposit under the earth and the object of a much more vigilant search. Whoever undertakes to build a house, to cultivate a farm, to work a mine, to obtain relief from pain, to maintain a legal controversy, or to perform any function of civilized life, is actively searching for other men qualified to aid him. To appreciate the thoroughness of the search, it is necessary only to realize the number of persons engaged in all these pursuits and undertakings throughout the world. From such a search no form of ability can remain concealed. If the possessor of capacity sought to hide himself he would be discovered and induced to employ his ability for the benefit of those who need it.

To be successful, then, one has but to qualify himself thoroughly for some occupation. Every man has some natural aptitude. In these days the training by which natural aptitude is developed into effective ability can be obtained by everyone. No one can hope to be the best in any field of labor, but everyone can hope to be among the best. Time occupied in worrying about opportunities, openings, and starts is time wasted, because to every capable man a "start" and an "opportunity" are always furnished by the necessities of all other men.

—Contributed by D. M.

## THE ART OF LIVING.

It is mastery of self—that and nothing more. It is the making of one's self equal to any occasion. Mind can create whatever conditions it is directed to create by the will, and the secret of right living lies in training the will, and in coming into a recognition of the personal power that everyone has.

Jesus knew and recognized this power as no one else ever has. But all the wise and good and great of any age have followed along these lines. It is for us today to realize that it is possible for each one of us to lead this life of the spirit at all times and in all places, so that whatever we may desire to possess or to be, which is better, will come to pass.

Fear and anger are the elements that must be eliminated from the nature before tangible results can be observed, and these are the two great forces of evil, depression, ill-health, and lack of success.

It stands to reason that this should be so when actual scientific experiments have demonstrated that the breath of an angry man breathed into a glass deposits a brown substance which, if injected into a dog, will cause death. Anger is poison, and when a person is angry his whole system is being poisoned by exactly the same thing that kills the dog. This has also been proved true of fear. Both must be eliminated and their places filled by perfect faith and absolute serenity, in which all things are possible.

## "IT'S VERY HARD."

"It's very hard to have nothing to eat but porridge, when others have every sort of dainty," muttered Dick, as he sat with his wooden bowl before him. "It's very hard to have to get up so early on these bitter cold mornings, and work all day, when others can enjoy themselves without an hour of work. It's very hard to have to trudge along through the snow while others roll about in their coaches."

"It's a great blessing," said his grandmother, as she sat at her knitting, "to have food when so many are hungry; it's a great blessing to have a roof over one's head when so many are homeless; it's a great blessing to have sight, and hearing, and strength for daily labor, when so many are blind, deaf, or suffering!"

"Why, grandmother, you seem to think that nothing is hard," said the boy, still in a grumbling tone.

"No, Dick, there is one thing that I do think very hard."

"What's that?" cried Dick, who thought that at last his grandmother had found some cause for complaint.

"Why, boy, I think that heart is very hard that is not thankful for so many blessings."

## NOSES OF FIGHTERS.

Physiognomists go so far as to assert that the nose is the key to the man's character, the index to his brain. And so many people—great employers among them—share the belief that it is almost as lucky for a child to be born with a good nose on its face as with the proverbial silver spoon in its mouth. There are noses and noses, even among the good specimens. There is the artistic nose (literary men and painters have it, or should have it); the "constructive" nose, peculiar to architects and engineers; and not the least important is one labelled by physiognomists "combative and organizing." This might also be called the military nose. It belongs to great commanders on sea and land,

and is so prominent that it cannot be mistaken. Wellington had it to an abnormal degree. In this, as in other respects, he has never been equalled by any other soldier. Wellington was a great believer in noses.

Napoleon also admired a good nose, and was personally well endowed in that particular, but nothing like to the same extent as his vanquisher at Waterloo.—London Mail.

## DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

### TREATMENT FOR CROUP.

There is probably no sickness that a mother so dreads for her children as an attack of croup.

Doubtless many of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL's mothers could give valuable advice with regard to the treatment to be given in such attacks, but there may be others without experience who will be glad to know how to handle the case, at least until the doctor comes.

If a child has a croupy cough at night, apply a cold compress upon putting it to bed. To do this, wet a small towel or a napkin in cold water, squeezing it out enough to prevent dripping, and wrap it at once about the child's throat. Cover it well with a dry towel or piece of flannel and leave on till morning. This will often prevent a hoarse cough from developing into croup.

If, however, the child awakens with croup, give it at once a dose of syrup of ipecac. A bottle of this should always be kept in the house where there are children at all inclined to be croupy. The directions on the bottle will tell the dose to give to children of various ages, and the time to elapse between the doses.

Wrap the child at once in a woolen blanket and put its feet into as hot water as it can bear. Put hot compresses around the throat, changing them rapidly so that they will not grow cool, and having a hot one ready to put on the instant the other is removed. Keep administering the ipecac as directed until the child vomits, as this is what is necessary to remove the mucus from the throat.

If the breathing becomes easier, and the throat looser, you may know that you are conquering.

Most cases will yield to this treatment. If, however, the sound becomes tighter and the breathing more labored, lose no time in sending for a physician.

After the treatment just described, the greatest care must be exercised for several days to keep the child from all

draughts and cold, or a second attack may result.

J. D. COWLES.

### WHOOPIING-COUGH.

When a child has whooping-cough, the services of a physician are not needed, unless the cough is attended by a severe case of bronchitis, then outside aid will be needed.

The cough comes on in paroxysms. In one of these the child coughs so long and so violently, and expels so much air from the lungs without inspiring any, that at times he appears nearly suffocated and exhausted; the veins in his neck swell and his eyes seem to start from their sockets. At length there is a sudden inspiration of air through the contracted chink of the upper part of the windpipe, the glottis, causing the familiar "whoop," and after a little more coughing he brings some glairy mucus from the chest. Vomiting usually accompanies whooping-cough, and may be looked on as a good sign. All causes of irritation and excitement ought to be avoided, as passion is apt to bring on a paroxysm.

A new-born babe or a teething child, laboring under the disease, is liable to have convulsions. If a child is not weaned, keep him entirely to the breast; if he is weaned, to a milk and farinaceous diet.

Confine the child for the first ten days to the house, especially if the cough is attended by more or less bronchial trouble, but be sure that the rooms are well ventilated; pure air is essential to recovery. Rub the spine and chest every night and morning with a good stimulating liniment. Let him wear a broad band of new flannel, which should extend around from his chest to his back; change the band night and morning, in order that it may be dried before putting on again. To keep it in its place, it should be fastened by means of tapes and shoulder-straps.

When the time comes to enlarge his diet, let him gradually return to his usual food; and if the weather is good, let him almost live in the open air, for pure, fresh air is the finest of medicines. When the disease has lasted a month, there is nothing like a change of air to a high, dry, healthy country place.

Do not take the flannel off until he is entirely cured, and then leave it off by degrees. While convalescing, care should be taken that he does not take cold, or the "whoop" may return. After he seems to be well, be careful not to let him play outdoors if the wind is blowing from the east or the northeast.

A. McG.



came from Berwick-on-Tweed, England. On his mother's side he was a descendant of Samuel Mathews, one of the colonial Governors of Virginia. It is not surprising to find that while a lad he showed marked fondness for books (he was the eldest of seven children). His first work, "An Academic History of the United States," was published in 1875, and its sale was so large that its author abridged it into a grammar-school history, which became even more popular than the original work.



THE LATE JOHN CLARK RIDPATH.

In 1876 his "Popular History of the United States" appeared. This has been published in German, and more than five hundred thousand copies have been sold. In the latter part of 1881 he published "The Life and Work of Garfield"—of this work eighty-five thousand copies were sold in the first six months. In the same year he was chosen one of the associate editors of "The People's Cyclopedia," a post he held at the time of his death. In 1882 he began writing his "History of the World," which he finished and pub-

lished in 1885 in four volumes. More than 150,000 sets of this history have been sold in fifteen years. In 1893 he published the "Life and Work of James G. Blaine," and in the following year his "Great Races of Mankind" appeared. This is said to have been the historian's best work. He spent ten years in collecting the material for it and four years in writing it. In 1898 he published the "Life and Times of Gladstone," and a supplement to the "History of All Nations" for "Webster's International Dictionary." His last work was a "History of the United States" in eight volumes, which was completed only a few days before he was taken ill. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him by Syracuse University in 1880.

He taught human beings to know their real life. Next to the world's great inventors, who add to our actual wealth and push civilization forward, we owe a debt of gratitude to historians who hand down to us truthful accounts of the achievements of the past for our own guidance. Dr. Ridpath undertook and carefully accomplished that greatest of all tasks—a history of the world. Any attempt to systematize and chronicle this earth's fertile past calls for intellectual courage of the highest type. Every nation, every century, every year almost, furnishes material for a lifetime's writing. The work is stupendous. When we remember that Buckle undertook to write a history of civilization in England, but exhausted his strength, and died when he had finished two volumes of introduction, we may understand a little of the gigantic character of the work that a man bends himself to when he attempts the history of the world. Buckle's works, al-

though they only extended to two volumes, were complete in themselves. Anyone who devotes his life conscientiously to descriptions of humanity deserves the admiration of his fellows.

Dr. Ridpath possessed an exceptionally fine intellect. His brow was lofty, his quality of organization was exceptionally fine, and he was able to localize events with wonderful accuracy. He was a genius of no common order, and his name will go down to posterity as a man of learning, of intense sympathy, and of clear insight into the affairs of men.

### THE LATE HON. WILLIAM L. STRONG.

New York City will long remember the administration of the Hon. William L. Strong as Mayor of this city. He proved when he was administrator a man of excellent judgment, practical, and possessed a strong, vigorous, working organization. He was adapted to the many lines of work that engage the time of the city's Chief Executive.

He was a man of expediency, and knew how to adjust matters and things without giving offence. He had a difficult task to perform, but he carried his principles along with him in such a practical way that he won the respect of both Republicans and Democrats.

He was built much after the form of General Grant, and resembled him in many of his characteristics. He was a man of indomitable energy, pluck, and resolution, and therefore was ready for any enterprise that came along his way. He was not a spendthrift, but had the economical faculty that we find expressed in the lateral portion of his head. He was essentially tactful, economical, and far-sighted. He was

not proud and aristocratic, but met all classes of people with deference. He was a sympathetic man, and was able to wield an immense influence over even those who least expected to come under his sway. He knew how to take men at the right moment, and, although he was frank, candid, and open-minded, yet he had an intuitional judgment that kept him from saying the unpolitic thing, or the fact that would offend and wound a sensitive person.

His head was fairly developed on the top. Here his consciousness pre-



EX-MAYOR STRONG.

dominated. He had a reason for everything that he did, and carried out his principles with a stringent regard for duty. He was very particular about making promises, as he looked upon them in an honorable way. He was not a man to delight in show and ostentation, but was a plain matter-of-fact realistic person who expected a man to speak straight from his heart, and his knowledge of men and things.

He was a man of sterling qualities, and, as his advice was sought on many municipal affairs, his vacancy in public

as well as in private life will be keenly felt.

The problems he had to meet, the difficulties he had to overcome at every step of the way from political enemies without, as well as the professional politicians and office-seekers of his own party, can hardly be realized even at this day. The marvel is that, in the face of these obstacles, he made so few mistakes and fewer still of serious blunders. Through some of his appointments, such as that of Colonel Waring to the Street Cleaning Department, he wrought a change for the better in municipal business methods which subsequent misgovernment has not yet overcome. He left the office of Mayor, as he entered it, with the cordial esteem of all intelligent and respectable citizens of New York. He set up a standard in the management of the municipal affairs of the metropolis which has been of distinct and lasting benefit to it, despite all that has occurred since to degrade that standard, and for this his name and memory will deserve and receive grateful perpetuation in the annals of the city.

### 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.*

### REVIEWS.

"A Child of Light; or, Heredity and Prenatal Culture," by Newton N. Ridell. Published by Child of Light Publishing Co., Chicago.

The subjects of psychology, heredity, and prenatal influences are of ever in-

creasing importance. Men and women are beginning to look upon the subjects as though they were as necessary to the commonwealth of the future generation as much as they look upon the importance of engineering, law, medicine, and finance, and it is only in this way that we can hope to rear a generation that will cope with the necessities of the twentieth century. The writer has spent some fifteen years in gathering and developing the subject-matter of the work before us. He has dwelt at some length on psychology and the laws of brain, hoping thereby to make the work practical and helpful to all who seek to improve self and others. In Chapter IV., on Brain Building and Soul Growth, he makes the following statement:

"The idea that men and women can long pursue a given course of life and conduct and then suddenly change to an opposite course has more foundation in fiction than in fact in religious teachings and religious experiences. It is true that a man who has spent a life in sin and established a physical basis in his brain that inclines him to evil conduct may, under the influence of sound conversion and the power of the Holy Spirit, change the whole order of his life and become a new creature. But this becoming a new creature takes time. It is not the work of a day. It may be begun in a moment; his outer conduct may, under conversion, change instantly, but it is the experience of all who have followed the paths of evil for any considerable time that, long after their conversion, temptations continually arise. Brain-building is accomplished in precisely the same way as muscle-building—namely, by normal, systematic use. To increase the strength of any brain-centre so that the element of mind that it manifests shall be stronger, it is necessary only to exercise this element or power of mind habitually, and its physical basis in the brain will be developed and its co-ordinate nerve tracks strengthened." The writer gives three essentials with regard to athletic training, and applies them to brain training. "First, the exercise must be adapted to a definite purpose. Second, it must not be violent or straining, but of such a character as will call the muscles into normal, vigorous use. Third, it must be daily, or at least regular, and must cease before exhaustion."

It is easy to see that the same law is applicable to mind-training and brain-building.

In the chapter on "Prenatal Culture" are some valuable hints which all parents should consider.

We highly recommend this book, for there is much condensed knowledge that all can use, if not in their own lives,

they can at least pass on the knowledge to those who can make use of the suggestions that it contains.

"Practical Urinalysis and Urinary Diagnosis." A Manual for the Use of Physicians, Surgeons, and Students. By Charles W. Purdy, LL.D., M.D., Queen's University, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Kingston, Canada; Professor of Clinical Medicine at the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School. Author of "Bright's Disease and Allied Affections of the Kidneys," also of "Diabetes: Its Causes, Symptoms, and Treatment." Fifth Revised and Enlarged Edition. With numerous Illustrations, including Photo-engravings, Colored Plates, and Tables for estimating total solids from Specific Gravity, Chlorides, Phosphates, Sulphates, Albumin, Reaction of Proteids, Sugar, etc., in Urine. 6 x 9 inches. Pages xvi + 406. Extra cloth, \$3, net. F. A. Davis Company, publishers.

The above works may be obtained from Fowler & Wells Co., New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co., London, England.

## 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 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.

E. P., Harlem.—Absent-mindedness.—You ask how the above can be avoided. First of all, we recommend you to find out the cause. It may come through having too much to do, or you may indulge in day dreams and allow your mind to wander off in a nondescript way, without keeping your attention fixed on the definite subject before you. The reflective faculties are generally well developed in persons who become absent-minded, and to obviate their having too much influence it is necessary to cultivate more definite observation, develop the will, and determine to think on the subject under consideration, and do not let your attention be drawn away by a passing fancy.

L. O., Saratoga.—You ask if the teaching of psychology does not have for a basis the principles of Phrenology? We have heard many teachers declare that the ideas that Horace Mann, George Combe and others have endeavored to encourage in relation to teaching were worth more to them than all the psychological books they have studied, and we know that the above-named men were

exponents of Phrenology. Psychology is speculative and indefinite when compared with Phrenology. The day will dawn when the principles of the latter will be understood by all our teachers.

S. B., Boston.—Dr. J. C. Warren, of Boston, purchased the whole of Dr. Spurzheim's collection, with the collection possessed by the Phrenological Society there, including Dr. Spurzheim's skull. All of these he presented to the Harvard Medical School in 1847. The donation became a part of the Warren Anatomical Museum. When the Harvard Medical School removed to their new building, corner of Boylston and Exeter Streets, they transferred the Warren Anatomical Museum, and with it the skull of Dr. Spurzheim; but his general collection of skulls and busts, 400 in number, were left in the old building, which is now partly occupied by the Harvard Dental School. The collection of busts can still be seen by applying to the janitor.

Spurzheim's skull and a lock of his hair can be seen by anyone applying to the janitor of Harvard Medical School or to the curator of the Warren Anatomical Museum on every Saturday between twelve and one o'clock.

J. E. C.—You ask how you can remove sunburn and freckles. Both of these affections are caused by the action of the sun's rays, but why one person tans while another freckles is not easy of explanation. Both affections are said to be caused chiefly by the chemical or ultra-violet rays, but in the case of sunburn it is probable that the heat also has some effect.

The tan may come gradually, without any burn, after a succession of slight and brief exposures to the sun or to high winds, for wind will tan as well as sunshine. Usually, however, the city dweller gets well burned during the first few days of his vacation in the country or on the water.

In severe cases the skin is red, slightly swollen, and the seat of a sharp, burning sensation; if the exposure has been prolonged, or the glare of the sun very intense, it may be even blistered. After a few days the soreness and heat subside and the red color gradually turns to brown.

If the burn is pretty severe, cooling lotions, such as alcohol and water, diluted cologne water, a solution of bicarbonate of soda, may be applied, or the skin may be smeared with cold cream, camphor ice, zinc ointment, or a mixture of lime-water and oil. Some such application as this, the sufferer being careful to keep out of the sun for a day or two, will usually suffice.

If blisters form they should be pricked

with a clean needle at the most dependent part, and when the water has drained away they should be covered with a cloth spread with one of the greasy applications just mentioned.

Freckles occur usually on persons of a sandy complexion, especially those with red hair. They are not common in very young children, under six or eight years of age, or in persons of middle or advanced life. They usually come for the first time in summer, and are less marked, or even disappear, in winter. Persons who freckle do not tan as a rule.

Freckles, like sunburn, may be prevented by the wearing of a veil, preferably red or brown.

## TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

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

561.—H. E. P., North Creek, N. Y.—This lad takes after his mother and is kind and affectionate. He will be attached to his home and not be one to go out into the world and leave his home surroundings until he is obliged to—some lads are always on the fidget to cut loose from home and seek business in the great world abroad—he is kind-hearted and affectionate and very intelligent. He will need encouraging and may be a little slow to understand the ordinary affairs of life. He will be, however, well informed in matters that do not ordinarily attract boys of his age. He will make a good penman, a fine secretary, an excellent banker, or financier, if working for someone else, or he could, if his health will allow him, take up the study of medicine along modern lines as a hygienist, and have an institution for hydropathic treatment. He will love to do good, but he is hardly strong enough to take up the work of a missionary.

562.—D. J. P., North Creek, N. Y.—This lad is very sensitive, he is more like a girl in this respect and feels criticisms very keenly. He needs regular physical exercise so as to increase his vitality.

He will need sheltering and caring for, he cannot rough it as much as his elder brother Charles. He must be given responsibilities so that he may become more independent, and devote his energy to practical affairs. He had better study a trade that will take him out of doors part of each day, or else he should study law and take up real estate work. He will be respected and liked wherever he is, for he is one of the finer grained lads that will always execute good work, but he cannot carry out rough, coarse, or heavy work. He is very conscientious, and will be mindful of every promise that he makes.

563.—T. H. M., Milwaukee, Wis.—The gentleman is adding to his knowledge all the time, for he is a keen observer and he notes conditions of things, and could succeed in business, particularly if he were not tied down to one thing too continuously. He likes variety of work, and gets along better where he has half a dozen departments to attend to than where he has but the one thing to occupy his mind. He is rather ingenious, and had better give some attention to design, to artistic arrangement of materials, or to cutting out as a tailor, but he will not succeed so well in sedentary work. He is restless in disposition and wants to be accomplishing something all the time. He must apply his mind as much as possible to the most important lines of work, and leave the others until he has time to carry them out.

564.—Native Indian.—You lack application of mind, and find it difficult to settle down steadily to any one line of work. You are not without talent and ability, but it will take you some time to fathom your own mind unless you are willing to bend all your efforts into one channel. Your forehead is broad, which gives you considerable power to use up material, and to make suggestions to others as to how they should conduct business, but you get weary yourself of continuing in a work if it is monotonous. Will you not try and make the most of yourself and be persevering in your efforts. Use your will power in the right direction, but do not run against the best advice of your friends. You get a little set sometimes and want to carry out your own way of doing things; consider whether this is to your advantage. You could make a first-rate organizer, a good planner, a fine engineer, or electrician, but you have got to learn to value yourself at the right estimate.

565.—Mrs. R. W. O., Illinois.—This lady has a highly nervous mental temperament with none too much vitality to spare. She works herself out prematurely before she has accumulated enough

strength for the work she takes in hand. She needs more arterial blood to sustain her in her work. She is very intense and susceptible in all her feelings, in fact, she is a little too sensitive to criticisms laid at her door, and must be a little more independent of what others say and do. She needs more rest than she gets, nine hours sleep would not be too much for her, and if she cannot get it all at once she must take it in piecemeal and have a nap during the day. She is a fine critic and sometimes sees more than she likes to observe, for she becomes dissatisfied with the results of how things are done and carried out; she is a little too particular over her own work. She possesses more than ordinary taste and exquisiteness of mind, but she must not be discouraged if she cannot always rise to her ideals as they present themselves to her. She can superintend work, and succeed in reviewing books successfully.

566.—E. T. N., Omaha, Neb.—Your photographs indicate a very practical mind, with a large development of Cautiousness which makes you anxious, solicitous, and very particular what you do and say. You worry too much, and take upon yourself the burdens of other people. You are a good counsellor, and know how to plan not only for your own necessities, but for others. You are a true friend in need, are sympathetic and kind-hearted. You would make an excellent teacher, and could explain your ideas with more than ordinary clearness.

567.—C. L., Cannon Falls, Minn.—You have a motive temperament and do not object to active work, you like to be bustling round and accomplishing something. You will not care to be in a small store in a small town where there is nothing stirring going on. You are quite business-like and able to figure up well. You could succeed in buying in stock and would know the profit would come in. You remember people remarkably well, and have an eye for proportions, hence, can work without a measure, and can saw a piece of wood straight as long as a yard, and can drive a nail just where you want it.

568.—S. G., St. John, N. B., Canada.—The photograph of this young lady indicates that she is pretty bright and intelligent. Her forehead is broad and rather high, hence, could make a good typewriter, secretary, reporter, or a good accountant and bookkeeper. She is very critical, rather too much so sometimes, and must guard against saying all she thinks; it will not hurt her to keep back a little. She is witty, humorous, and sometimes sarcastic, and enjoys a good joke. The study of character, of psychology, and physiology would be of great interest to her.

569.—F. E. M., Fillmore, Utah.—This lad has a good head upon his shoulders, but he will need careful training. He is his mother's boy, and is domesticated, quite fond of pets and animals, loves his home, and makes many friends wherever he goes. He is quite combative at times when he is taken advantage of, but will only fight when pushed to it. He has a good forehead and can be trained to excel as a business man in a thriving centre where he will have some mechanical work to do, either in making or manufacturing mechanical toys for children, or he could use his oratorical powers in the study of law, for he will be an impressive speaker, and will know what he is talking about. It is hard work for him to be obedient without first asking the reason why he must do so and so. He should be persuaded to do rather than driven to work. He will prove a very kind-hearted lad if properly understood.

570.—G. A. H., Fillmore, Utah.—You have inherited your mother's temperament, and have a decidedly genial disposition, but are rather too easy and let others influence you when you should stand out strong and firm for your principles. Why not make others moral and come to your terms rather than follow the lead of someone else who is not very particular about his principles? You have a large development of the perceptive intellect, and need only to glance at a thing when making up your mind, while many people are obliged to stop and consider and turn over the goods several times. You have apparently a heavy weight, and it may not be easy for you to get round and execute your work with so much rapidity as is generally the case with those of a motive temperament. You can work hard when you begin, but it is difficult for you to get your coat off and start in. You are a little too hospitable and good natured. Be a total abstainer, and a non-smoker, for your social inclinations may lead you to get into the habit of taking stimulants for the sake of others and of smoking to keep company with the rest, but our advice to you is to keep clear of those who have to be catered to in this respect.

#### SUBSCRIBERS IN ENGLAND.

Constance F. Meakin.—This child possesses an harmonious development of mind and body, and is physically robust. Her memory is remarkably keen and very little will escape her attention. She will ask many questions and evince a very inquiring mind. She will want to be head of affairs and will assume responsibilities when older. She will learn easily and utilize her knowledge to the best ad-

vantage. She should be educated for a teacher. Caution, energy, and persistency are strong traits in her character. She has a very loving nature, is fond of pets, and will be a good conversationalist. She has excellent mental tools to work with. With a good education she will make her mark in the world.

Scott Given—has a refined, sensitive nature, high ideals and artistic abilities. He is not adapted for the rough out-door work of life, he will succeed best as an architect, designer, or draughtsman. He is thoughtful and original, with inventive ability and critical acumen; he is fastidious in his tastes, versatile, ambitious, very imaginative, and sensitive to criticism. As a friend he is genial and affable, and is not disposed to underestimate himself. He must strive to be more practical and should carefully study the laws of health.

E. H. Lumsdon.—You must be very temperate in your habits and practice deep breathing, for you are not particularly robust. You have plenty of mental energy, sympathy, and aspiration, and are not inclined to hide your light under a bushel, you will succeed as a manager and will do equally well as a mechanic. You are thoughtful and studiously inclined. You should study mental science, also hygiene. You are a man of peace and are faithful in the discharge of your duties. Apply yourself closely to study, and exercise fully your concentrative powers, you will then make greater progress in the acquisition of knowledge.

E. M. Bonar—has a keen perceptive intellect, a versatile mind, and is sharp, quick, and prompt in his actions. He is impressionable, strongly sympathetic, cautious, and discreet. He has the ability to succeed as an artist or architect. He has a good memory for poems, sizes, outlines, and configurations, and a discriminative type of intellect. He should cultivate more assertiveness, self-confidence, and aggressiveness; also give others the benefit of his thoughts and ideas, and so improve his conversational abilities.

### FIELD NOTES.

The monthly lecture of the American Institute of Phrenology will be held at 27 East Twenty-first Street, on Wednesday evening, December 5th, at eight o'clock. John Wesley Brandenburg, M.D.; Julius King, M.D., and Miss Jessie A. Fowler, will address the meeting and give practical demonstrations in the Art of Character Reading from the audience. Madame Cappiani will introduce the speakers and occupy the chair. All members of the Institute and friends are wel-

come. Tickets on application to the secretary.

William Musgrove, of Blackpool, England, is visiting America for the winter months and will, while here, give lectures and Phrenological examinations.

### WIT.

"Did the postman leave any letters, Mary?" the mistress asked, on returning from a visit one afternoon.

"Nothing but a postal-card, ma'am."

"Who is it from, Mary?"

"And do you think I'd read it, ma'am?" asked the girl, with an injured air.

"Perhaps not. But anyone who sends me a postal-card is either stupid or impertinent."

"You'll excuse me, ma'am," returned the girl, loftily, "but that's a nice way to be talking about your own mother!"

Little Phyllis was visiting her grandma the other day, and gave herself up to serious considerations. After she had for several minutes been looking very earnestly at her grandmother, she asked: "Are you going to die pretty soon?"

"Yes," her grandmother answered, "I suppose I am."

"And am I, too?"

"Oh, no, I hope you are not going to die for a long time yet."

"Well," the little one emphatically exclaimed, "I don't want to die even when it is yet."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Clinical Professor (to patient)—What is your occupation?

Patient (with bronchial catarrh)—A musician, sir.

Professor (to the students)—Here, gentlemen, I have an opportunity of clinically demonstrating to you a fact to which I've frequently referred in the lecture-room—namely, that fatigue and the respiratory efforts called for by the act of blowing on wind instruments are a frequent cause of the affection from which this man is suffering. (To patient)—On what instrument do you play?

Patient—The big drum, sir.

The boy stood on the burning deck,

And cried, "I will not flee!"

And forty-seven colleges

Made him an LL.D.

### THE OBLIGING CAMERA.

Maud—Do you like to have men flatter you?

Ethel—Oh, I don't mind, if they happen to be photographers.

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### CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"American Review of Reviews."—New York.—The November number is full of interesting information regarding the political campaign, and portraits are given of those whose names are to be placed in the Hall of Fame. One article is on "The Political beginnings in Porto Rico," while another important article is on "Trusts in England, Recent Development of Industrial Combinations," by Robert Donald. Mr. Stead writes an article on "The British Czar; the General Elector." The illustrations are unusually fine.

The "Thanksgiving Number" of the "Saturday Evening Post" opens with an article on "The Leaders in American Diplomacy." One article is on "The Field Marshal Viscount Wolseley, an anecdotal sketch," which brings out his characteristics in a clear and interesting way.

"The Quarterly Journal of Inebriety."—Hartford, Ct.—Volume XXII.—An article on "The Effects of Alcohol on the Nervous System," is given by Dr. Riley, and is illustrated in a very interesting way. "Mental Suggestion as an Aid in the Treatment of Morphinomania," is another important article of this monthly.

"The Psychic Digest, or Occult Review of Reviews"—Columbus, O.—contains short articles on "Hypnotism," "Metaphysical Healing," and "Mental Suggestion" under its various topics.

"The Ideal Review,"—New York—has always something useful, high toned, and interesting for those who are devoted to metaphysical lines of thought.

"The Living Age"—Boston—contains an article by Lady Jeune on "The Decay of the Chaperone." She is a clever writer and has a most interesting personality which we were at one time favored by interviewing.

"The Churchman."—New York.—Its young people's department is always highly interesting, while its illustrations cannot be too highly commended. "St. Peter's, Eaton Square, London," is an article in the October Number.

"The American Kitchen Magazine" Boston—has several articles bearing on Thanksgiving. "The Dignity of Labor," is a subject treated on by Helen Louise Johnson.

"Good Health"—Battle Creek—has an article on stomach worship, "A Growl by a Vegetarian." "The Basis of Child Culture," by Mary Henry Rossiter, is an article full of meaning and interest to psychologists at the present moment.

"Good Housekeeping"—New York—contains an article on "Nerves in the Nursery." Children ought not to know that they have any nerves at all. "Dogs for the Home," is another illustrated article by T. W. Burgess, which is exceedingly interesting.

"Aurora."—Minn.—This magazine is a Phrenological one, and is partially published for the Swedish inhabitants, as most of its articles are printed in Swed-

ish. We are glad that Phrenology has ~~taken so deep a root on~~ the Swedish intelligence. We are personally acquainted with several Swedish gentlemen who have identified themselves with the Fowler Institute, London.

"The Methodist Recorder"—London—contains the sad intelligence of the death of the Rev. Charles Garrett. Mr. Garrett was personally known to L. N. Fowler, and was a sincere believer in Phrenology. We propose publishing his portrait and character sketch in a subsequent issue of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

"The Gentlewoman"—New York—contains much interesting information on subjects bearing on the household. Its article on "Physical Culture" is calculated to do a great amount of good.

"The Mothers' Journal"—New Haven, Ct.—contains practical pen talks for children, and is interesting because practical talks to mothers are more and more in request every day.

"Will Carleton's Magazine"—Brooklyn, N. Y.—contains a new poem by Will Carleton on "The Thanksgiving Dance." Its pages are full of short, pithy articles.

"The Journal of Hygieo-Therapy."—Kokomo, Ind.—Dr. Gifford continues his talks on "Life Science." The Phrenological Department is well sustained, and the Health news is always interesting.

"The Christian Work."—New York.—"The Life of John Wycliffe" is the heading of an illustrated article of November 8th, and proves to be a very entertaining and inspiring article. Its hints to children, its Temperance Items and its Home Life column add considerably to the general interest of the paper; while its Theological Thought and Cosmopolitan Spirit is well sustained.

"The Homiletic Review"—New York and London—continues the article on "The Keswick Teaching in its Bearing on Effective Gospel Preaching," by Arthur T. Pierson, D.D. "The Outward Business of God's House" is a sermon preached by the Rev. Joseph Parker, D.D., Minister of the City Temple, London. This sermon was preached in connection with the annual Conference of the Institute of Journalists, London, and is a masterly piece of advice.

"The Temple of Health"—Battle Creek, Mich.—contains an article on "The Value of Food Products," "The Beauty of Optimism," "Environments and Their Influence," all of which articles are worth reading.

"The Family Doctor."—London.—"The Mothers' page and Physical Culture for Health, What Housekeepers Should Know," are some of the pages that are full of common-sense hints for every one to read.

## PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

### SPECIAL CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

We give extracts from early books on Phrenology purchased from a library which will be of inestimable value to students of Phrenology, and also to any who may not be a believer in the science.

"Selections from the Phrenological Journal," edited by Robert Cox, 1836. Price, \$3.00. "The inhabitants wore their hair very closely shaven, had their heads painted white, and the surface divided by black lines into a variety of little fields and enclosures. These divisions among the bulk of the people, amounted altogether to thirty-three; but a few gentlemen, dressed in long black gowns, who appeared to possess some authority among them, had extended them, by fainter lines, to a much greater number." The dresses of both sexes were ornamented with skulls; and one lady, whose name I refrain from mentioning, on whose dress was a great profusion of these insignia, afterwards assured me, that they represented the skulls of all her ancestors in a direct line for fifteen generations, and amounted to the enormous number of 32,768. The Lord Chamberlain hospitably entertains the author, shows him the country, city, shipping, etc., and then narrates the history of the island. "Signor Blascope," said he, "the flourishing country which you here see is the famous kingdom of Phrenologasto, the capital of which, in the Italian tongue, is Cranioscoposco."

Extracts from a letter of G. Thomson, Esq., Surgeon of the Ship England, to James Wardrop, Esq. "I have to thank you for your introduction to De Ville and Phrenology, which I am now convinced has a foundation in truth, and beg you will be kind enough to call on Dr. Burnett, whom I have requested to show you my Journal, at the end of which is Mr. De Ville's report, and my report of conduct during the voyage; and likewise the depositions against some of the convicts whom you, with your usual tactus eruditus, discovered would give me some trouble during the voyage, and I think the perusal of them will make you laugh, as they were going to rip up the poor doctor like a pig. De Ville is right in every case except one, Thomas Jones; but this man can neither read nor write, and, being a sailor, he was induced to join the conspiracy to rise and seize the ship, and carry her to South America, being informed by Hughes, the ring-leader, that he would then get his liberty. Observe how De Ville has hit the real character of Hughes, and I will be grateful to De Ville all my life; for his report enabled me to shut up in close cus-

tody the malcontents, and arrive here not a head minus, which, without the report, it is more than probable I would have been. All the authorities here have become Phrenologists, and I cannot get my journals out of their offices until they have perused and re-perused De Ville's report, and will not be in time, I am afraid, to send them by the Fairfield. We cannot conclude without bestowing a well-deserved encomium on Mr. De Ville, for so cheerfully undertaking and so skillfully performing a task from which all but a zealous Phrenologist would have shrunk with a mingled feeling of disgust and fear. We regret that the details in the Logbook are so meagre, and that Dr. Thomson has not sent home extracts from the evidence on the trial."

Spurzheim's answer to Gordon, 1833 edition. Price, \$3.00. "The proprietors of the 'Foreign Quarterly Review' have now granted the permission to publish separately the first article of their No. III., on Gall and Spurzheim, or Phrenology. This permission was particularly desirable, since the article is highly calculated to remove prejudice against, and excite inquiry into, the truth of a system which finally must prove eminently important, and interesting to mankind. I avail myself of this opportunity to correct, by additional notes, some prevailing errors, and to explain several points of Phrenology, which are misunderstood, because they have been misrepresented. I like discussions fairly conducted, and as long as truth alone is the object of inquiry; but I am disgusted with scientific pursuits being degraded by a party-spirit and self-passions. The impartial reader, therefore, is requested not to revere any petulant critic as a decisive oracle, and not to rely on the opinions of friends or foes, but only on the authority of nature and her immutable laws; to examine and judge for himself, and to remember Locke's saying, 'There cannot be a more dangerous thing than the opinion of others, nor more likely to mislead one, since there is much more falsehood and error among men than truth and knowledge.'"

"Phrenology Vindicated and Anti-phrenology Unmasked," 1838 edition. Price, \$2.00. "M. Cuvier was a man of known talents and acquirements, and whose mind was applicable to many branches of science. But what equally distinguished him with the versatility of his understanding, was the suppleness of his opinions. He received the German Doctors with much politeness. He requested them to dissect a brain privately for him and a few of his learned friends; and he attended a course of lectures given purposely for him and a party of his selection. He listened with much at-

tention, and appeared well disposed toward the new doctrine; and the writer of this article heard him express his approbation of its general features, in a circle which was not particularly private."

"Combe's Lectures on Phrenology," 1841 edition. Price, \$1.25. "If some one, who has been accustomed to scoff at Phrenology, should have accompanied me hitherto, I would respectfully, but candidly, say to him, at parting, If Phrenology be true, then, by continuing to oppose it, you will merely injure and dishonor yourself. You may laugh, but laughter is not wit; you may scoff, but scoffing is not argument; you may shut your eyes, but it will not therefore, be dark; you may raise clouds of dust, but you will merely obstruct your own vision, not extinguish the radiance of truth. Be candid and generous therefore, and till you have examined the subject in an adequate manner, acknowledge, that what you have not properly investigated, you have no right to decide. With the Phrenologist, I would part in congratulation for what has been achieved, and in bright anticipations of future advancement."

"The Harmony of Phrenology with Scripture," by William Scott, Esq., will be found exceptionally interesting at the present time. This is the 1837 edition. Price, \$2.00.

"Statistics of Phrenology," by Hewett C. Watson, 1836 edition. Price, \$1.00. This work contains numerous notices of the early Phrenological societies, of which twenty-four were at that time established. This work should be a treasure to the student of Phrenology.

"A Defence of Phrenology," by A. Boardman, \$1.00, 1847 edition, contains an account of Dr. Gall's visit to the prisons of Berlin and Spandau in 1805, and the remarkable results of his investigations. It also contains the examination at different points of Antonio Le Blanc, the Morristown murderer, by O. S. and L. N. Fowler.

We have a shelf-worn edition of "Love and Parentage and Amativeness," of 1848. Price, \$1.00.

"Memoirs of John Caspar Lavater," by P. I. Heisch. This work contains a portrait of John Caspar Lavater and St. Peter's Church, Zurich, also plate of the original epitaph. 1842 edition. Price, \$1.25.

"Essay on Drunkenness," by Thomas Trotter, M.D., 1813. Price, \$1.00.

"The Effects of Ardent Spirits upon the Human Body and Mind, by Benjamin Rush, M.D. "The effects of ardent spirits divide themselves into such as are of a prompt, and such as are of a chronic nature. Price, \$1.00.

Dr. E. P. Miller's writings have sold very readily, but there are many readers of the present day who have not made themselves familiar with his work on "Vital Force," selling at \$1.00. "Human Perfection," "Natural Laws," "Derangements Observable in Mankind," and "The Primary Cause of Derangements," etc., are very valuable chapters. E. H. Stowe, M.D., says of this book: "It supplies a great need. It is most delicately and beautifully written. After giving it a careful perusal, I was ready to exclaim, 'Oh, that the world might now believe and be saved.'"

A good generator of sleep is brisk outdoor physical exercise. To brain-workers this is not always possible or agreeable. To those who have difficulty in obtaining sufficient sleep, "Sleep and How to Obtain It" contains many hints that will pay such an one a thousand fold. Price, 50 cents.

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"How to Study Strangers" to hand. It is a fine work, and I am well pleased with it. W. B. O'R., New Design, Ill.

"Choice of Pursuits" was received a few days ago, and I am greatly pleased with it. E. J. R., Toledo, O.

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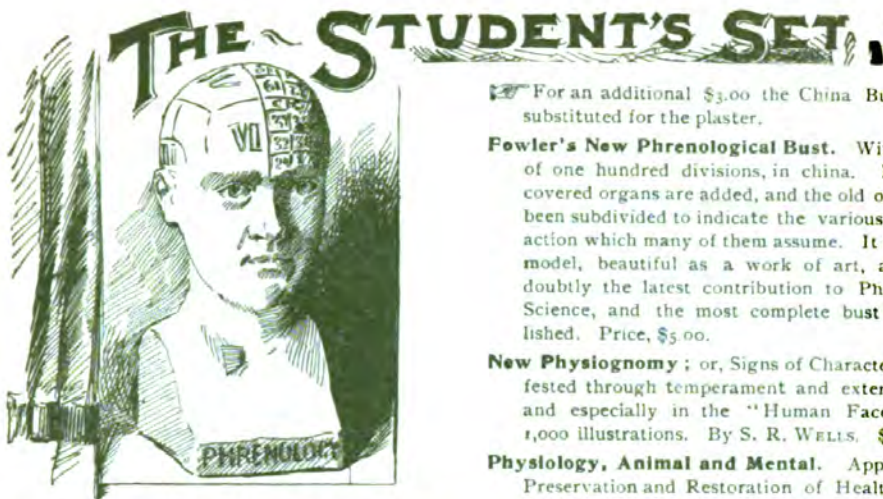
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